"The Comparison among Prime Bank and Other Enlisted Banks' ManagementPractice of Upholding Provision against Financial Aspects"

A Internship Report on
"The Comparison among Prime Bank and Other Enlisted Banks' Management Practice of Upholding Provision against Financial Aspects"

Prepared for

Showvonick Datta
Course Instructor
BRAC Business School
BRAC University

Prepared by

Name	ID
Afroza Sultana Ripa	09104119

Internship
BUS: 400

BRAC University

DATE of SUBMISSION: 27th June , 2013

LETTER OF AUTHORIZATION

Showvonick Datta

Course Instructor

BRAC University

Mohakhali, Dhaka.

27th June, 2013

Afroza Sultana Ripa

Internship, BUS 400

BRAC University

Subject: Letter of Authorization.

Dear Afroza Sultana Ripa,

I, hereby, authorize you of Internship Work, Bus 400 to prepare a comprehensive report on the topic “The Comparison among Prime Bank and Other Enlisted Banks’ Management Practice of Upholding Provision against Financial Aspects”, using all that have been taught throughout your internship period. You are selected to present an integrated and coordinated your skills at applying theoretical and practical knowledge via this internship work.

Any inquiries are most welcomed.

Thank You.

Showvonick Datta

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

27th June, 2013

Showvonick Datta

Course Instructor

BRAC University

Mohakhali, Dhaka

Subject: Submission of internship report on "The Comparison among Prime Bank and Other Enlisted Banks' Management Practice of Upholding Provision against Financial Aspects".

Dear Sir,

I am feeling happy to submit internship report on "The Comparison among Prime Bank and Other Enlisted Banks' Management Practice of Upholding Provision against Financial Aspects" (Bus 400). This report helped me to get a very good and proper understanding about the management process of maintaining provision and discretionary accruals of different listed banks. To prepare this report, I have given my best effort despite some limitation.

I shall be highly encouraged if you are kind enough to receive this report. If you have any further enquiry concerning any additional information I would be very pleased to clarify that.

Thank You.

Sincerely yours,

Afroza Sultana Ripa (09104119) ………………………

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I would like to express my deep gratitude to all mighty Allah for his infinite grace that allowed me to complete this internship work. A lot of effort and study has been involved in this internship work.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude and cordial thanks to my instructor Showvonick Datta, Course Instructor, BRAC University for his valuable advice and support regarding the writing of this report. I would also like to thank my honorable sir for his kind concern, valuable time, advice and constant guideline throughout the internship period and making of the report.

This report really helps me to acquire knowledge about consistency of maintaining provision by enlisted banks in Bangladesh. This knowledge will help me in my future corporate life and also in my higher study. This report also helps me to work on a theoretical perspective field.

I would like to express my foremost gratitude to Prime Bank’s employee and Sir who helped me and gave me their valuable time, providing me with the most relevant information on the basis of which I have prepared this report. I am thankful to all of them for helping and guiding me and for being nice and kind to me.

And, finally again I would like to thank my honorable Sir who give me his valuable opinion regarding the report time to time. Without his advice I cannot be able to complete my report work.

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Executive Summary

The banking sector of Bangladesh compared to its economic size is moderately bigger than many other economies of equal level of development and per capita income. There are forty-seven commercial banks operating in this small economy. Although over the last thirty years, the country achieved noticeable success regarding the access to banking services, in 1972 population per branch was 57,700 and in the year of 2010, it was 20,162 per branch. The statistics indicates that getting banking services is not a significant problem for the country. So from the above condition we can conclude that Prime Bank as well as the other entire fourteen listed bank in Bangladesh are not maintaining the consistency in terms of provision collection. All over the operating years from 2007 to 2011 the ratio is fluctuating and inconsistent. So from this calculation we can assume that the other entire listed bank in DSE and also other non listed bank are not following the consistency in maintaining the provision in their operation life. That means here for the entire banks Discretionary Accruals are using in the financial reports. So we can assume that all the banks in our country do not maintain the consistent provision that is threatened news for our economic well being because it may leads to bankruptcy. Discretionary accruals are the result of earning management. Managers find it more flexible and attractive for the opportunity of getting incentives in the short run but it has a bad impact in the long run for the whole company and its stakeholders. So all the banks should maintain consistency in keeping provision and also look after the use of discretionary accruals in the financial reports they provide to the users. This report helps to explore my knowledge in this banking area that help me to understand more about the discretionary accruals and the necessity of the maintaining provision by the banks that will leads to a healthy financial position as a student of BBS.

Chapter: 1

Introduction

1.0 Introduction

Banks are very old form of financial institution that channel excess funds from surplus unit to deficit unit in consideration of a price called Interest. Banking business definitely established on a relationship of Debtor-Creditor between the surplus unit called depositors and the bank and between the deficit unit called borrowers and the bank. Economic development of a country requires a well organized, smooth, easy to reach and efficient saving-investment process. The banking sector of Bangladesh compared to its economic size is moderately bigger than many other economies of equal level of development and per capita income. There are forty-seven commercial banks operating in this small economy. Although over the last thirty years, the country achieved noticeable success regarding the access to banking services, in 1972 population per branch was 57,700 and in the year of 2010, it was 20,162 per branch. The statistics indicates that getting banking services is not a significant problem for the country. Being the central bank of the country, Bangladesh Bank is responsible to regulate, monitor and supervise all the banks operating in the country. Recently Banks are also using earning management in preparing the financial report that misleads the shareholders but it has also some benefits as well. So here I have worked on consistency in maintaining provision and the discretionary accruals in preparing the financial reports that is an important issue in measuring the actual performance of the listed banking industry in Bangladesh.

1.1 Origin of the Report

As a prerequisite for the Bachelor of Business Administration Degree of BRAC University, I was required to complete Internship in a suitable researching area and submit a report on findings. I have chosen Prime Bank and other listed banks' way of determined provision especially against Bad Debt to explore my knowledge in this financial area that will help me to understand more about how I can know the performance of the Banking industry as a student of Finance & Accounting. Without practical exposure, theory can never be fruitful. For this reason, BBS program has been designed in such a way that a student can get practical knowledge. I'm instructed to prepare the report under the consul of my respective project instructor Showvonick Datta on 20th March 2013 and the last date of submission is on 27th June 2013.

1.2 Background of the Study:

Now a day's Banking Industry is one of the popular industry in the share market. If an investor wants to gain profit then first of all he need to analyze the overall performance of the Banks and as well as their financial report. But recently banks are following Earnings management that leads to Discretionary Accruals to mislead the shareholders by misrepresenting the provision against bad debt that is done by especially Managers. So this research will help an investor and also the employer to understand the financial performance that will help to take necessary decision regarding company's financial position. So by preparing this report I can easily understand the actual financial condition of the banks and whether the banks are following the discretionary accruals or and the consistency in maintaining the provision that is required for banks' in the banking industry of Bangladesh.

1.3 Objective of the Report:

The objective of the study may be viewed as:

- **General Objective:** This Internship report is prepared primarily to fulfill the Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA) degree requirement under BRAC University.
- **Specific Objective:** More specifically, this study entails the following aspects:
    - ✓ To observe the overall performance of Banking industry
    - ✓ To overview the provision of the listed Banks
    - ✓ To compare the consistency of the provision of the Bank
    - ✓ To find out the discretionary accruals in the earning management system
    - ✓ To observe the overall consistency in maintain the provision of the industry.

1.4 Methodology of the Report:

To acquire the data I use the secondary data. The sources are given below:

- Prime Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- AB Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- City Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- Eastern Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- Bank Asia Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- BRAC Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- Dutch Bangla Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- First Security Islami Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- Marcantile Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- Mutual Trust Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- NCC Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- Trust Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- Dhaka Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- Southeast Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)
- UCBL Bank Annual Report (Year-2007-2011)

I have also collected the necessary and relevant data from different secondary sources like the websites of the companies.

Method Used: For analyzing purpose I have used the ratio analysis method.

1.5 Limitation of the Study:

The limitations of the study are defined by the extensive of the facts covered by the study and those that left out. However, these limitations can be presented in the following lines:

- The first limitation is the lack of intellectual thought and analytical ability to make it the most perfect one.
- Because of the limitation of information, some assumptions were made. So there may be some unintentional mistake in the report.
- Omissions and error may be there due to lack of my prior experience in preparing professional report like this one, nevertheless, I have tried utmost to avoid mistakes.

1.6 Scope of the Report:

As I have worked with the consistency of the provision of the Banking Industry and discretionary accruals by analyzing the ratio analysis, I got opportunity to learn different aspects of financial performance that helps me to draw a good picture of the Textile Industry.

1.7 Overview of Ratios:

- Bad Debt to Provision
- Provision to Total Deposit
- Provision to Total Loans
- Provision to Interest Income
- Provision to Sales Revenue
- Provision to Net Income

Chapter: 2

About Prime Bank

2.0 History of Prime Bank

2.1 Background of Prime Bank

In the backdrop of economic liberalization and financial sector reforms, a group of highly successful local entrepreneurs conceived an idea of floating a commercial bank with different outlook. For them, it was competence, excellence and consistent delivery of reliable service with superior value products. Accordingly, Prime Bank was created and commencement of business started on 17th April 1995. The sponsors are reputed personalities in the field of trade and commerce and their stake ranges from shipping to textile and finance to energy etc.

As a fully licensed commercial bank, Prime Bank is being managed by a highly professional and dedicated team with long experience in banking. They constantly focus on understanding and anticipating customer needs. As the banking scenario undergoes changes so is the bank and it repositions itself in the changed market condition.

Prime Bank has already made significant progress within a very short period of its existence. The bank has been graded as a top class bank in the country through internationally accepted CAMELS rating. The bank has already occupied an enviable position among its competitors after achieving success in all areas of business operation.

Prime Bank offers all kinds of Commercial Corporate and Personal Banking services covering all segments of society within the framework of Banking Company Act and rules and regulations laid down by our central bank. Diversification of products and services include Corporate Banking, Retail Banking and Consumer Banking right from industry to agriculture, and real state to software.

Prime Bank, since its beginning has attached more importance in technology integration. In order to retain competitive edge, investment in technology is always a top agenda and under constant focus. Keeping the network within a reasonable limit, our strategy is to serve the customers through capacity building across multi-delivery channels. Our past performance gives an indication of our strength. We are better placed and poised to take our customers through fast changing times and enable them compete more effectively in the market they operate.

2.2 Vision and Mission

"A Bank with a Difference" is the motto of Prime Bank Limited. So the motto itself is self-explanatory to deliver the vision of the bank. Prime Bank limited is prepared to meet the challenge of the 21st century well ahead of time. To cope with the challenge of the new millennium it hired experienced and well-reputed banker of the country from the inception. The bank has efficient and dedicated professionals and equipped with modern technology to provide the best service in the need of the people and thus to realize its vision.

- Vision
    - To be the best Private Commercial Bank in Bangladesh in terms of efficiency, capital adequacy, asset quality, sound management and profitability having strong liquidity.

- Mission
    - To build Prime Bank Limited into an efficient, market-driven, customer focused institution with good corporate governance structure.
    - Continuous improvement of our business policies, procedure and efficiency through integration of technology at all levels.
- Focus of Efforts
    - “on delivery of quality service in all areas of banking activities with the aim to add increased value to shareholders’ investment and offer highest possible benefits to our customers”
- Strategic Priorities
    - “ To have sustained growth, broaden and improve range of products and services”

2.3 Product & Services

›	**Retail Banking**
›	**Corporate Banking**
›	**Islamic Banking**
›	**SME Banking**
›	**NRB Banking**
›	**Offshore Banking**
›	**Treasury**

2.4 Objective of the Bank

The objective of the Prime Bank Limited is specific and targeted to its vision and to position itself in the mindset of the people as ‘a bank with difference’. The objectives of the Prime Bank Limited are as follows:

- To mobilize the savings and channeling it out as loan or advance as the company approve.

- To establish, maintain, carry on, transact and undertake all kinds of investment and financial business including underwriting, managing and distributing the issue of stocks, debentures, and other securities.
- To finance the international trade both in import and export.
- To carry on the foreign exchange business, including buying and selling of foreign currency, traveler's cheques issuing, international credit card issuance etc.
- To develop the standard of living of the limited income group by providing Consumer Credit.
- To finance the industry, trade and commerce in both the conventional way and by offering customer friendly credit service.
- To encourage the new entrepreneurs for investment and thus to develop the country's industry sector and contribute to the economic development.

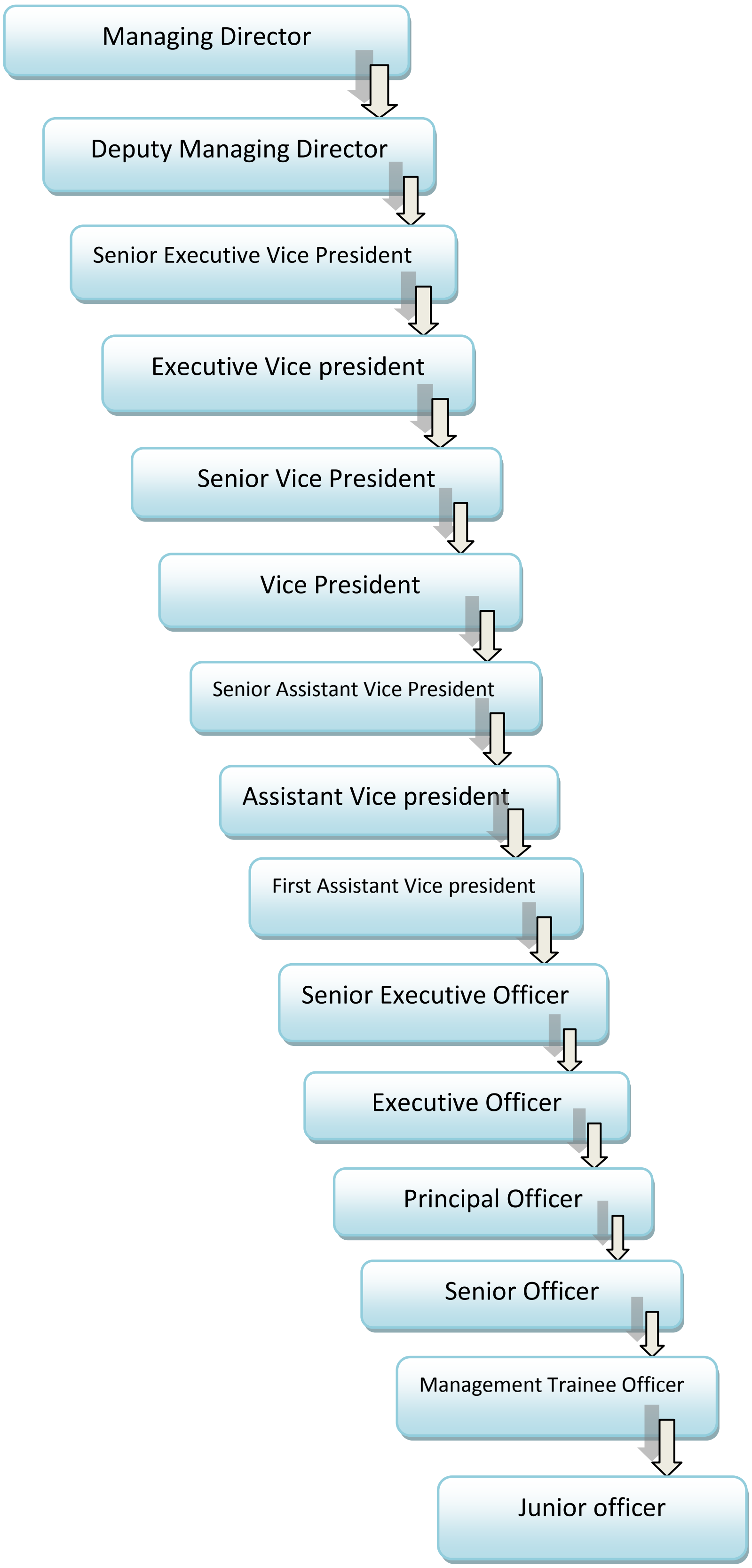
2.5 Management of the Bank

Boards of directors are the sole authority to take decision about the affairs of the business. Now there are 13 directors in the management of the bank. All the directors have good academic background and have huge experience in business. Captain Imam Anwar Hossain is the chairman of the bank. The board of directors holds meetings on a regular basis.

- <u>Executive Committee</u>: The Executive Committee consists of the members of the Board of Directors. This committee exercises the power as delegated by the Board from time to time and approves all matters beyond the delegation of Management.
- <u>Management Committee</u>: The Management Committee consists of the Managing Directors and Head Office Executives. They discuss about the progress on portfolio functions. Different ideas and decisions, guidelines regarding deposits, lending and management of Human and Material resources are the main concern of this committee.

  All these committees meet on a regular basis for discussing various issues and proposals submitted for decisions.

2.6 Management Hierarchy of Prime Bank Limited



2.7 FUNCTIONAL STRUCTURE OF PBL:

Prime Bank Ltd. has the following functional departments in its head office.

Logistic & Support Services Division (L&SSD)
This Division was formerly known as General Services Division (GSD). Their main function relates to procurements and supply of all tangible goods and services to the Branches as well as Head office of Prime Bank Limited. This includes

i. Every tangible functions of Branch opening such as making lease agreement, interior decoration etc.
ii. Print all security papers and Bank Stationeries.
iii. Distribution of these stationeries to the branch
iv. Purchase and distribute all kinds of bank's furniture and fixtures.
v. Receives demand of cars, vehicles, telephones etc from branched and different divisions in head office and arrange, purchase and delivery of it to the concerned person / Branch.
vi. Install & maintain different facilities in the Branches.

Financial Administration Division (FAD)
Financials Administration Division mainly deals with the account side of the Bank. It deals with all the Head Office transactions with bank and its Branches and all there are controlled under the following heads:

i. Income, Expenditure Posting: All income and expenditures are maintained and posted under these heads.
ii. Cash Section: cash section generally handles cash expenditure for office operations and miscellaneous payments.
iii. Bills sections: this section is responsible for inland bills only.
iv. Salary & Wages of the Employee: Salary and wages of the Head Office executives, Officers 7 Employees are given in this department.
v. Maintenance of Employee Provident Fund: Employee provident fund accounts are maintained here.

Consolidation of Branch's Accounts: All branches periodically (especially monthly) sends their income and expenditure i.e. profit and loss accounts and Head Office made the consolidation statement of income and expenditure of the bank. Here branch Statements are reviewed. This division also prepares different monthly, quarterly, half-yearly statements and submits to Bangladesh bank. It also analyzes and interprets financial statements for the management and Board of director.

Credit Division

The main function of this division is to maintain the Bank's credit portfolio. A well reputed and hard working group of executives & officers runs the functions of this division. Other major functions are the following:

i. Receives proposals
ii. Proposes and appraises.
iii. Get approval
iv. Communication and Sanction
v. Monitoring and follow-up.
vi. Set price for credit and ensure effectiveness of it.
vii. Prepare various statements for onward submission to Bangladesh bank.

International Division

The objective of this division is to assist management to make international dealing decisions and after decision is made, guide Branches in their implementation. Its functional areas are as follows:

i. Maintaining correspondence relationship.
ii. Monitoring foreign exchange rate and exchange dealings.
iii. Maintaining Nostro A/Cs and reconciliation.
iv. Authorizing of signing and test key.
v. Monitoring foreign exchange returns & statements.
vi. Sending updated exchange rates to concern branches.

Computer Division

Prime Bank operates and keeps records of its assets and liabilities in computers by using integrated software to maintain client Ledger and general Ledger. The main function of this division is to provide required Hardware and Software. The functions of this division are:

i. Designing software to support the accounting operation.
ii. Updating Softwares, if there is any lagging.
iii. Improvisation of software to get best possible output from them.
iv. Hardware and Software troubleshooting.
v. Maintain Connectivity in through LAN, Intranet & Internet.
vi. Provide updated CD's of Online Accounts to the Branches
vii. Routine Checkup of Computers of Different Branches.

Public Relations Division

It has to perform certain functions related to all types of communication. The broad routine functions can be enumerated as follows:

i Receiving and Sanctioning of all advertisement application
ii Keeping good relation with different newspaper offices
iii Inviting concern ones for any occasion.
iv Keeping good relation with different officers of electronic media.

Marketing Division

Marketing Division is involved in two types of Marketing.

Asset marketing: Marketing of assets refers to marketing of various kinds of loans and advances. In-order to perform this job, they often visits dome large organizations and attract then to borrow from the Bank to finance profitable ventures.

Liability Marketing: The process of Liability marketing is more of less same as Asset marketing. In this case different organizations having excess funds are solicited to deposit their excess fund to the Bank. If the amount of money to be deposited is large, the Banks sometimes offer a bit higher price than the prevailing market rate.

Human Resources Division

HRD performs all kind of administrative and personnel related matters. The broad functions of the division are as follows:

i. Selecting & Recruitment of new Personnel.
ii. Prepare all formalities regarding appointment and joining of the successful candidates.
iii. Placement of Manpower.
iv. Deal with the transfer, promotion and leave of the employees.
v. Training & Development.
vi. Termination and retrenchment of the employees.
vii. Keeping records and personal file of every employee of the Bank.
viii. Employee welfare fund running.
ix. Arranges workshops & trainings for employee & executives.

Inspection & Audit Division

Inspection and Audit division works as internal audit division of the Company. The officers of this division randomly go to different Branches examine the necessary documents regarding each single account. If there is any discrepancy, they inform the authority concerned to take care of that/those discrepancies. They help the bank to comply with the rules and regulation imposed by the Bangladesh Bank. They inform the Bangladesh Bank about the Current position of the rules and regulation followed by the Bank.

Credit Card Division

Prime Bank obtained the principal membership of Master Card International in the month of May, 1999. A separate Division is assigned to look after this card. The Marketing Team of this division goes to the potential customers to sell the card. Currently Prime Bank Ltd. offers four types of card:

(1) Local Silver Card.
(2) International Silver Card
(3) Local Gold Card
(4) International Gold Card

Recently Prime Bank has obtained the membership of VISA credit Card and soon they will start marketing of it.

Merchant Banking and Investment Division

This division concentrates its operation in the area of under writing of initial public offer (IPO) and advance against shares. This division deals with the shares of the Company. They also look after the security Portfolio owned by the Bank. The Bank has a large amount of investment in shares and securities of different corporations as well as government treasury bills and prize bond.

Management will have to keep close coordination with other banks as well as the Bangladesh Bank to find out how to solve the problems related to Documentary Credit operations. Coordination with Bangladesh Bank is an absolute necessity as Documentary Credit related activities of all Authorized Dealer (AD) branches of all commercial banks are strictly regulated by Bangladesh Bank. Still banks have little to do to tackle the problems caused by the external factors. But banks can do something to minimize the problems caused by the internal factors. Necessary measures include automation, establishing remittance-drawing arrangements with foreign exchange houses and banks, regular performance appraisal and promotions depending on that will minimize mistakes by the employees to a great extent.

Chapter: 3

Internship at Prime Bank

3.0 Internship at Prime Bank

3.1 Key Responsibilities:

At Prime Bank (Gulshan Branch) I started my journey as an Intern on 23rd January and finished it on 23rd April. In between this period I conducted some banking activities for the first time in my life and that are-

- **Writing down the cheques details:** After receiving the cheques, the junior officers used to give it to me for recording purposes. Then I used to record the cheques details to the register and sent the cheques to the clearing room. I did this duty for one month.
- **Updating the EXP Register:** After one month I was sent to foreign exchange department and I worked there for 15 days. There my major job was to update the exp register which means that if there is any change regarding the export activities I have to check it and correct it.
- **Multiple tasks at Credit department:** After working at foreign exchange, I was shifted to the credit department. There I got different activities to do. Like
    - Printed letters for the customers regarding the increase in locker price.
    - Verify whether the Guarantors of car/ any purpose loans are informed about their responsibilities or not.
    - Rearranged the loan files, identified the close files and separated them from the accessible files.

These are some activities that I did in my Internship period. Beyond these I also did some other duties as well when anyone required.

3.2 Limitations of the Branch

Prime Bank Gulshan Branch, where I worked was positioned in a well-located area as well as the office was well decorated. Though it's a good branch but still I found some limitations of it. Like –

- It does not have adequate officers to handle the front desk especially for the rush hours.
- I found that their customers are not satisfied by the services they get.
- The relationship among the co-workers is not that much that it should be.
- Employ dissatisfaction level is very high.

Chapter: 4

Analysis & Findings

4.0 Analysis & Findings

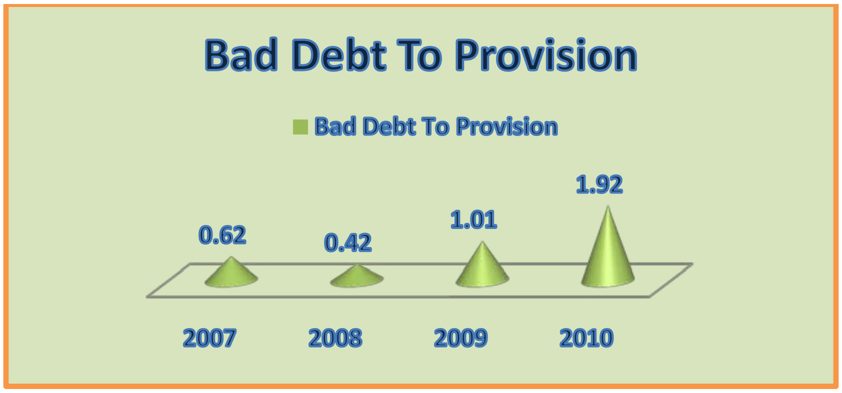
4.1 Prime Bank

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	0.62	0.0129	0.0158	0.1269	0.1889	0.6497
2008	0.42	0.0157	0.0184	0.1521	0.2395	1.1231
2009	1.01	0.0065	0.0078	0.0644	0.0854	0.2512
2010	1.92	0.0043	0.0049	0.0449	0.0558	0.1798
2011	0.00	0.0041	0.0047	0.0395	0.0568	0.1805

Bad Debt to Provision

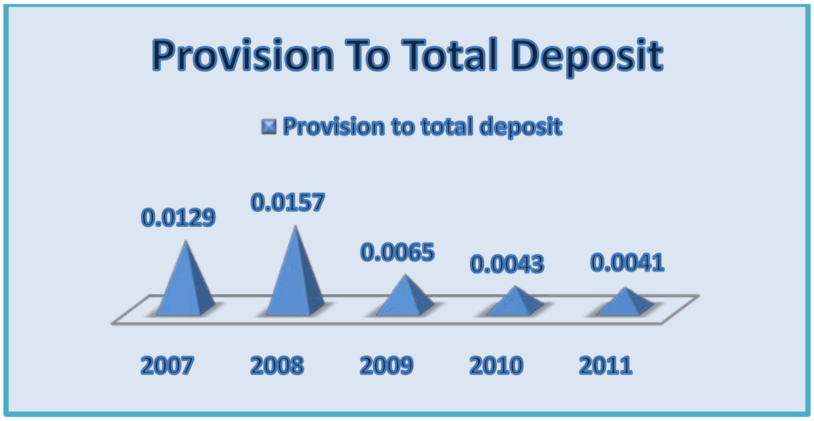
Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income.



Here from the graph we can see that Prime Bank kept lowest provision against debt in 2010 before that it was low that means much better than 2010, but again rose from 2009 to 2010. It refers that Prime Bank doesn't maintain consistency in keeping provision against Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

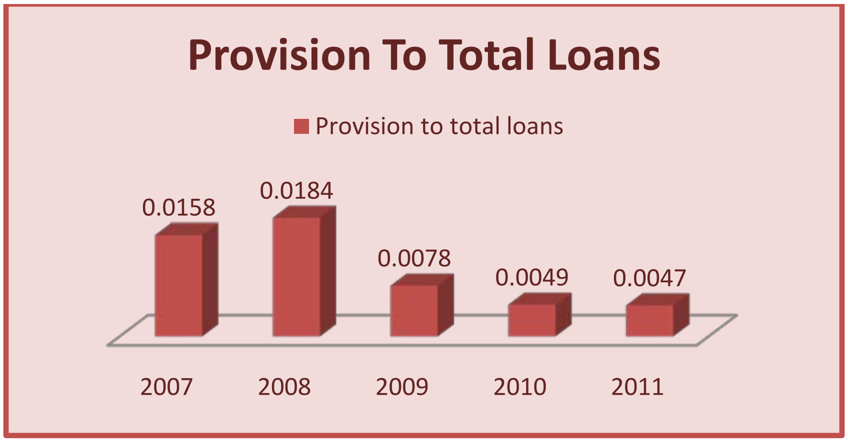
Provision to deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



In 2010 the ratio is low and before that in 2008 it was high and then again decreases from 2009 to 2011. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

Provision to Total Loans

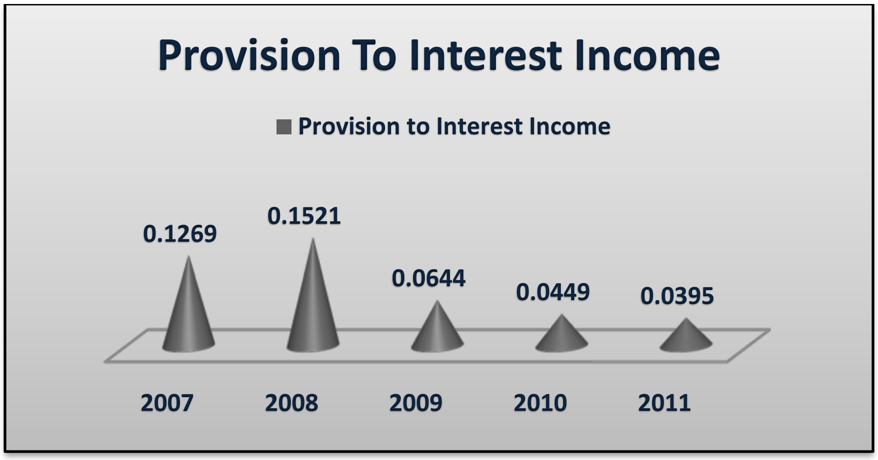
Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.



From the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2007 and 2008; and lower in all the other years. The bank is also not maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

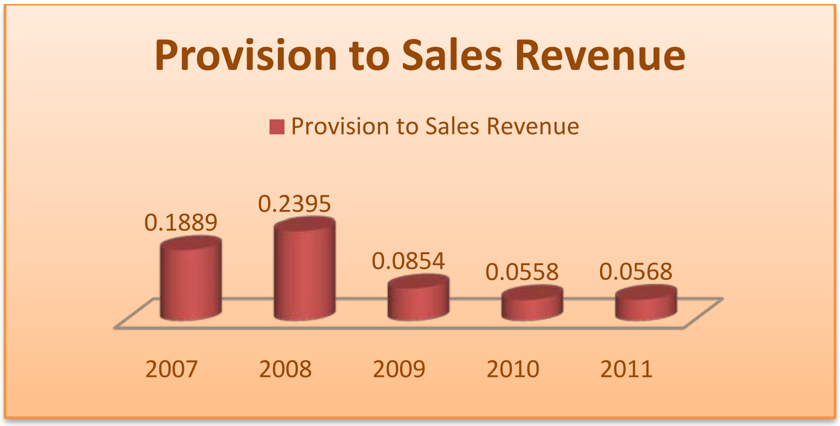
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income. Here for the first two year 2007 and 2008 the ratio was very high. In 2009 it decreases to .0644 after that it decreases over the years.



According to this ratio Provision is also not maintaining in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

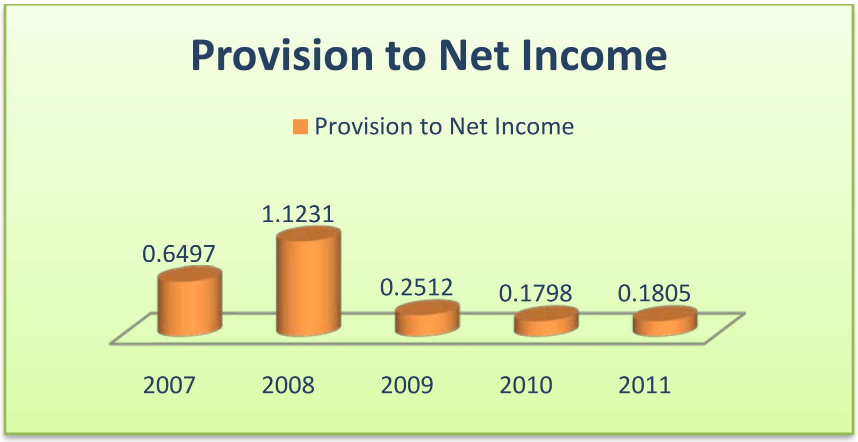
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is called provision to sales revenue ratio. The ratio is higher than other years in 2008 and it is low and inconsistent over the operation years of the bank.



So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2008 the ratio is higher and continuously decreasing after that over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

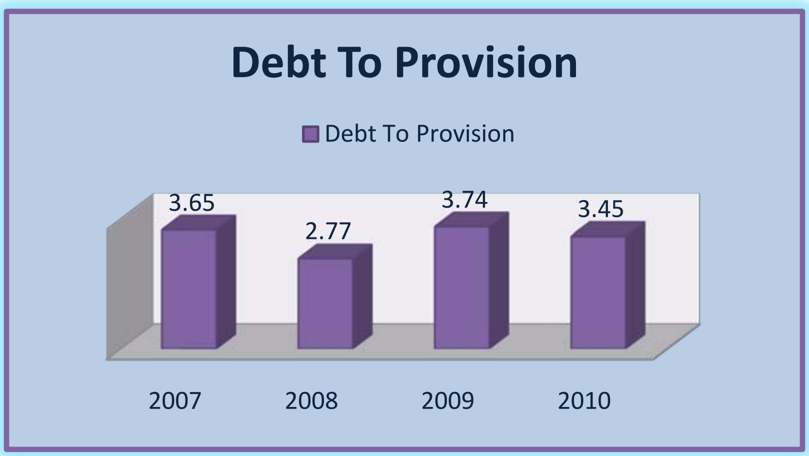
4.2 AB Bank

Ratios

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	3.65	0.0069	0.0089	0.0695	0.0786	0.1923
2008	2.77	0.0041	0.0050	0.0382	0.0457	0.1223
2009	3.74	0.0053	0.0062	0.0483	0.0528	0.1298
2010	3.45	0.0074	0.0080	0.0721	0.0651	0.1919
2011	0.00	0.0033	0.0041	0.0300	0.0497	0.2897

Debt to Provision

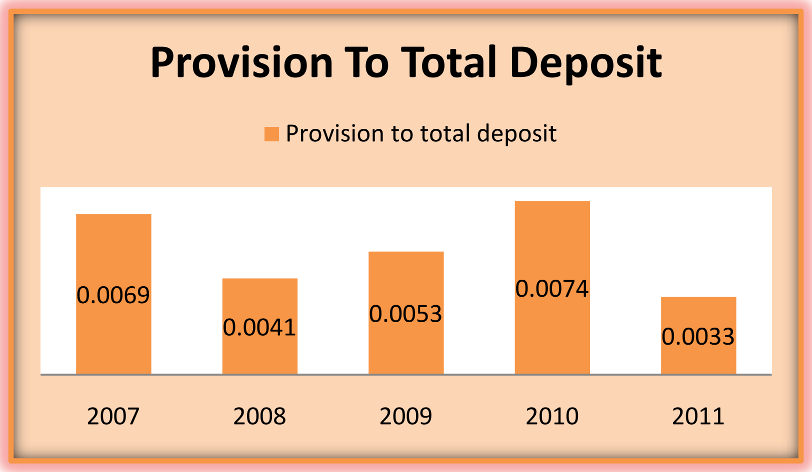
Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income. Here from the graph we can see that AB Bank kept lowest provision against debt in 2007 after that it reduced that means better than previous, but again rose in 2009.



It refers that AB Bank doesn't retain constancy in keeping provision against Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

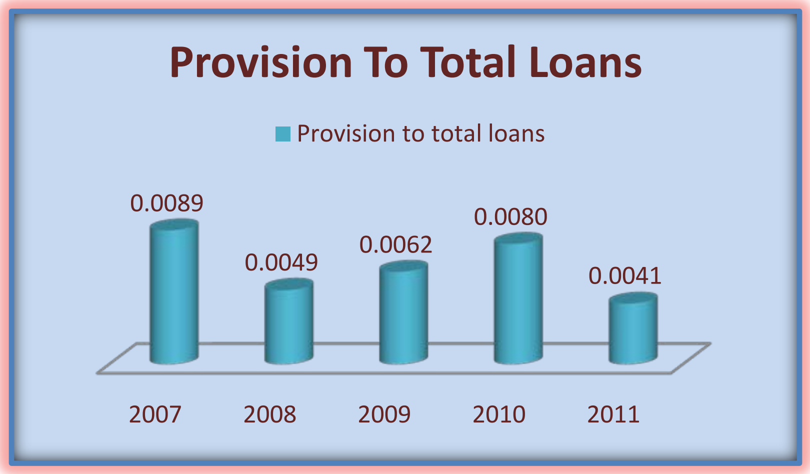
Provision to deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



In 2007 and 2010 the ratio is high and over the other years it was low. So it is changing over the years. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio of the Bank.

Provision to Total Loans

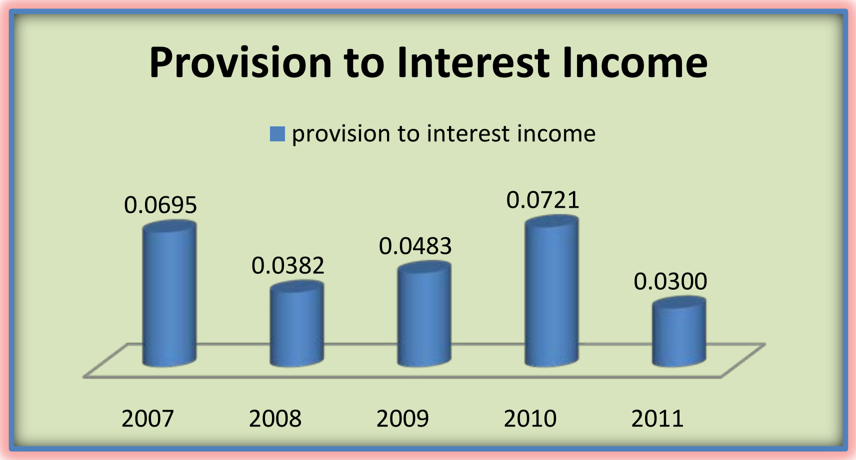
Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.



Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2007 .0089 and most lower in 2011 0.0041 and over all the other years it is changing. The bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

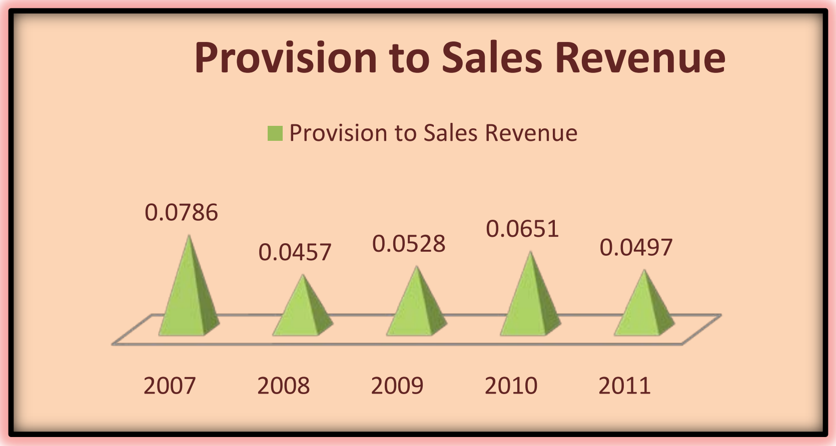
Provision to Interest Income

Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income. In this bank for the two years 2008 and 2011 the ratio was very low.



In 2007 it increases to 0.0695, and then in 2009 it increases to .0483 and in 2010 it was 0.0721. Here the Provision is also not maintaining in a consistent way over the operation years.

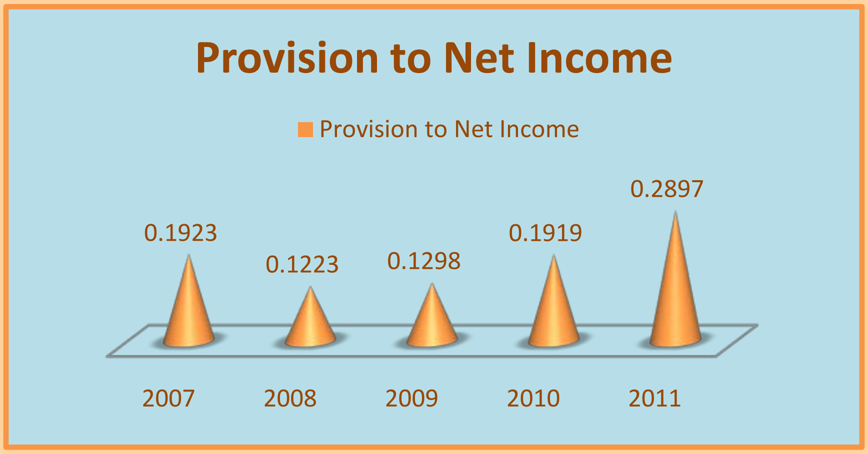
<u>Provision to Sales Revenue</u> From here we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is called provision to sales revenue ratio.



The ratio is higher than other years in 2007 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank. So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

<u>Provision to Net Income</u>

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2011 the ratio is higher and before that it was low and changed all the time. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

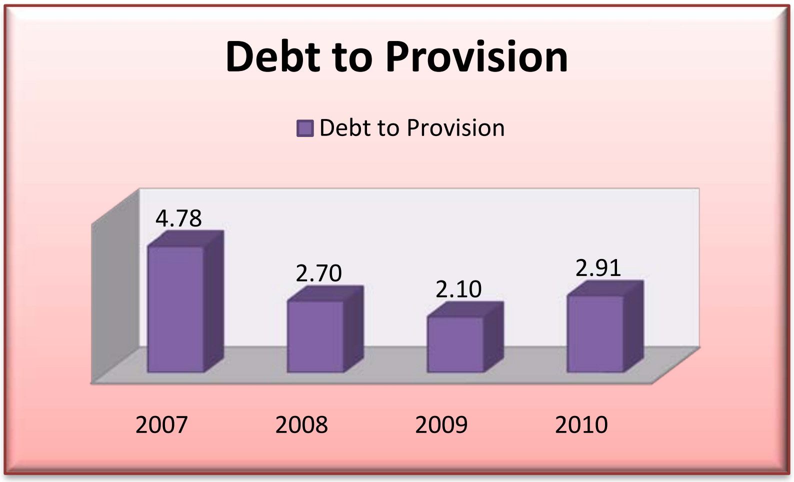
4.3 The City Bank

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	4.78	0.0073	0.0111	0.0710	0.1155	0.8650
2008	2.70	0.0122	0.0159	0.1176	0.1564	1.3788
2009	2.10	0.0098	0.0140	0.4587	0.1398	0.7456
2010	2.91	0.0080	0.0116	0.3313	0.0743	0.2933
2011	0.00	0.0085	0.0092	0.0754	0.0915	0.3518

Debt to Provision

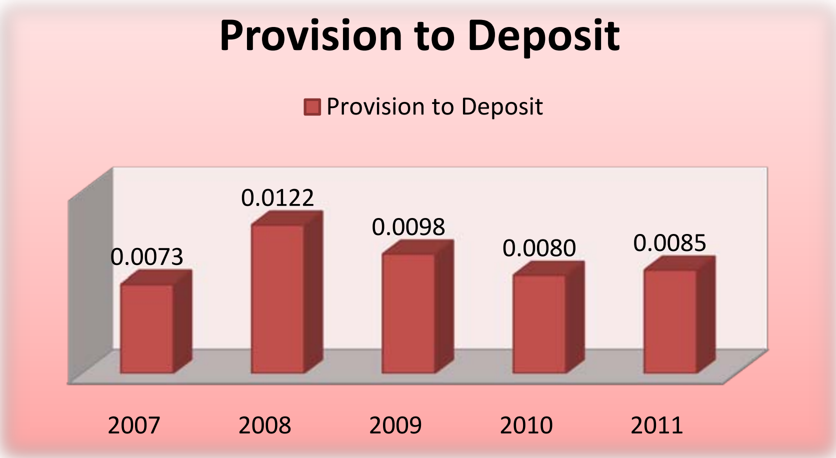
Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income.



According to the graph we can see that City Bank kept lowest provision against debt in 2007 after that it reduced that means better than previous, but again rose in 2010. It refers that City Bank doesn't maintain constancy in keeping provision against Debt.

Provision to Deposit

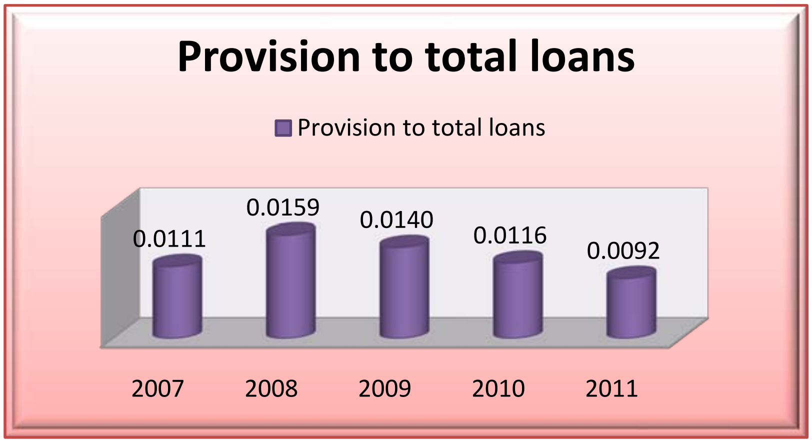
Provision to deposit ratio refers the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, in 2007 the ratio is low and after that in next year it increases and then again decreases from 2008 to 2010. Again it increases in 2011. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

Provision to Total Loans

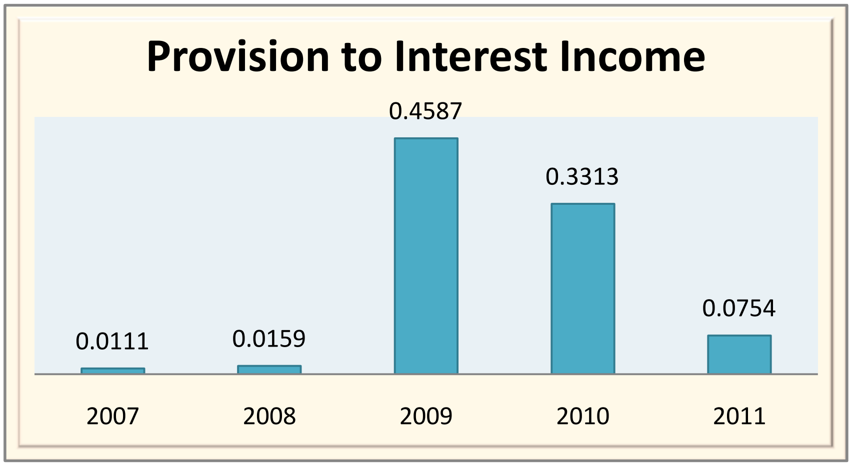
Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.



Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is only higher in 2008 .015947 and lower in all the other years. The bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

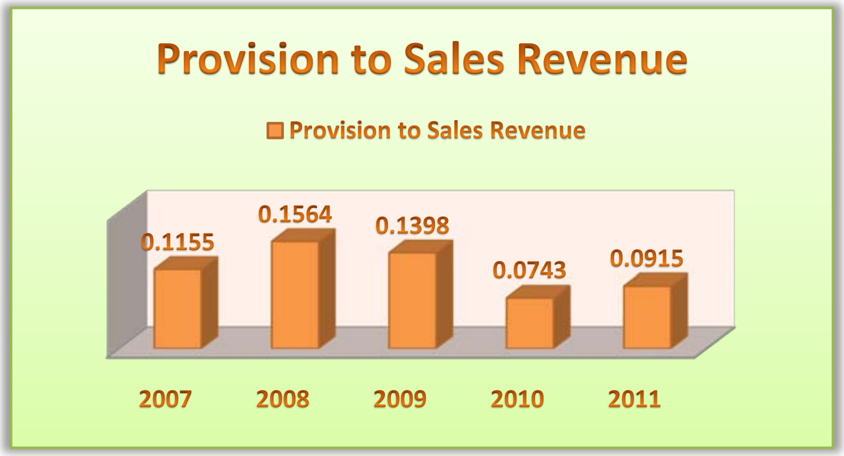
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income.



Here for the first two year 2007 and 2008 the ratio was so low. In 2009 it increases to .45869 after that it decreases over the years. Here the Provision is also not maintaining in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

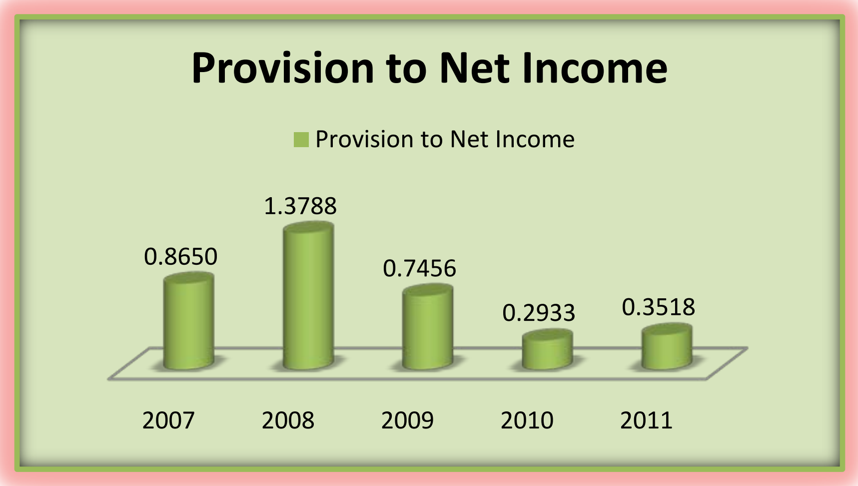
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is known as provision to sales revenue ratio.



The ratio is higher than other years in 2008 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank. So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2008 the ratio is higher and continuously decreasing after that over the years. And the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

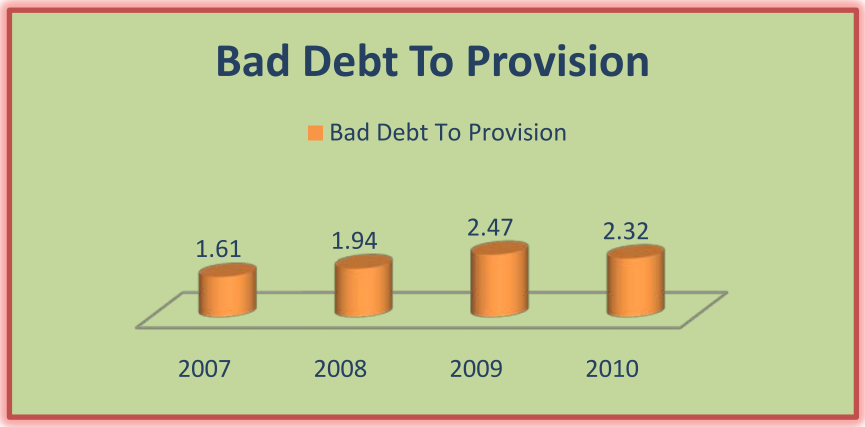
4.4 Eastern Bank

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	1.61	0.0196	0.0189	0.1534	0.2072	1.3959
2008	1.94	0.0109	0.0115	0.0866	0.1223	0.5670
2009	2.47	0.0057	0.0059	0.0451	0.0605	0.1925
2010	2.32	0.0074	0.0071	0.0598	0.0646	0.1720
2011	0.00	0.0130	0.0120	0.1007	0.1255	0.3881

Bad Debt to Provision

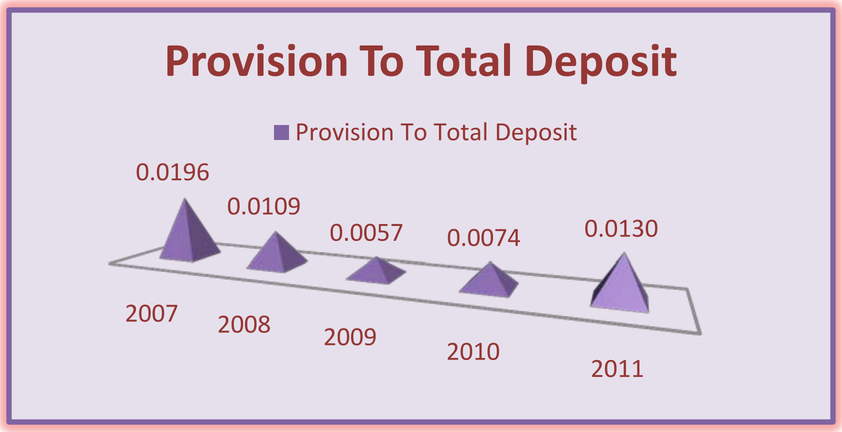
Bad Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income.



Here from the graph we can see that Eastern Bank kept lowest provision against debt in 2009 after that it reduced that means better than previous and changing over the years. It refers that Eastern Bank doesn't maintain consistency in keeping provision against Bad Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

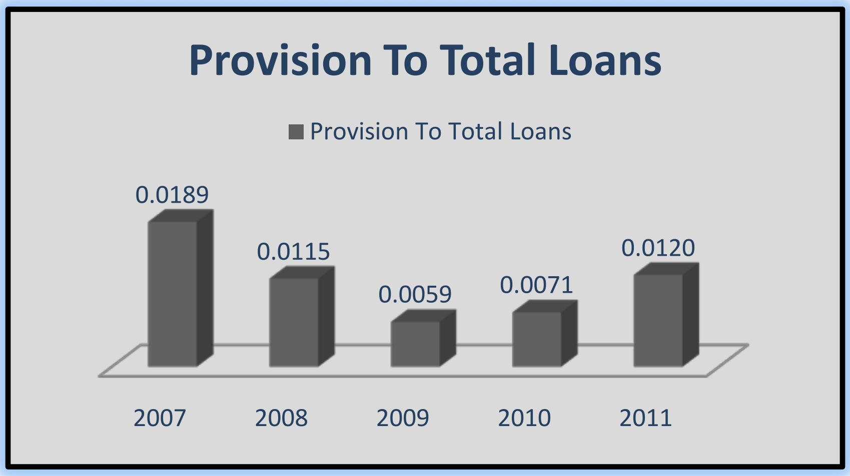
Provision to total deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, in 2007 the ratio is high and after that in next year it decreases and then again decreases from 2009 to 2010. Again it increases in 2011 to .012950389. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

Provision to Total Loans

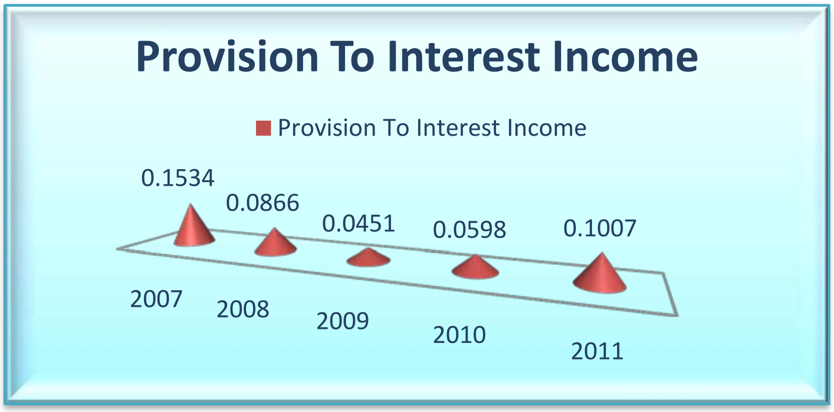
Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.



Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2008 that is .018915056and then lower in 2008 to 2009 and again increased to the other years. So the bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

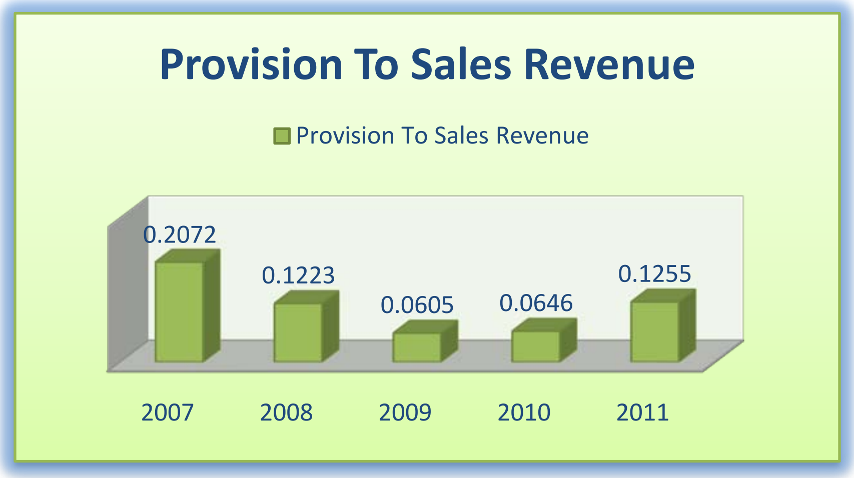
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income.



Here for the first two year 2007 and 2008 the ratio was high. In 2009 it decreases to .045051 after that it increases in 2011 to .100710726. Here the Provision is also not maintained in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

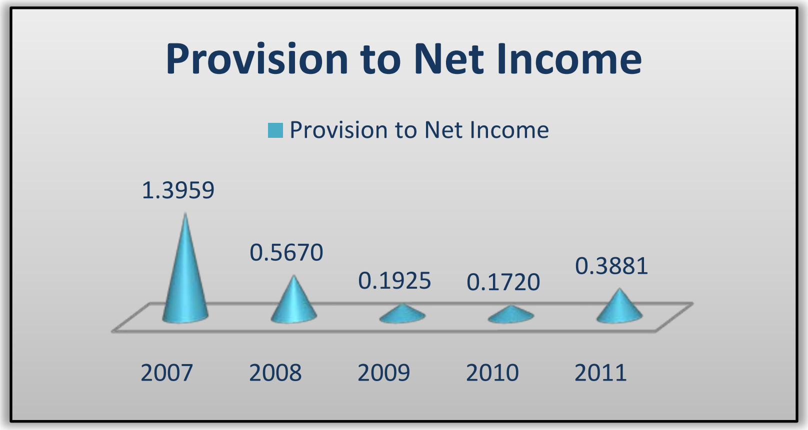
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is provision to sales revenue ratio.



The ratio is higher than other years in 2007 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank. So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2008 the ratio is higher and continuously decreasing after that over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

4.5 Bank Asia

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	2.71	0.0069	0.0073	0.0567	0.0922	0.2864
2008	1.00	0.0118	0.0125	0.1004	0.1726	0.7269
2009	1.07	0.0060	0.0066	0.0530	0.0801	0.2493
2010	1.88	0.0078	0.0084	0.0799	0.1000	0.3469
2011	0.00	0.0064	0.0074	0.0558	0.0927	0.3182

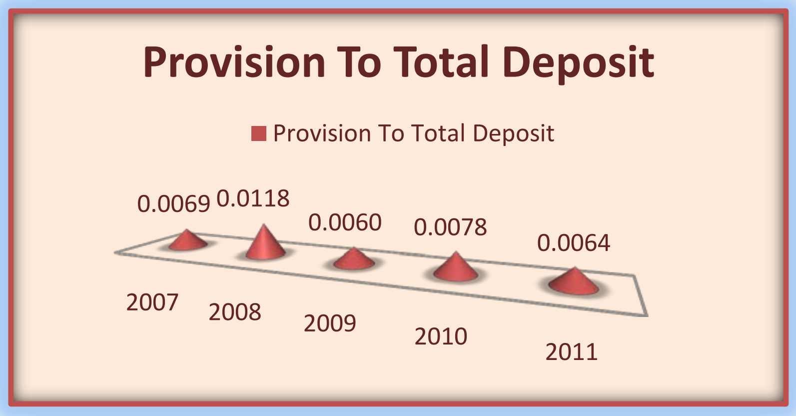
Bad Debt to Provision

Bad Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income.

Here from the graph we can see that Bank Asia kept lowest provision against debt in 2007 that is 2.71 after that it reduced that means better than previous, but again rose in 2010. It refers that Bank Asia doesn't maintain consistency in keeping provision against Bad Debt.

Provision to total Deposit

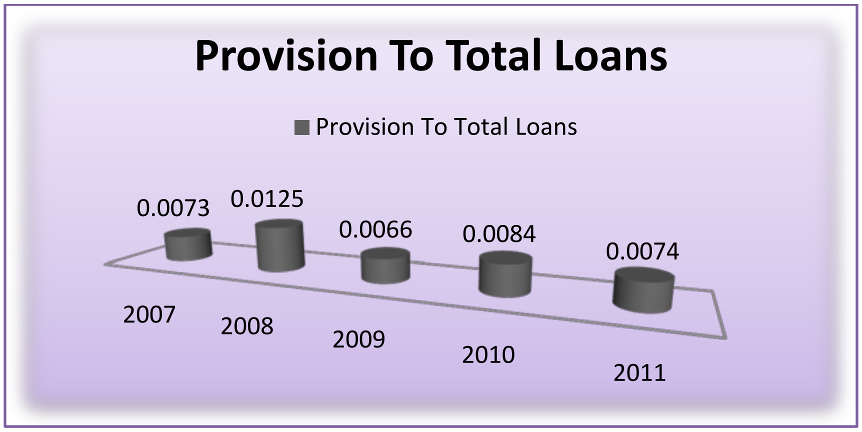
Provision to total deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, in 2007 the ratio is low and after that in next year it increases and then again decreases in 2009. Again it increases in 2010 and decreases in 2011. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

Provision to Total Loans

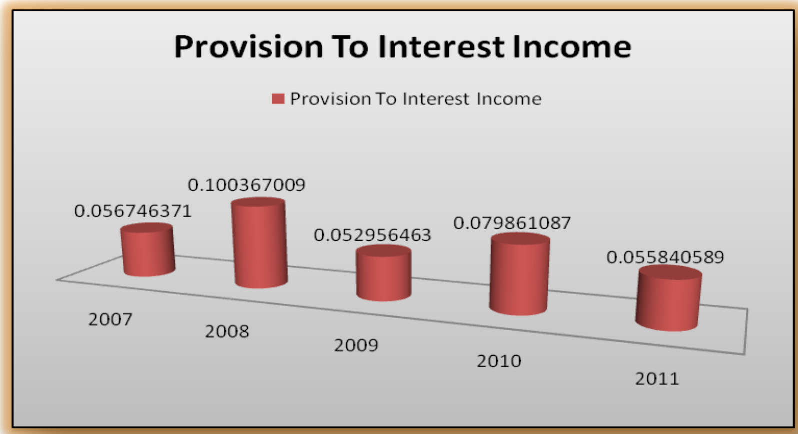
Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.



Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2008 .012486 and lower in 2009 and again increased in 2010 to 2011. The bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

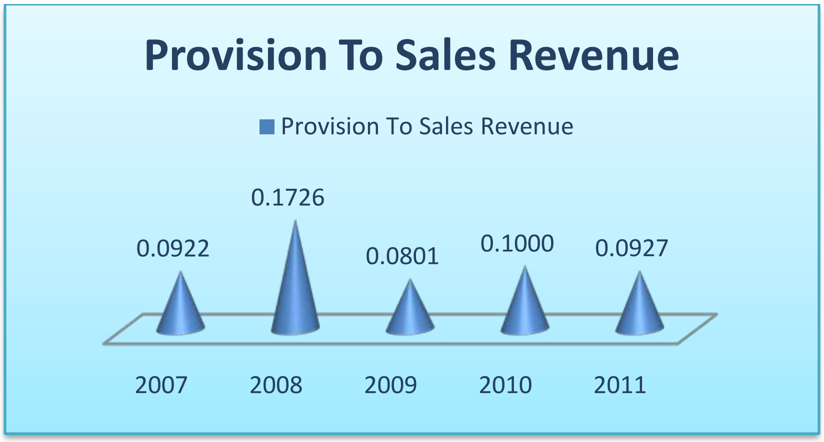
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income.



Here in 2007 the ratio was so low. In 2008 it increases to .100367 after that it decreases to .05295 in 2009 and then again increases and decreases in 2011. Here the Provision is also not maintained in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

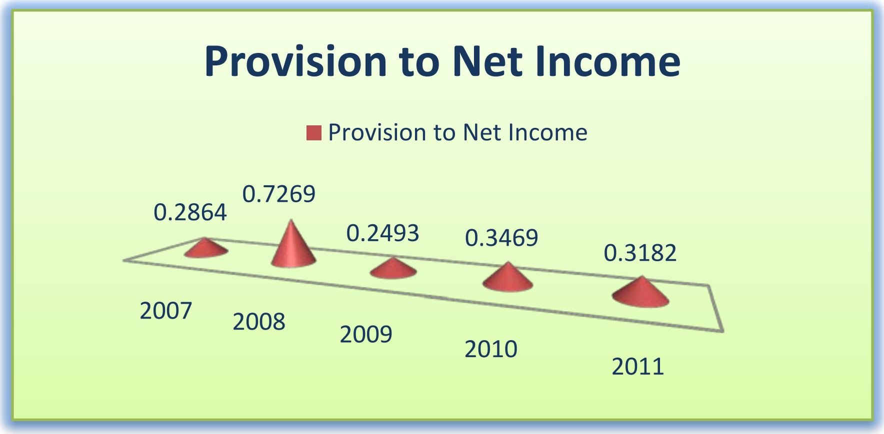
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is provision to sales revenue ratio. The ratio is higher than other years in 2008 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank.



So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



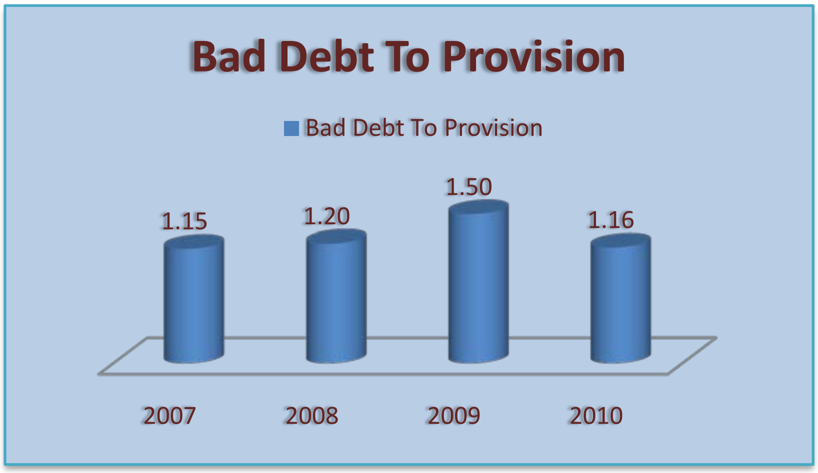
In 2008 the ratio is higher and continuously decreasing after that over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

4.6 BRAC Bank

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	1.15	0.0182	0.0210	0.1470	0.1921	1.1016
2008	1.20	0.0198	0.0218	0.1434	0.1906	1.1818
2009	1.50	0.0209	0.0245	0.1716	0.2167	1.2074
2010	1.16	0.0231	0.0247	0.1877	0.1328	1.2222
2011	0.00	0.0189	0.0216	0.1442	0.1936	1.1528

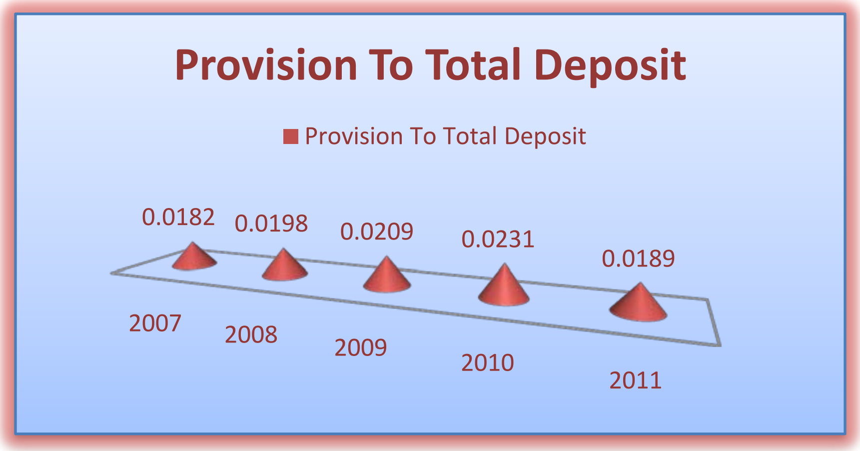
Bad Debt to Provision



Bad Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income. Here from the graph we can see that BRAC Bank kept lowest provision against debt in 2009 after that it reduced that means better than previous, but is not maintaining provision in a consistent way over the years. It refers that BRAC Bank doesn't maintain consistency in keeping provision against Bad Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

Provision to total deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, the ratio is low in 2007 and after that in next year it increases from 2008 to 2010 and then again decreases in 2011. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

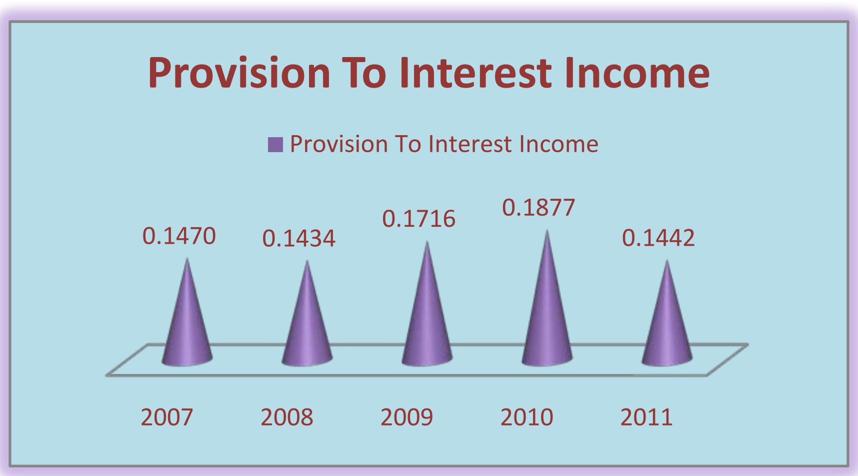
<u>Provision to Total Loans</u>

Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans. Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2009 and 2010 and lower in all

the other years. The bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

<u>Provision to Interest Income</u>

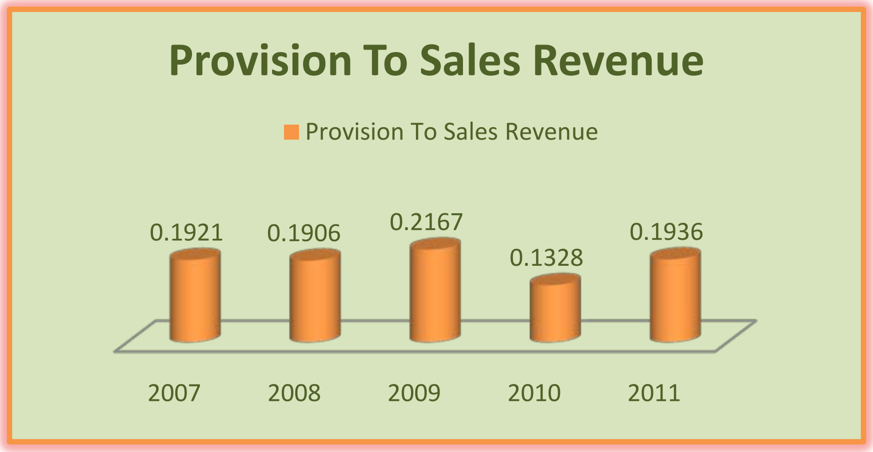
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income.



Here for the first two year 2007 and 2008 the ratio was so low. In 2009 it increases to .1716 after that it increased in 2010 and again decreased in 2011. Here the Provision is also not maintained in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

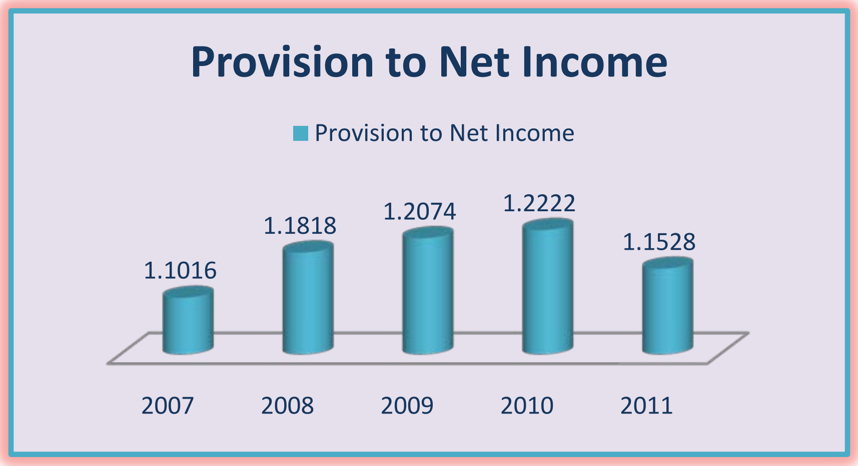
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is provision to sales revenue ratio.



The ratio is higher than other years in 2009 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank. So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2008 the ratio is higher and continuously increasing after that over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

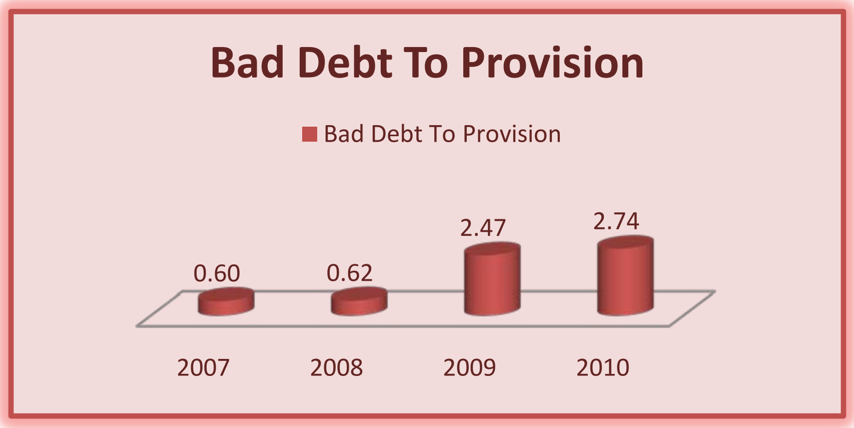
4.7 Dutch Bangla Bank

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	0.60	0.0256	0.0379	0.2205	0.4018	2.2427
2008	0.62	0.0362	0.0456	0.3428	0.5137	2.2753
2009	2.47	0.0063	0.0088	0.0694	0.0888	0.3762
2010	2.74	0.0055	0.0068	0.0639	0.0640	0.2286
2011	0.00	0.0023	0.0029	0.0233	0.0255	0.1078

Bad Debt to Provision

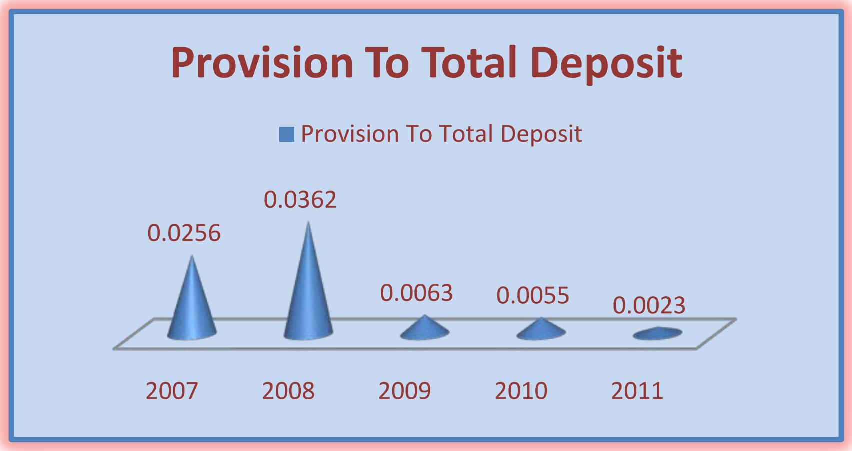
Bad Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income.



Here from the graph we can see that Dutch Bangla Bank kept lowest provision against debt in 2010 before that it was low that means better than 2010. It refers that Dutch Bangla Bank doesn’t maintain consistency in keeping provision against Bad Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

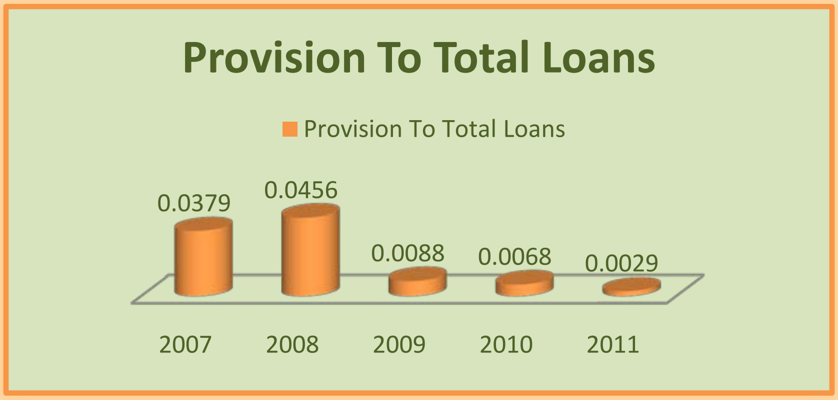
Provision to total deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, in 2007 the ratio is low and after that in next year it increases and then again decreases from 2008 to 2011. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

Provision to Total Loans

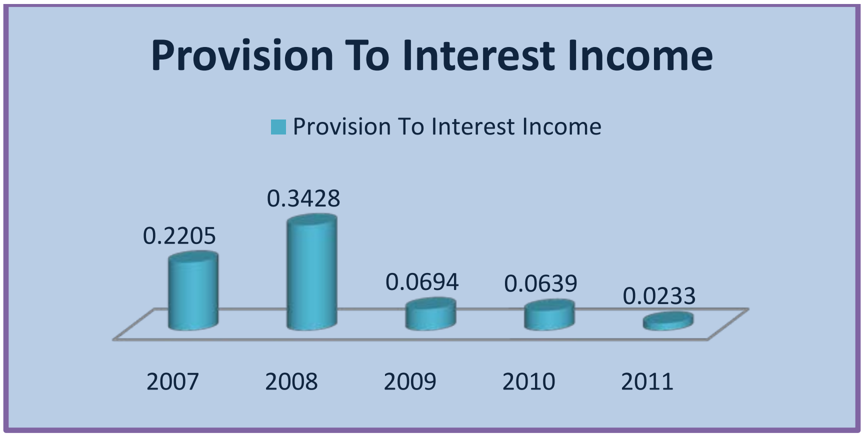
Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.



Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2008 .045587 and lower in all the other years. The bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

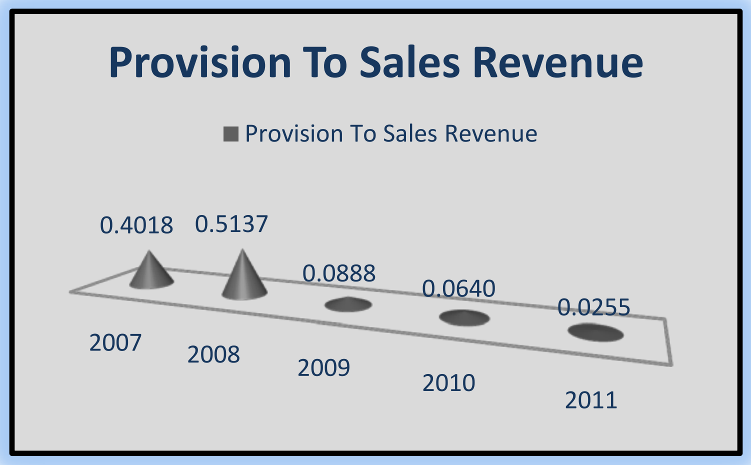
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income.



Here for the first two year 2007 and 2008 the ratio was so high. In 2009 it decreases to .069447 after that it decreases over the years. Here the Provision is also not maintained in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

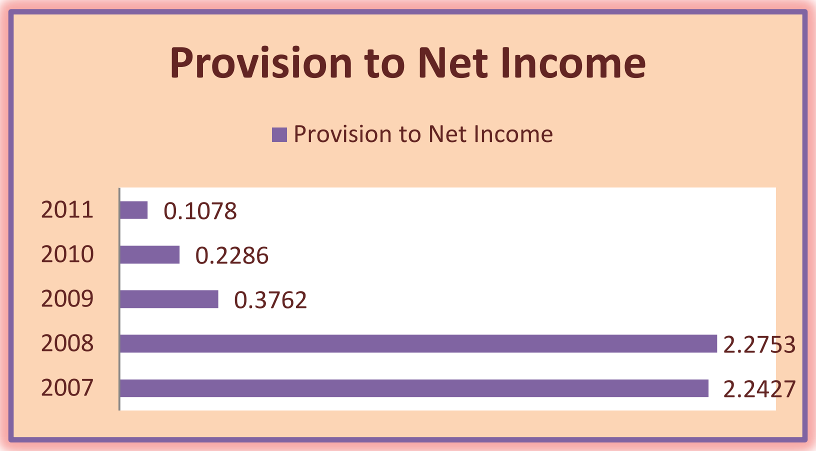
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is provision to sales revenue ratio.



The ratio is higher than other years in 2008 and it is inconsistent and low over the operation years of the bank. So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2007 and 2008 the ratio is higher and continuously decreasing after that over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

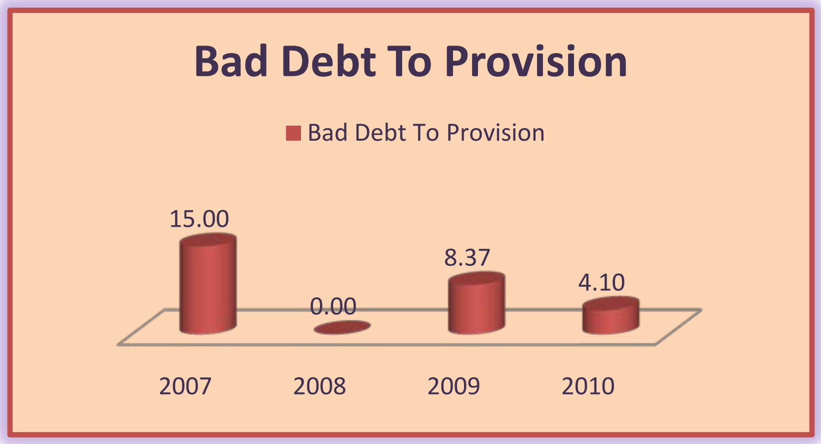
4.8 First Security Islami Bank

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	15.00	0.0030	0.0038	0.0321	0.1689	2.2853
2008	0.00	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
2009	8.37	0.0025	0.0027	0.0239	0.0783	0.3182
2010	4.10	0.0039	0.0042	0.0397	0.1055	0.4010
2011	0.00	0.0047	0.0053	0.0422	0.1350	0.6367

Bad Debt to Provision

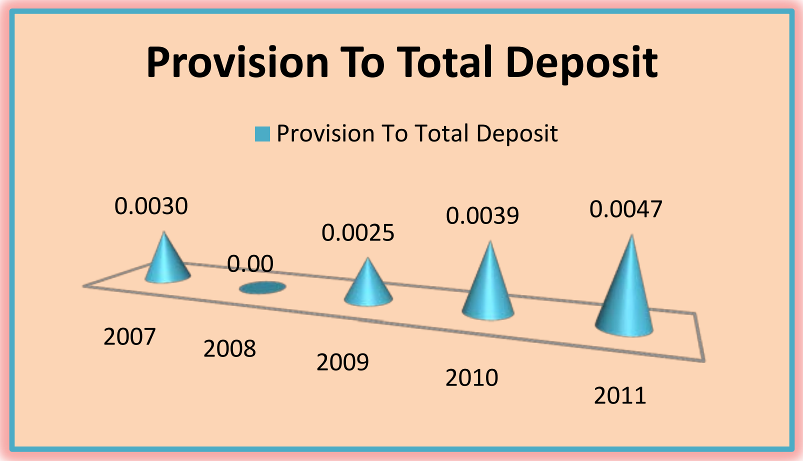
Bad Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income



Here from the graph we can see that First Security Islami Bank kept lowest provision against debt in 2007 after that it reduced that means better than previous, but again rose in 2009. It refers that First Security Islami Bank doesn't maintain consistency in keeping provision against Bad Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

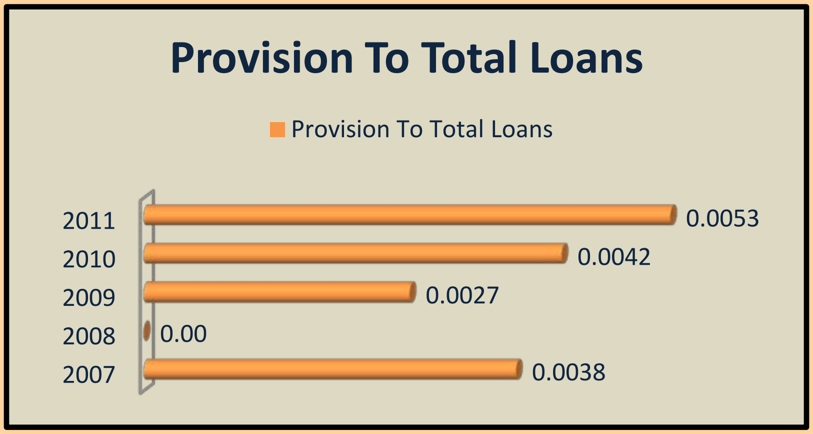
Provision to total deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, in 2007 the ratio is .00297 and after that in next year it decreases and then again increases from 2009 to 2011. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

Provision to Total Loans

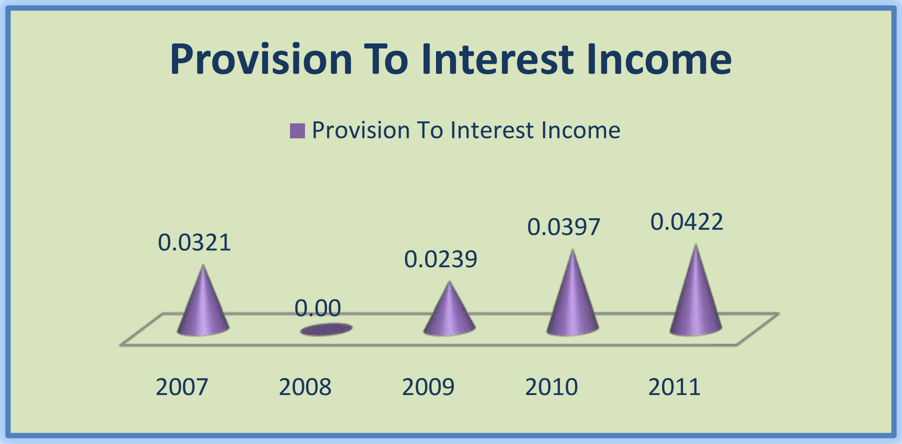
Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.



Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is only higher in 2011 that is .005317 and changed in all the other years. The bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

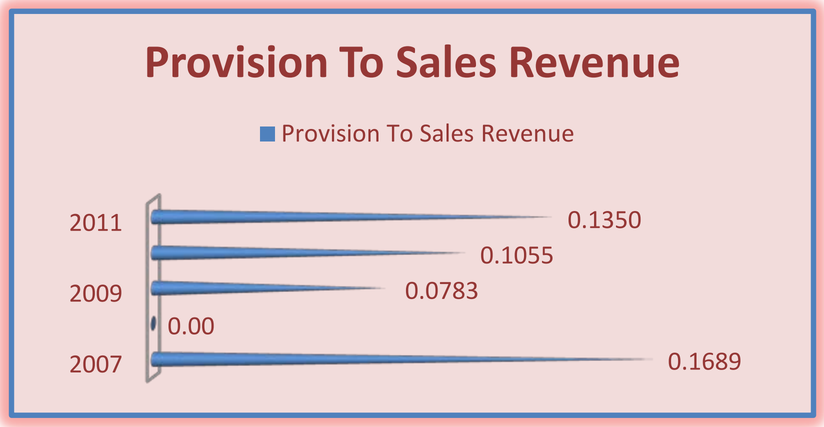
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income.



Here for the first year 2007 the ratio is .0321. In 2009 it increases to .023915 after that it increases over the years. Here the Provision is also not maintained in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

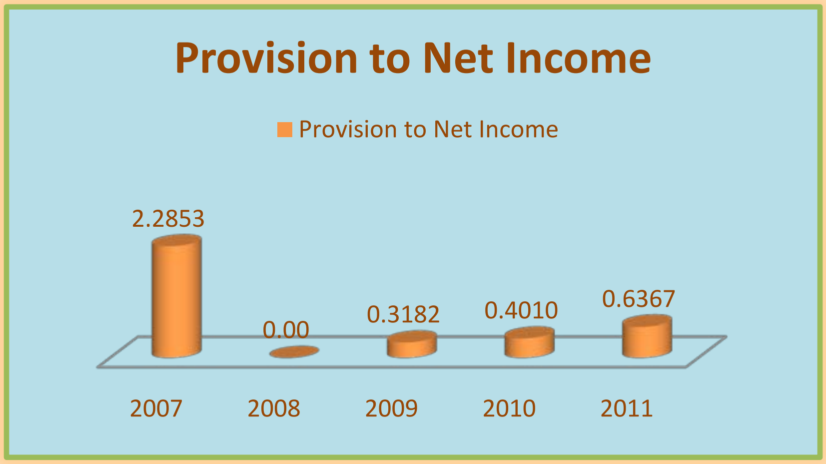
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is provision to sales revenue ratio.



The ratio is higher than other years in 2007 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank. So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2008 the ratio is higher and continuously decreasing over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

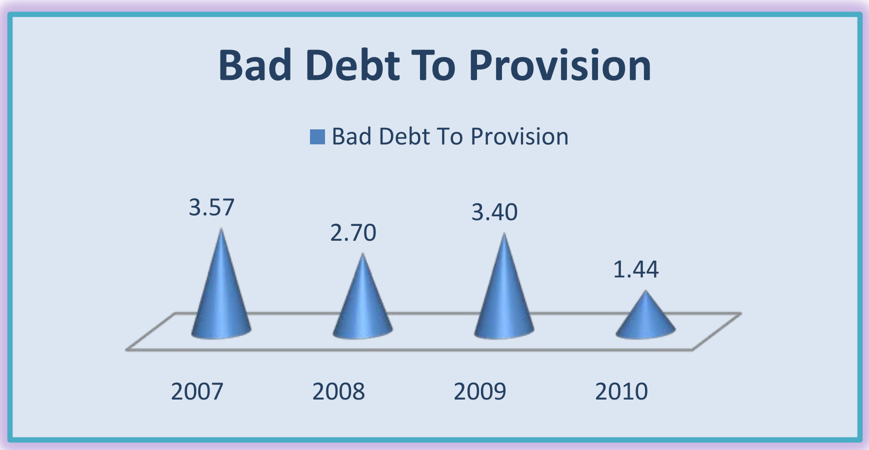
4.9 Mercantile Bank

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	3.57	0.0049	0.0058	0.0505	0.0776	0.3447
2008	2.70	0.0065	0.0071	0.0615	0.1059	0.4868
2009	3.40	0.0045	0.0052	0.0410	0.0713	0.3083
2010	1.44	0.0056	0.0062	0.0601	0.0861	0.2885
2011	0.00	0.0053	0.0062	0.0511	0.0815	0.2869

<u>Bad Debt to Provision</u>

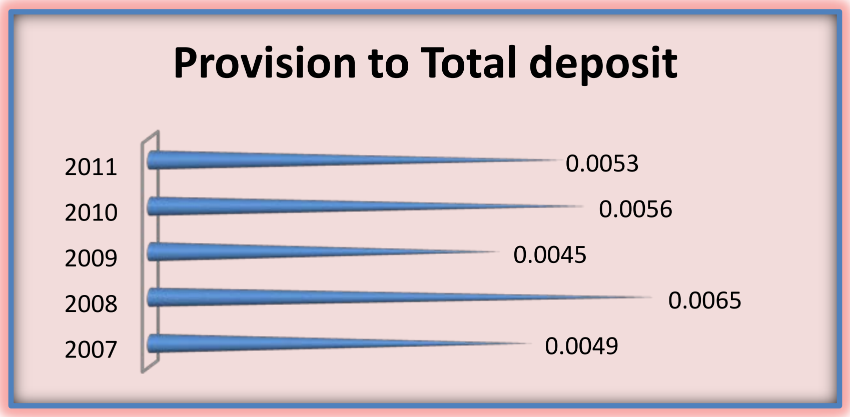
Bad Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income.



Here from the graph we can see that Mercantile Bank kept lowest provision against debt in 2007 after that it reduced that means better than previous, but again rose in 2009 and again decreased in 2011. It refers that Mercantile Bank doesn’t maintain consistency in keeping provision against Bad Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

Provision to total deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, in 2007 the ratio is low and after that in next year it increases and then again decreases in 2009. Again it increases in 2010. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

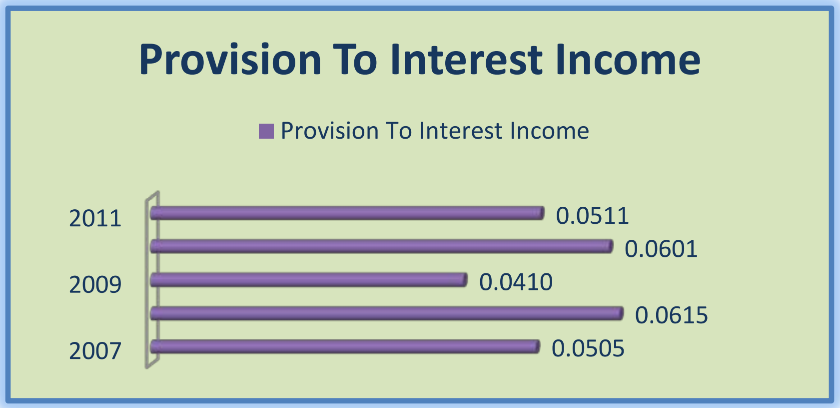
Provision to Total Loans

Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.

Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2008 .00713988 and changed in all the other years. The bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

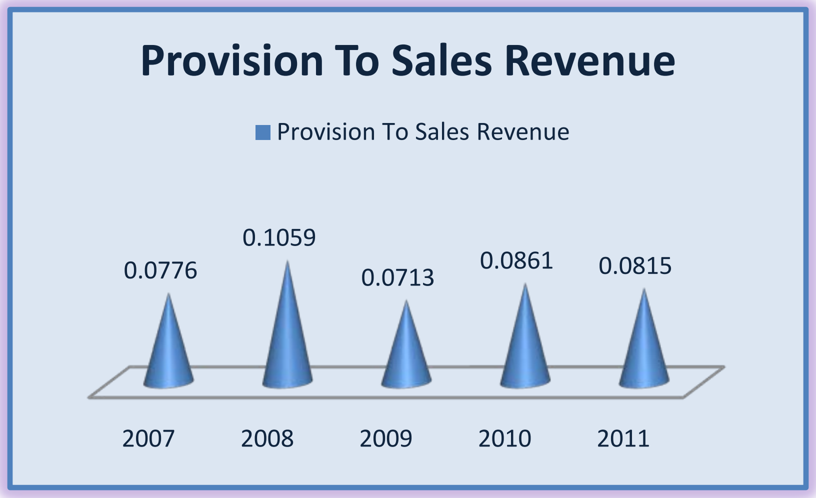
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income.



Here in 2009 the ratio was so low. In 2010 it increases to .0601 after that it decreases. Here the Provision is also not maintained in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

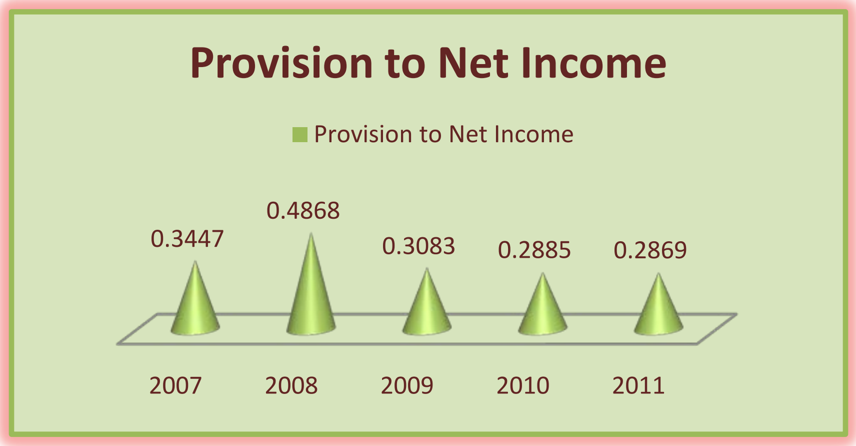
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is provision to sales revenue ratio.



The ratio is higher than other years in 2008 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank. So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2008 the ratio is higher and continuously decreasing after that over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

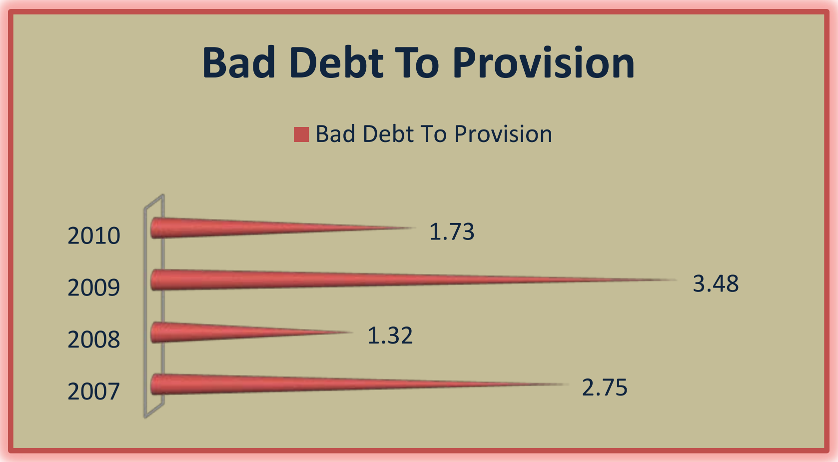
4.10 Mutual trust Bank

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	2.75	0.0149	0.0162	0.1294	0.3099	1.7471
2008	1.32	0.0188	0.0223	0.1803	0.3460	2.0869
2009	3.48	0.0055	0.0069	0.0549	0.0924	0.2864
2010	1.73	0.0111	0.0135	0.1161	0.1657	0.6589
2011	0.00	0.0035	0.0045	0.0348	0.0683	0.3246

Bad Debt to Provision

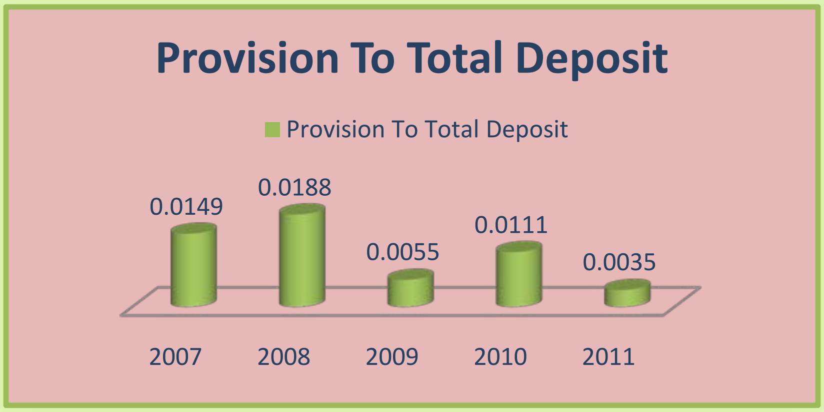
Bad Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income.



Here from the graph we can see that Mutual trust Bank kept lowest provision against debt in 2009 before that it was low that means better than 2009, and changed over the years. It refers that Mutual trust Bank doesn't maintain consistency in keeping provision against Bad Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

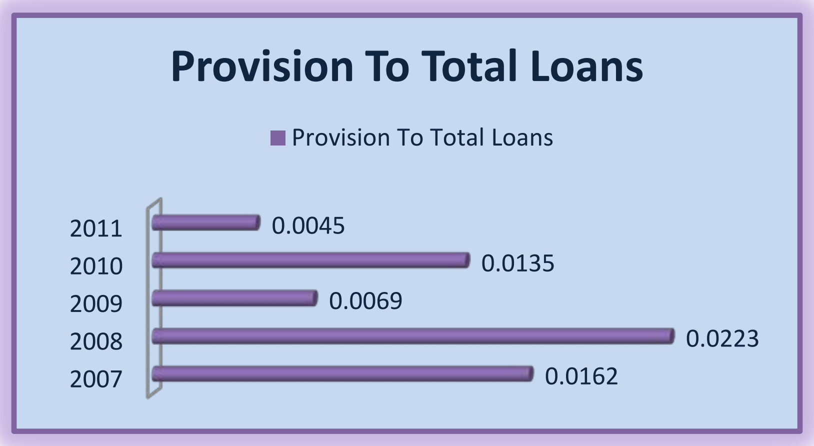
Provision to total deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, in 2007 the ratio is low and after that in next year it increases and then again decreases in 2009. Again it increases in 2010. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

Provision to Total Loans

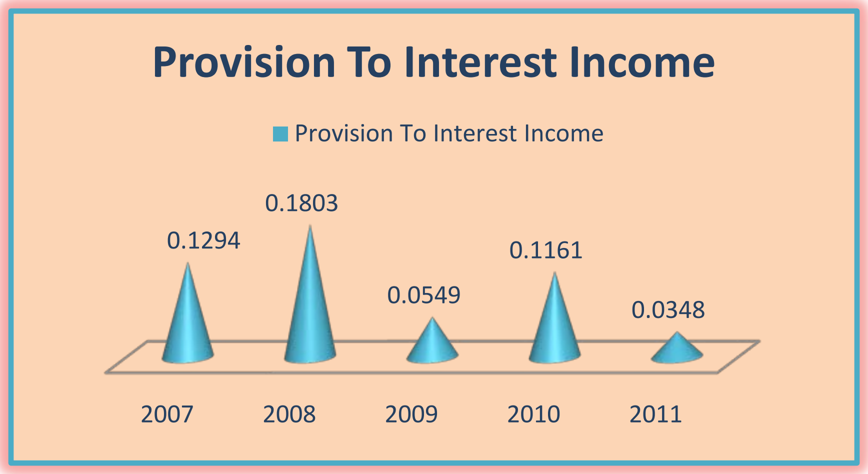
Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.



Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2008 .0223123 and inconsistent in all the other years. The bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

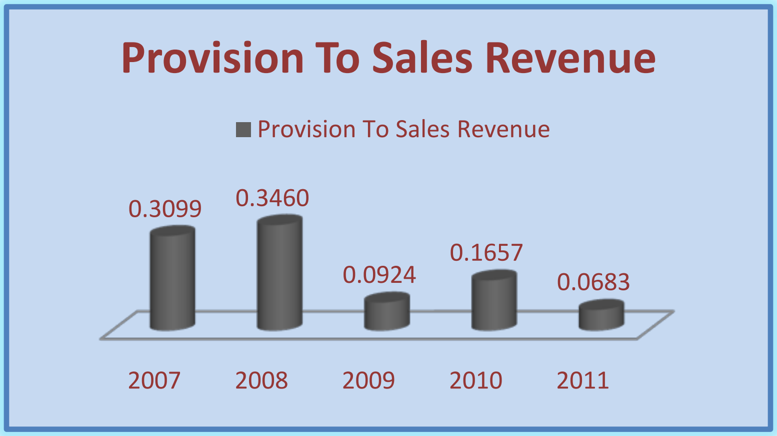
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income. Here for the year 2009 and 2011 the ratio was so low.



In 2008 it was high and was .180341and changed over the years. Here the Provision is also not maintained in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

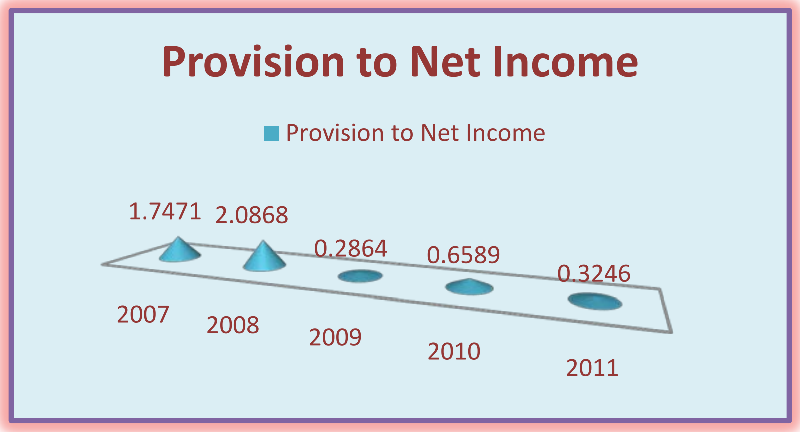
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is provision to sales revenue ratio.



The ratio is higher than other years in 2008 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank. So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2008 the ratio is higher and continuously decreasing after that over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

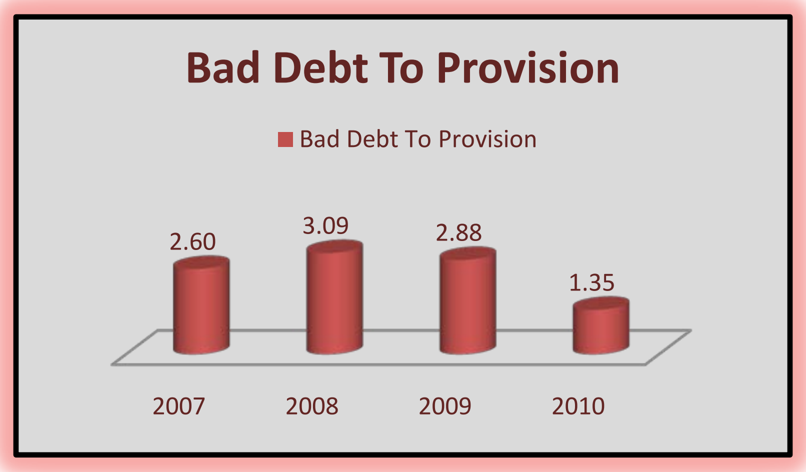
4.11 NCC Bank

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	2.60	0.0162	0.0173	0.1462	0.2231	0.8337
2008	3.09	0.0089	0.0090	0.0769	0.1263	0.4748
2009	2.88	0.0079	0.0084	0.0654	0.0970	0.2458
2010	1.35	0.0123	0.0132	0.1199	0.1473	0.3523
2011	0.00	0.0068	0.0075	0.0567	0.0926	0.2492

Bad Debt to Provision

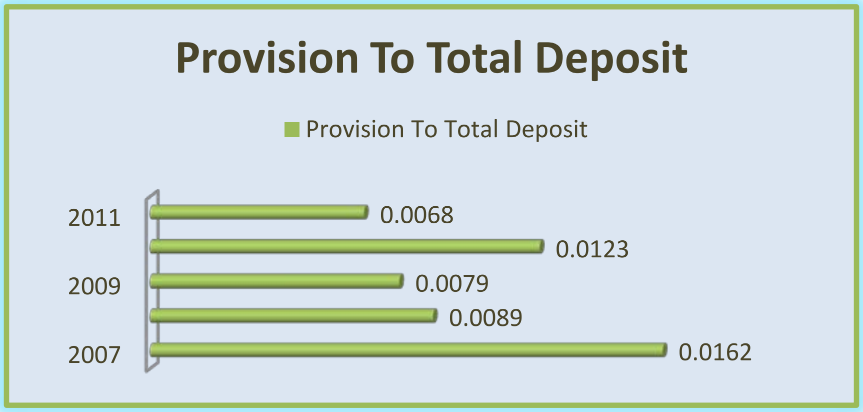
Bad Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income.



Here from the graph we can see that NCC Bank kept lowest provision against debt in 2008 after that it reduced that means better than previous. It refers that NCC Bank doesn't maintain consistency in keeping provision against Bad Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

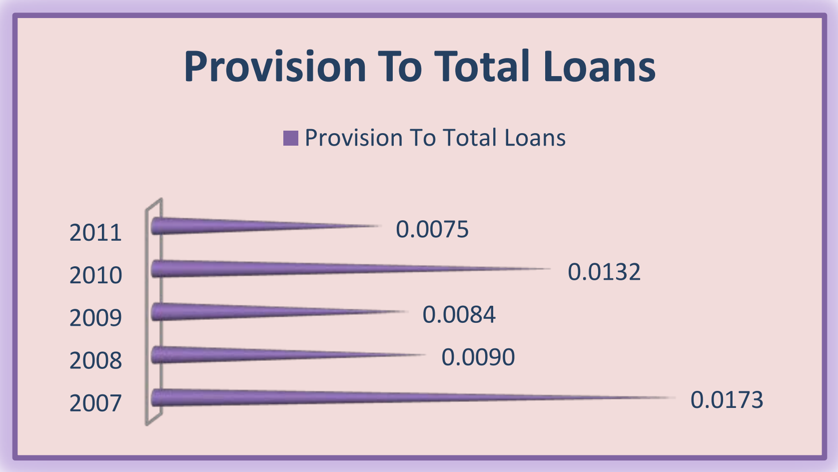
Provision to total deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, in 2007 the ratio is low and after that in next year it increases and then again decreases from 2008 to 200.9 Again it increases in 2010 to 2011. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

Provision to Total Loans

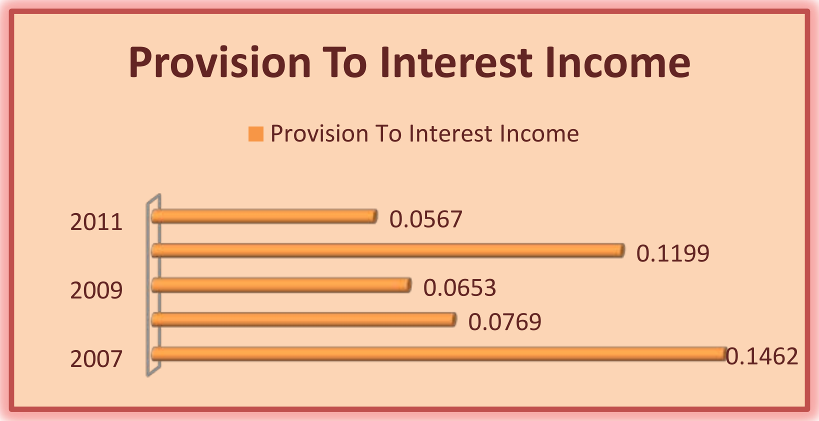
Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.



Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2007 that is .01727 and inconsistent in all the other years. The bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

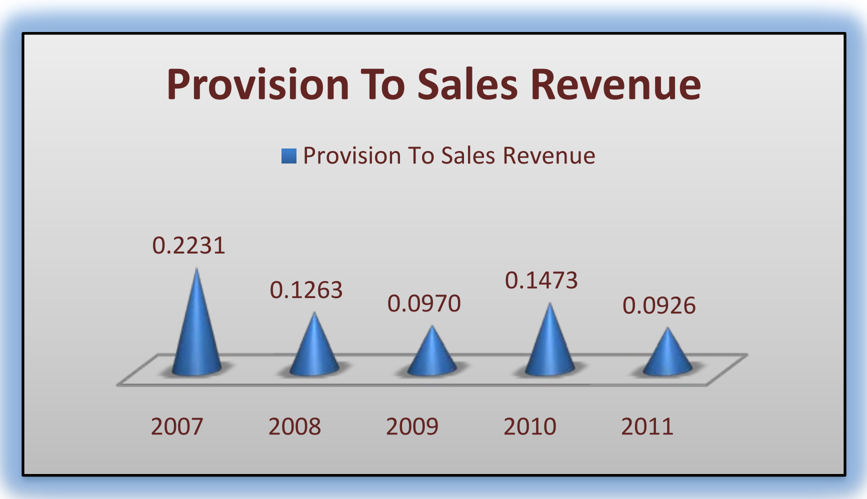
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income.



Here for the year 2007 and 2010 the ratio was high. In 2008 it decreases to .076869 after that it decreases in 2009 and increased in 2010. Here the Provision is also not maintained in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

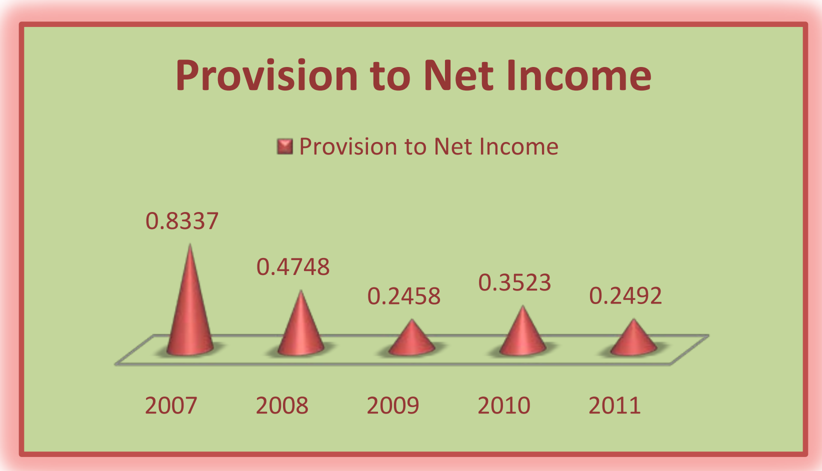
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is provision to sales revenue ratio.



The ratio is higher than other years in 2007 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank. So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2007 the ratio is higher and continuously fluctuating over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

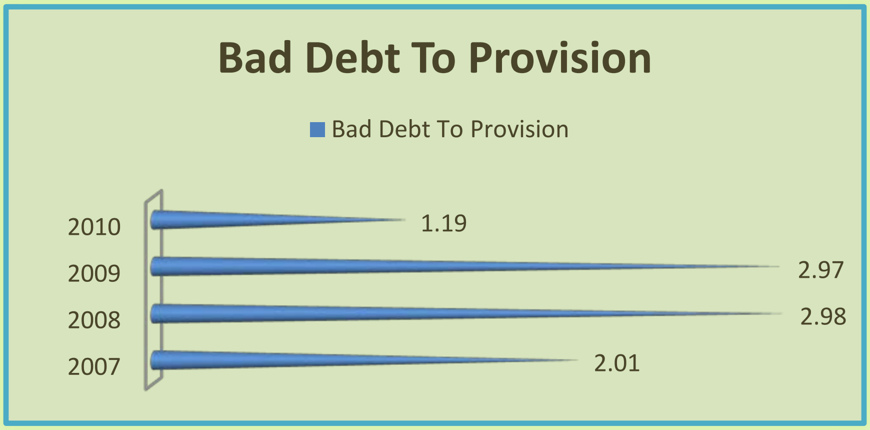
4.12 Trust Bank

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	2.01	0.0101	0.0147	0.1048	0.2062	1.1461
2008	2.98	0.0080	0.0096	0.0724	0.1311	0.5679
2009	2.97	0.0043	0.0064	0.0516	0.0842	0.3401
2010	1.19	0.0106	0.0134	0.1142	0.1469	0.4197
2011	0.00	0.0028	0.0036	0.0291	0.0595	0.2957

Bad Debt to Provision

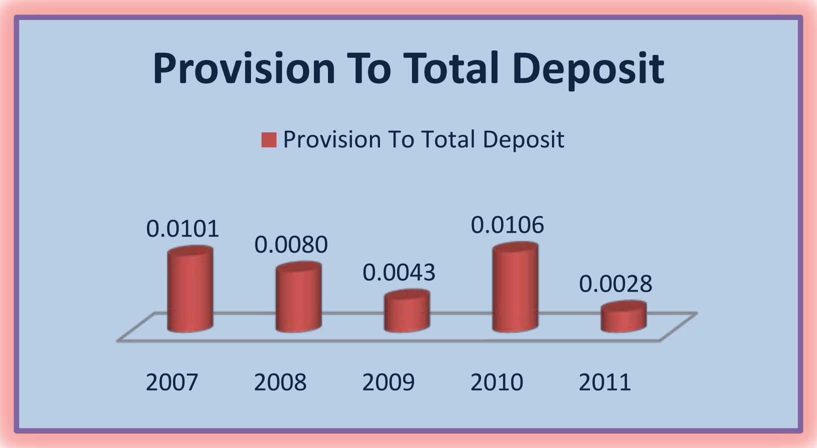
Bad Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income.



Here from the graph we can see that Trust Bank kept lowest provision against debt in 2008and 2009 after that it reduced that means better than previous. It refers that Trust Bank doesn't maintain consistency in keeping provision against Bad Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

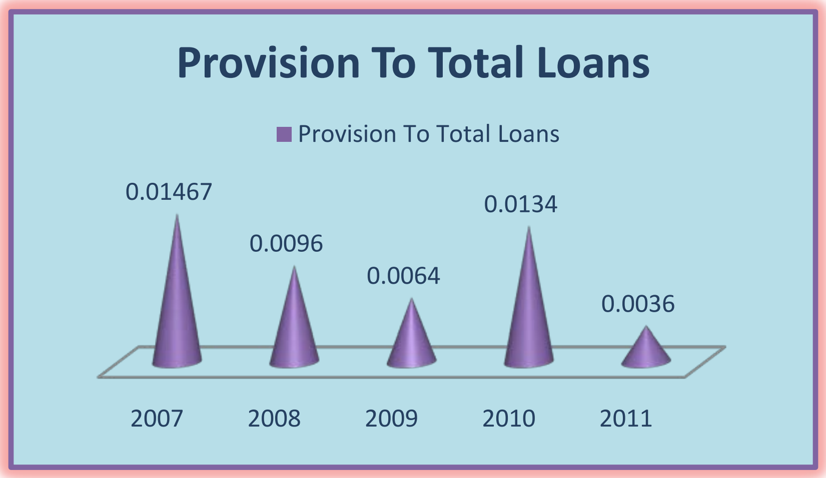
Provision to total deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, in 2009 the ratio is low and after that in next year it increases and then again decreases in2011 and changed over the years. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

Provision to Total Loans

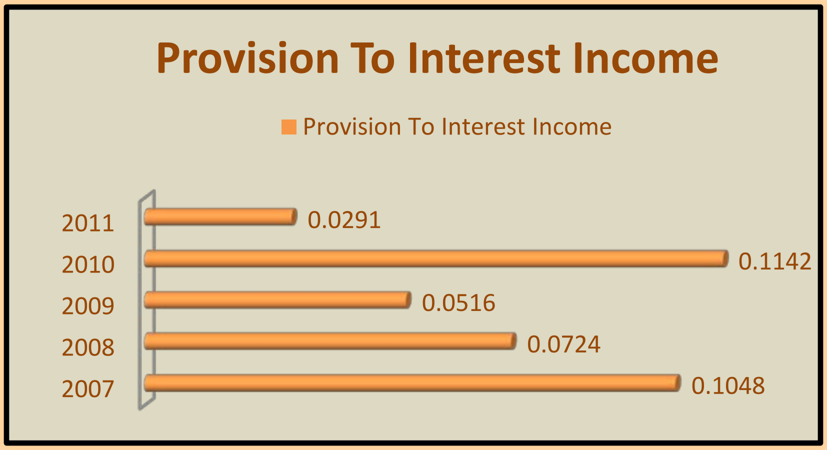
Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.



Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2008 and inconsistent all over the other years. The bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

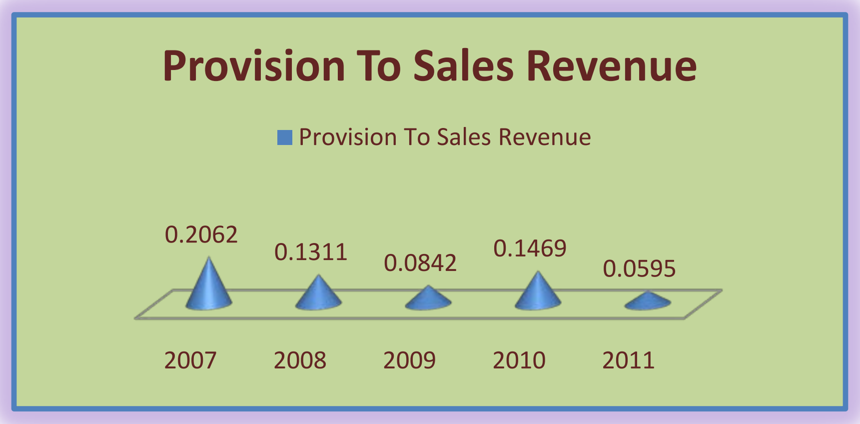
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income.



Here in 2007 the ratio is .104766 and in 2008 the ratio decreases. In 2010 it increases to .11415431 after that it decreases. Here the Provision is also not maintained in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

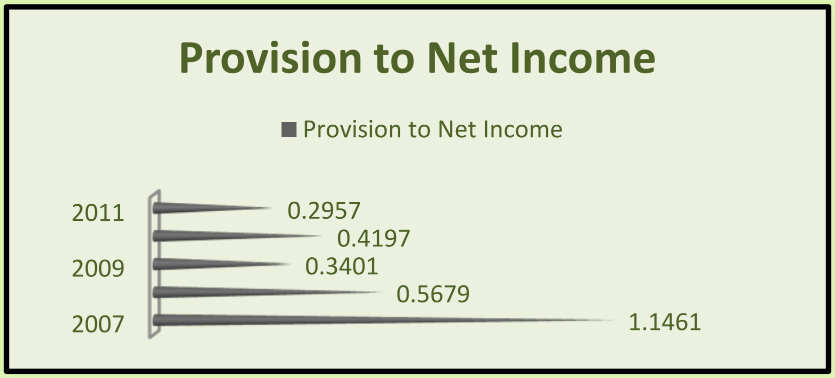
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is provision to sales revenue ratio.



The ratio is higher than other years in 2007 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank. So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2007 the ratio is higher and continuously decreasing after that over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

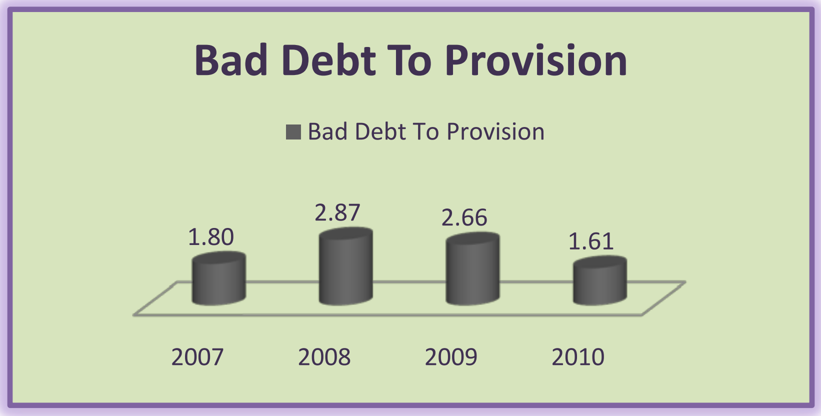
4.13 Dhaka Bank Ltd

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	1.80	0.0098	0.0120	0.0851	0.1513	0.6814
2008	2.87	0.0117	0.0135	0.0933	0.1723	0.7981
2009	2.66	0.0111	0.0128	0.0904	0.1652	0.7035
2010	1.61	0.0136	0.0145	0.1248	0.1664	0.5504
2011	0.00	0.0078	0.0088	0.0671	0.1071	0.3080

Bad Debt to Provision

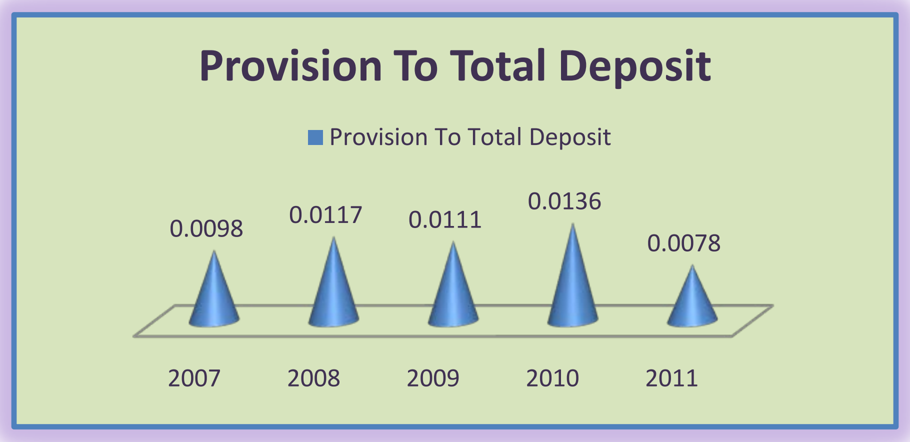
Bad Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income.



Here from the graph we can see that Dhaka Bank kept lowest provision against debt in 2008 after that it reduced that means better than previous, but changed over the years. It refers that Dhaka Bank doesn't maintain consistency in keeping provision against Bad Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

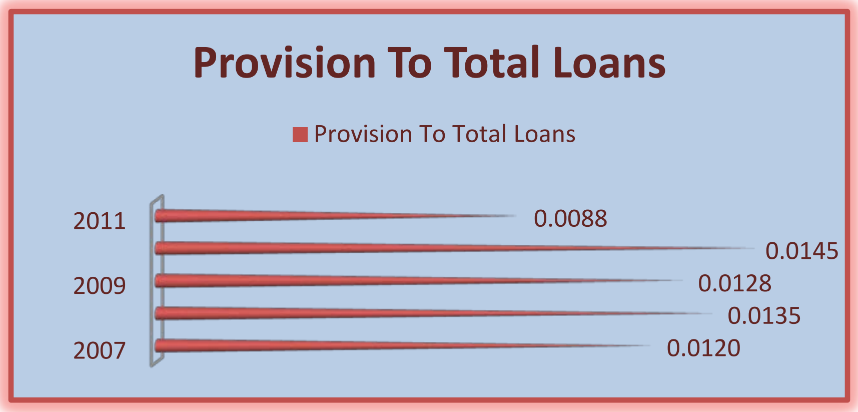
Provision to total deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, in 2007 the ratio is low and after that in next year it increases and then again decreases in 2009.Again it increases in 2010. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

Provision to Total Loans

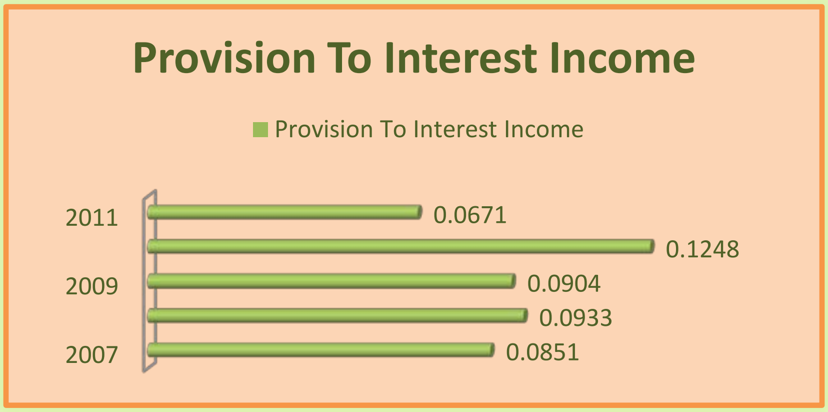
Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.



Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2007 to 2010 and lower in 2011 and changed over the time. So the bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

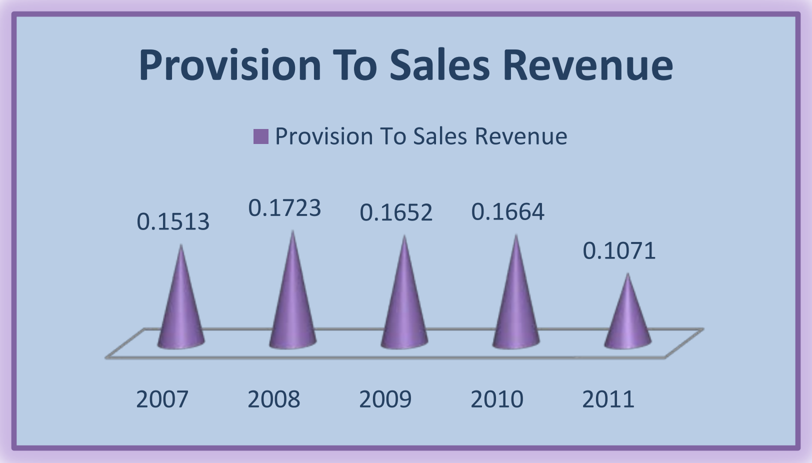
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income. Here for the first three year the ratio was so low.



In 2010 it increases to .124804714 after that it decreases. Here the Provision is also not maintained in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

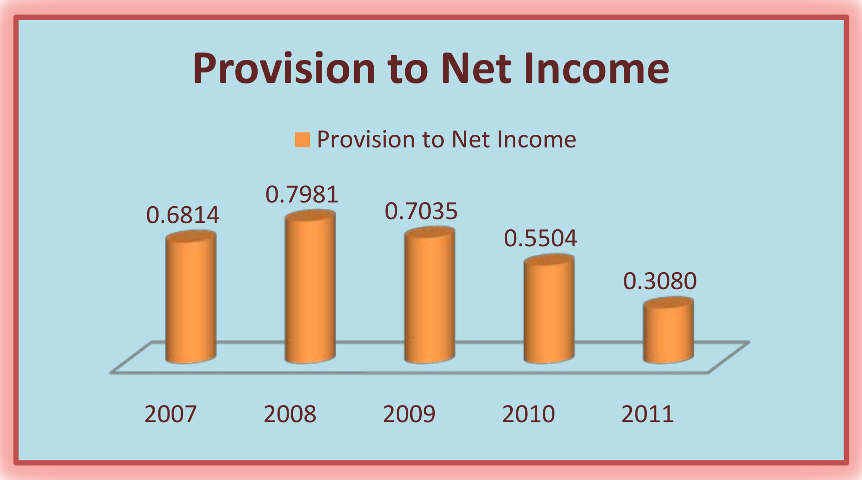
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is provision to sales revenue ratio.



The ratio is higher than other years in 2008 to 2010 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank. So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2008 the ratio is higher and continuously decreasing after that over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

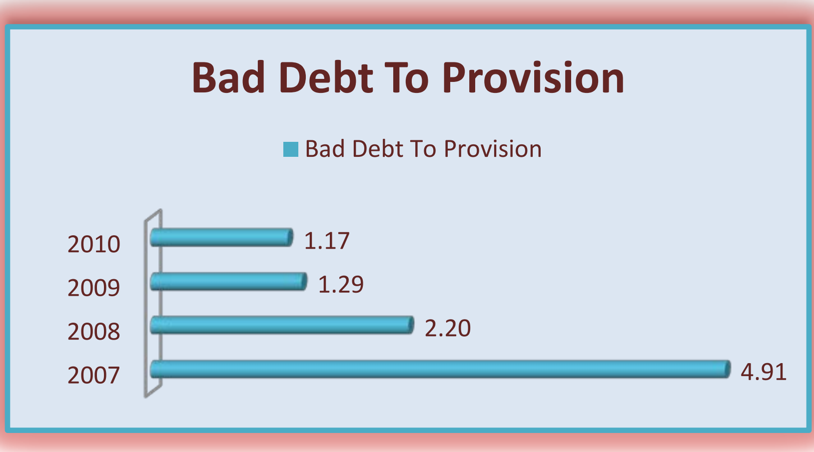
4.14 Southeast Bank

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	4.91	0.0058	0.0066	0.0498	0.0836	0.2610
2008	2.20	0.0125	0.0142	0.1139	0.2123	0.9668
2009	1.29	0.0120	0.0150	0.1298	0.1985	0.6218
2010	1.17	0.0170	0.0198	0.1786	0.2157	0.6629
2011	0.00	0.0115	0.0136	0.1058	0.1820	0.7551

Bad Debt to Provision

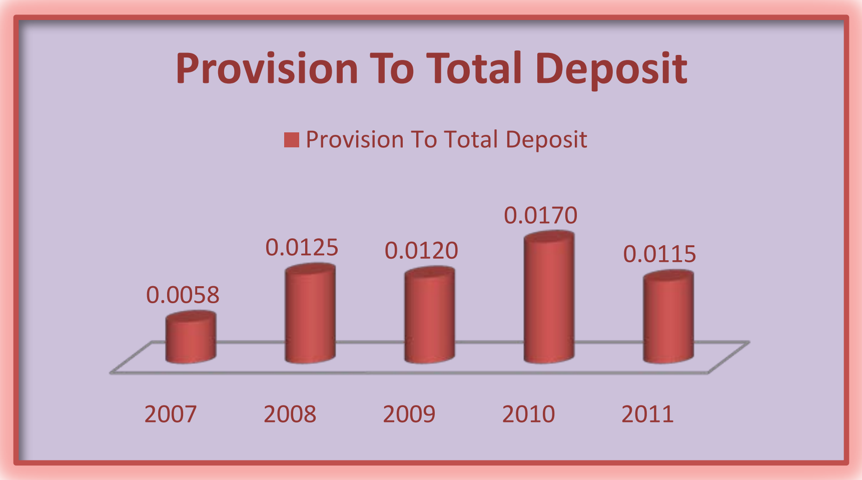
Bad Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income.



Here from the graph we can see that Southeast Bank kept lower provision against debt in 2007 after that it reduced that means better than previous. It refers that City Bank doesn't maintain consistency in keeping provision against Bad Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

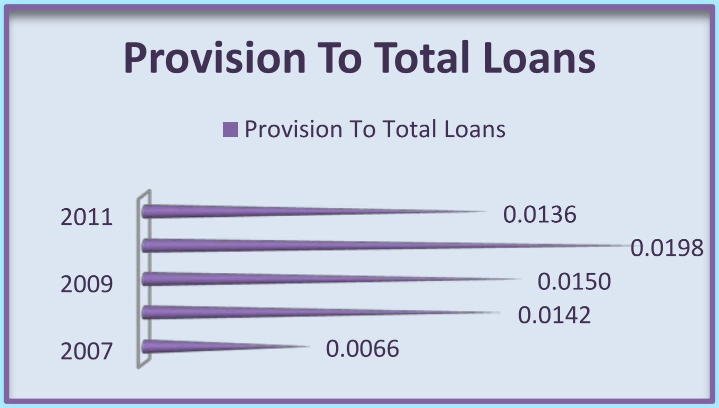
Provision to total deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, in 2007 the ratio is low and after that in next year it increases and then again decreases from 2009. Again it increases in 2010 and reduced in 2011. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

Provision to Total Loans

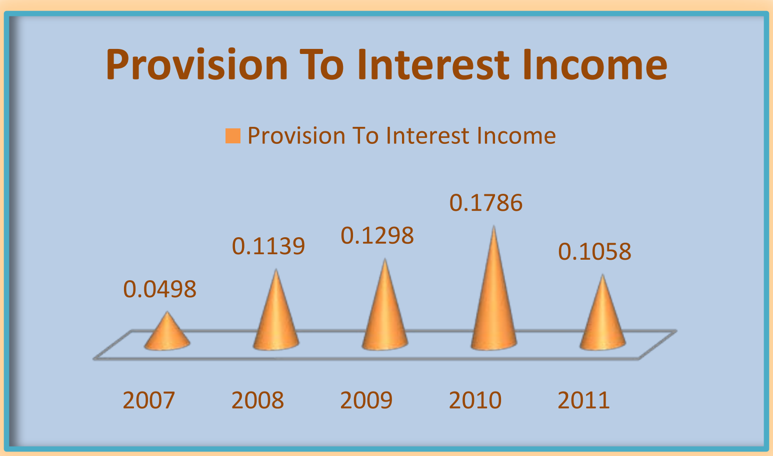
Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.



Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2009 and changed over the other years. The bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

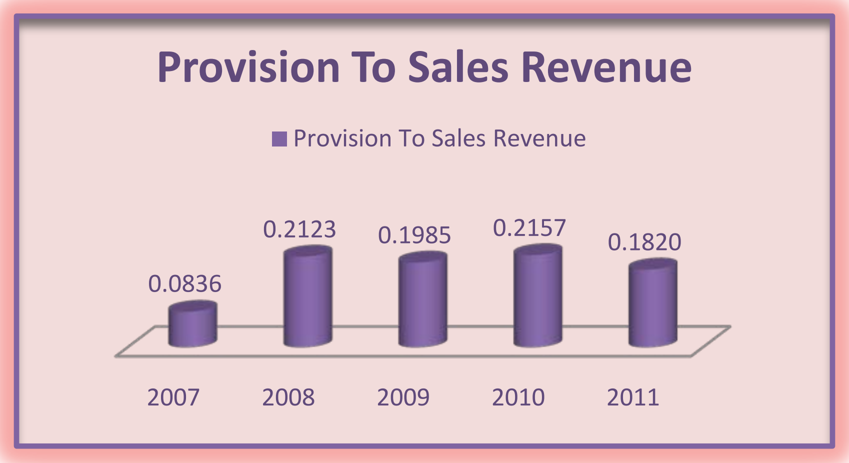
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income.



Here for the first year 2007 and in 2008 the ratio increased. In 2009 to 2010 it increased over the years but again decreased in 2011. Here the Provision is also not maintained in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

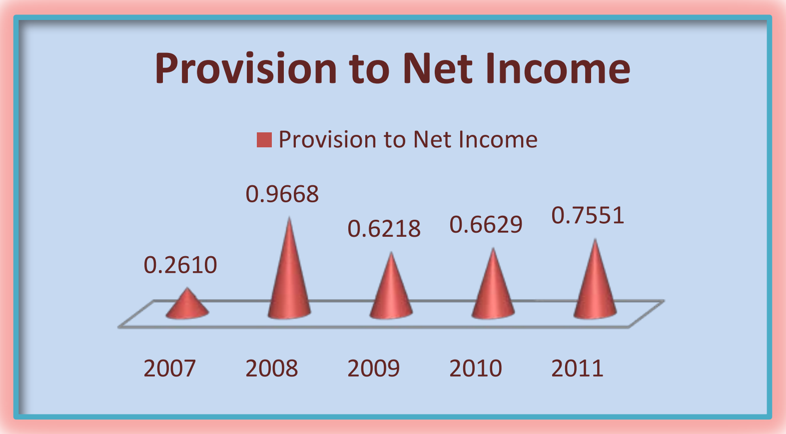
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is provision to sales revenue ratio. The ratio is lower than other years in 2007 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank.



So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2008 the ratio is higher and continuously decreasing after that over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

4.15 UCBL

Ratio

Year	Bad Debt To Provision	Provision to total deposit	Provision to total loans	Provision to Interest Income	Provision to Sales Revenue	Provision to Net Income
2007	3.21	0.0083	0.0093	0.0804	0.1053	0.4294
2008	1.00	0.0181	0.0222	0.1717	0.2402	1.2905
2009	0.46	0.0204	0.0257	0.2273	0.3049	1.6972
2010	1.23	0.0097	0.0118	0.1162	0.1401	0.5045
2011	0.00	0.0057	0.0069	0.0525	0.0861	0.2716

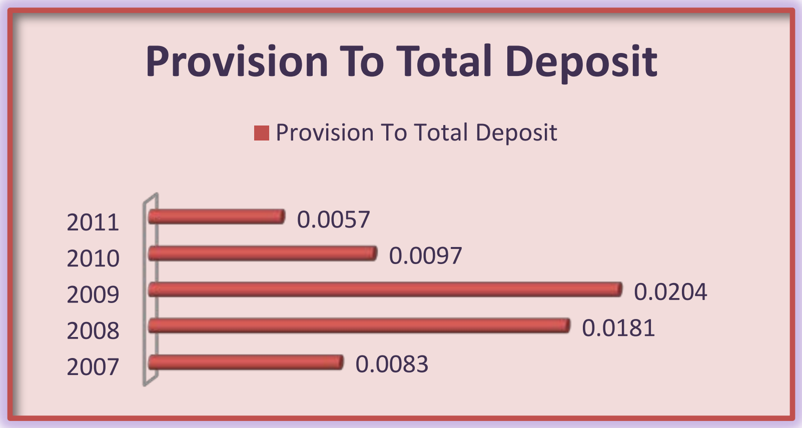
Bad Debt to Provision

Bad Debt to Provision ratio defers that the percentage of debt in terms of provision, so the higher ratio the more risk for the bank and it reduces Net Income.

Here from the graph we can see that UCBL bank kept lower provision against debt in 2007 after that it reduced that means better than previous. It refers that UCBL Bank doesn't maintain consistency in keeping provision against Bad Debt.

Provision to Total Deposit

Provision to total deposit ratio means the percentage of provision maintaining in terms of Total Deposit.



Here, in 2007 the ratio is low and after that in 2008 to2009 it increases and then again decreases from 2010 to 2011. So here we cannot see the consistency of the ratio.

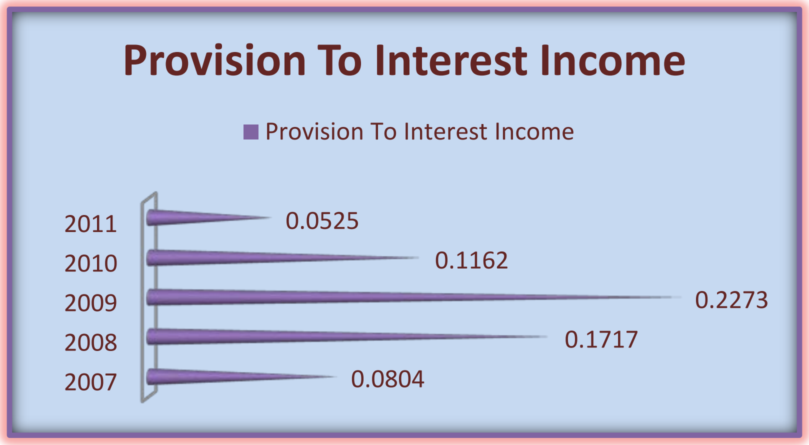
Provision to Total Loans

Provision to Total Loans is the ratio that indicates the percentage of provision against the total loans.

Here from the figure we can see that the ratio is higher in 2009 and inconsistent in all the other years. The bank is not also maintaining the consistency of the ratio over the years.

Provision to Interest Income

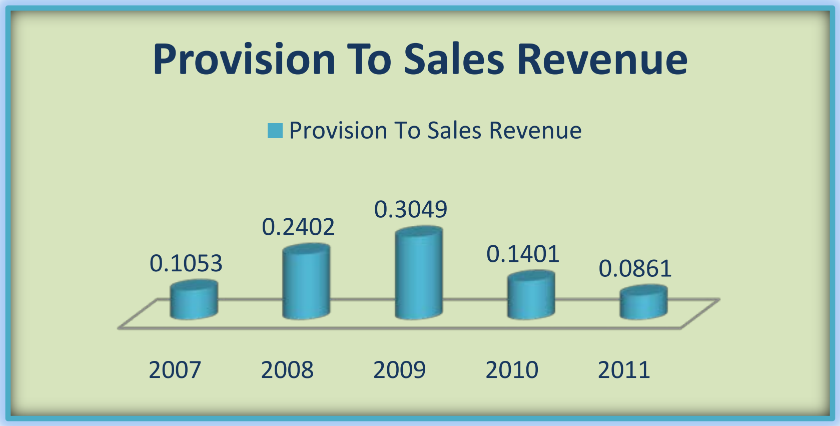
Provision to Interest Income ratio means the percentage of the Provision in terms of interest income. Here for the year 2007 it was low and 2008 to 2009 the ratio was high.



After that it decreases over the years. Here the Provision is also not maintained in a consistent way over the operation years.

Provision to Sales Revenue

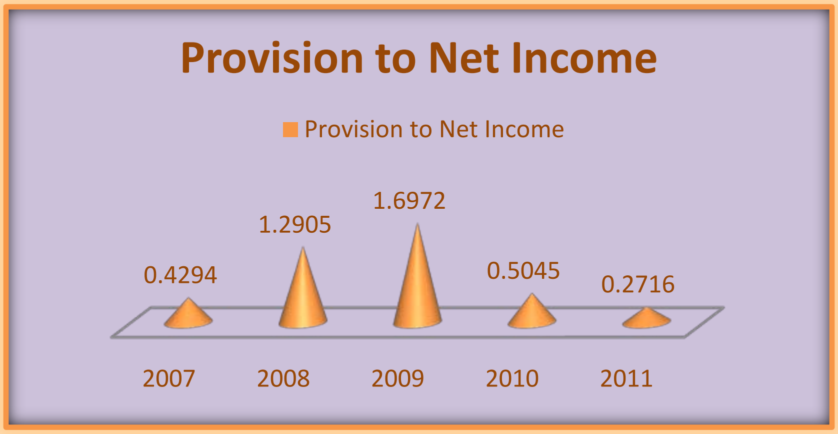
In this figure we can see the percentage of provision to sales revenue that is provision to sales revenue ratio.



The ratio is higher than other years in 2009 and it is inconsistent over the operation years of the bank. So we can say that the bank is not following the consistency for the provision over the year against the sales revenue.

Provision to Net Income

Provision to Net income is the ratio where the bank is maintaining the percentage of provision against the Net income over the years.



In 2009 the ratio is high and continuously decreasing after that over the years. So, the bank is not maintaining the consistency of the ratio that means provision is not maintained consistently.

So from the above condition we can conclude that Prime Bank as well as the other entire fourteen listed bank in Bangladesh are not maintaining the consistency in terms of provision collection. All over the operating years from 2007 to 2011 the ratio is fluctuating and inconsistent. So from this calculation we can assume that the other entire listed bank in DSE and also other non listed bank are not following the consistency in maintaining the provision in their operation life. That means here for the entire banks Discretionary Accruals is seen in their management that is the part of Earning Management.

4.16 Discretionary Accruals

Discretionary accruals means, that the company uses its own discretion in deciding whether or not to make the accrual or not. If not, they don't show the liability on their financial statements. Financial report prepared on the basis of Financial Accounting Standards which consists of the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statements, and reports changes in equity and notes to the financial statements. This information is also expected to be a guide for shareholders and potential investors to determine their investment interests of the issuer's shares.

One of the information contained in financial reports is information about the company's earnings. The manager of the company knows internal information and corporate prospects more in the future than the owners (shareholders). Therefore, the manager shall provide signals about the condition of the company to the owner. The signal can be provided through the disclosure of accounting information such as financial reports. However, sometimes the information conveyed is not received in accordance with the actual condition of the company. If in a condition where the management had failed to achieve a specified profit target, the management will take advantage of the flexibility allowed by the accounting standards in preparing financial reports to modify the reported earnings.

Management is motivated to show good performance in generating maximum value or benefit for the company so that management tends to choose and apply the accounting method that can provide better return information. Lately, the financial report became a source of misapplication of the information that the parties concerned. In financial reporting, managers can make earnings management to mislead the owners (shareholders) of the financial performance in the company.
Earnings management is a common phenomenon that occurs in companies (Das, Shroff, & Zhang, 2007).

So, discretionary accruals are the part of Earnings Management. “Earnings management is given the availability of alternative ways to manage earnings” (Beneish, 2001, p. 3)
“Earnings management is choosing an accounting treatment that is either opportunistic (maximizing the utility of management only) or economically efficient” (Francis, 2000, p. 3)
“Earnings management occurs when managers use judgment in financial reporting and in structuring transactions to alter financial reports to either mislead some stakeholders about the underlying economic performance of the company or to influence contractual outcomes that depend on reported accounting numbers” (Healy & Wahlen, 1999, p. 368). Earnings management is a collection of managerial decisions that result in not reporting the true short-term, value-maximizing earnings as known to management.
There are two types of earnings management: efficient earnings management and opportunistic earnings management (Siregar & Utama, 2008). Efficient earnings management is to improve earnings in formativeness in communicating private information and opportunistic earnings management is management reports earnings opportunistically to maximize his/her utility.

There are some factors that can be associated with the emergence of earnings management practices- Accrual management, this factor is usually associated with any activity that may affect cash flow and profit personally is the authority of the managers (manager's discretion). The factors that motivate the management to manage earnings are bonus scheme, Long term debt contract, Political motivation, taxation motivation, Chief Executive Officer, and Initial Public Offering. Reason of bonus scheme is the existence of asymmetric information about the company's financial result can set the management to maximize net profits of their bonuses. Based on Gaver and Austin (1995) research is provided evidence that earnings management have relationship with annual bonus plans. One of the incentives that can trigger managers to make a profit engineering is the desire to minimize taxes or the total tax to be paid company. This is because profits are often used as the basis for decision making, arrange contracts and a manager's performance appraisal.

The other factor is CEO (Bergstresser & Philippon, 2006), that the use of discretionary accruals to manipulate earnings is more pronounced at firms where the CEO's potential total compensation is more closely tied to the value of stock and option holdings.

Earnings management patterns can be done by: taking a bath, Income minimization, Income maximization, and Income smoothing. Taking a bath occurred during the period when incurred regeneration, including a new CEO turnover. If the manager had to report losses, then it would report a large amount. With this action the manager hopes to increase the profits that will come and blame for losses the company may be delegated to the old manager.

Income maximization, done when have declining profits. The action on income maximization aims to report higher net income for the purpose of the bonus. This pattern is done by companies that violate the debt agreement (Kury, 2007).

The other pattern is income smoothing, Conducted by the company reported earnings smoothing so as to reduce fluctuations in earnings that are too large because most investors prefer a relatively stable profits (Fond & Park, 1997). Until now earnings management is the most controversial areas in financial accounting (Mohanram, 2003). The counter-party to profit management as investors, argues that a reduction in earnings management reliability of financial reporting information that can be misleading in decision-making. On the other side of the pro-earnings management such as managers, they are assuming that earnings management is flexible to protect themselves and the company in anticipation of unexpected events.

So, discretionary accruals are using in preparing the financial statement and misleading the shareholders for the managers well-being. All the fifteen listed bank in the Bangladesh are also follow this strategy to get the managerial bonus and managerial benefit. We can get the information by overlooking the provision ratio against different terms of the financial report. The ratio is continuously changed all the time in the operation periods of the banks. So, banks are not maintaining the consistent provision over the year. They are changing the information in the financial reports to get managerial benefits by attracting shareholders by giving lucrative financial information. So, discretionary accruals are using by managers in the financial reports that can sometimes mislead the shareholders for the benefit of the managers.

Chapter: 5

Recommendation & Conclusion

5.1 Recommendation

Banking sector plays an important role in the economic development of a country especially for Bangladesh, a sound and efficient banking system is one of the most important preconditions to achieve economic development. At present, a total of 47 banks (4 SCBs, 4 DFIs, 30 PCBs and 9 FCBs) having 7246 branches are operating in Bangladesh with Tk. 4411.98billion total assets and Tk. 3329.08 billion deposits. So banking sector play an important role in our economy.

Provision that is maintained by bank is an important issue for good financial performance of the bank and as well as for the shareholders. But from my analysis it has been seen that banks are not maintaining any consistency in keeping provision against different financial terms. That is a threatened issue for the banks solvency and shareholders. So, all of the banks including unlisted banks should maintain consistency in keeping provision for future benefits. This also leads to earning management that includes discretionary accruals that misrepresent the financial statement for attracting shareholders and managers incentives.

There is a relationship between professional ethics and earnings management. A strong sense of ethics would discourage earnings management. Managers have some degree of flexibility and discretion in reporting their financial statement to reflect underlying economic of their corporations. The flexibility gives managers opportunity to manipulate earnings.

However, I truly believe through this report that earnings management should be discouraged because the financial statement is supposed to provide real performance of the company to users.

Bangladesh Bank should more intensely look after this issue for safety of shareholders and also for the banking sectors wellbeing. All the banks should be under preservation by the Bangladesh Bank regarding the consistency of maintaining provision and also for the use of discretionary accruals.

Inconsistent provision may lead to decrease in net income for the future as well as it leads to bankruptcy for the bank. The bank and shareholders will face big danger and as well as the economy of our country so provision should be strictly regulated by Bangladesh Bank and also by banks own management. Board of Director should be more caution about the discretionary accruals in financial statements and provide rules and regulation for managers about the consistent provision and financial reporting way. Shareholders also need to keep the information about financial reports' discretionary accruals whether it is using greatly or not.

5.2 Conclusion

Banking sector plays an important role in our economy. It also keeps our share market attractive to the shareholders. So keeping financial statements safe and trustworthy is also a necessary work for the bank itself. Provision is an important part in financial reports, so it needs to be consistent for the entire banks throughout the operational period. From my analysis it has been found that all the listed banks in the share market are not maintain consistent provision over the operational periods. So we can assume that all the banks in our country do not maintain the consistent provision that is threatened news for our economic well being because it may leads to bankruptcy. The consumers of the banks may face a great loss for this reason.

Discretionary accruals are the result for the above reason. Managers find it more flexible and attractive for the opportunity of getting incentives in the short run but it has a bad impact in the long run for the whole company and its stakeholders.

Management is motivated to show good performance in generating maximum value or benefit for the company so that management tends to choose and apply the accounting method that can provide better return information. But it leads the shareholder to wrong decision. So it should be controlled by rules and regulation by the banks and also by Bangladesh bank.

All the shareholders and management board of the banks should concern about the long run effect of inconsistent provision and discretionary accruals using in the financial reports. It is a regretful news for prosper of banking sector and for the share market that no banks are concern about this issue. They are making their financial report lucrative instead of making the bank’s asset lucrative itself. So, in the long run banks may face solvency and liquidity problems that will also make suffering situation for the shareholders and share market as well.

So all the banks should maintain consistency in keeping provision and also look after the use of discretionary accruals in the financial reports they provide to the users. To be a healthy and advanced bank all the banks should be concern about this issue for making the economy sound and graceful. So, Prime bank and all the other banks should be concern about the issue.

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Appendix

Year 2010		Scenario 1		Scenario 2	
		Year 2011		Year 2011	
Income	**5000**	**Income**	**5000**	**Income**	**5000**
provision	**400**	**Bad debt**	**600**	**Bad debt**	**200**
Net Income	**4600**	**Net Income**	**4400**	**Net Income**	**4800**

Year 2010		Year 2011	
Total Asset	**4000**	**Total Asset**	**4000**

Explanation

Here I assume that in 2010 X bank had an income of 5000 tk and 10% of its asset was determined as a Provision for bad debt.

Remaining all other things constant, the net income of 2011 year can increase or decrease, if the percentage of bad debt decreases or increases.

Scenario 1: In reality the percentage of bad debt was 15% of total asset, as a result the net income portion is decreased in 2011. Because the provision kept for bad debt was 10% of the total assets which was less than the actual Bad debt.

Scenario 2: Here we can see that the percentage of actual bad debt is less than the percentage of provision kept for it. As a result the net Income portion is increased in 2011.

From here we can draw that if the provision for bad debt is lower than the actual bad debt expense, the Net income portion will be decreased or vice versa.

	Sales Revenue	Interest Income	Net Income	Provision for Loans and Advances	Bad Debt	Total Deposits	Loans & Advances
Prime Bank							
2007	4,816,210,375	7,170,099,616	1,400,664,725	910,000,000	121,879,000	70,512,374,925	57,683,021,512
2008	5,777,810,297	9,095,891,683	1,231,832,174	1,383,500,000	561,783,000	88,020,591,386	75,156,206,817
2009	8,195,606,688	10,856,416,291	2,784,218,989	699,500,000	579,080,000	106,956,270,481	89,252,222,489
2010	9,680,806,328	12,023,158,687	3,002,876,567	540,000,000	709,310,000	124,518,628,582	111,167,388,892
2011	11,645,322,722	16,736,821,063	3,662,183,069	661,000,000	1,037,544,000	159,815,720,972	139,408,893,185
AB Bank							
2007	4,656,581,245	5,269,904,660	1,903,493,845	366,000,000	1,330,891,000	53,375,348,391	40,915,352,218
2008	6,149,025,878	7,366,847,213	2,300,621,640	281,266,515	1,334,088,577	68,560,474,323	56,708,771,906
2009	8,268,590,576	9,047,169,208	3,362,556,000	436,600,000	779,148,078	83,087,129,113	70,879,933,446
2010	10,897,913,834	9,840,277,194	3,696,017,104	709,237,082	1,633,338,771	95,701,894,525	88,298,823,481
2011	7,742,745,680	12,830,837,754	1,327,983,705	384,672,572	2,448,098,910	116,151,864,140	94,638,218,363
The City Bank							
2007	2,572,192,720	4,183,260,712	343,463,026	297,100,000	1,193,892,000	40,539,634,035	26,788,466,138
2008	3,510,266,937	4,669,370,374	398,110,184	548,925,007	1,421,290,000	45,034,334,502	34,420,944,980
2009	4,367,880,343	1,330,807,043	818,719,600	610,428,283	1,484,553,000	62,384,280,002	43,486,421,803
2010	7,301,070,396	1,637,063,579	1,849,238,709	542,300,000	1,281,254,000	67,419,801,730	46,644,360,788
2011	7,756,141,753	9,415,110,321	2,018,327,223	710,000,000	1,576,152,000	83,817,787,900	76,807,031,331
Eastern Bank							
2007	2,820,463,014	3,808,903,036	418,648,150	584,394,008	897,972,723	29,878,501,670	30,895,706,294
2008	3,701,632,829	5,224,413,145	798,353,197	452,686,073	940,430,832	41,564,060,153	39,427,383,891

2009	4,630,151,975	6,216,212,276	1,454,541,675	280,051,075	878,007,592	49,189,542,218	47,667,987,118
2010	6,460,720,650	6,976,456,856	2,424,789,795	417,171,855	692,668,891	56,425,228,516	58,607,085,693
2011	7,792,604,822	9,713,139,461	2,520,704,413	978,217,331	969,860,132	75,535,746,703	81,773,910,178
Bank Asia							
2007	2,253,985,051	3,662,378,054	725,643,903	207,826,664	400,362,523	30,004,088,739	28,456,944,137
2008	2,892,535,557	4,973,111,163	686,704,045	499,136,291	562,870,624	42,435,238,986	39,974,998,635
2009	4,129,503,653	6,247,494,941	1,327,184,458	330,845,234	498,328,919	54,832,818,230	50,267,917,439
2010	6,690,409,943	8,381,354,215	1,929,582,157	669,344,062	354,572,000	86,365,638,147	79,504,232,613
2011	6,579,016,872	10,919,699,005	1,916,214,381	609,762,424	1,258,095,000	95,131,098,609	82,819,973,884
Brac Bank							
2007	3,546,246,530	4,633,346,578	618,335,637	681,156,889	481,126,842	37,368,407,773	32,461,102,180
2008	6,036,183,837	8,021,101,674	973,450,830	1,150,455,420	783,975,496	58,006,887,011	52,676,716,740
2009	7,264,162,137	9,171,637,664	1,303,588,940	1,574,000,000	1,382,674,637	75,219,615,155	64,150,835,159
2010	15,317,597,440	10,841,370,974	1,664,654,981	2,034,617,015	2,355,885,993	88,157,908,331	82,461,486,988
2011	10,134,733,422	13,610,284,127	1,702,381,869	1,962,529,283	2,367,744,229	103,725,529,225	90,822,174,665
Dutch Bangla Bank							
2007	2,678,037,179	4,879,425,571	479,810,510	1,076,060,370	930,482,369	42,110,147,036	28,369,578,068
2008	3,639,509,605	5,453,919,588	821,665,049	1,869,556,779	642,490,843	51,575,667,260	41,016,622,637
2009	4,818,521,809	6,162,588,658	1,137,698,057	427,953,563	1,149,836,033	67,788,533,035	48,410,989,619
2010	7,157,501,745	7,172,503,058	2,005,269,480	458,320,535	1,057,123,639	83,244,772,836	67,258,879,406
2011	9,088,292,543	9,980,301,489	2,153,642,684	232,159,000	1,257,549,001	100,711,010,944	79,248,994,443
First Security Islami Bank Limited							
2007	414,531,487	2,180,308,712	30,630,728	70,000,000	1,210,468,000	23,504,045,031	18,616,225,315

2008	572,782,959	3,141,799,470	104,282,064	-	1,050,266,705	25,854,541,500	25,094,658,077
2009	1,327,633,708	4,348,674,553	326,837,749	104,000,000	824,374,000	42,423,092,722	38,725,874,774
2010	2,085,207,938	5,547,047,795	548,600,731	220,000,000	870,405,000	56,344,959,167	52,123,903,164
2011	2,735,752,917	8,747,763,443	580,161,847	369,400,000	901,726,000	78,145,045,008	69,467,328,284
Marcantile Bank							
2007	2,401,659,325	3,686,414,282	540,499,295	186,311,571	813,986,675	38,139,901,767	31,877,860,104
2008	2,831,532,117	4,875,241,879	615,883,381	299,832,107	664,896,000	46,374,178,833	41,993,945,814
2009	3,491,910,760	6,066,171,939	807,516,869	248,921,000	808,794,000	55,553,083,656	48,295,546,954
2010	4,775,811,506	6,837,900,076	1,425,338,409	411,200,000	847,087,000	73,739,392,053	66,377,697,326
2011	6,102,245,142	9,732,681,382	1,734,172,348	497,500,000	591,174,000	94,102,832,878	79,999,799,464
Mutual Trust Bank							
2007	1,188,337,095	2,846,923,194	210,802,117	368,300,000	215,124,000	24,776,924,968	22,683,227,657
2008	1,839,574,728	3,529,718,692	305,031,285	636,555,323	1,011,697,000	33,820,407,506	28,529,345,619
2009	2,544,020,774	4,279,499,839	820,605,298	235,000,000	843,280,000	42,354,065,907	33,883,923,705
2010	3,074,174,481	4,384,533,260	772,934,514	509,250,725	818,203,000	45,846,309,207	37,730,458,690
2011	3,019,418,836	5,919,227,383	635,390,996	206,244,143	882,699,000	59,705,258,361	46,189,739,532
NCC Bank							
2007	2,530,576,172	3,861,806,484	677,176,546	564,530,144	994,669,000	34,901,774,203	32,687,753,165
2008	3,317,659,842	5,449,728,058	882,277,833	418,917,874	1,469,509,000	46,904,663,162	46,332,688,464
2009	4,372,289,548	6,487,768,688	1,724,838,566	424,001,594	1,295,680,000	53,900,150,635	50,387,683,203
2010	5,674,450,977	6,970,010,528	2,371,678,769	835,652,069	1,221,045,000	67,961,244,777	63,230,141,628
2011	5,915,529,141	9,669,338,890	2,198,956,315	547,949,936	1,125,952,000	81,127,168,218	72,733,540,709
Trust Bank							

2007	1,328,664,864	2,614,806,274	239,028,693	273,943,040	160,845,906	27,101,585,101	18,682,164,654
2008	2,006,111,087	3,634,651,908	463,049,546	262,973,734	550,521,838	32,919,764,698	27,528,084,387
2009	2,467,667,896	4,027,199,131	610,905,838	207,779,812	783,789,590	48,464,639,673	32,663,107,783
2010	3,643,051,455	4,686,638,621	1,274,775,554	535,000,000	617,095,648	50,413,290,971	39,799,923,991
2011	3,060,469,631	6,271,814,846	616,209,088	182,232,000	638,726,651	65,819,509,706	50,801,744,235
Dhaka Bank Ltd							
2007	3,169,485,074	5,635,855,271	703,782,843	479,570,145	787,443,265	48,730,676,322	39,971,903,240
2008	3,886,363,851	7,171,329,773	838,764,573	669,427,977	863,566,197	56,985,924,645	49,697,705,621
2009	4,085,767,544	7,466,348,667	959,372,816	674,883,819	1,923,395,108	60,918,374,023	52,909,814,017
2010	5,555,178,105	7,404,568,227	1,678,976,188	924,125,020	1,792,420,000	67,742,518,136	63,591,387,406
2011	6,227,829,337	9,945,529,826	2,165,606,211	667,029,740	1,486,205,724	85,276,888,686	75,983,291,662
Southeast Bank Ltd							
2007	3,817,973,689	6,408,962,289	1,222,969,038	319,157,177	1,648,056,656	55,474,048,109	48,164,604,150
2008	4,039,434,361	7,530,737,516	887,235,037	857,758,000	1,565,649,503	68,714,672,575	60,281,260,389
2009	5,859,214,918	8,962,092,477	1,870,185,240	1,162,894,000	1,889,449,495	96,669,052,139	77,497,573,199
2010	8,490,482,301	10,257,037,859	2,763,136,468	1,831,705,015	1,500,774,888	107,729,587,773	92,452,615,493
2011	8,065,017,342	13,874,163,255	1,943,279,555	1,467,461,562	2,145,041,090	127,209,371,699	107,546,424,542
UCBL							
2007	3,324,474,795	4,354,735,652	815,123,487	350,000,000	1,118,462,000	42,295,996,837	37,566,020,031
2008	4,109,442,039	5,749,293,669	764,745,570	986,885,000	1,124,258,000	54,485,266,725	44,446,332,765
2009	5,192,054,616	6,965,321,635	932,897,890	1,583,304,987	985,578,000	77,730,401,057	61,692,218,339
2010	7,854,634,893	9,468,297,829	2,181,635,425	1,100,529,879	726,606,000	113,070,782,505	93,560,374,606
2011	9,294,372,286	15,251,632,098	2,945,804,975	800,000,000	1,349,940,627	139,484,745,903	115,506,326,932