Internship Report On

“Financial Performance Analysis of Agrani Bank Limited”

Agrani Bank Limited

Committed to Serve the Nation

Internship Report
On
"Financial Performance Analysis of Agrani Bank PLC"

Submitted To:

Dr. Sayedul Anam
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Department of Business Administration
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Submitted By:

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Date of Submission: 27th June 2025

Letter of Transmittal

Dr. Sayedul Anam
Associate Professor
Department of Business Administration
Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship
Daffodil International University

Subject: Submission of **Internship Report on " Financial Performance Analysis of Agrani Bank PLC "**

Dear Sir,

I am greatly delighted to submit my internship report entitled **"Financial Performance Analysis of Agrani Bank Limited"** which is a part of the BBA Program under the major in finance of Daffodil International University. The report presents the learning and reflection which I have develop in the period of my internship in Agrani Bank PLC. During my banking career, I got exposure to decipher analyze important attributes of financial health such as profitability, liquidity, asset utilization, and general performance. The findings and analysis in this report are based on hands-on experience and data I collected during my internship.

I want to thank you with all my hearth for supported and leaded me through this process. Your input was very helpful to improve my understanding of financial analysis in banking.

I hope this report meets the Department of Business Administration's expectations. If you need more information, I'll be glad to help.

Thanks for your time and help, as always.

Sincerely yours,

Shakil

MD. Shakil Hossain Opu
ID: 211-11-1251
Program: BBA, Major in Finance
Department of Business Administration
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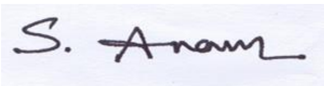
Certificate of Approval

This is to certify that the Internship report on **“Financial Performance Analysis of Agrani Bank PLC”** has been submitted as a requirement for the completion of Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA), under the Department of Business Administration, Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship, Daffodil International University by **Md. Shakil Hossain Opu ID: 211-11-1251.**

The report represents the practical knowledge of student during internship at **Agrani Bank PLC** and concentrates on the financial performance study of the bank. During review, the report has been found to be an authentic reflection of the student's own learning and the knowledge they have acquired throughout the placement. This work was performed under my supervision and follows the academic guidelines established by the department.



Dr. Sayedul Anam
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Department of Business Administration
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Declaration

I, Md. Shakil Hossain Opu, ID: 211-11-1251 confess that I am a regular student of Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) Program majoring in Finance, Daffodil International University, have completed the report on **Financial Performance Analysis of Agrani Bank PLC** with my own effort and that the report has not been submitted previously for any other degree.

This report is presented in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of BBA (Bachelor of Business Administration) and has not been submitted elsewhere either in full or part, for a degree.

The task has been accomplished under the guidance of **Dr. Sayedul Anam** Associate Professor, Department of Business Administration. I have properly referenced all external sources used in the creation of this report in accordance with university academic integrity guidelines and standards.

Shakil

MD. Shakil Hossain Opu
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Acknowledgment

My first and foremost thanks to Almighty Allah. I would like to express my profound appreciation to Dr. Sayedul Anam, Associate professor Department of Business Administration Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship Daffodil International University for his constant encouragement, guidance, during my internship and preparing this report. His thought-provoking feedback greatly improved my knowledge of financial analysis and contributed to the construction of this report.

I also take the opportunity of offering my heart full gratitude towards Agrani Bank PLC to allow me to go though the practical job orientation. Grateful to all the officer and staff of the bank for the guidance and support provided which made my learning journey meaningful.

I am also thanks to my family and friends who encouraged me and believed in me.

I also appreciate the Faculty of Business and Entrepreneurship at Daffodil International University for providing me with such knowledge that helped me a lot during my internship time.

Executive Summary

This report on **"Financial Performance Analysis of Agrani Bank PLC"** is done by me as an intern student of BBA so that the theoretical aspects that we have learned could be correlated with practical banking practice. It covers About Agrani Bank PLC financial health overview with some key ratios that can be used to check the financial health of the bank.

The report is made up of several sections. The first section provides the introduction to the study. The second part provides some short history, ownership and activities of Agrani Bank PLC. The third section describes the analytical financial concepts and tools. The ratios analysis is also presented with all of its meanings in the fourth part. The report concludes with a summary of key findings, recommendations, and suggestions for measures to enhance the financial standing of the bank.

Agrani Bank PLC has an operations in five companies, which include a merchant bank, an SME financing company and remittance houses in Singapore, Malaysia and Canada. It is also known as Bangladesh's first state owned commercial bank to pioneer Agent Banking.

The central aim lay on financial performance of Agrani Bank PLC during the period of 2019 and 2023. This is done using various financial ratio analyses such as Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Assets (ROA), Net Interest Margin (NIM) and Earnings Per Share (EPS). These measures are employed to evaluate the bank's profitability, efficiency and sustainability.

The results, which revealed a "mixed bag" of positive and negative developments. It went on an upswing then plunged after an interesting peak in 2021. This is an indication that the company is not generating a profit on investments that shareholders are making in the company. During these 5 years, ROA remained low, this signaling a wasting of total assets for producing net income. Although dealing with an ever growing competitive environment with local and international commercial banks, the Agrani Bank PLC has proven its sustainability. If we can manage or be strategically aggressive in controlling costs and asset turnover, we can make the bank more financially efficient and competitive.

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Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Bangladesh's state-owned financial institution, Agrani Bank Limited, was founded in 1972. The bank's main office is situated in Dhaka's Motijheel. It was established in accordance with the 1972 Bangladesh Banks (Nationalization) Order, which was issued by President's Order No. 26 of 1972. Two former banks, Habib Bank Limited and Commerce Bank Limited, were nationalized as a result of this order; they merged and changed their names to Agrani Bank. Agrani Bank was reorganized and incorporated as a state-owned commercial bank on May 17, 2007, in accordance with the Companies Act of 1994. It then carried on with its business as Agrani Bank Limited. On July 15, 2007, the Board of Directors of Agrani Bank Limited and the Ministry of Finance of the Government of Bangladesh signed a vendor's agreement, formalizing the transition. Agrani Bank Limited officially started handle all the work, assets, debts, and dutie of the previous Agrani Bank from July 1, 2007, after a agreement was made to transfer everything under the new name.

1.2 Background of the Study

This report, titled "Financial Performance Analysis of Agrani Bank Limited," is written to fulfill one of the final requirements of my BBA program at Daffodil International University. I got the opportunity to work at Agrani Bank Limited for three months as an intern, where I experienced real banking activities. During this time, I learned how bank handle money, make financial decisions, and serve customers. The internship help me apply the things I studied in class to real-life financial work. In this report, I have try to analyze Agrani Bank’s performance by focusing on important area like profit, liquidity, and how efficiently it runs. It also highlights the bank’s financial role in the economy of Bangladesh

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main purpose of this report is to understand how Agrani Bank Limited is doing financially. It focuse on some key points that show how stable and efficient the bank in its daily operation. The important areas discussed in this report include:

- To measure the financial performance
- To analyze the financial return.
- To identify problems related performance and recommend some suggestions to overcome.

1.4 Methodology

In this study, the first thing I did was collect data. After going through several step, I finally prepare the full report based on that information.. To ensure accuracy and dependability, the data used in this study was collected while abiding by banking laws and regulations. In order to offer significant insight into the financial performance of Agrani Bank Limited, the gathered data has been arranged, examined, and categorized.

The study relies on two primary sources of data:

Primary Sources:

- Discussions with bank officers to gain firsthand knowledge of financial operations.
- Interviews with respected customers to understand their banking experiences.
- Internal official documents and reports of Agrani Bank Limited.

Secondary Sources:

- Official website of Agrani Bank Limited.
- Annual reports of Agrani Bank Limited (2019–2023).
- Product brochures and other relevant publications

1.5 Limitations of the Study

There are limitations to every study, and this one is no different. When assessing this report, the following limitations should be taken into account.

- **Limited Timeframe:** Conducting an in-depth financial analysis within a three-month internship period was challenging.

- **Restricted Access to Information:** Due to confidentiality policies, some critical financial and strategic data were not disclosed.
- **Data Collection Difficulties:** Gathering information from customers and bank officials was not always easy due to their busy schedules.
- **Limited Secondary Information:** Some reports, policies, and official documents were not fully up-to-date or publicly available.
- **Technological Constraints:** A single computer system was not sufficient to analyze the entire banking operation effectively.

Chapter 2: Overview of Agrani Bank PLC

2.1 Profile of Agrani Bank Limited:

Established in 1972 by the Bangladesh Banks (Nationalization) Order, Agrani Bank Limited is a state-owned commercial bank in Bangladesh. According to President's Order No., it was created by combining Commerce Bank Limited and Habib Bank Limited. 26 of 1972. On May 17, 2007, the bank was subsequently reorganized in accordance with the Companies Act of 1994. Operating under a Board of Directors headed by a Chairman, five Directors, the Managing Director, and the CEO, the bank has its headquarters in Motijheel, Dhaka. With 969 branches, 11 Circle Offices, 53 Zonal Offices, and 37 Divisions at its Head Office, it has a national presence. Agrani Bank Limited was a pioneer in agent banking, running 400 agent booths in rural areas and offering real-time online banking across all branches. A merchant bank, a SME financing company, and remittance houses in Singapore, Malaysia, and Canada are among its five subsidiaries. In Bangladesh's banking industry, Agrani Bank Limited remains a major player with a strong dedication to financial inclusion and economic growth.

2.2 Mission and Vision

- **Mission:**
  Agrani Bank Limited is dedicated to following legal requirements while conducting business with honesty, openness, and equity. In order to improve its business policies and procedures and guarantee the greatest possible benefits for both clients and staff, the bank consistently implements best industry practices. Agrani Bank aims to support Bangladesh's financial stability and growth by emphasizing innovation, ethical banking, and customer-focused services.

- **Vision:**
  To be Bangladesh's top state-owned commercial bank, renowned for its strong governance, financial stability, efficiency, and service quality on a global scale. In order to support the country's economic development and uphold the highest standards of

international banking, Agrani Bank Limited seeks to guarantee outstanding customer service, steady growth, and strong liquidity.

2.3 Goal of Agrani Bank Limited

By guaranteeing effective operations, excellent service quality, robust governance, and financial stability, Agrani Bank Limited aspires to become the premier state-owned financial institution in Bangladesh. The bank is committed to growing its global footprint, improving client satisfaction, and preserving strong liquidity while advancing the economic growth of the country..

2.4 Activities of Agrani Bank Limited

In order to promote financial inclusion and economic expansion, Agrani Bank Limited provides a wide range of banking services in several categories.

Core Banking Services:

1. **General Banking** – Provides deposit accounts, savings schemes, and transactional services.
2. **Agriculture & Rural Banking** – Supports farmers and rural businesses with specialized loan facilities.
3. **Green Banking** – Promotes eco-friendly financial solutions and sustainable investments.
4. **Merchant Banking** – Facilitates capital market investments, equity trading, and financial advisory.
5. **Islamic Banking** – Offers Shariah-compliant deposit and financing solutions.
6. **Agent Banking** – Extends banking services to remote areas through a network of agent booths.

Financial Market Activities:

- **Money Market Operations** – Manages liquidity, CRR, SLR, and Treasury Bill/Bond auctions.

- **Foreign Exchange Market** – Engages in currency trading, SWAP transactions, and interbank operations.
- **Investment Desk** – Invests in equities, bonds, and alternative financial instruments.

Loan & Credit Facilities:

- **Corporate & SME Loans** – Includes term loans, working capital, and industry-specific financing.
- **Agriculture Loans** – Supports farming, fisheries, livestock, and rural transport sectors.
- **Export & Import Finance** – Facilitates trade with credit options like Packing Credit, Export Cash Credit, and Trust Receipts.
- **Islamic Investment** – Provides financing under Bai Murabaha, Bai Muazzal, and Bai Salam modes.

Treasury & Trade Services:

- **Treasury Operations** – Includes bond trading, repo, reverse repo, and securities investments.
- **Letter of Credit (LC) Services** – Supports international trade with Sight LC and Back-to-Back LC.
- **Foreign Exchange Services** – Manages currency transactions, remittances, and advanced import/export payments.

Banking & Customer Services:

- **Digital & Cash Services** – Provides ATM, cheque encashment, and foreign currency exchange.
- **Locker & Utility Services** – Secure locker facilities and utility bill payments.
- **Islamic Banking Deposits** – Includes Mudaraba Savings, Hajj Savings, and Term Deposits.

Agrani Bank Limited is still dedicated to providing high-quality banking services throughout Bangladesh and beyond, promoting economic growth, and improving financial accessibility.

2.4 Hierarchy of Agrani Bank Limited:

Chapter 3: Overview of Financial Highlights

3.1 Ratio Analysis of Agrani Bank Limited:

Ratio analysis is one of the main ways I used to understand how Agrani Bank is doing financially. It helped me compare its result with other banks and also give an idea about how stable the bank is overall.

3.2 Profitability Ratio

Profitability ratios are used to check how well Agrani Bank is making profit compare to its cost and the resources it uses. If these ratios are high, it usually means the bank is using its resources properly and earning more. These ratios also help understand how efficient and financially strong the bank is overall..

Key Profitability Ratios

- **Return on Equity (ROE):** Net Income after Taxes / Total Equity.
- **Return on Assets (ROA):** Net Income after Taxes / Total Assets.
- **Net Operating Margin:** (Total Operating Revenues – Total Operating Expenses) / Total Assets.
- **Earnings Per Share (EPS):** (Net Income – Preferred Dividends) / End of period Shares Outstanding.
- **Net Profit Margin (NPM):** Net Income after Taxes / Total Operating Revenues.
- **Asset Utilization (AU):** Total Operating Revenues / Total Assets.
- **Equity Multiplier:** Total Assets / Total Equity Capital Account.
- **Net Interest Margin (NIM):** (Interest Income – Interest Expenses) / Total Assets.
- **Net Non-Interest Margin:** (Non-Interest Revenue – Non-Interest Expense) / Total Assets.

- **Earnings Spread:** Total Earnings Spread=Average Yield on Earning Asset −Average Cost of Interest-Bearing Liabilities.

3.3.1 Common Size Analysis

Common size analysis is a technique for analyzing financial statements in which every item is expressed as a percentage of item to a base number. For Agrani Bank Limited (ABL), the base value for.the income statement, and total income is for the balance sheet. This helps to see trends and learn, how the bank's performance has evolved through the years. From 2019 to 2023, I construct common size in come and balance statements for ABL. In these, things like equity and liabilities are presented as a percentage of assets, income and expenses as a percent of total earnings. This technique simplifies the recognition of variation in profits, costs, and financial stability. It also encourages bank staff to understand the way in which its income and resources are used. In summary, common size may provide a transparent image of ABL's performance and involves better decision making.

3.3.2 Common Size of Balance Sheet

A common size balance sheet expresses each item as a percent of either total assets, total liabilities, or total stockholders' equity. This makes comparison of the contribution of each item to the balance sheet of the bank easier. As an example, if assets are seen as a ratio to minus 1, the relative importance of each asset is easier to perceive. Equally, equity can be described as a component of total equity, and liabilities as a sub part of total liabilities. Such a representation makes it easier to compare performance between different years and observe developments in financial health over time. And since assets, liabilities, and equity are always equal to 100%, users are immediately able to identify when structural changes are occurring, in order to make the most informed decisions.

3.3.3 Common Size of Income Statement

A common size income statement reproduces every income and expend items in percentage form of total revenue which eases comparison of the financial performance. This technique, aka vertical analysis, explains what portion of revenue is applied to certain costs such as operating or production costs. By applying this approach, companies have a better understanding what drives their profitability. It also provides the ability to compare with other companies in the industry. This approach is suitable to establish longitudinal trend analysis, such as corresponding increased or decreased costs, and thereby efficiency. Big changes in any one of the percentages could signal changing costs or business strategy. In conclusion, common size analysis is an excellent method for assessing the health of a company and for understanding when and how to take action.

3.4. Trend Analysis

Trend analysis is an approach to review a company's financial actions and the patterns in its financial performance. Through analysis of historical data, we can see if key financial measures like revenue, expenses, and profit are consistently growing or declining. Rather than tracking a simple year-to-year comparison, this approach measures changes through the years to detect trends. If the numbers keep on going up, that is an optimistic or upward trend. On the contrary if they are always moving down means negative or decreasing trend. For the Agrani Bank Limited, the process can allow a clear picture to be drawn regarding whether or not the bank has succeeded or failed in certain aspects of its operations in the time period between 2019 and 2023. These findings could be exploited by investors, bank managers and other decision makers to take rational decisions in the future. For example, if expense ratios are rising year over year, it's a sign to cut expenses. On the other hand, relatively high profit margins indicate a good pricing environment. Finally, trend analysis provides a 20/20 vision for the long-term and allows strategic planning with dollars instead of thought bubbles.

3.4.1 Trend Analysis of Balance Sheet

The trend analysis of the balance sheet can tell us how a company's financial position is changing over time. By looking at important things such as assets, liabilities and equity over a number of years, we can get a sense of whether the company has been improving or going downhill. A balance sheet is a glimpse at a company's financial position at a single point in time, but by comparing such snapshots over time, it's possible to see at least some of the links between how a company earns and how it spends, and what's left over. In this method, scores are converted to the percentage change made throughout the seasons. For example, if assets are growing every year, that means the company is expanding. But if liabilities outpace assets, it "could be foreshadowing" problems to come. For Agrani Bank Limited: Trend Analysis is used to determine how a bank's financial condition has changed from the previous year, for the next 5 years. This would be an important analysis for the bank's management in addition to investors and lenders, to understand whether the bank is moving in the right direction. Overall, — it's an excellent tool for you to make these decisions, achieve improved financials and grow in a sustainable manner.

3.4.2 Trend Analysis of Income Sheet

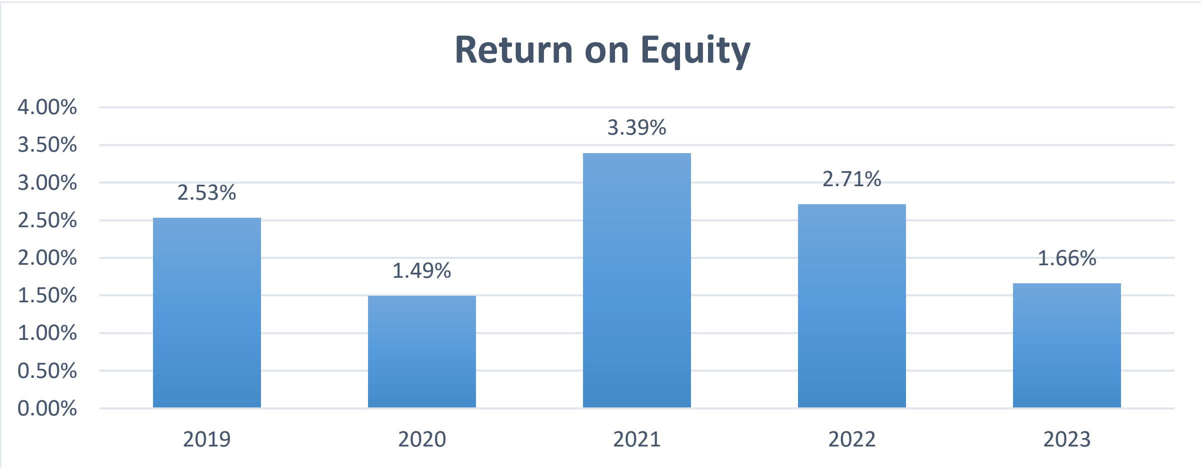
Trend analysis of an income statement is a way to monitor a company's revenue, expenses and profits over a period and find if it is improving or not. It can be an ingredient in figuring out whether a business is growing or struggling. In the method we compare past banking history of several years, with one year being a baseline. Next, we look at growth or contraction of key numbers such as sales, cost of goods sold, operating expenses, and net income. Both actual numbers and the percent change will be provided here. For instance, if sales are consistently increasing year-over-year, but expenses are increasing even faster, that could be a signal that you have a cost management issue. Alternatively, if profits are rising year after year, the company is doing something right. For Agrani Bank Limited, this approach gives a clear image of what changes in the income and expenditure of bank have come over the period of 2019 to 2023. The task of the agency is to assist the management and the stakeholders of the bank to long-term planning, risk management, and decisions based on know how the bank has developed. Summary Income statement trend analysis is a effective, but simple method for tracking financial results, and benchmarking this view against realistic, achievable targets going forward.

Chapter 4: Performance Analysis

4.1 Ratio Analysis of Agrani Bank Limited

Return on Equity (ROE): Return on Equity (ROE) A measure of how much a company generates in profit from the money invested by shareholders. It tells you how well a company is using the invested dollars to produce profit. A high ROE is usually indicative of the fact that the company is working effectively and efficiently to nab shareholder funds to ensure the business runs on profits.

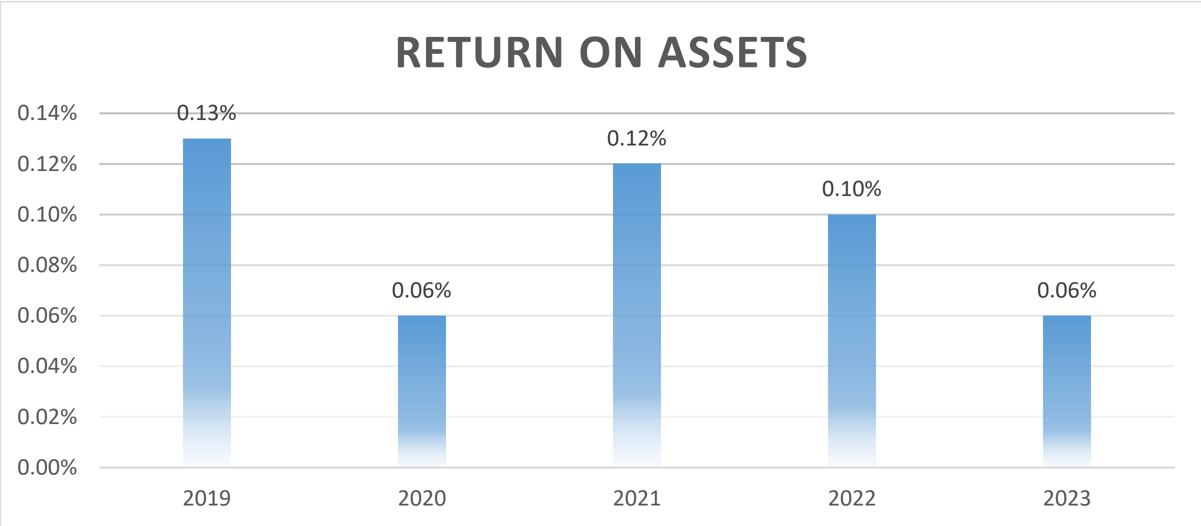
Particulars	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Return on Equity	2.53%	1.49%	3.39%	2.71%	1.66%



Interpretation of ROE: The bank's ROE had been volatile over the years. It was relatively high in 2021, at 3.039%, which implies that the bank used its shareholders' money efficiently that year. But by 2023, the ROE had declined to 1.66%, indicating the bank was earning less profit relative to its equity. To deliver better returns to its shareholders, the bank ought to concentrate on greater consistency in managing its equity.

Return on Assets (ROA): ROA (Return on Assets) This ratio indicates how effectively the business uses all of its assets to produce profit. It is used to assess the extent to which management is making the most of business resources. A greater ROA gives a hint that the company is more efficient in both operational performance as well as financial abilities, for the simple reason that maximum profit made per dollar of assets employed.

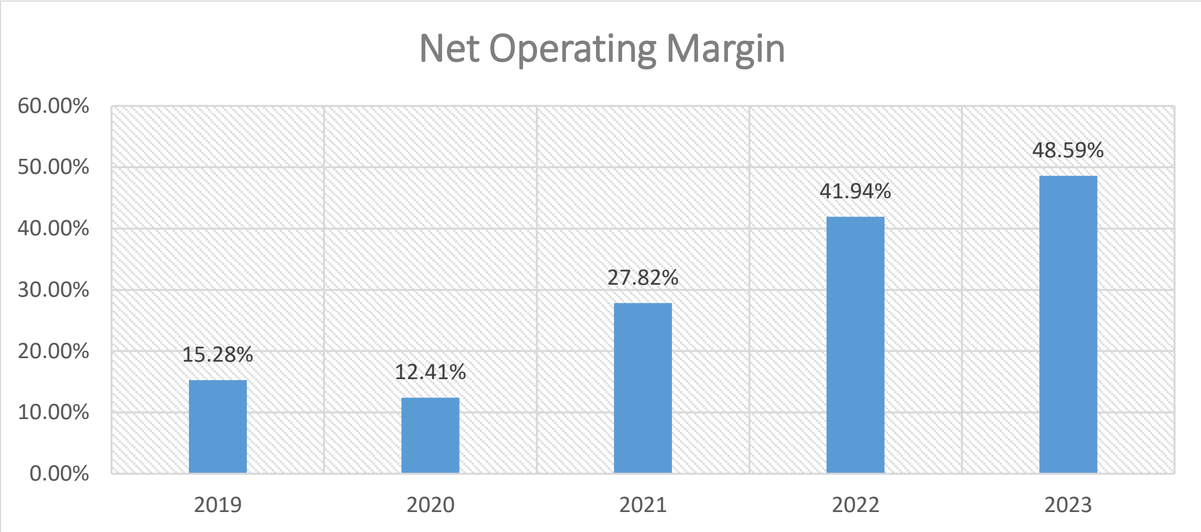
Particulars	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Return on Assets (ROA)	0.13%	0.06%	0.12%	0.10%	0.06%



Interpretation of ROA: Agrani Bank's ROA between 2019 and 2023 was low, between 0.06% and 0.13%. The maximum (highest) ROA of 0.13% was achieved in 2019, an indication that the firm was inefficient in the use of assets. The drift down to 0.06% in both 2020 and 2023 is an indicator of poor profitability by comparison with the assets under management. This is a sign that the bank has to optimize its asset management policies if it wants to increase its returns.

Net Operating Margin: Net operating margin is produced by deducting total operating expenses from total operating income and then dividing that figure by the bank's total capital. A larger margin means that the bank is making more profit from what it has. This ratio is a helpful way to determine how efficiently a bank is being operated and how its performance from one year to another or compared to other banks.

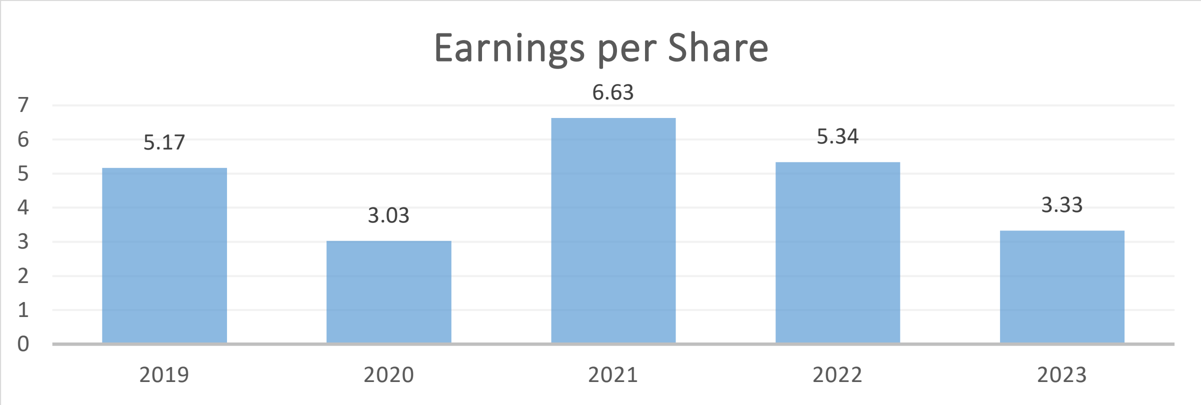
Particulars	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Net Operating Margin	15.28%	12.41%	27.82%	41.94%	48.59%



Interpretation of Net Operating Margin: Net Operating Margin of Agrani Bank faced enormous changes during the period 2019-2023. It was 15.28% in 2019, which means that a considerable part of the bank's earnings went toward operating the business. It fell slightly to 12.41% in 2020, presumably reflecting the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on both the economy and the banking system. Still, the margin increased steadily in the next few years to 27.82% in 2021, to 41.94% in 2022, and to 48.59% in 2023. This increase is attributable to the bank's cost cutting as well as higher earnings from interest and noninterest sources. For 2023, the higher margin suggest that Agrani Bank was able to handle its interest cost more efficiently, and operating with better cost control. This also pointed to a healthier financial condition, rendering the bank steadier and more competitive in the market.

Earnings Per Share (EPS): Earnings Per Share Earnings per share (EPS) is the portion of a company's profit allocated to each share of common stock. A higher this year EPS is usually an indicator of the company's good operating performance and will bring better return for its investors. And if EPS grows over time, or is higher than that of other companies within the same sector, it is seen as an indicator that the company's business is increasing in value.

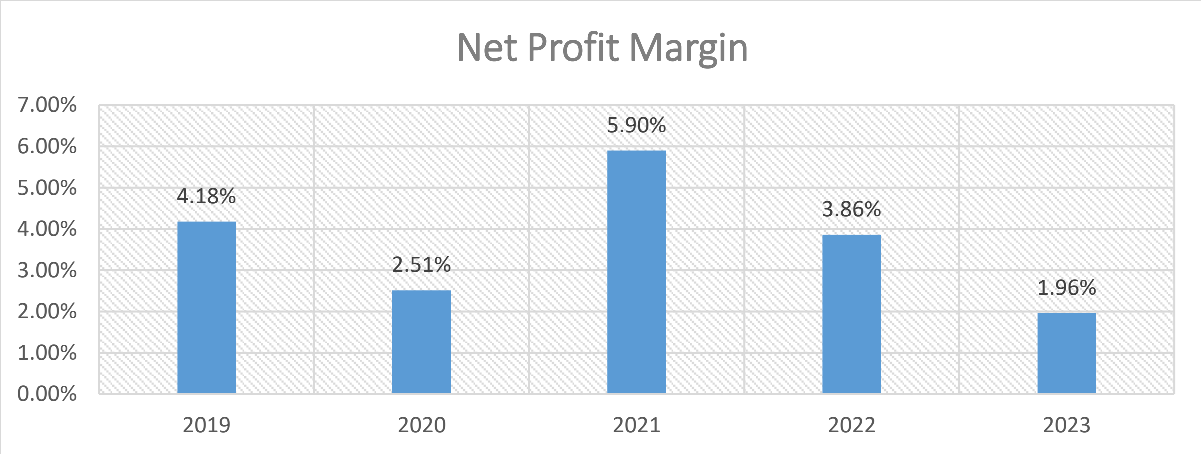
Particulars	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Earnings per Share	5.17	3.03	6.63	5.34	3.33



Interpretation of EPS: Agrani Bank's earnings per share 2019-2023 had significant fluctuations. Earnings per share peaked at 6.63 in 2021, meaning that the bank was the most profitable for this year. Conversely, the lowest EPS was recorded in 2023 at 3.33, meaning the bank had the lowest profit per share in that year. The fluctuations in earnings are undesired to the investors due to their desire for stable and predictable returns. The foregoing analysis shows inconsistency in the bank's profitability over the years. Therefore, the bank will be able to attract more investors willing to invest more, and, by extension, the cost of capital will decline.

Net Profit Margin (NPM): Net Profit Margin (NPM) shows how much profit a business keeps from its total income after covering all expense. In simple term, it tells us how much money is left as profit after all costs are paid. A higher NPM mean the company is earning well and mana its expenses properly. It is one of the key signs of good financial performance.

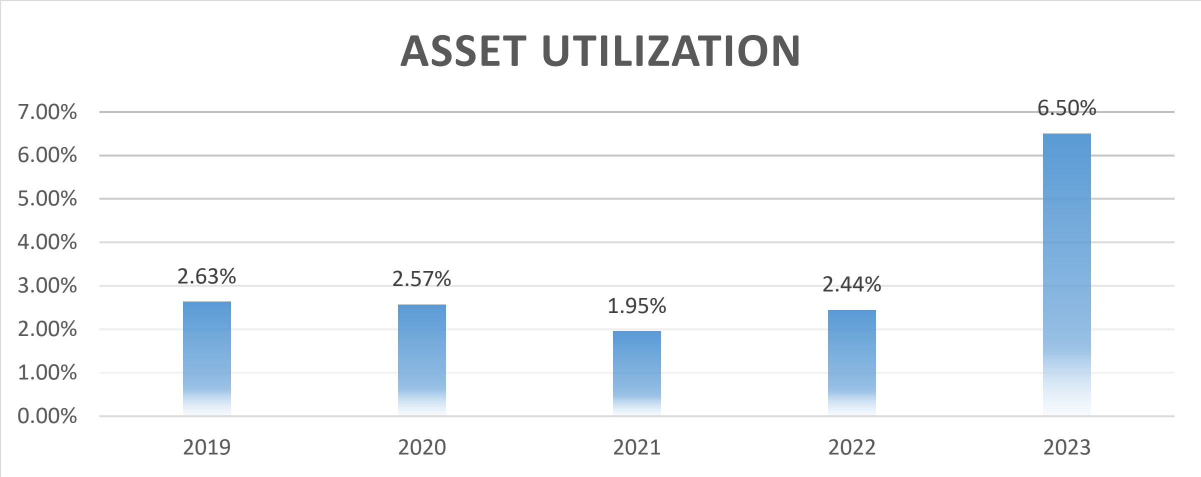
Particulars	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Net Profit Margin (NPM	4.18%	2.51%	5.90%	3.86%	1.96%



Interpretation of NPM: Net Profit Margin (NPM) is the computation of profit left after deducting all expenses. Agrani Bank had an NPM of 4.18% in 2019, this means Agrani Bank was earning 4.18 Taka on every 100 Taka earned which is a good indication for the financial health of the bank. However in 2020, the margin plummeted to 2.51%, potentially because of rising costs, or interruptions caused by COVID-19 on the economy and banking operations. The bank improved in 2021 and NPM reached 5.90%, a representation of better cost control and higher earnings. Unfortunately it fell again, to 3.86% in 2022, and then in 2023 even more to 1.96%. That the bank was still making money then showed that it was not profitable money, because what they were doing was spending more and more money as their profits were declining. In general, NPM's of Agrani Bank have been volatile and the recent fall indicates that the bank needs to work more on its cost management and ensure sustained NP over the years

Asset Utilization (AU): Asset Utilization (AU) reflects the extent of the total resources of a company is used to generate sales. It provides an indication of whether the business is achieving the best performances for its assets to be used to support sales and sales on a day-to-day basis. A high AU ratio usually means that the firm is using its resources very well and obtaining more output for its resources.

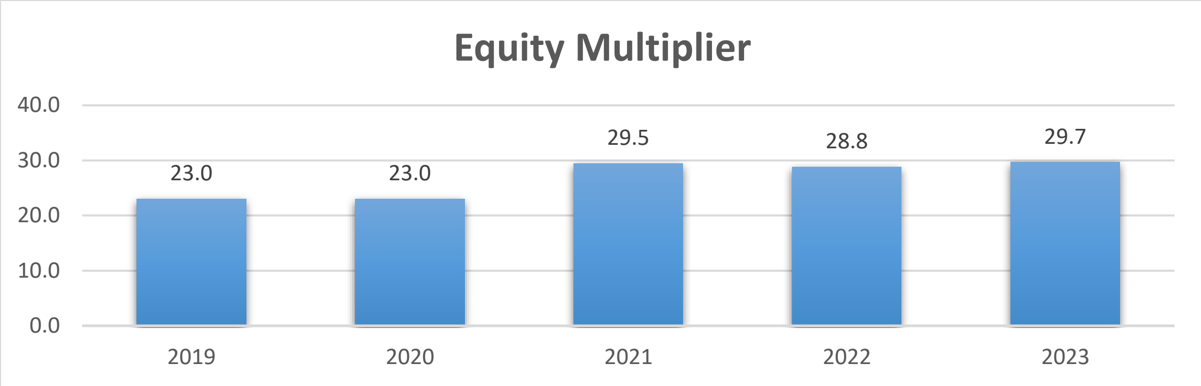
Particulars	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Asset Utilization	2.63%	2.57%	1.95%	2.44%	6.50%



Interpretation of Asset Utilization (AU): The Asset Utilization (AU) Ratio measures the ability of a bank to generate earnings relative to its total assets. Agrani Bank had an AU ratio of 2.63% in 2019 indicating that the bank was utilizing its assets quite effectively. In 2020, this ratio decreased slightly to 2.57% which means efficiency had worsened. It fell further to 1.95 percent in 2021, probably because of some market headwinds that impacted income. But the ratio improved in 2022, to 2.44%, showing better performance. The AU ratio rose to 6.50% in 2023, which indicated an impressive turnaround in the bank's capacity to earn money from its assets. This large increase means that the bank was becoming better at utilizing its resources, and being more efficient when compared to the previous year.

Equity Multiplier: A financial leverage ratio called the Equity Multiplier calculates the percentage of an organization's assets that are financed by shareholder equity. While a lower multiplier implies that the company uses more equity for financing and depends less on borrowing, a higher multiplier shows that a sizable amount of the company's resources are financed through debt.

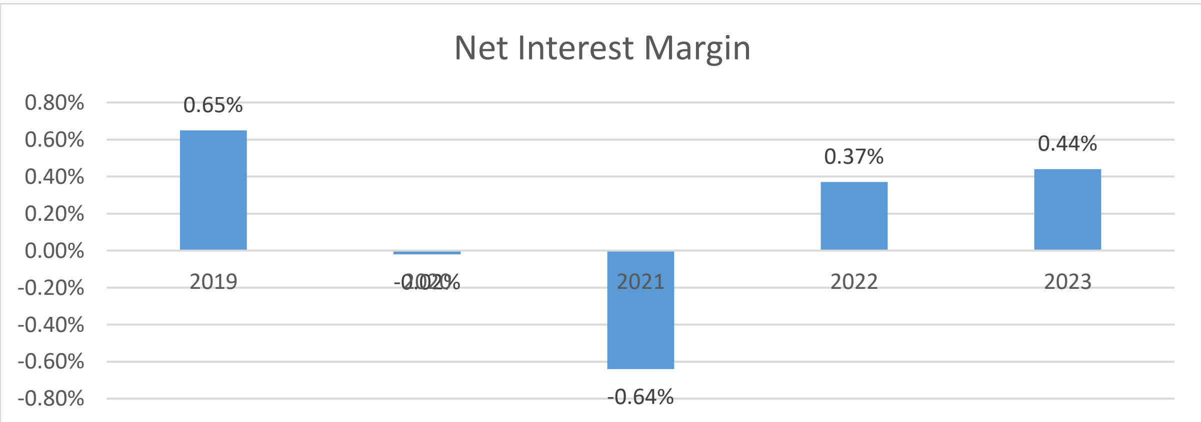
Particulars	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Equity Multiplier	23	23	29.5	28.8	29.7



Interpretation of Equity Multiplier: The Equity Multiplier reflects the degree of financial leverage a bank uses, indicate how much of its assets are financed by equity. In 2019 and 2020, the equity multiplier was relatively stable at 23, suggesting a balanced approach between equity and debt. However, in 2021, it increased significantly to 29.5, implying that the bank took on more debt to finance its assets, thereby increase its financial leverage. In 2022, the ratio slightly decreased to 28.8, indicating a slight reduction in leverage. By 2023, the equity multiplier rose again to 29.7, signaling a continued reliance on debt for asset financing, which could indicate higher financial risk but also the potential for higher returns if managed well.

Net Interest Margin (NIM): Net Interest Margin (NIM) shows the difference between the interest a bank earns and the interest it pay, base on its earning assets. It helps to understand how well the bank is making income from its lending activities after cover interest costs. A higher NIM mean the bank is earning more profit from its main banking work like giving loans and managing deposits.

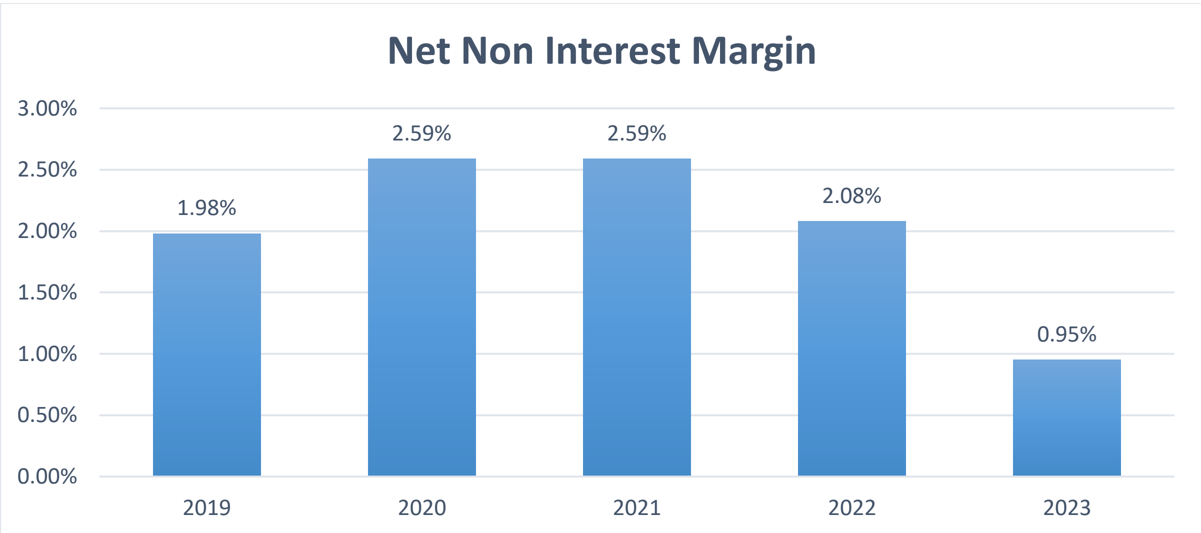
Particulars	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Net Interest Margin	0.65%	-0.02%	-0.64%	0.37%	0.44%



Interpretation of Net Interest Margin (NIM): Net Interest Margin (NIM) shows how much profit a bank makes from its loans and investments after paying interest. In 2019, Agrani Bank's NIM was 0.65%, which mean it earned a small amount from its interest-based activities. But in 2020 and 2021, the NIM became negative at -0.02% and -0.64%, meaning the bank spent more on interest than it earne. This could be because of poor market condition or low efficiency in managing interest. In 2022, the NIM went up slightly to 0.37%, and in 2023, it improved again to 0.44%. This shows the bank is slowly getting better at managing interest income and expenses, but the overall margin is still quite low.

Net Non-Interest Margin (NNIM): Net Non-Interest Margin (NNIM) It is an indicator of how well a bank is earning on non-interest income including services, fees, and commissions. It is derived by dividing non-interest income by non-interest expense. A high NNIM indicates that the bank is effectively balancing the management of its alternative income sources and how it is able to control expenses to generate more in these areas.

Particulars	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Net Non Interest Margin	1.98%	2.59%	2.59%	2.08%	0.95%

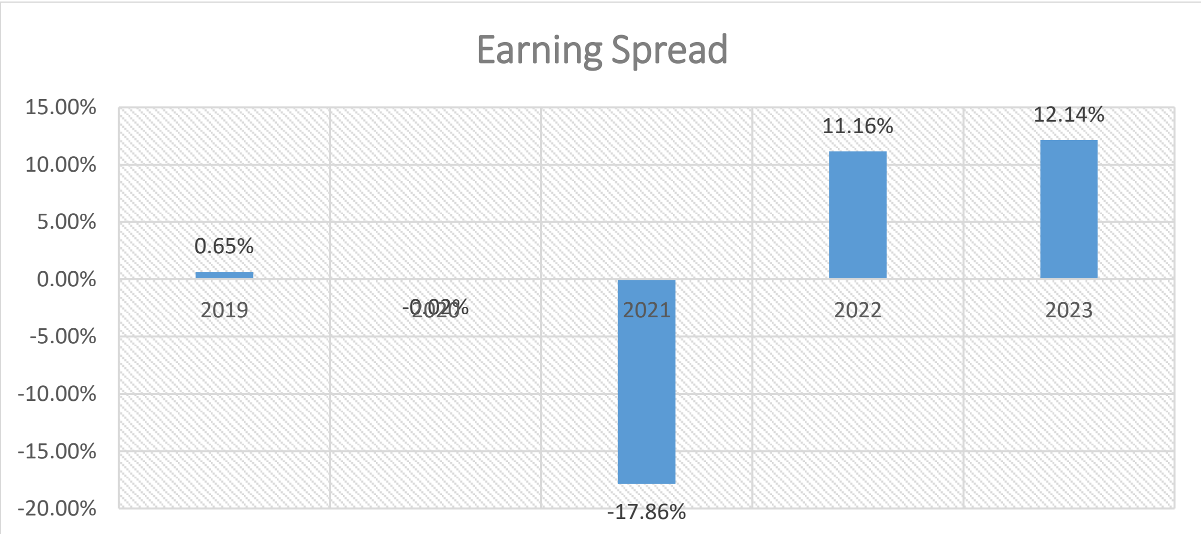


Interpretation of Net Non-Interest Margin (NNIM): Net Non-Interest Margin (NNIM) is the measure of how efficiently a bank is earning income from non-interest business (which includes fee, commission and trading income) after deducting associated costs. For Agrani

Bank in 2019, the NNIM would be 1.98% implying a sizeable income from the non-interest activities of the bank. The rate became better in 2020 and 2021, and it was almost stable at 2.59%, which meant that the bank did not decrease its earnings from these sources. But the proportion fell slightly to 2.08 per cent in 2022, and then to 0.95 per cent in 2023. That the fall has been so great means the bank may be reaching increasingly for interest and earning less on non-interest related lines. In order to stay in the black, the bank might have to push to increase its income from non-interest sources, such as service fees and transaction charges.

Earning Spread: The bank's effectiveness in its primary lending and borrowing activities is reflected in its earnings spread. It displays the discrepancy between average interest paid on liabilities and average interest earn on assets. Better intermediation performance and less market competition pressure are indicated by a large spread.

Particulars	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Earning Spread	0.65%	-0.02%	-17.86%	11.16%	12.14%



Interpretation of Earning Spread: The Earning Spread measures the difference between the return on earning assets and the cost of funds, indicating a bank's core profitability from lending and investment activities. In 2019, Agrani Bank posted a positive spread of 0.65%, reflecting modest efficiency in managing its interest income and expenses. However, in 2020, it slipped to -0.02%, signaling a near breakeven point where interest costs almost equaled earn.

A sharp decline occurred in 2021, with a large negative spread of -17.86%, indicate severe inefficiency and potentially high funding costs or poorly performing assets. Recovery began in 2022 with a rebound to 11.16%, followed by a further rise to 12.14% in 2023, suggesting significant improvement in interest rate management and asset utilization.

4.2 Common Size Analysis

Common Size of Balance Sheet:

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PROPERTY AND ASSETS					
Cash	**146%**	**119%**	**101%**	**247%**	**100%**
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	**176%**	**212%**	**153%**	**101%**	**100%**
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (including FC)	**141%**	**106%**	**94%**	**267%**	**100%**
Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions	**64%**	**72%**	**90%**	**84%**	**100%**
In Bangladesh	**68%**	**69%**	**88%**	**79%**	**100%**
Outside Bangladesh	**32%**	**95%**	**104%**	**122%**	**100%**
Money at Call and Short Notice	**95%**	**530%**	**2083%**	**4375%**	**100%**
Investments	**127%**	**113%**	**195%**	**148%**	**100%**
Government	**151%**	**118%**	**257%**	**177%**	**100%**
Others	**94%**	**106%**	**106%**	**107%**	**100%**
Loans and advances	**163%**	**157%**	**128%**	**112%**	**100%**
Loans, cash credit & overdraft etc.	**164%**	**157%**	**128%**	**112%**	**100%**
Bills discounted and purchased	**48%**	**81%**	**127%**	**89%**	**100%**
"Fixed Assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures"	**119%**	**109%**	**107%**	**109%**	**100%**
Other Assets	**156%**	**123%**	**122%**	**117%**	**100%**

Total Assets	**144%**	**135%**	**140%**	**128%**	**100%**
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL					
Liabilities					
Borrowings from Other Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents	**150%**	**168%**	**85%**	**79%**	**100%**
Deposit and Other Accounts	**143%**	**134%**	**146%**	**133%**	**100%**
Current deposits & other accounts	**128%**	**118%**	**135%**	**148%**	**100%**
Bills payable	**172%**	**161%**	**144%**	**106%**	**100%**
Savings bank deposits	**144%**	**136%**	**131%**	**115%**	**100%**
Fixed deposits	**149%**	**142%**	**162%**	**137%**	**100%**
Other Liabilities	**171%**	**146%**	**129%**	**116%**	**100%**
Total Liabilities	**147%**	**137%**	**142%**	**130%**	**100%**
Capital/Shareholders' Equity					
Total Shareholders' Equity	**98%**	**96%**	**96%**	**96%**	**100%**
Paid-up capital	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Statutory reserve	**112%**	**106%**	**104%**	**100%**	**100%**
General reserve	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Asset revaluation reserve	**99%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Revaluation & amortization reserve	**24%**	**16%**	**29%**	**197%**	**100%**
Retained surplus/(deficit)	**614%**	**684%**	**756%**	**1277%**	**100%**
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	**144%**	**135%**	**140%**	**128%**	**100%**

Interpretation of Common Size Balance Sheet (2019–2023): According to the common size balance sheet, Agrani Bank's total assets grew by 44% in 2023 over 2019, primarily as a result of increases in cash (146 percent), investments (127 percent), and loans (163 percent). The pandemic probably contributed to the bank's high liquidity in 2020. Customer trust was demonstrated by the 43 percent increase in deposits, particularly in savings and fixed account. In order to support asset growth, borrowings also went up. However, retained earnings increased (614 percent) while equity slightly decreased to 98 percent, indicating improved profitability. Agrani Bank PLC help exporters by offer a range of services, such as payment realization, document verification, and pre- and post-shipment financing.

Common Size of Income Statement:

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
OPERATING INCOME					
Interest and Revenue Income	145%	124%	101%	90%	100%
Interest Paid on Deposit,Borrowings etc.	158%	137%	151%	111%	100%
Net Interest Income	**86%**	**68%**	**-120%**	**-3%**	**100%**
Investment Income	134%	130%	165%	125%	100%
Commission,Exchange and Brokerage	251%	115%	191%	146%	100%
Other Operating Income	130%	117%	92%	94%	100%
Total Operating Income	**138%**	**112%**	**94%**	**94%**	**100%**
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Salaries & Allowances	104%	104%	105%	103%	100%
Rent,Tax,Insurance,Light etc.	92%	94%	91%	86%	100%
Law charges	59%	67%	42%	44%	100%
Postage,Telegram & Stamp, telecommunication	48%	61%	64%	68%	100%
Stationery,Printing & Advertisement etc.	133%	108%	103%	89%	100%
Chief Executive's Salary and fees	86%	85%	86%	103%	100%
Directors fees & allowance	133%	139%	118%	91%	100%
Auditors fees	104%	100%	107%	100%	100%
Depreciation & Repairs of bank's assets	149%	162%	123%	100%	100%
Other expenditure	133%	53%	112%	143%	100%

Total Operating Expenses	**109%**	**100%**	**105%**	**106%**	**100%**
Profit/(Loss) before Provision & Tax	**191%**	**134%**	**72%**	**74%**	**100%**
Provision for					
Loans and advances	210%	131%	27%	22%	100%
Diminution in the value of Investment	-103%	-103%	-103%	-103%	100%
Others	260%	321%	205%	193%	100%
Total Provision	**286%**	**212%**	**95%**	**85%**	**100%**
Profit before tax	**66%**	**31%**	**43%**	**59%**	**100%**
Provision for Taxation					
Current Tax	226%	122%	42%	57%	100%
Deferred Tax	-384%	-332%	-81%	166%	100%
Net profit /(loss) after Tax	**64%**	**103%**	**128%**	**-13%**	**100%**
EPS (Absolute Value)	**5.34**	**6.63**	**-0.68**	**5.17**	**5.00**

Interpretation of Common Size Income Statement (2019–2023): The growth in interest income (145 percent), investment income (134 percent), and particularly commission and brokerage (251 percent) was the primary driver of Agrani Bank's operating income, which increased to 138 percent in 2023. However, net interest income decrease to 86% in 2019 as interest expenses (158%) increased more quickly than income. Profitability was impacted by the sharp increase in provision (286 percent), primarily for loans, while operating expenses stayed under control (109 percent). Consequently, net profit after tax decreased to 64 percent of the 2019 level, and profit before tax decreased to 66 percent. In spite of this, EPS showed steady earning, improving marginally to 5.34.

4.4 Trend Analysis

Trend Analysis of Balance Sheet:

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
PROPERTY AND ASSETS					
Cash	**5.35%**	**4.69%**	**3.83%**	**10.19%**	**5.29%**
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	0.80%	1.03%	0.71%	0.51%	0.65%
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (including FC)	4.55%	3.67%	3.12%	9.68%	4.64%
Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions	**3.60%**	**4.37%**	**5.23%**	**5.32%**	**8.12%**
In Bangladesh	3.37%	3.66%	4.48%	4.36%	7.11%
Outside Bangladesh	0.22%	0.71%	0.75%	0.96%	1.01%
Money at Call and Short Notice	**0.04%**	**0.24%**	**0.92%**	**2.12%**	**0.06%**
Investments	**20.67%**	**19.59%**	**32.66%**	**27.10%**	**23.38%**
Government	14.49%	12.12%	25.48%	19.14%	13.87%
Others	6.18%	7.47%	7.18%	7.95%	9.52%
Loans and advances	**61.50%**	**63.44%**	**50.03%**	**47.52%**	**54.55%**
Loans, cash credit & overdraft etc.	61.32%	63.11%	49.54%	47.14%	54.01%
Bills discounted and purchased	0.18%	0.33%	0.49%	0.38%	0.54%
"Fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures"	1.45%	1.43%	1.34%	1.45%	1.71%
Other Assets	7.40%	6.24%	5.97%	6.29%	6.88%
Total Assets	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL					
Liabilities					
Borrowings from Other Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents	2.27%	2.71%	1.33%	1.22%	2.18%
Deposit and Other Accounts	**80.35%**	**80.95%**	**84.40%**	**84.35%**	**81.07%**
Current deposits & other accounts	18.29%	17.98%	19.75%	23.78%	20.53%
Bills payable	1.29%	1.29%	1.11%	0.90%	1.08%
Savings bank deposits	23.87%	24.04%	22.38%	21.49%	23.84%
Fixed deposits	36.90%	37.64%	41.16%	38.18%	35.61%
Other Liabilities	**14.01%**	**12.79%**	**10.87%**	**10.58%**	**11.79%**

Total Liabilities	**96.63%**	**96.45%**	**96.60%**	**96.15%**	**95.03%**
Capital/Shareholders' Equity					
Total Shareholders' Equity	**3.37%**	**3.55%**	**3.40%**	**3.85%**	**4.97%**
Paid-up capital	1.68%	1.80%	1.73%	1.90%	2.43%
Statutory reserve	0.84%	0.86%	0.80%	0.91%	1.09%
General reserve	0.05%	0.06%	0.05%	0.06%	0.08%
Asset revaluation reserve	0.88%	0.95%	0.92%	1.00%	1.29%
Revaluation & amortization reserve	0.02%	0.01%	0.03%	0.19%	0.12%
Retained surplus/(deficit)	-0.11%	-0.13%	-0.14%	-0.20%	-0.03%
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

Interpretation of Trend Analysis of Balance Sheet (2019–2023): Loans and advances made up the largest portion of Agrani Bank's asset structure, which stayed steady over time and increased to 61.50 percent in 2023, demonstrating the bank's continued emphasis on its core business. A strategic shift towards earning through government securities and other investment avenues is evident in the steady increase in investments, which reached 20.67 percent. Deposits continuously accounted for the majority of liabilities (80–35 percent in 2023), demonstrating a solid funding base and high customer trust. The most common type of deposit was a fixed deposit, which was followed by current and savings accounts. Low borrowing rate (2.27 percent in 2023) suggest little reliance on outside funding. Other liabilities, which might be related to operational or regulatory responsibilities, did, however, slightly increase. As a result of decreased retained earn and revaluation reserves, shareholders' equity fell from 4point 97 percent in 2019 to 3point 37 percent in 2023. Although the bank's overall financial structure is stable, it does indicate that equity need to be strengthened over time.

Trend Analysis of the Income Statement:

	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019
OPERATING INCOME:					
Interest and Revenue Income	62.64%	63.87%	52.59%	55.29%	64.22%

Interest Paid on Deposit,Borrowings etc.	55.86%	57.45%	64.03%	55.66%	52.45%
Net Interest Income	**6.78%**	**6.41%**	**-11.44%**	**-0.37%**	**11.76%**
Investment Income	23.69%	27.38%	35.12%	31.48%	26.29%
Commission,Exchange and Brokerage	11.11%	6.02%	10.11%	10.59%	6.56%
Other Operating Income	2.56%	2.74%	2.18%	2.64%	2.94%
Total Operating Income	**44.14%**	**42.55%**	**35.97%**	**44.34%**	**47.55%**
OPERATING EXPENSES:					
Salaries & Allowances	14.56%	17.31%	17.67%	20.49%	20.75%
Rent,Tax,Insurance,Light etc.	1.42%	1.72%	1.68%	1.88%	2.29%
Law charges	0.02%	0.03%	0.02%	0.02%	0.05%
Postage,Telegram & Stamp, telecommunication	0.28%	0.41%	0.44%	0.55%	0.85%
Stationery,Printing & Advertisement etc.	0.33%	0.31%	0.30%	0.31%	0.36%
Chief Executive's Salary and fees	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Directors fees & allowance	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Auditors fees	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Depreciation & Repairs of bank's assets	2.45%	3.18%	2.44%	2.33%	2.45%
Other expenditure	3.62%	1.71%	3.68%	5.56%	4.06%
Total Operating Expenses	**22.69%**	**24.70%**	**26.24%**	**31.17%**	**30.84%**
Profit/(Loss) before Provision & Tax	**21.45%**	**17.85%**	**9.73%**	**13.17%**	**16.71%**
Provision for					
Loans and advances	12.01%	8.91%	1.88%	1.81%	8.50%
Diminution in the value of Investment	0.79%	-0.78%	0.24%	0.19%	-2.14%
Others	5.41%	7.92%	5.11%	5.68%	3.09%
Total Provision	18.21%	16.05%	7.23%	7.67%	9.44%

Profit before tax	3.24%	1.80%	2.50%	5.50%	7.26%
Provision for Taxation					
Current Tax	5.94%	3.81%	1.34%	2.21%	3.90%
Deferred Tax	-3.56%	-3.66%	-0.90%	2.18%	1.38%
Net profit /(loss) after Tax	**0.86%**	**1.64%**	**2.06%**	**1.11%**	**1.99%**
EPS (Absolute Value)	**5.34**	**6.63**	**-0.68**	**5.17**	**5.00**

Interpretation of Trend Analysis of Income Statement (2019–2023): While interest expenses slightly decreased to 55.86 percent, Agrani Bank's interest and revenue income showed minor fluctuations but remained strong at 62.64 percent in 2023. This resulted in a modest net interest income of 6.78 percent, which was a recovery from negative figure in 2021 and 2020. Investment income made a substantial contribution, albeit a slight decrease from prior highs to 23.69 percent in 2023. A notable increase in commission and exchange income suggests that non-interest revenue source have improved. Better cost control was demonstrated by the gradual decline in operating expenses, which went from 30 to 84 percent in 2019 to 22 to 69 percent in 2023. Despite a decline in their share, salaries and benefit continued to be the largest expense. Due primarily to high provisions, profit before tax remained low, reach a peak of 5point 50 percent in 2020 before dropping to 3point 24 percent in 2023. With the exception of 2021, net profit after taxes was positive, rising to 0.86% in 2023. The trend indicates a gradual recovery and increased operational efficiency, even though profitability is still modest. Following loss in 2021, the EPS showed a return to stability in 2023, improving once more to 5.34.

Chapter 5: Findings, Recommendations, and Conclusion

5.1 Findings

I was able to gain a better understanding of Agrani Bank Limited's performance while prepare this report and examining its financial data. The main conclusion drawn from my own research and observation are listed below.

Fluctuating Return on Equity (ROE): Following a notable peak in 2021, ROE displayed an erratic trend before declining. This shows that the company is not consistently making money off of the investment made by shareholders.

Low and Inconsistent Return on Assets (ROA): Over the course of the five years, ROA stayed low, indicating inefficiency in the use of total assets to produce net income.

Volatile Earnings Per Share (EPS): Significant annual fluctuation in EPS raised question about investor confidence and the stability of profitability.

Common Size Balance Sheet Insights: Loans, investments, and cash holdings all increased for the bank. Nonetheless, there was a minor drop in equity and an increase in retained earning, which suggests that internal profit retention is occurring in the face of limited capital infusion.

Common Size Income Statement Highlights: Despite an increase in revenue, pre-tax and post-tax profits were under pressure due to higher interest costs and loan loss provision that had a negative impact on profit margin.

Trend Analysis Observations: In the financial landscape, it is evident that deposit persistently constitute a substantial component of liabilities, thereby underscoring the strong confidence of customers. Nevertheless, the decreasing trajectory of equity and the volatile trends in net profit highlight the necessity for enhanced capital management strategie and operational efficiency.

5.2 Recommendations

In order to enhance operational effectiveness, profitability, and overall financial health, the following suggestion are put forth based on an analysis of Agrani Bank Limited financial performance from 2019 to 2023.

Enhance Return on Equity (ROE): Inconsistency in profit generation from equity is indicated by the varying ROE and the most recent decline in 2023. In order to provide shareholders with consistent and enhanced returns, the bank should concentrate on improving internal operation and cutting back on wasteful spending.

Improve Asset Utilization and ROA: In the context of persistently diminished Returns on Assets (ROA), the banking institution is advised to enhance the efficiency of its assets to foster increased income generation. Implementing improved asset allocation policies and scrutinizing underperforming assets are potential strategie for attaining this objective..

Stabilize Earnings per Share (EPS): Investors may be concerned about EPS volatility. By keeping a balanced approach to interest and non-interest income, the bank should strive to achieve steady profit levels and provide shareholders with reliable returns.

Net Operating Margin : has improved significantly from 15.28% in 2019 to 48.59% in 2023, indicating better operational efficiency. To maintain this trend, the bank should continue cost optimization, focus on high-yield assets, invest in digital services, and streamline operation for sustained profitability.

5.3 Conclusion

Agrani Bank Limited has been one of the leading state-owned banks in Bangladesh since it started in 1972. Through my internship at the bank and by analyzing its financial performance from 2019 to 2023, I got a clear idea of how banks work in today's competitive and changing market. I looked at key financial ratios like Return on Equity (ROE), Return on Assets (ROA), Equity Multiplier, and Net Interest Margin (NIM) to understand the bank's performance. The result showed that while the bank is stable in some area and has grown, it still needs to improve in control costs, increasing income, and using its assets more effectively. During my internship, I also learned a lot by observing the bank's daily operations, how they use technology, and how they serve customers. I realized that faster and more reliable service depend on modern banking systems and automation. I believe that if the bank focuse more on customer-friendly services, employee skill development, and digital improvement, it can grow even stronger. This internship helped me connect what I studied in class with real banking work. It gave me confidence and improved my thinking skills. I now better understand how real banking works, and I believe this experience will help me in my future career.

5.4 Reference

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5.5 Appendices

Agrani Bank PLC.

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2023

Amount in BDT

PROPERTY & ASSETS	Notes	2023	2022
Cash:	03	**65,821,794,987**	**53,978,820,551**
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)		9,823,347,167	11,832,602,526
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (including foreign currencies)		55,998,447,820	42,146,218,025
Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions:	04	**44,280,063,143**	**50,267,096,330**
In Bangladesh		41,525,205,395	42,081,313,234
Outside Bangladesh		2,754,857,748	8,185,783,096
Money at Call and Short Notice	05	**505,300,000**	**2,810,000,000**
Investments:	06	**254,436,249,175**	**225,186,842,447**
Government		178,394,824,041	139,307,017,760
Others		76,041,425,134	85,879,824,687
Loans and advances:	07	**756,992,356,111**	**729,381,951,854**
Loans, cash credit & overdraft etc.		754,783,519,097	725,624,952,911
Bills discounted and purchased		2,208,837,014	3,756,998,943
Fixed assets			
including land, building, furniture and fixtures	08	**17,460,463,456**	**18,243,880,581**
Other Assets	09	**91,044,569,544**	**69,496,572,920**
Non-banking Assets	9.6	**417,161,455**	**418,322,567**
Total Assets		**1,230,957,957,871**	**1,149,783,487,250**
LIABILITIES & CAPITAL			
Liabilities:			
Borrowings from Other Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents	10	**25,708,465,643**	**27,565,166,846**
Subordinated debt	10.5	**2,200,000,000**	**3,600,000,000**
Deposit and Other Accounts:	11	**989,087,929,302**	**930,770,571,948**
Current deposits & other accounts		225,161,480,460	206,730,955,043
Bills payable		15,909,471,045	14,849,265,604
Savings bank deposits		293,790,343,895	276,417,725,623
Fixed deposits		454,226,633,902	432,772,625,678
Other Liabilities	12	**172,485,046,255**	**147,042,670,826**
Total Liabilities		**1,189,481,441,200**	**1,108,978,409,620**
Capital/Shareholders' Equity:			
Paid-up capital	13.2	**20,722,940,400**	**20,722,940,400**
Reserve:		**21,872,861,649**	**21,446,190,809**
Statutory reserve	14	10,373,180,026	9,854,416,186
General reserve	15	548,555,335	548,555,335
Risk fund	15.1	100,000,000	100,000,000
Asset revaluation reserve	16	10,851,126,288	10,943,219,288
Revaluation & amortization reserve	17	250,564,065	161,428,308
Retained surplus/(deficit)	18	(1,369,849,443)	(1,525,481,887)
Total Shareholders' Equity		**41,476,516,671**	**40,805,077,630**
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		**1,230,957,957,871**	**1,149,783,487,250**

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Agrani Bank PLC.

Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2023

Amount in BDT

	Notes	2023	2022
Operating income			
Interest and revenue income	23	50,087,735,516	43,007,818,835
Interest paid on deposits, borrowings etc.	24	(44,664,621,330)	(38,688,055,896)
Net interest income		**5,423,114,186**	**4,319,762,939**
Investment income	25	18,942,266,650	18,435,974,687
Commission, exchange earnings and brokerage	26	8,879,776,088	4,054,434,648
Other operating income	27	2,050,422,866	1,842,651,258
		29,872,465,604	**24,333,060,593**
Total Operating Income		**35,295,579,790**	**28,652,823,532**
Operating expenses			
Salary and allowances	28	11,641,784,338	11,656,804,153
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	29	1,131,823,364	1,161,364,241
Legal expenses	30	17,446,558	19,909,174
Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc.	31	222,052,726	278,617,212
Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.	32	260,187,617	211,425,850
Chief Executive's salary and allowances	33	5,350,000	5,311,290
Directors' fees	34	6,277,422	6,559,197
Auditors' fees	35	4,225,000	4,044,000
Depreciation, Amortization and Repair of bank's assets	36	1,960,092,007	2,140,260,562
Other expenses	37	2,895,152,564	1,148,368,369
Total operating expenses		**18,144,391,596**	**16,632,664,048**
Profit/(Loss) before provision & tax		**17,151,188,194**	**12,020,159,484**
Provision for loans and advances	38	9,600,000,000	6,000,000,000
Provision for diminution in the value of Investments	39	630,575,952	(524,170,257)
Other provision	39.1	4,326,793,043	5,333,126,998
Total provision		**14,557,368,995**	**10,808,956,741**
Net profit/(loss) before Tax		**2,593,819,199**	**1,211,202,743**
Provision for Tax			
Current Tax	12.4	4,750,959,703	2,567,894,496
Deferred Tax	9.4	(2,847,435,198)	(2,463,388,658)
		1,903,524,505	104,505,838
Net profit/(loss) after Tax		**690,294,694**	**1,106,696,905**
Retained earnings brought forward from previous years		(1,525,481,887)	(1,687,541,012)
Net effect of all items directly recognized in Equity-retained earnings	18.1	(8,995,463)	(691,330,262)
		(844,182,656)	(1,272,174,369)
Appropriation:			
Statutory reserve	14	518,763,840	242,240,549
Start-up fund		6,902,947	11,066,969
		525,666,787	253,307,518
Retained surplus/(deficit)	18	**(1,369,849,443)**	**(1,525,481,887)**
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	13.3.2	3.33	5.34

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes 1 to 53.

(MUHAMMED DIDARUL ISLAM FCA)
General Manager & CFO

(MD. MURSHEDUL KABIR)
Managing Director & CEO

(MD. SHAHADAT HOSSAIN FCA)
Director

(MOHAMMAD MASUD RANA CHOWDHURY)
Director

(DR. ZAID BAKHT)
Chairman

G. Kibria & Co.
Chartered Accountants

A.K. Gulam Kibria FCA
Engagement Partner
ICAB Enrollment Number: 0392
DVC: 2405050392AS857585

Hussain Farhad & Co.
Chartered Accountants

A.K.M Fazlul Haque FCA
Engagement Partner
ICAB Enrollment Number: 1090
DVC: 2405051090AS481147

Dated, Dhaka
30-April-2024

Agrani Bank Limited

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2022

Amount in BDT

PROPERTY & ASSETS	Notes	31-Dec-22	31-Dec-21
Cash:	03	**53,978,820,551**	**45,774,772,079**
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)		11,832,602,526	8,499,880,770
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (including foreign currencies)		42,146,218,025	37,274,891,309
Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions:	04	**50,267,096,330**	**62,520,692,311**
In Bangladesh		42,081,313,234	53,544,234,205
Outside Bangladesh		8,185,783,096	8,976,458,106
Money at Call and Short Notice	05	**2,810,000,000**	**11,040,000,000**
Investments:	06	**225,186,842,447**	**390,330,590,972**
Government		139,307,017,760	304,502,796,766
Others		85,879,824,687	85,827,794,206
Loans and advances:	07	**729,381,951,854**	**597,902,850,487**
Loans, cash credit & overdraft etc.		725,624,952,911	592,000,490,993
Bills discounted and purchased		3,756,998,943	5,902,359,494
Fixed assets			
including land, building, furniture and fixtures	08	**15,994,872,625**	**15,617,824,744**
Other Assets	09	**71,745,580,876**	**71,391,494,638**
Non-banking Assets	9.7	**418,322,567**	**430,452,997**
Total Assets		**1,149,783,487,250**	**1,195,008,678,228**
LIABILITIES & CAPITAL			
Liabilities:			
Borrowings from Other Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents	10	**27,565,166,846**	**11,454,749,732**
Subordinated debt	10.5	**3,600,000,000**	**4,400,000,000**
Deposit and Other Accounts:	11	**930,770,571,948**	**1,008,643,899,308**
Current deposits & other accounts		206,730,955,043	236,063,731,612
Bills payable		14,849,265,604	13,301,382,276
Savings bank deposits		276,417,725,623	267,448,580,822
Fixed deposits		432,772,625,678	491,830,204,598
Other Liabilities	12	**147,042,670,826**	**129,939,314,512**
Total Liabilities		**1,108,978,409,620**	**1,154,437,963,552**
Capital/Shareholders' Equity:			
Paid-up capital	13.2	**20,722,940,400**	**20,722,940,400**
Reserve:		**21,446,190,809**	**21,236,310,260**
Statutory reserve	14	9,854,416,186	9,612,175,637
General reserve	15	548,555,335	548,555,335
Risk fund	15.1	100,000,000	100,000,000
Asset revaluation reserve	16	10,943,219,288	10,975,579,288
Revaluation & amortization reserve	17	161,428,308	299,005,028
Retained surplus/(deficit)	18	(1,525,481,887)	(1,687,541,012)
Total Shareholders' Equity		**40,805,077,630**	**40,570,714,676**
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		**1,149,783,487,250**	**1,195,008,678,228**

Agrani Bank Limited

Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Amount in BDT

	Notes	2022	2021
Operating income			
Interest and revenue income	23	43,007,818,835	35,036,431,254
Interest paid on deposits, borrowings etc.	24	(38,688,055,896)	(42,656,660,423)
Net interest income		**4,319,762,939**	**(7,620,229,169)**
Investment income	25	18,435,974,687	23,293,328,998
Commission, exchange earnings and brokerage	26	4,054,434,648	6,177,566,406
Other operating income	27	1,842,651,258	1,449,643,558
		24,333,060,593	**30,920,538,962**
Total Operating Income		**28,652,823,532**	**23,300,309,793**
Operating expenses			
Salary and allowances	28	11,656,804,153	11,769,367,410
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	29	1,161,364,241	1,118,514,354
Legal expenses	30	19,909,174	12,473,403
Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc.	31	278,617,212	291,256,148
Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.	32	211,425,850	200,587,326
Chief Executive's salary and allowances	33	5,311,290	5,350,000
Directors' fees	34	6,559,197	5,547,137
Auditors' fees	35	4,044,000	4,344,000
Depreciation, Amortization and Repair of bank's assets	36	2,140,260,562	1,625,492,910
Other expenses	37	1,148,368,369	1,786,089,726
Total operating expenses		**16,632,664,048**	**16,819,022,414**
Profit/(Loss) before provision & tax		**12,020,159,484**	**6,481,287,379**
Provision for loans and advances	38	6,000,000,000	1,250,000,000
Provision for diminution in the value of Investments	39	(524,170,257)	161,449,835
Other provision	39.1	5,333,126,998	3,402,732,289
Total provision		10,808,956,741	4,814,182,124
Net profit/(loss) before Tax		**1,211,202,743**	**1,667,105,255**
Provision for Tax			
Current tax	12.4	2,567,894,496	892,183,478
Deferred tax	9.4	(2,463,388,658)	(599,954,770)
		104,505,838	292,228,708
Net profit/(loss) after Tax		**1,106,696,905**	**1,374,876,547**
Retained earnings brought forward from previous years		(1,687,541,012)	(2,849,021,393)
Net effect of all items directly recognized in Equity-retained earnings	18.1	(691,330,262)	133,773,650
		(1,272,174,369)	(1,340,371,196)
Appropriation:			
Statutory reserve	14	242,240,549	333,421,051
Start-up fund		11,066,969	13,748,765
		253,307,518	347,169,816
Retained surplus/(deficit)	18	**(1,525,481,887)**	**(1,687,541,012)**
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	13.3.2	5.34	6.63

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes 1 to 53.

(MUHAMMED DIDARUL ISLAM FCA)
General Manager & CFO

(MD. MURSHEDUL KABIR)
Managing Director & CEO

(MD. SHAHADAT HOSSAIN FCA)
Director

(MAFIZ UDDIN AHMED)
Director

(DR. ZAID BAKHT)
Chairman

G. Kibria & Co.
Chartered Accountants

A.K. Gulam Kibria, FCA
Engagement Partner
ICAB Enrollment Number: 392
DVC: 2305030392AS770775

Dated, Dhaka
30-April-2023

Hussain Farhad & Co.
Chartered Accountants

M Farhad Hussain, FCA
Engagement Partner
ICAB Enrollment Number: 452
DVC: 2305030452AS994699

Agrani Bank Limited

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 Amount in BDT	2019 Amount in BDT
PROPERTY & ASSETS			
Cash:	03	**111,440,334,861**	**45,176,713,081**
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)		5,602,554,266	5,568,685,401
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (including foreign currencies)		105,837,780,595	39,608,027,680
Balance with Other Banks and Financial Institutions:	04	**58,206,611,731**	**69,347,615,845**
In Bangladesh		47,665,727,105	60,705,747,553
Outside Bangladesh		10,540,884,626	8,641,868,292
Money at Call and Short Notice	05	**23,190,000,000**	**530,000,000**
Investments:	06	**296,209,321,197**	**199,676,488,412**
Government		209,264,167,847	118,417,287,345
Others		86,945,153,350	81,259,201,067
Loans and advances:	07	**519,440,838,024**	**465,827,129,638**
Loans, cash credit & overdraft etc.		515,302,163,037	461,182,740,403
Bills discounted and purchased		4,138,674,987	4,644,389,235
Fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures	08	**15,878,154,493**	**14,597,911,041**
Other Assets	09	**68,299,879,700**	**58,362,684,859**
Non-banking Assets	09.5	**430,452,997**	**412,754,628**
Total Assets		**1,093,095,593,003**	**853,931,297,504**
LIABILITIES & CAPITAL			
Liabilities:			
Borrowings from Other Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents	10	**7,577,489,475**	**11,587,700,882**
Subordinated debt	10.5	**5,800,000,000**	**7,000,000,000**
Deposit and Other Accounts:	11	**921,989,985,042**	**692,243,331,687**
Current deposits & other accounts		259,971,694,780	175,305,761,135
Bills payable		9,830,029,826	9,251,661,857
Savings bank deposits		234,881,742,035	203,618,624,785
Fixed deposits		417,306,518,401	304,067,283,910
Other Liabilities	12	**115,659,176,517**	**100,668,949,332**
Total Liabilities		**1,051,026,651,034**	**811,499,981,901**
Capital/Shareholders' Equity:			
Paid-up capital	13.2	**20,722,940,400**	**20,722,940,400**
Reserve:		**21,523,624,272**	**20,904,230,147**
Statutory reserve	14	9,899,489,649	9,278,754,586
General reserve	15	548,555,335	548,555,335
Risk fund	15.1	100,000,000	100,000,000
Asset revaluation reserve	16	10,975,579,288	10,976,920,226
Revaluation & amortization reserve	17	2,023,740,474	1,027,274,722
Retained surplus/(deficit)	18.1	(2,201,363,177)	(223,129,666)
Total Shareholders' Equity		**42,068,941,969**	**42,431,315,603**
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		**1,093,095,593,003**	**853,931,297,504**

Agrani Bank Limited

Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Notes	2020 Amount in BDT	2019 Amount in BDT
Operating income			
Interest and revenue income	23	31,189,648,559	34,592,497,451
Interest paid on deposits, borrowings etc.	24	(31,400,038,562)	(28,256,271,305)
Net interest income		**(210,390,003)**	**6,336,226,146**
Investment income	25	17,759,255,473	14,163,223,386
Commission, exchange earnings and brokerage	26	5,976,268,514	3,531,711,302
Other operating income	27	1,486,553,564	1,581,057,749
		25,222,077,551	**19,275,992,437**
Total Operating Income		**25,011,687,548**	**25,612,218,583**
Operating expenses			
Salary and allowances	28	11,557,698,078	11,176,264,712
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	29	1,058,753,808	1,233,099,340
Legal expenses	30	13,104,308	29,518,464
Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc.	31	310,873,850	457,936,712
Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.	32	174,208,597	195,526,366
Chief Executive's salary and allowances	33	6,441,301	6,230,844
Directors' fees	34	4,287,482	4,719,310
Auditors' fees	35	4,044,000	4,044,000
Depreciation, Amortization and Repair of bank's assets	36	1,317,162,661	1,319,672,532
Other expenses	37	3,134,807,088	2,184,805,203
Total operating expenses		**17,581,381,173**	**16,611,817,483**
Profit/(Loss) before provision & tax		**7,430,306,375**	**9,000,401,100**
Provision for loans and advances	38	1,019,364,168	4,578,373,973
Provision for diminution in the value of Investments	39	104,622,344	(1,154,297,531)
Other provision	39.1	3,202,644,547	1,663,122,792
Total provision		**4,326,631,059**	**5,087,199,234**
Net profit/(loss) before Tax		**3,103,675,316**	**3,913,201,866**
Provision for Tax			
Current Tax	12.4	1,244,000,000	2,100,000,000
Deferred Tax	9.4	1,231,912,019	741,709,536
		2,475,912,019	2,841,709,536
Net profit/(loss) after Tax		**627,763,297**	**1,071,492,330**
Retained earnings brought forward from previous years	18	(223,129,666)	(683,079,710)
Net effect of all items directly recognized in Equity-retained earnings		(1,985,261,745)	191,098,087
		(1,580,628,114)	579,510,707
Appropriation:			
Statutory reserve	14	620,735,063	782,640,373
Risk fund		-	20,000,000
		620,735,063	802,640,373
Retained surplus/(deficit)	18.1	**(2,201,363,177)**	**(223,129,666)**
Earnings Per Share (EPS)	13.3.2	**3.03**	**5.17**

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes 1 to 53.

(MD. MONOWAR HOSSAIN FCA)
General Manager & CFO

(MOHAMMAD SHAMS-UL ISLAM)
Managing Director & CEO

(MAFIZ UDDIN AHMED)
Director

(KHONDKER FAZLE RASHID)
Director

(DR. ZAID BAKHT)
Chairman

A. Qasem & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Ziaur Rahman Zia, FCA
Engagement Partner
ICAB Enrollment Number: 1259
DVC:2107151259AS193048

Masih Muhith Haque & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Masih Malik Chowdhury, FCA
Engagement Partner
ICAB Enrollment Number: 337
DVC:2107150337AS309177

Dated, Dhaka
30- June-2021