

Internship Report On

“Financial Performance Analysis of Grameen Bank”



Submitted By

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Batch: 44th

BBA Program

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship

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Submitted To

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Assistant Professor

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Date of Submission: February 10, 2020

Letter of Transmittal

February 10, 2020

Md. Kamruzzaman Didar
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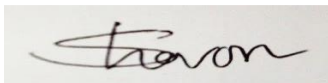
Subject: Submission of Internship report on “Financial Performance Analysis of Grameen Bank”

Dear Sir,

With due respect and humble to state that It is my pleasure to submit this Internship Report on “Financial Performance Analysis of Grameen bank” to you. While setting up this report, I attempted my best to adhere to the guidelines that you have given me. This report is set up for the satisfaction of the prerequisite of the BBA Program. This Internship Report has been incredibly testing, fascinating and remunerating experience to me. I might want to offer my most profound thanks to you for giving me such a chance. I will be profoundly supported in the event that you are sufficiently benevolent to get this report. Much obliged to you for your thought and joint effort.

Thank you so much for your time and consideration.

Sincerely yours,



Shovon Kumar Saha

ID: 162-11-5206


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Daffodil International University

Letter of Approval

This is to confirm that Shovon Kumar Saha, ID: 162-11-5206, a student of Department of Business Administration of Daffodil International University completed the internship report titled “Financial Performance Analysis of Grameen Bank” under my supervision. I am satisfied to express that he has worked hard to complete this report. The information and discoveries introduced in the report appear to be legitimate.

I wish his every success in life.



.....
Md. Kamruzzaman Didar

Assistant Professor

Department of Business Administration

Faculty of Business & Entrepreneurship

Daffodil International University

Acknowledgement

An internship report can't be finished without critical assistance from others. Right off the bat, I would be thankful to God, for giving me the persistence, information and fearlessness to finish this report.

- I might want to thank the accompanying individuals for their commitment in this report
I offer my thanks to my respectable scholarly manager,
- Md. Kamruzzaman, Didar, Assistant Professor and supervisor who has checked and guided me for this report.
- Md Golam Zakaria Rahman, PO and Facility Part, Worldwide Program Division, Grameen Bank.

Executive Summary

Grameen Bank is a leading banking company in Bangladesh. It's an honest name and complete price within the money market. The Customers are terribly eager regarding varied product & services that are provided by Grameen Bank. The report depends on Financial Performance Analysis of GRAMEEN BANK. In this report, I have broken down liquidity ratio, activity ratio, leverage or debt ratio, profitability ratio, and so on, etc. In this report, I have inspected the monetary exhibition of GRAMEEN BANK from 2013 to 2017. The fundamental elements of a bank are trusted into two sections called store and credits. This report covered into 5 chapters. In introduction chapter, introduction, objectives and other issues have covered; in chapter 2, about Grameen bank has covered. Chapter 3 covered the theoretical part of the financial performance of the Grameen Bank. For financial performance analysis in chapter, we have used different tools including ratio analysis, trend and common size analysis and etc.

Finally, findings and recommendations have covered in chapter 5.

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Chapter-1: Introduction

1.1 Introduction:

The Financial sustainability could be a high-level, practical summary of what a sustainable bank appears like from within and to the skin. Financial Sustainability may be a subjective live off however well a Bank will use assets from its primary mode of business and generate revenues. This term is additionally used as a general live of a Banks overall money health over a given amount of your time, and may be accustomed compare similar bank across constant business. Investors analyze the Banks Financial sustainability to understand whether or not they invest or not and whether or not their investment is profitable or not. Government analyze Financial sustainability to understand whether or not the bank is ready to pay tax or not. In this report, I analyze Financial sustainability of Grameen bank from 2013-2017.

1.2 Origin of the Report:

Information is inadequate if it's not totally bolstered by occasions on ground. Regardless of maybe the standard of hypothetical information, it's not finished while not reasonable ramifications on ground. This acknowledgment is extra articulated inside the investigation of Business organization any place skill on ground assumes a prevailing job. Once satisfy of the program of BBA passage level position is required that length ought to must be constrained to in any occasion ninety days. Start to finish to complete} the need I even have finish my transitory situation from Grameen Bank, Mirpur Branch, and Dhaka. I attempt my best to utilize this mind boggling probability to fulfill my knowledge on banking framework. Upheld my observation I even have made my report as showed by the given topic from my director.

1.3 Objectives of the study:

Objectives of the study are as follows-

- To know theoretical background of financial performance analysis of Grameen Bank.
- To analyze the financial performance of Grameen Bank from 2013-2017.
- To find out the problems related to the financial position of the bank.
- To provide some recommendation about the problems of the bank.

1.4 Scope of the study:

This report could be a next to know investigate of financial performance of Grameen Bank. The report mainly upheld concerning the financial property of Grameen Bank. I even have the flawless likelihood to amassing information and investigation the financial instruments of the bank that mirrors the fiscal property.

1.5 Methodology Of the study:

To meet the goal of the assessment, direct discernment, formal and oral trade have valuable for me. To assemble every one of the information, fluctuated system were applied. Every essential and auxiliary sources were used here. I gather information as I might want by using from those sources.

1.5.1 Primary Sources:

- Practical knowledge or information
- Activities of Grameen Bank
- Field visit of branch of Grameen Bank
- Face to face interview with the Supervisor Md. Golam Zakaria Rahman □ Face to face conversation with other employees of Grameen Bank.

1.5.2 Secondary Sources:

- From Grameen Bank Website
- From Previous reports of online
- From Annual reports of Grameen Bank
- Online journals about Grameen Bank

1.6 Limitations of the Study:

- Time restriction for comprehend the bank.
- The hesitance of the busy people, significant data assortment was turning out to be hard.
- Some information isn't gathered appropriately as a result of their security issue.
- Sometimes, respondent representatives were not giving legitimate answer.
- Some of records are not accessible.

Chapter Two: About Grameen Bank

2.1 Introduction of Grameen bank

Grameen Bank (GB) has turned around ordinary financial practice by evacuating the requirement for security and made a banking system dependent on mutual trust, responsibility, support and innovativeness. GB gives credit to the most unfortunate of the poor in rustic Bangladesh, with no insurance. At GB, credit is a financially savvy weapon to battle neediness and it fills in as an impetus in the overall improvement of financial states of the poor who have been kept outside the financial circle on the ground that they are poor and thus not bankable. Teacher Muhammad Yunus, the originator of "Grameen Bank" contemplated that if monetary assets can be made accessible to the destitute individuals on terms and conditions that are fitting and sensible, "these a huge number of little individuals with their a huge number of little interests can signify make the greatest improvement wonder." As of November, 2019, it has 9.60 million individuals, 97 percent of whom are ladies. With 2,568 branches, GB gives benefits in 81,678 towns, covering in excess of 93 percent of the all-out towns in Bangladesh. Grameen Bank's sure effect on its poor and once in the past poor borrowers has been recorded in numerous autonomous examinations completed by outer offices including the World Bank, the International Food Research Policy Institute (IFPRI) and the Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS).

2.2 Grameen Bank at a glance

Type	Body Corporate (Bank Law)
Industry	Financial services
Founded	October 1983
Founder	Muhammad Yunus
Headquarters	Dhaka, Bangladesh
Number of locations	2,568 branches (January 2018)
Area served	Bangladesh
Key people	Abul Khair Md. Monirul Hoque (Acting managing director)
Products	Microfinance
Revenue	Increase Tk12.436 billion (US\$150 million)(2010)
Operating income	Increase Tk8.514 billion (US\$100 million) (2010)
Net income	Increase Tk75.73 crore (US\$9.0 million) (2010)
Total assets	Tk125.4 billion (US\$1.5 billion) (2010)
Number of employees	20,138 '(January 2018)
Website	grameen.com

2.3 Historical background

Muhammad Yunus was enlivened during the Bangladesh starvation of 1974 to make a little advance of US\$27 to a gathering of 42 families as start-up cash so they could make things available to be purchased, without the weights of high enthusiasm under ruthless loaning. Yunus accepted that creation such credits accessible to a bigger populace could invigorate organizations and diminish the across the board rustic destitution in Bangladesh. Nobel Laureate Muhammad Yunus, the bank's originator Yunus built up the standards of the Grameen Bank from his examination and experience. Grameen Bank is Bengali for "Provincial" or

"Town" Bank. He started to extend microcredit as an exploration venture together with the Rural Economics Project at Bangladesh's University of Chittagong to test his strategy for giving credit and banking administrations to the provincial poor. In 1976, the town of Jobra and different towns close to the University of Chittagong turned into the primary zones qualified for administration from Grameen Bank. Demonstrating effective, the Bank venture, with help from Bangladesh Bank, was reached out in 1979 to the Tangail District (toward the north of the capital, Dhaka). The bank's prosperity proceeded and its administrations were stretched out to different areas of Bangladesh. By law of the Bangladesh Government dated 2 October 1983, the undertaking was approved and built up as an autonomous bank. Investors Ron Grzywinski and Mary Houghton of ShoreBank, a network advancement bank in Chicago, helped Yunus with the official joining of the bank under an award from the Ford Foundation. The bank's reimbursement rate experienced the financial interruption following the 1998 flood in Bangladesh, however it recuperated in the ensuing years. By the start of 2005, the bank had advanced over US\$4.7 billion and before the finish of 2008, US\$7.6 billion to poor people.

2.4 Awards of Grameen Bank

- ICMAB Awards 2015
- MCCI Award
- Norway : Nobel Peace Prize : 2006
- U.S.A. : Petersberg Prize : 2004
- INDIA : Gandhi Peace Prize : 2000
- UNITED KINGDOM : World Habitat Award : 1997
- MALAYSIA : Tun Abdul Razak Award : 1994
- BANGLADESH : Independence Day Award : 1994
- BELGIUM : King Baudouin International Development Prize : 1993
- SWITZERLAND : Aga Khan Award For Architecture : 1989

2.5 Application of microcredit

Grameen Bank is established on the rule that advances are superior to philanthropy to intrude on neediness: they offer individuals the chance to take activities in business or agribusiness, which give profit and empower them to take care of the obligation. The bank is established on the conviction that individuals have interminable potential, and releasing their inventiveness and activity causes they end neediness. Grameen has offered credit to classes of individuals once underserved: poor people, ladies, unskilled, and jobless individuals. Access to credit depends on sensible terms, for example, the gathering loaning framework and week after week portion installments, with sensibly long terms of advances, empowering the poor to expand on their current abilities to acquire better salary in each cycle of advances. Grameen goal has been to advance budgetary freedom among poor people. Yunus urges all borrowers to become savers, with the goal that their neighborhood capital can be changed over into new advances to other people. Since 1995, Grameen has financed 90 percent of its advances with intrigue salary and stores gathered, adjusting the interests of its new borrowers and contributor investors. Grameen changes over stores made in towns into credits for the more poor in the towns (Yunus and Jolis 1998). It focuses on the most unfortunate of poor people, with a specific accentuation on ladies, who get 95 percent of the bank's advances. Ladies generally had less access to budgetary options of customary credit lines and wages. They apparently had a biased portion of intensity in family basic leadership.

2.6 Mission of Grameen Bank

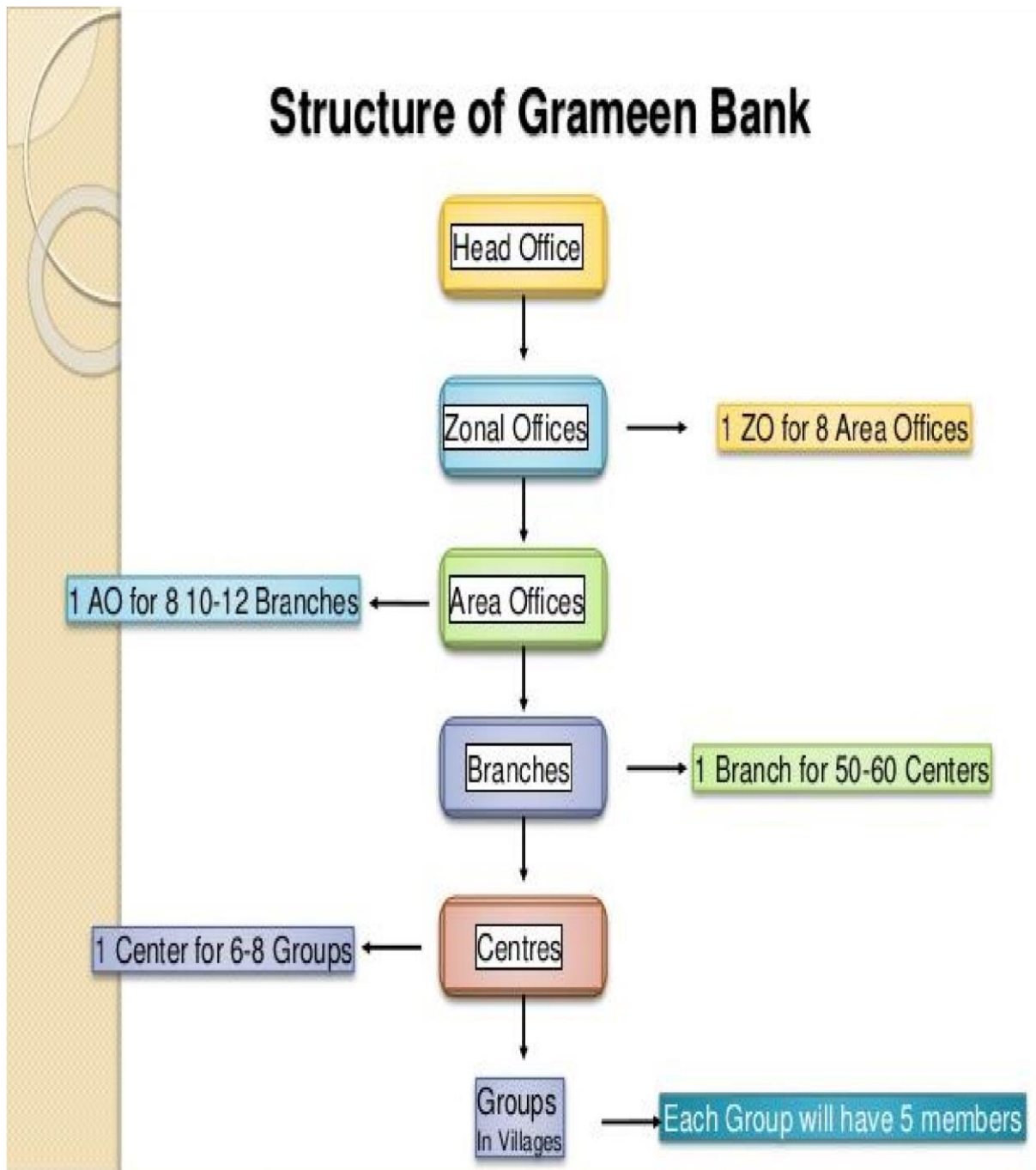
- To carry success to our families,
- To fix houses and work towards developing new houses as quickly as time permits,
- To develop vegetables all the all year. We will eat a lot of them and sell the overflow,
 - To plant whatever number seeding as could be expected under the circumstances,
- To keep our families little. We will limit our uses. We will care for our wellbeing, To instruct our youngsters and guarantee they can gain enough to pay for their training,
- To keep our youngsters and the earth clean,
- To assemble and utilize pit educates. Stretch out financial offices to poor people, Dispose of the abuse of the poor by cash banks,

2.7 Vision of Grameen Bank

GRAMEEN Foundation's vision is to empower poor people, particularly the least fortunate, to make a world with our neediness.

- A strong micro finance foundation prepared to take the difficulties and impediment of regular life for all individuals for the most part engaged to improve their prosperity and living.
- Banking for poor people.

2.8 Structure of Grameen bank



Chapter-3: Theoretical Analysis

3.1 Ratio Analysis

Ratio analysis could be a study of the relationships between financial variables. Proportion investigation could be an investigation of the connections between monetary factors. It's won't to measure changed parts of an organization's in activity and monetary execution like its productivity, liquidity, gainfulness and monetary condition. The pattern of those proportions after some time is concentrated to envision whether they square have what it takes or crumbling. Proportions might be communicated as a percent, rate or extent. The proportion examination is a fundamental procedure for budget summaries examination. Various clients, for example, financial specialists, the board, investors and loan bosses utilize the proportion to break down the money related circumstance of an organization for their basic leadership reason. Here, this report contains the most widely recognized proportions and broke down to assess the working and money related execution of Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited (BCBL) throughout the years 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017. Proportions are among the more generally utilized instruments of budget report investigation since they give pieces of information to and indications of fundamental conditions. A quantitative connection can encourage us reveal conditions and patterns intense to see by assessing singular parts making up the quantitative connection. Proportions, similar to elective examination instruments, are ordinarily future balanced. They're for the most part balanced for their plausible future pattern and size, and their quality relies upon the able understanding. A proportion communicates a connection between 2 amounts. It is communicated as a %, rate, or extent. Calculation of quantitative connection could be a clear numerical activity, in any case, its translation isn't. To be significant, a proportion ought to plunk down with a financially fundamental connection. During this area a significant arrangement of money related proportions and its applications region unit depicted. The picked proportions are sorted out into the four structure squares of budget report investigation.

These are as follows:

- ❖ Liquidity Ratio
- ❖ Activity Ratio
- ❖ Efficiency Ratio
- ❖ Profitability Ratio

❖ **3.1.1. Liquidity Ratio**

Liquidity ratio to the accessibility of assets of an organization to meet momentary money necessities. It is stricken by the fleeting request of money inflows and outpourings together with possibilities for future execution. Examination of liquidity is focused on an organization's subsidizing prerequisites. In the event that a partnership neglects to fulfill its present commitment it's proceeded with presence is dubious. From this read reason, every extraordinary proportion of study region unit in auxiliary significance. Despite the fact that bookkeeping estimations expect the organization's proceeded with presence, our investigation should consistently survey the legitimacy of this presumption utilizing liquidity measures.

This area portrays the key proportions important to surveying liquidity proportion:

- ❖ Cash Ratio.
- ❖ Cash to Assets.
- ❖ Cash to Deposits.
- ❖ Loan to Total Deposits.
- ❖ Loan to Total Assets.

3.1.2. Activity Ratio

An Activity ratio might be a metric that decides the intensity of an enterprise to change over its parity sheet accounts into income. Activity ratio live the overall productivity of a firm bolstered its utilization of its benefits, influence, or option comparative monetary record things and are significant in critical regardless of whether an organization's administration is doing a better than average enough occupation of producing incomes and money from its assets. Activity ratio check partner association's operational productivity and benefit. These proportions square measure most supportive when put alongside a challenge or exchange to decide if an element's procedures square measure positive or horrible. Activity ratio will type a premise of correlation over different news periods to see changes after some time.

This segment portrays the key proportions significant to evaluating movement proportion:

- Total Assets Turnover.
- Fixed Assets Turnover.

3.1.3. Efficiency Ratio

Efficiency ratio to anyway beneficial an association in exploitation its advantages. Efficiency ratio is here and there estimated comparative with what extent income is produced from a specific degree of resources. Besides, wasteful utilization of benefits can mess liquidity up. An absence of liquidity generally goes before lower gain and less chances. An organization's clients and providers are too influenced by transient liquidity issues, and it is quicker when it is a financial organization.

This area portrays the key proportions applicable to evaluating proficiency proportion:

- Interest Income to Expense
- Operating Expenses to Assets
- Operating Income To Assets
- Operating Expense to Revenue

3.1.4. Profitability Ratio

Profitability ratio is a classification of money related measurements that are utilized to survey a business' capacity to think of income comparative with its related costs. For a significant number of these proportions, having a superior worth comparative with a contender's proportion or comparative with a comparable proportion from a past sum shows that the enterprise is progressing nicely. We are especially inquisitive about an organization's capacity to utilize its benefits proficiently to give benefits and positive incomes. Productivity alludes to an organization's capacity to get a sufficient profit for contributed with capital. Return is made a decision by surveying profit comparative with the level and wellspring of financing.

Gainfulness is additionally applicable to dissolvability.

This segment portrays key benefit measures and their significance to funds examinations:

- Return on Assets
- Return on Equity
- Return on Deposit
- Net Interest Margin
- Net Operating Margin ➤ EPS

3.1.5. Credit Risk Ratio

Credit risk ratio is that the danger of non-installment of an advance by the borrower. In elective words, we are ready to characterize it as a result of the hazard that the borrower probably won't reimburse the chief sum or the intrigue installments related with it (or both) incompletely or completely. This winds up in the misfortune for the moneylender inside the type of interruption of incomes and expanded assortment cost. It will be a consequence of any of the resulting reasons – poor incomes of the borrower making it hard to pay the intrigue and furthermore the chief sum, rising pace of interests just in the event of drifting financing cost credits, changes in economic situations, business disappointment, reluctance to reimburse, and so on.

This area portrays the key proportions significant to credit hazard movement proportion:

- Equity to Assets
- Equity to Net Loans

3.2 Common Size Analysis

Common Size Analysis is an instrument to assess individual budget report things or a gathering of things on the term of an animal groups based sum. We normally characterize a key total figure as the base, which for a bank's pay articulation is all out pay or income pay and for a monetary record is ordinarily absolute resources. Regular investigation is required Common Size Analysis proclamations. Along these lines, for normal size examination of BCBL's fiscal summaries I have arranged its regular size salary proclamations and normal size asset reports for a long time. I utilize regular size articulations of Grameen bank to uncover the changes in the general significance of each fiscal report things. Every individual sum in regular size articulations square measure reclassified regarding normal size rates. The regular size accounting reports and pay articulations are indicated similarly from 2013 to 2017.

3.2.1 Common Size of Balance Sheet

A Common Size of Balance Sheet could be an asset report that shows each the numeric worth and relative extent for all out resources, all out liabilities and value accounts. A typical size monetary record grants for the overall degree of each advantage, risk and value record to be immediately broke down. Any single resource detail is contrasted with the value of absolute resources. Similarly, any single risk is contrasted with the value of all out liabilities and any value account is contrasted with the estimation of all out value. Therefore, every significant grouping of record can equivalent 100%, as every single littler part can mean the significant record grouping.

3.2.2 Common Size of Income Statement

A Common Size of Balance Sheet pay explanation is partner pay articulation inside which each record is communicated as a level of the value of offers. It's utilized for vertical examination, inside which each detail in an exceedingly budget summary is recorded as a level of a base figure among the states, to make correlations simpler. A Common Size of Balance Sheet salary articulation examination makes it simpler to check what's driving an organization's benefits, and contrast that exhibition with its companions. By review anyway that exhibition has been changing after some time, normal size fiscal summaries encourage financial specialist's spot slants that a crude budget report probably won't reveal. Enormous changes inside the level of income used by entirely unexpected cost classifications over a given timeframe can be an indication that the business model is changing, or that assembling costs are evolving.

3.3 Trend Analysis

Trend Analysis could be a system utilized in specialized examination that attempts to anticipate the future stock value developments bolstered as of late decided pattern information. Trend Analysis depends on the idea that what is happening inside the past offers brokers a thought of what will occur inside what's to come. Trend Analysis could be a type of flat examination. It includes registering pattern percent for arrangement of budgetary numbers and is a minor departure from the utilization of rate changes. In Trend Analysis, base period alludes to just a single progressive period, not the past time of the investigation time frame. Trend Analysis

attempts to foresee a pattern like a protection industry run, and ride that pattern till information recommends a Trend Analysis, similar to a bull-to-hold up under market. Trend Analysis is helpful because of moving with patterns, and not against them, can cause benefit for a speculator. A trend is that the general course the market is taking during a fixed timeframe. Trend Analysis will be each upward and descending, concerning idealistic and bearish markets, individually. While there's no indicated least measure of time required for a course to be pondered a pattern, the more drawn out the bearing is kept up, a ton of striking the pattern.

3.3.1 Trend Analysis of Balance Sheet

Trend Analysis of Balance Sheet could be a photo of an organization's money related situation at a specific reason in time. The records recorded encourage decide whether the organization is confronting any sort of money related pressure. When pattern examination is played out, an organization is prepared to check if its money related position is improving or declining upheld the rate change inside the monetary record accounts. To decide the change, an association will assess the dollar measure of asset report accounts more than 2 or more years.

3.3.2 Trend Analysis of Income Statement

Trend Analysis of Income Statement is a budget report examination method that shows changes inside the measures of relating fiscal report things over a period of time. It's an incredible apparatus to assess the pattern circumstances. The announcements for at least 2 periods zone unit utilized in the flat investigation. The most punctual period is here and there utilized due to the base period and furthermore the things on the announcements for all later period's region unit contrasted and things on the announcements of the base time frame. The progressions region unit by and large demonstrated both in dollars and rate.

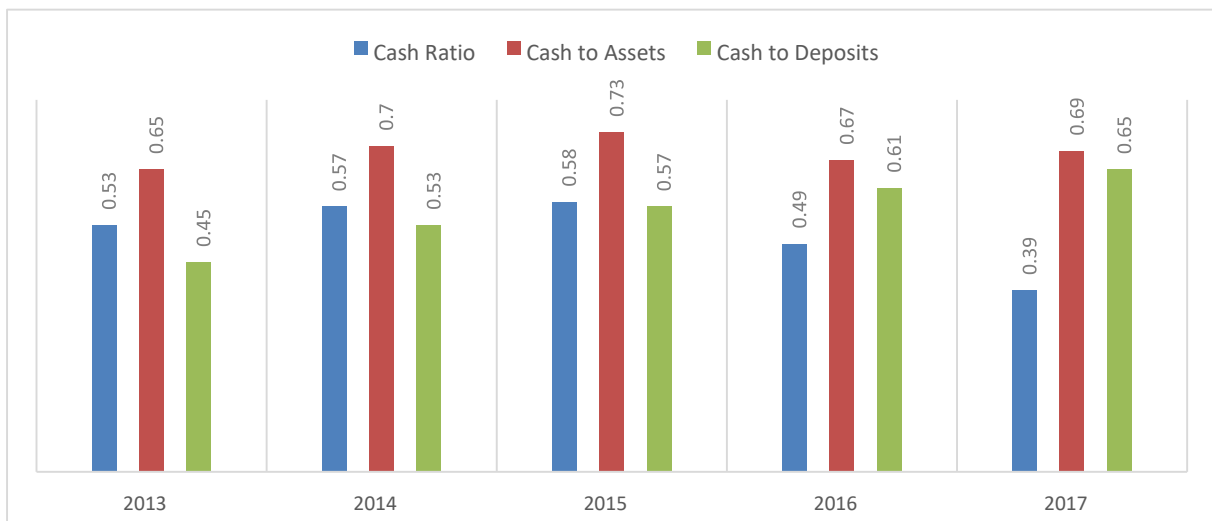
Chapter-4: Financial Analysis

4.1. Ratio analysis:

Ratio analysis is a quantitative method of gaining insight into a company's liquidity, operational efficiency, and profitability by comparing information contained in its financial statements. Ratio analysis is a cornerstone of fundamental analysis.

4.1.1 Liquidity Ratio:

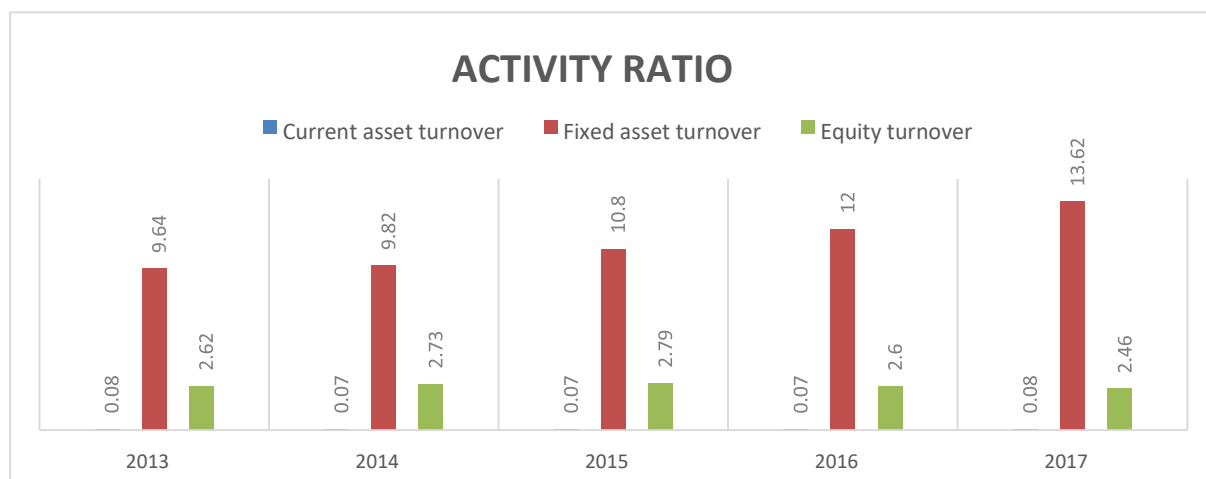
Liquidity Ratio					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cash Ratio	0.53	0.57	0.58	0.49	0.39
Cash to Assets	.65	.7	.73	.67	.69
Cash to Deposits	.45	.53	.57	.61	.65



Interpretation: In accounting, the term liquidity is defined as the ability of a company to meet its financial obligations as they come due. The cash ratio or money coverage ratio could be a liquidity ratio that measures a firm's ability to pay off its current liabilities with sole cash and cash equivalents. Cash ratio of Grameen bank 2013 is 0.53 and 2017 it was 0.39 so its decrease cash ratio, it's not good for this bank. The cash to asset ratio is that the current worth of marketable securities and cash, divided by the company's current liabilities. Cash to Assets Ratio of Grameen bank is 2013 was 0.65 and 2014 and 2015 it increase to .70 and .73 and then it again decrease to .69. And the cash-deposit ratio of scheduled Grameen bank (cash in hand and balances with the bank as a percentage of deposits) is observed to be high at 0.45 in 2013 to 0.65 in 2017, it's a good side for the bank.

4.1.2 Activity Ratio:

Activity Ratio					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Current asset turnover	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08
Fixed asset turnover	9.64	9.82	10.8	12	13.62
Equity turnover	2.62	2.73	2.79	2.6	2.46



Interpretation:

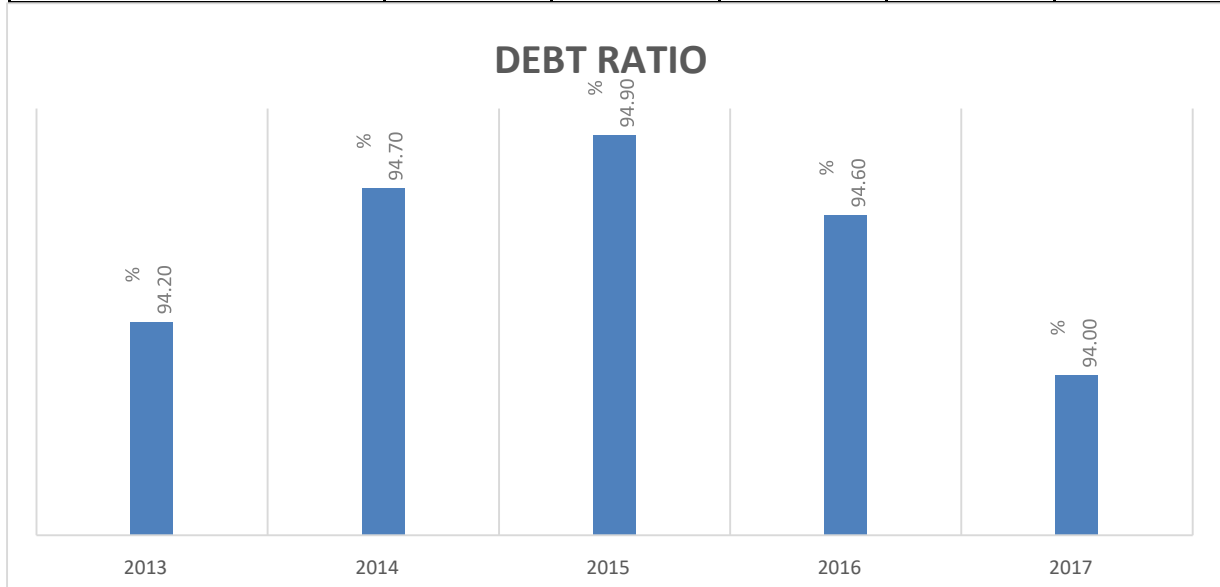
Current asset turnover: Current asset turnover represent how well a firm can deal with its present advantage for produce income. Here we can see that in 2013 the rate is the best position. In any case, in next three years the rate of (CAT) is stay same. Following one year in 2017 the bank increment the rate smidgen from .07 to.08.

Fixed asset turnover: It characterize that how a firm can create income by utilizing it fixed resource from the investigation we can see that in 2013 the bank ready to increase 9.64 occasions fixed resource turnover. For the next four the bank ready to accomplish a steady development which is a positive sign for the bank. That is mean the bank effectively carrying out their responsibility to acquire income.

Equity turnover: It demonstrate that how much income can be picked up by utilizing absolute value. Bank is fruitful in 2016, in the event that we analyze 2015. The rate is increment 2.62 to .79 which is a decent value turnover. Be that as it may, after 2016 it's diminishing a tad from 2.60 to 2.46.

4.1.3 Debt Ratio:

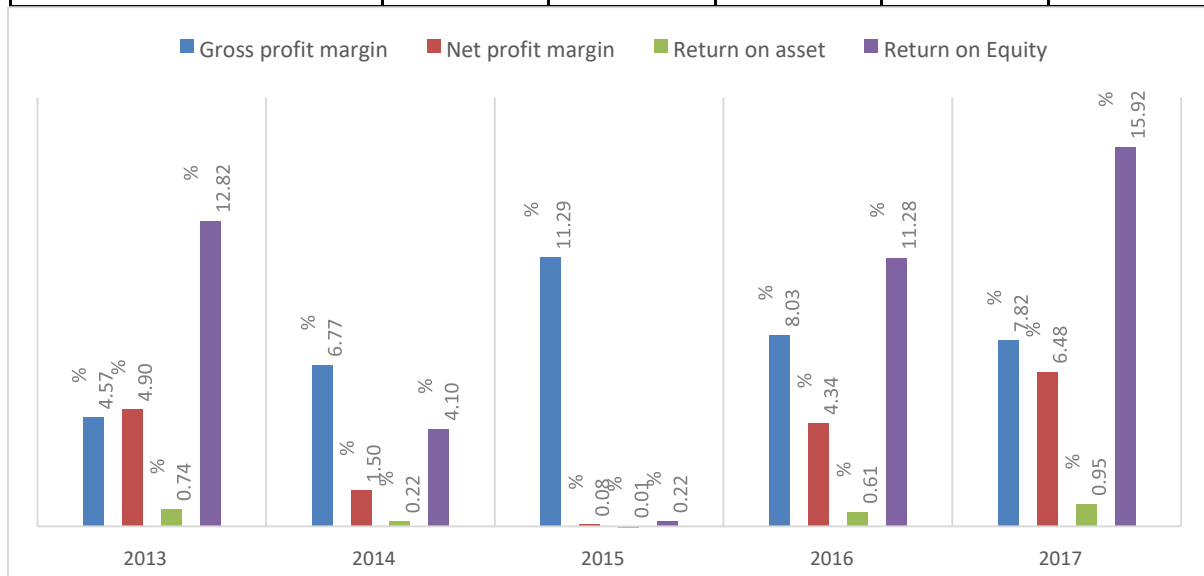
Debt Ratio					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Debt Ratio	94.20%	94.70%	94.90%	94.60%	94.00%



Interpretation: Obligation proportion is the estimation scale by which we can quantify what number of percent of their all-out resource is given by obligation. This proportion thoroughly relies upon the idea of any business. In 2013 we can see the proportion is 94.2 percent however following one year it increment too for the following year. Yet, in 2016 the rate lessening to 94.00 from 94.6 percent. Which show a decent sign since now the bank has enough money to put resources into the business.

4.1.4 Profitability Ratio:

profitability ratio					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross profit margin	4.57%	6.77%	11.29%	8.03%	7.82%
Net profit margin	4.90%	1.50%	0.08%	4.34%	6.48%
Return on asset	0.74%	0.22%	0.01%	0.61%	0.95%
Return on Equity	12.82%	4.10%	0.22%	11.28%	15.92%



Interpretation:

Gross profit margin: from the investigation we can find that the bank continually increment this proportion for the first three years, which is from 4.57 to 11.29 percent .it demonstrate that the bank can increment their productivity by decreasing the expense of merchandise sold. Be that as it may, in most recent two years the rate is diminished from 11.29 to 7.82 percent. Presently the organization should make some stride to lessen the expense of money to build the gross net revenue.

Net profit margin: It demonstrate the proportion of benefit. It has been determined by deciding the net benefit as a level of income. The rate is diminishing from the time of 2013 to 2015. It is anything but a decent sign for the bank. Be that as it may, in 2016 the rate is expanded on 4.34 percent. Anyway in 2017 the percent is 6.49% which is a decent sign for the bank. **Return on asset:** The state of Grameen Bank is continually decline from 2013-2015. In year of 2014 the rate was 0.22% and in the time of 2016 the pace of excessively low 0.01%. In the last not many a long time its expansion from 0.61% to 0.94% I 2017.

Return on equity: From the examination we understand the bank for first two years is neglected to build the rate since it decline from 12.84% to 4.10%. Be that as it may, for the two years the bank is doing very well they can expand the pace of profit for value from 11% to 16%. It demonstrate that the bank can utilize their investor’s value.

4.2. Trend analysis:

4.2.1 Balance sheet:

Grameen Bank					
Balance sheet					
on December 31,2013-2017					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Assets					
Cash	100%	85%	59%	5%	8%
Balance with Bangladesh Bank	100%	14%	6%	34%	10%
Balance with others banks	100%	121%	135%	119%	98%
Investment	100%	100%	100%	98%	98%
Loans & Advances	100%	104%	115%	141%	173%
Current asset	100%	112%	125%	131%	138%
Fixed Assets including Land,Building,Furniture & Fixtures	100%	101%	101%	100%	101%
investment Property	100%	98%	93%	84%	82%
Other Assets	100%	113%	110%	91%	82%
TOTAL PROPERTY AND ASSETS	100%	112%	123%	128%	134%
Annual asset Growth					
Liabilities					
Borrowings from banks and other institutions	100%	96%	91%	87%	98%
Members deposit	100%	115%	129%	140%	153%
Non-members deposit	100%	114%	126%	126%	119%
Other funds	100%	102%	100%	99%	95%
Deposits and other funds	100%	114%	127%	133%	139%
Other liabilities	100%	102%	100%	80%	79%
Total Liabilities	100%	113%	124%	129%	134%
Shareholders’ Funds					
Paid-Up Capital	100%	108%	114%	116%	117%
Capital and other reserves	100%	101%	107%	119%	139%
Retained surplus	100%	110%	110%	119%	139%
Total Shareholders' equity	100%	102%	108%	119%	137%
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	100%	112%	123%	128%	134%

Interpretation: Trend analysis can be a technique used in specialized examination that creates an undertaking to foresee the long haul stock value developments upheld as of late decided pattern data. Investigation relies upon the idea that what's happening among the past offers brokers an idea of what's finding a workable pace the more drawn out term. Here we can see in Grameen banks all out property and resources things speak to level of its will increment or diminished among 5 years. In this manner pattern examination determined. The essential thing of all out property and resource of Grameen Bank is advantage 2013 that was 2,142,260, along these lines we will in general accept it as a base year and separation it by 2,142,260 like then we will in general get 100 percent. In the following year in 2014 cash was 1822,748 along these lines right now we will in general partition it by base year 2142,260 like in this way we will in general get eighty fifth cash improved in 2014, same way all thing zone unit determined. We can see cash of Grameen bank extra amounts of time decline from 2013-2017, 100%-8% which suggests the bank don't hold the cash they use it appropriately. Parity with Bangladesh bank conjointly diminished among 5 years. Offset with others bank very dynamite they keep up it consistently, in 2013 it had been 100% and 2014 it's amplified by 121% and at the top in 2017 it had been ninety eight percent. Grameen bank venture 100% first 3 years and just slight down in 2016 and 2017 above 2% .If we tend to see the general property and quality in 2013 it had been 100% what's more, its additional minutes amplified on consistently to 134% in 2017, that is pleasant for the bank. We as a whole realize once an association's all out property and quality amplified its all-out risk and investors' value conjointly amplified explicitly. In this manner absolute liabilities of Grameen bank conjointly amplified extra amounts of time and inside the completion each are similarly occurs.

4.2.2 Income statement

income statement					
on December 31,2013-2017					
Particular	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
OPERATING INCOME					
Interest income	100%	104%	107%	114%	125%
LESS: Interest/profit paid on deposits & borrowings etc.	100%	110%	118%	111%	116%
Net interest income	100%	98%	96%	116%	134%
Dividend income from share investments	100%	14%	106%	207%	129%
Other income	100%	162%	290%	207%	223%
Total operating income	100%	103%	113%	125%	142%
LESS: Operating expenses					
Salaries and other related expenses	100%	109%	135%	196%	208%
Rent, rates, taxes, vehicle insurance, utilities etc.	100%	107%	124%	135%	143%
Legal, professional fees and others	100%	106%	107%	130%	143%
Auditors' fees	100%	97%	98%	98%	98%
Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.	100%	108%	96%	76%	83%
Directors' remuneration	100%	202%	0%	106%	317%
Repairs & maintenance of fixed assets	100%	121%	34%	34%	96%
Depreciation of fixed assets (Annexure-A)	100%	97%	194%	2%	94%
Depreciation of investment property (Annexure-B)	100%	100%	60%	4566%	754%
Other expenses	100%	106%	97%	94%	103%
Total operating expenses	100%	108%	124%	167%	177%
Profit before provision(EBIT)	100%	96%	96%	62%	90%
Provisions for loans and advances	100%	116%	126%	48%	64%
Specific provision	100%	119%			
General provision	100%	219%			
NET PROFIT	100%	33%	2%	105%	171%

Interpretation: The comparative estimation technique furthermore utilized here for pattern examination of budgetary proclamation. By hard that we will in general get the general level of increment or abatement in a yearly, and perceive what will be inside what's to come. Here we will see Grameen banks all out usable monetary profit in 2013 was 100% and in 2014 it's collected by 103%, that is implies that the bank square measure in reasonable position that is why monetary benefit amassed. Among next 3 years it's collected extra and in 2017 it completely was 142% that is extraordinary achievement on the off chance that we keep an eye on examination earlier years. Correspondingly in the event that we tend to see the working cost also additional minutes overstated in consistently, in 2013 it had been 100% and misrepresented in 2017 by 177% which is most elevated among 5 years. The Grameen banks net benefit was 100% in 2013 and exclusively thirty third percent inside the following years, that isn't acceptable in the event that we tend to see the earlier years, and furthermore the bank have most exceedingly awful condition in 2015 it basically hold two percent net benefit during this year because of additionally working cost . Be that as it may in 2016 it's accomplished again a 105 percent of net benefit, and in 2017 it had been 171% that was best as looked at past four years.

4.3 Common size:

4.3.1 Balance sheet:

Grameen Bank					
Balance sheet					
on December 31,2013-2017					
Assets	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Cash	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Balance with Bangladesh Bank	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Balance with others banks	44%	48%	48%	41%	32%
Investment	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Loans & Advances	49%	46%	46%	54%	63%
Current asset	93%	93%	94%	95%	96%
Fixed Assets including Land,Building,Furniture & Fixtures	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
investment Property	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other Assets	6%	6%	5%	4%	4%
TOTAL PROPERTY AND ASSETS	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Annual asset Growth					
Liabilities					
Borrowings from banks and other institutions	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Members deposit	55%	56%	57%	59%	63%
Non-members deposit	33%	34%	34%	33%	30%
Other funds	3%	3%	3%	3%	2%
Deposits and other funds	92%	92%	93%	95%	95%
Other liabilities	8%	7%	6%	5%	4%
Total Liabilities	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Shareholders' Funds					
Paid-Up Capital	7%	7%	7%	7%	6%
Capital and other reserves	80%	79%	79%	80%	81%
Retained surplus	13%	14%	13%	13%	13%
Total Shareholders' equity	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Interpretation: A typical size funds shows everything as rates of a standard base figure rather than as outright numerical figures. This kind of fiscal summary licenses for direct examination between an organizations or between timespans for indistinguishable companies. Normal size examine changes over each line of fiscal report data to a only tantamount sum estimated as a p.c. pay explanation things are express as a pack of monetary benefit and record things are express as a pack of absolute resources. The normal size record will report every quality, risk, and proprietor value sum as a portion of all out resources. The record basic size investigation generally utilizes the whole resources worth because of the base worth. On the record, the whole resources worth approaches the cost of absolute liabilities and investors' value. Presently in the event that we look at Grameen bank five years money and offset with Bangladesh Bank the rate is 0%. Then again others banks rate was from 2014-2017 44%, 48%, 41%, and 32%. Venture

of this bank was 0% for the five years. Credit and advance in initial 3 years was 47% all things considered. Yet, in a year ago the rate was higher than others years. Current resource of the bank was same for the 4 years yet the rate start higher in 2017 which was 96%. The level of fixed resource the rate stay steady which was 0%. Acquiring cash from the others bank stay same 1%. 55% rate was for the individuals store in 2013. The rate was bit by bit expanded in every year in 2017 the rate was higher. The store pace of the nonmembers was 30% on a normal. Other reserve of Grameen Bank was same for quite a long time of 2013-2016. The rate was expanded 1% in 2017. All out liabilities of the bank was expanded in initial 2 years in 2017 the rate was 95%

4.3.2 Income statement

income statement					
on December 31,2013-2017					
Particular	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
OPERATING INCOME					
Interest income	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
LESS: Interest/profit paid on deposits & borrowings etc.	52%	55%	58%	51%	49%
Net interest income	48%	45%	42%	49%	51%
Dividend income from share investments	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other income	5%	7%	13%	8%	8%
Total operating income	52%	52%	55%	57%	60%
LESS: Operating expenses	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Salaries and other related expenses	22%	23%	27%	37%	36%
Rent, rates, taxes, vehicle insurance, utilities etc.	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Legal, professional fees and others	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%
Auditors' fees	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Directors' remuneration	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Repairs & maintenance of fixed assets	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Depreciation of fixed assets (Annexure-A)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Depreciation of investment property (Annexure-B)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other expenses	7%	7%	6%	6%	6%
Total operating expenses	31%	33%	36%	46%	45%
Profit before provision(EBIT)	21%	19%	19%	11%	15%
Provisions for loans and advances	16%	18%	19%	7%	8%
Specific provision	16%	18%			
General provision	0%	0%			
NET PROFIT	5%	2%	0%	5%	7%

Interpretation: The base thing among the announcement is regularly the entire deals or complete incomes. Normal size examination is utilized to ascertain monetary profit edge, also

as gross and usable edges. The proportions tell financial specialists and fund supervisors yet the organizations is doing regarding incomes, which they'll assemble forecasts of the long haul incomes. Here we will ready to see that Grameen banks aggregate in activity monetary benefit speaks to as a captivating by those things that are intrigue monetary benefit speak to 100 percent of aggregate in activity monetary profit in yearly 2013-2017 and edge is fifty two, when net intrigue monetary profit speak to forty eighth in 2013 and fifty one out of 2017 that is sweet for the bank thought about earlier years. Profit salary remain consistent in 2013- 2017 as 0%. The bank went through most noteworthy amount of money in wage and distinctive associated cost area, that was twenty second in 2013, 1% expansion in 2014, next year moreover extended in four percent, and most elevated inside the 2017 that was 36%.Other cost like lease charges, talented, expenses region unit blessing consistent one percent in every year. Networking monetary profit or profit when EVIT and Provision speak to five percent of the whole incomes, and it shows the soundness of the business' center usable zones. In 2014 income was two percent was however in earlier years, and 0 percent in 2016 which proposes the bank a ton of overhead was happened this years, and one year from now in 2016 the bank accomplished 5% net overall revenue, and in 2017 it totally was developed to 7% that was reasonable for the bank as looked at previously.

Chapter 5: Findings, Recommendations & Conclusion

5.1 Findings of the Report

Findings of the report are as follows-

- **Decreased Cash ratio:** Grameen Bank's cash ratio has been decreasing since 2013. Considering liquidity of the bank, it's critical and needs to be addressed.
- **Current Assets Turnover:** The Bank's current assets turnover is decreasing in 2014, 2015 and 2016 but in 2017 it again increase. But 2016 and 2017. Since current asset turnover ratio is often used as an indicator of the efficiency, the bank should take care of it.
- **Return on Assets:** Return on assets (ROA) is a financial ratio that shows the percentage of profit a company earns in relation to its overall resources. The bank's return on assets is decreasing in every year from 2013 to 2016 and 2017 it is increasing that is good for the bank.
- **Net Profit Margin:** Net profit margin of the bank was fluctuating in last couple of year and in 2017 it increased but yet it's not up to the mark.
- **Decreasing Equity to Assets Ratio:** The ratio, expressed as a percentage, is calculated by dividing total shareholders 'equity by total assets of the firm, and it represents the number of assets on that shareholders have a residual claim. Equity to assets ratio is decreasing in every year from 2013 to 2016 in 2017 is again increased and it's not enough good for the bank.

5.2 Recommendations:

The suggestions can be made to improve the money related execution of Grameen bank.

- The bank should focus on cash ratio and should figure out the way to increase it. If the bank falls in a liquidity crisis, it will not be able to reply current obligations.
- The Grameen Bank current asset turnover is increasing in every year. The bank should focus on the utilization of its assets in the coming years so that current asset turnover will be increased.
- Return on asset is the indicator of how the bank uses its asset to generate returns. The bank needs to pay attention to increase ROA. Grameen bank's ROA is decreasing in every year from 2013 to 2016. The bank should focus on it.
- The Bank's net profit margin is increasing but yet there is scope to increase it more. As net interest margin in one of the major indicators of a bank's performance, it should be addressed.
- The authority of the Grameen Bank should focus on Equity to Assets Ratio.

5.3 Conclusion:

Grameen Bank is the bank for the poor without security has amazed the world. It has made micro-credit a history. No different banks have offered access to poor people. It is the Grameen bank and just the Grameen Bank which transformed it into a reality. It doesn't have any liquidity issue. It has more present resources than current liabilities. So there is no possibility of indebtedness. It doesn't have any money related hazard. From the investigation, it is seen that the bank is using its benefits alright to create benefit. Its benefit turnover proportion has expanded in later a long time. Cost the board is a fundamental piece of the bank. On account of cost the board, the bank hasn't put forth enough attempts. The expense to salary proportion shows that the banks cost relative to salary has expanded throughout the years. The administration could have made a superior showing right now part.

5.4 Reference:

- Annual Report 2013-2017
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grameen_Bank
- <https://www.grameen-info.org/>
- <http://www.grameen.com/>