



## **Internship Report**

**On**

## **An Evaluation of Financial Performance of Jamuna Bank Limited: (A Case Study on Nawabpur Branch)**

### **Submitted To:**

**Controller of Examinations**

National University  
Gazipur-1704

### **Supervised By:**

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### **Submitted By:**

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Registration No.: 19601000579

Session: 2019-20

Major in Finance & Banking

MBA Program

**Daffodil Institute of IT**



Daffodil Institute of IT

**Date of Submission: November 14, 2023**

## LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

November 14, 2023

Controller of Examinations  
National University  
Gazipur-1704

**Subject: Submission of Internship Report.**

Dear Sir,

It is, indeed, an honor to deliver my internship report on An Evaluation of Financial Performance of Jamuna Bank Limited (A case study on Nawabpur Branch) as a prerequisite for the completion of my MBA program. This report is based on secondary data available as well as the information generated from my investigation. I have invested the best effort I can to prepare this report and eventually come up with a worthwhile conclusion.

However, if any clarification required, I would be glad providing them as best as I can.

Sincerely Yours,

.....  
**Manna Salowa**

Registration No: 19601000579

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Session: 2019-20

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## STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I, Manna Salowa, the undersigned and presenter of the report of internship titled An Evaluation of Financial Performance of Jamuna Bank Limited is prepared by me after the completion of work in Nawabpur Branch of Jamuna Bank Limited. I have incorporated the true information in my report with the highest level of accuracy and enthusiasm. I also believe that the information provided herein my report may not make any jeopardy or any harm to any persons, patrons, referrers or any writers either individual or institution.

.....

**Manna Salowa**

Registration No: 19601000579

Major in Finance & Banking

Session: 2019-20

Master of Business Administration

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## **CERTIFICATE OF THE SUPERVISOR**

This is to certify that **Manna Salowa**, student of MBA, Bearing National University. Registration Number: 19601000579, Academic session 2019-20, Major in Finance & Banking, is a regular student of MBA program, Department of Business Administration, Daffodil Institute of IT (DIIT), under National University. She has completed a internship program An Evaluation of Financial Performance of Jamuna Bank Limited (A case study on Nawabpur Branch), under my supervision, which is a fulfillment of particular requirement of MBA degree.

I wish her every success in life.

.....  
**Prof. Dr. Mohammed Shakhawat Hossain**

Principal

Daffodil Institute of IT (DIIT)

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I am very much grateful to almighty Allah, who enables me to complete the report without any harassment. I am also very much grateful of my Parents because they always help & support for my study.

I would like to express my sincerest feeling of gratitude to **Prof. Dr. Mohammed Shakhawat Hossain**, Principal, Daffodil Institute of IT, for giving me such a nice topic for preparing an internship report.

Then I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude to the Jamuna Bank Limited, Nawabpur Branch for giving me a chance to complete my internship program at their Nawabpur Branch, for allowing me to gather information and helping me every possible way in preparing the internship report.

I express my sincere gratitude to S.M. Mofizur Rahman, Manager of Jamuna Bank Limited, Nawabpur Branch for supervising me the entire internship time. I would like to thank them for giving me the required information to commence this report and for providing the permission to do the required analysis work.

Finally, my sincere gratitude goes to my family, friends, classmates and officers of JBL who helped me whenever I needed.

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

Bangladesh is a developing country. The prosperity of a country depends on its economic activities. Like any other sphere of modern economic activities, banking is a powerful tool of bringing about socio-economic changes of a country. Today Private Commercial Banking is considered as a service industry. In the process of conducting its own activities to achieve its own goal such as making profits, a commercial bank gives services to the people. Without adequate banking facilities, agriculture, commerce and industry cannot flourish on its own way. A suitably developed banking system can provide the necessary boost for the economic growth of the country. Because the banking system is linked with the whole economy.

This report is prepared to analyze the Overall Financial Performance of Jamuna Bank Limited, which is quite helpful for the investors, borrowers and other affiliated parties of the bank. This study contains five chapters. Chapter one is Introduction, which includes the background, significance, scope, objective, methodology and limitation of the report. Chapter two contains the organizational overview of Jamuna Bank Limited. Chapter three has the theoretical aspects where some financial ratios are discussed, which helps to analyze the financial performance. Chapter four states the financial analysis of Jamuna Bank Limited with graphical presentation of some financial ratio analysis with vertical and horizontal/trend analysis. Chapter five is a particular of findings, recommendations and conclusion of this report.

Jamuna Bank Limited creates and generates an environment of trust and discipline that encourages and motivates everyone in the bank together to achieve the objectives of the bank with a commitment to quality and excellence in services. The Jamuna Bank Limited makes a great contribution for the banking industry with full of ideal commercial activities through authentic performance. Jamuna Bank Limited performs the entire banking role as a result one can easily get all the simple and intricate banking operations. Jamuna Bank Limited serves the people by various sections named General Banking, Investment, Foreign Exchange operation etc.

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# **Chapter 1**

## **Introduction**

## **1.1 Introduction**

The prosperity of a country depends on its economic activities. Like any other sphere of modern economic activities, banking is a powerful medium of bringing about socio-economic changes of a country. Without adequate banking facility agriculture, commerce and industry cannot flourish. A suitable developed banking system can provide the necessary boost for the economic growth of the country. Because banking system is linked with the whole economy.

The banking sector more particularly the private sector banks of 1st to 3rd generation made significant progress and growth in terms of specialized services through introduction of new products and switching over to electronic banking keeping pace with developed countries of the world.

Originally the banking system operated as full service industry, performing directly or indirectly all financial services. Banks are direct agents to create opportunities for development in a country and also provide large scale of employment opportunities. Banks mobilize savings and make it advances to investors and by this process make profit. As they deal with public money, their form of business is different from others. Banks must refund public's money when they demand & quality full services either it makes or not. So, overall operation system of bank should be evaluated carefully. Banking sector is expanding its hand in different financial events every day. At the same time the banking system is becoming faster, easier and the banking area is becoming wider. As the demand for better service increases day by day, competitors are coming with different innovative ideas & products. In order to survive in the competitive field of the banking sector, all banking organizations are looking for better service opportunities to provide their fellow clients. As a result, it has become essential for every person to have some idea on the bank and banking system.

JBL is one of the famous commercial bank in Bangladesh, with years of experience. The topic of my report is an Evaluation of Financial Performance of Jamuna Bank Limited.

## **1.2 Origin of the Report**

This report has been made as a completion of academic requirement endorsed by Daffodil Institute of IT. The principle goal of internship program is to assess student's ability for a particular career before choosing any career permanently and to provide an opportunity to converting theoretical knowledge to practical situation. It assists students to accommodate with the work environment. It is a program in which students get opportunities to work in different business organizations, financial institutions, research institutions. Based on their working experience they have to make internship report.

## **1.3 Purpose of the Report**

As an institution, bank has been contributing towards the development of any economy for a long time and at the moment it is treated as an important service industry in modern world. Nowadays, the function of a bank is not limited within the same geographical limit of any country. Due to globalization and free market economy, this industry is Jamuna Bank Limited severe competition. Most of the banks fail due to lack of proper strategic planning and goals. One of the major reasons of their poor performance is adaptation of traditional banking system. They are very much slow in adopting new product line, less concerned about attracting and satisfying customers and being reluctant to implement information technology. That's why it is very necessary for each and every bank to evaluate its performance over the periods. But the most important thing is that nearly all of the banks are more focusing on sale rather than the service, even they do not know how to evaluate their performance. Therefore the necessity to evaluate the employee performance arises for further development to meet competition.

## **1.4 Scope of the Report**

The report deals with the Financial Performance of Jamuna Bank Limited. In term of theoretical point of view and practical view. The report will help to learn the practical procedure. Moreover the studies focus the overview, vision, mission, objective for the success of Financial Performance in Jamuna Bank Limited. The report will give the clear idea of Financial Performance specially Jamuna Bank, although all over the financial performance system in Bangladesh.

## **1.5 Objectives of the Report**

### **General objective:**

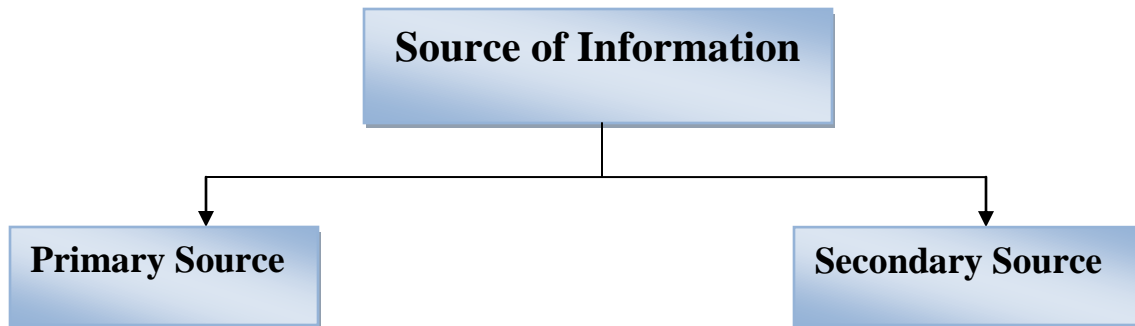
- General Objective of the report is to analyze an Evaluation of Financial Performance of Jamuna Bank Limited.

**Specific Objectives:** This report has been prepared for fulfilling the following specific objectives:

- To fulfill the partial requirement of the MBA program under the National University.
- To analyze the financial performance strategies of Jamuna Bank Limited.
- To analyze the findings and thereby draw some implications in order to make the Financial Performance of Jamuna Bank Limited more effective and efficient.

## **1.6 Methodology of the Report:**

The report is based on primary or secondary data. Data has been collected from office records, conversation to the employee, bank customer, online portal, annual report and website. Concept and training is gathering from bank manuals and relevant books. The sources of information divided two way which mention given below-



### **1.6.1 Primary Sources of data:**

- Primary data was collected from face to face conversation.
- Direct conversation with the respective officers of the Departments.
- Informal conversation with the employees of Jamuna Bank LTD.
- Observations throughout intern period over operation and employees.

### **1.6.2 Secondary Sources of data:**

- “Annual Reports” of Jamuna Bank Limited.
- Annual Confidential Report of Jamuna Bank Limited.
- Various books, training paper, audit paper, newspaper, journals.
- Online Articles, website of Jamuna Bank Ltd are one of the secondary sources of information.
- Relevant documents related to the study provided by the officials.

## 1.7 Limitations of the Report

There is some limitation that I have faced to preparing this report. The collection of data is very difficult for me because it is hard to ensure the purity of data. I have been informed that the data was distorted to a reasonable degree. Due to security and confidential concern of the bank; they do not share that information. Collect secondary data I do have confirm hundred percent purity of secondary information, because collect data from various source. Preparing the report I face some problem those given below:

- Confidential information is not gathered by the reason of internship program.
- Unwillingness of the employee and staff to give the information.
- Some respondents were neither motivated nor interested in expressing their honest opinions.
- Very small sample size.
- Unavailability of the documents and research paper as require complete a good report.



# **Chapter 2**

## **Overview of the JBL**

## **2.1 Introduction**

Jamuna Bank Limited is a 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation bank in Bangladesh. It is one of the leading private commercial banks in our country that has achieved tremendous popularity and credibility among the people for its banking product and services. This bank undertakes all types of banking activities to support the development of trade and commerce in the country. Its services are also available for the entrepreneurs to set up new industrial and business units. To provide the services to the clients in respect of international trade it has established wide, corresponded banking relationship with local and foreign banks covering major trade and financial interest home and abroad. The motto of Jamuna Bank Limited reflects the indomitable commitment and conviction of the bank to ensure sustainable growth and advancement of our customers. Our determination is to fulfill the banking needs of people from different spheres of society and business of different segments of the economy of the country by offering diversified products and superior services. As our customers endeavor to accomplish higher prosperity, Jamuna Bank Limited strives to be the preferred partner for their growth.

## **2.2 Jamuna Bank Limited At a Glance**

Jamuna Bank Limited (JBL) is a Banking Company registered under the companies Act, 1994 of Bangladesh with its Head Office currently at Hadi Mansion, 2, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh. The bank started its operation from 3<sup>rd</sup> June 2001.

Being a 3<sup>rd</sup> Generation Bank of Bangladesh, it mainly focuses on

- \* Remaining with time
- \* Managing Change
- \* Development human capital
- \* Creating true customer's value

It's principle to establish a mission to build itself as a commercial bank through different unique perspectives and providing comprehensive and innovative services to valued customers and the ultimate goal is to achieve a level of mutual development in the financial measure.

The bank offers both conventional and Islamic banking through designated branches. The Bank is being managed and operated by a group of highly educated and professional team with diversified experience in finance and banking. The Management of the bank constantly focuses on understanding and anticipating customers' needs. Since the need of customers is changing day by day with the changes of time, the bank endeavors its best to devise strategies and introduce new products to cope with the change. Jamuna Bank Ltd. has already achieved tremendous progress within its past 10 years of operation. The bank has already built up reputation as one of quality service providers of the country.

At present the Bank has real-time Online Banking Branches (of both Urban and Rural areas) network throughout the country having smart ICT Division. Besides traditional delivery points, the bank has ATMs of its own, sharing with other partner banks and consortium throughout the country.

The operational hour of the Bank is 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. from Sunday to Thursday with transaction hour from 10:00 A.M. to 3:30 P.M. The Bank remains closed on Friday, Saturday and Government Holidays.

## **2.3 Vision & Mission of JBL**

### **Vision**

To become a leading banking institution and play a significant role in the development of the country

### **Mission**

The Bank is committed for satisfying diverse needs of its customers through an array of products at a competitive price by using appropriate technology and providing timely service so that a sustainable growth, reasonable return and contribution to the development of the country can be ensured with a motivated and professional work-force.

## **2.4 Corporate Slogan**

**You're Partner for Growth**

## 2.5 Corporate Profile

**Table 2.5: Corporate Profile of JBL**

<b>Primary Company Details</b>		
Name of the Company	Jamuna Bank Limited	
Legal Form	Public Limited Company by Shares	
<b>Secondary Company Details</b>		
Year Founded	April 02, 2001	
Date of Incorporation	April 02, 2001	
Company Registration Number`	C-42780(2139)/2001	
Bangladesh Bank License Number	BRPD(P)744(81)/2001-1358, dated: 24.04.2001	
Address	Hadi Mansion, 2 Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka	
<b>Company Communication</b>		
Telephone	88-02-9570912, 9555141, 9588397	
FAX	88-02-9570936	
SWIFT	JAMUBDDH	
E-mail	<a href="mailto:info@jamunabank.com.bd">info@jamunabank.com.bd</a>	
Web	<a href="http://www.jamunabankbd.com">www.jamunabankbd.com</a>	
<b>Jamuna Bank's Network</b>		
Number of Branches	122 ( 2017 dec.28)	
Number of SME/AGRE Branches	08	
Number of Islami Banking Branches	02	
Off-Shore Banking Unit	01	
<b>Financials</b>		
Paid-up Capital in BDT(million)	6141.2	
Ticker Symbol	JAMUNABANK	
Latest Financial Data	31/12/2016	
Net Profit After Tax(solo)	1876.36 million	
Total Assets(solo)	168418.30 million	
Total Liabilities(solo)	152569.66 million	
Total Shareholders' Equity	15,848.64 million	
EPS(solo)	3.06	
NAV(solo)	25.58	
Number of Employees	2443	
Fiscal Year Ended	December 31	
<b>Ownership Composition</b>		
Sponsor/Directors	49.79%	
General Public	38.88%	
Financial Institutions	11.33%	
Foreign	0.00%	
<b>Stock Exchange Listing</b>		
Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited	April 12, 2006	
Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited	April 17, 2006	
<b>Credit Rating of Jamuna Bank Limited</b>		
Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh engaged for rating of our Bank for the year 2014 as per guideline/directive of Bangladesh Bank vides BRPD Circular No. 06 dated 5 <sup>th</sup> July, 2006. Accordingly, CRAB submitted their report relating to the rating of JBL on the basis of Audited Financial Statements-2014, corporate information as well as discussion with the management. The details which is furnished below:		
Rating Year	Long Term	Short Term
Year 2015	AA3 (Very Strong Capacity & Very High Quality)	ST-2 (High Grade)
Year 2014	AA3 ( Very Strong Capacity & Very High Quality)	ST-2 (High Grade)
Year 2013	A1 (Strong Capacity & High Quality)	ST-2 (High Grade)

Date of Rating Outlook	June 18, 2015 Stable	
------------------------	-------------------------	--

Source: Annual Report of Jamuna Bank Limited

## 2.6 Strategic Priorities

- ✧ Delivering customer's desired products and services to create true customer's value.
- ✧ Focusing on export of both traditional and nontraditional items and remittance to ensure a comfortable position of foreign exchange all the time.
- ✧ Doing businesses that have higher risk adjusted return.
- ✧ Focusing on maintenance of assets quality rather than its aggressive expansion.
- ✧ Changing the deposit mix thereby reduce the cost of deposits.
- ✧ Ensuring all modern alternative delivery channels for easy access to our services by customers.
- ✧ Taking banking to the doorstep of our target group.
- ✧ Restructuring existing products and introducing new products to meet the demand of time and the target group.
- ✧ Entering into new avenues of business to increase profitability.
- ✧ Bringing unbanked people into our delivery channels.
- ✧ Increasing fee based service/activities where costly capital is not changed.
- ✧ Ensuring organizational efficiency by continuous improvement of human capital and motivation level, dissemination of information and thereby ensuring a sustainable growth of the organization.
- ✧ Maximizing shareholder's value at all times alongside ensuring a sustainable growth of the organization.
- ✧ Pursing CSR activities for our continued support to future generation, distressed people and for advancement of underprivileged people of the country.
- ✧ Establishing the brand image as a growth supportive and pro-customer's bank.
- ✧ Strengthening risk management techniques and ensuring compliance culture.
- ✧ Remaining cautious about environment and supporting for maintaining a green and clean soil.

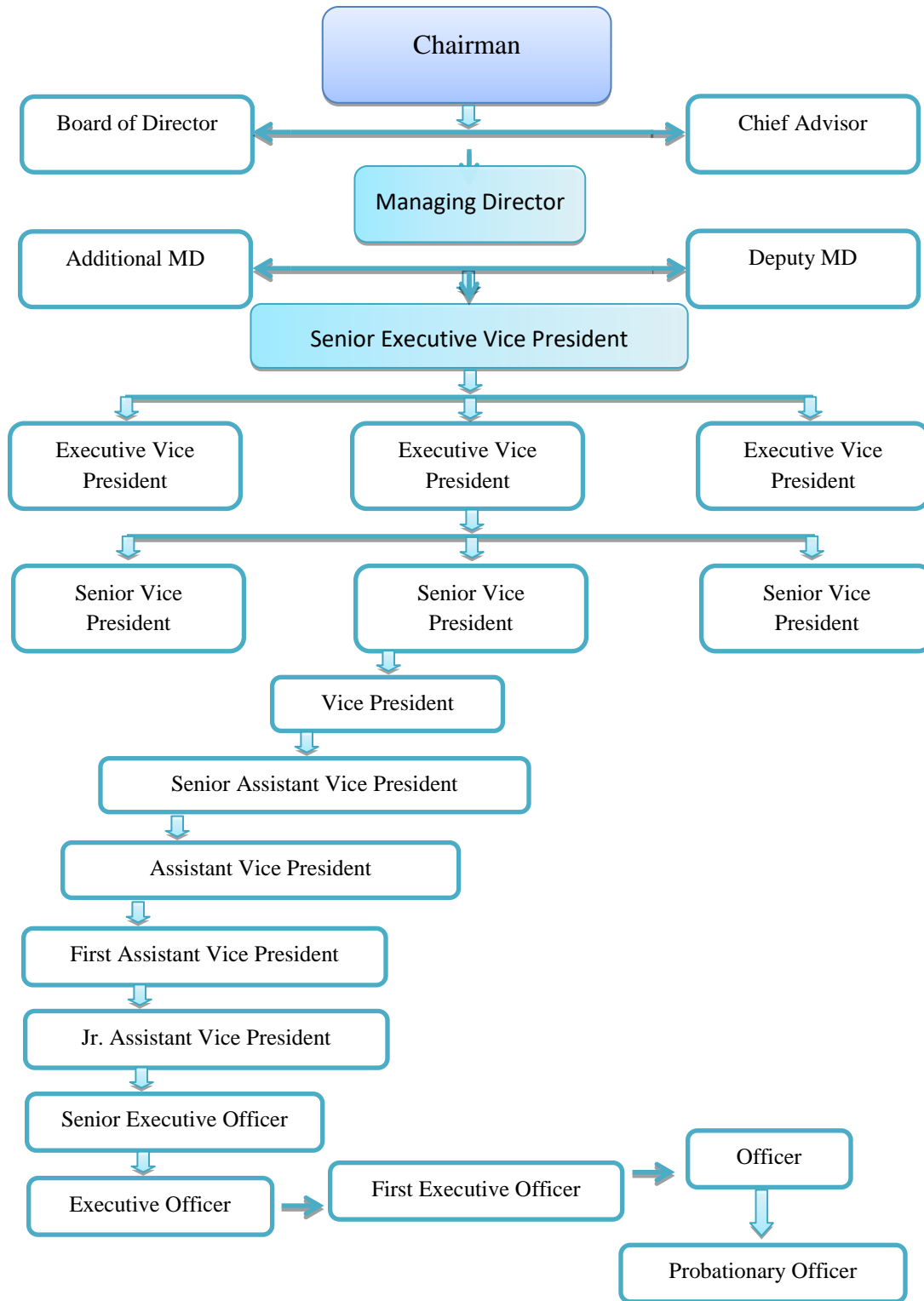
## 2.7 Objectives of JBL:

- ☞ To earn and maintain CAMEL Rating 'Strong'
- ☞ To establish relationship banking and improve service quality through development of Strategic Marketing Plans.
- ☞ To remain one of the best banks in Bangladesh in terms of profitability and assets quality.
- ☞ To introduce fully automated systems through integration of information technology.
- ☞ To ensure an adequate rate of return on investment.
- ☞ To keep risk position at an acceptable range (including any off balance sheet risk).
- ☞ To maintain adequate liquidity to meet maturing obligations and commitments.
- ☞ To maintain a healthy growth of business with desired image.
- ☞ To maintain adequate control systems and transparency in procedures.
- ☞ To develop and retain a quality work-force through an effective human Resources Management System.
- ☞ To ensure optimum utilization of all available resources.
- ☞ To pursue an effective system of management by ensuring compliance to ethical norms, transparency and accountability at all levels.

## 2.8 Values

- ➔ Customer Focus
- ➔ Integrity
- ➔ Quality
- ➔ Teamwork
- ➔ Respect for the individual
- ➔ Harmony
- ➔ Fairness
- ➔ Courtesy
- ➔ Commitment
- ➔ Respectable Citizenship
- ➔ Business Ethics
- ➔ Unique Culture

## 2.9 Organizational Structure



**Figure 2.9: The Organizational Structure of JBL**

(Source: Annual Report of JBL)

## **2.10 Ethical Principles**

- ❖ We strictly comply with all rules and regulations.
- ❖ We provide fair treatment to all stakeholders.
- ❖ We maintain strict secrecy of customer's accounts.
- ❖ We listen to our customers and work for their requirement.
- ❖ We provide adequate disclose of corporate information and operation results to shareholders for taking suitable investment decision.
- ❖ We ensure work under highly motivated team spirit and fellowship bond.
- ❖ We do not encourage projects which are not environment friendly.
- ❖ We extended financial assistance to poor, helpless and distressed people as well as provide donation/sponsorships to sports, culture, health-care and community development ventures as we are responsible corporate citizen of the country.

## **2.11 Service & Products of JBL**

The Bank has an array of tailor made financial products and services. Such, products are Monthly Savings Schemes, Consumer Credit Scheme, Lease Finance, and Personal Loan for Women, and Shop Finance Scheme etc. JBL also introduced Q-cash ATM cards for its valued customers giving 24 hours banking services through Debit Cards. JBL offers the following services to its valued customer-

- ☞ Deposit Schemes
- ☞ Remittance and Collection
- ☞ Import and Export handling and finance
- ☞ Loan syndication
- ☞ Project finance
- ☞ Investment Banking
- ☞ Lease Finance
- ☞ Hire Purchase
- ☞ Personal Loan for Woman
- ☞ 24-hours banking: ATM facility, Mutho Banking.
- ☞ Islamic Banking



## 2.12 Corporate Banking

Jamuna Bank Ltd. offers a complete range of advisory, financing and operational services to its corporate client groups combining trade, treasury, investment and transactional banking activities in one package. The corporate Banking specialists will render high class service for speedy approvals and efficient processing to satisfy customer needs.

Corporate Banking business envelops a broad range of businesses and industries. We can leverage on the know-how in the following sectors mainly –

- ✧ Agro processing industry
- ✧ Industry (Import Substitute / Export oriented)
- ✧ Textile Spinning, Dyeing / Printing
- ✧ Export Oriented Garments, Sweater.
- ✧ Food & Allied
- ✧ Paper& Paper Products
- ✧ Engineering, Steel Mills
- ✧ Chemical and chemical products etc
- ✧ Telecommunications
- ✧ Information Technology
- ✧ Real Estate & Construction ·
- ✧ Wholesale trade
- ✧ Transport · Hotels, Restaurants ·
- ✧ Non-Bank Financial Institutions
- ✧ Loan Syndication ·
- ✧ Project Finance · Investment Banking
- ✧ Lease Finance · Hire Purchase · International Banking

# **Chapter 3**

## **Theoretical Framework**

### **3.1 Financial Performance Analysis**

Financial Performance is a subjective measure of how well a firm can use its assets from business and generate revenues. Financial Performance term is also used as a general measure of a firm's overall financial situation over a given period of time, and can be used to compare with similar firms across the same industry or to compare industries or sectors in aggregation. Financial Performance Analysis refers to an assessment of the viability, stability and profitability of a business, sub business or project. It is performed by the professionals who prepare reports using ratios that make use of information taken from financial statements and other reports. These reports are usually presented to top level management as one of these bases in making decisions. Based on this reports, management may take decision. Financial Performance Analysis is a vital to get a financial overview about a company. Generally it consists of the interpretation of balance sheet and income statement. Ratio Analysis and Trend Analysis can be done by using these two statements. These analyses are the major tools for analyzing the company's financial performance.

### **3.2 Importance of Financial Ratios**

Ratio analysis is very important for every business, because by calculating ratio analysis we can understand the business position, business strength and weakness. By knowing this information, management can takes its necessary steps to organize their goal.

### **3.3 Tools of Financial Statement Analysis**

- Ratio Analysis
- Horizontal/Trend Analysis
- Vertical Analysis

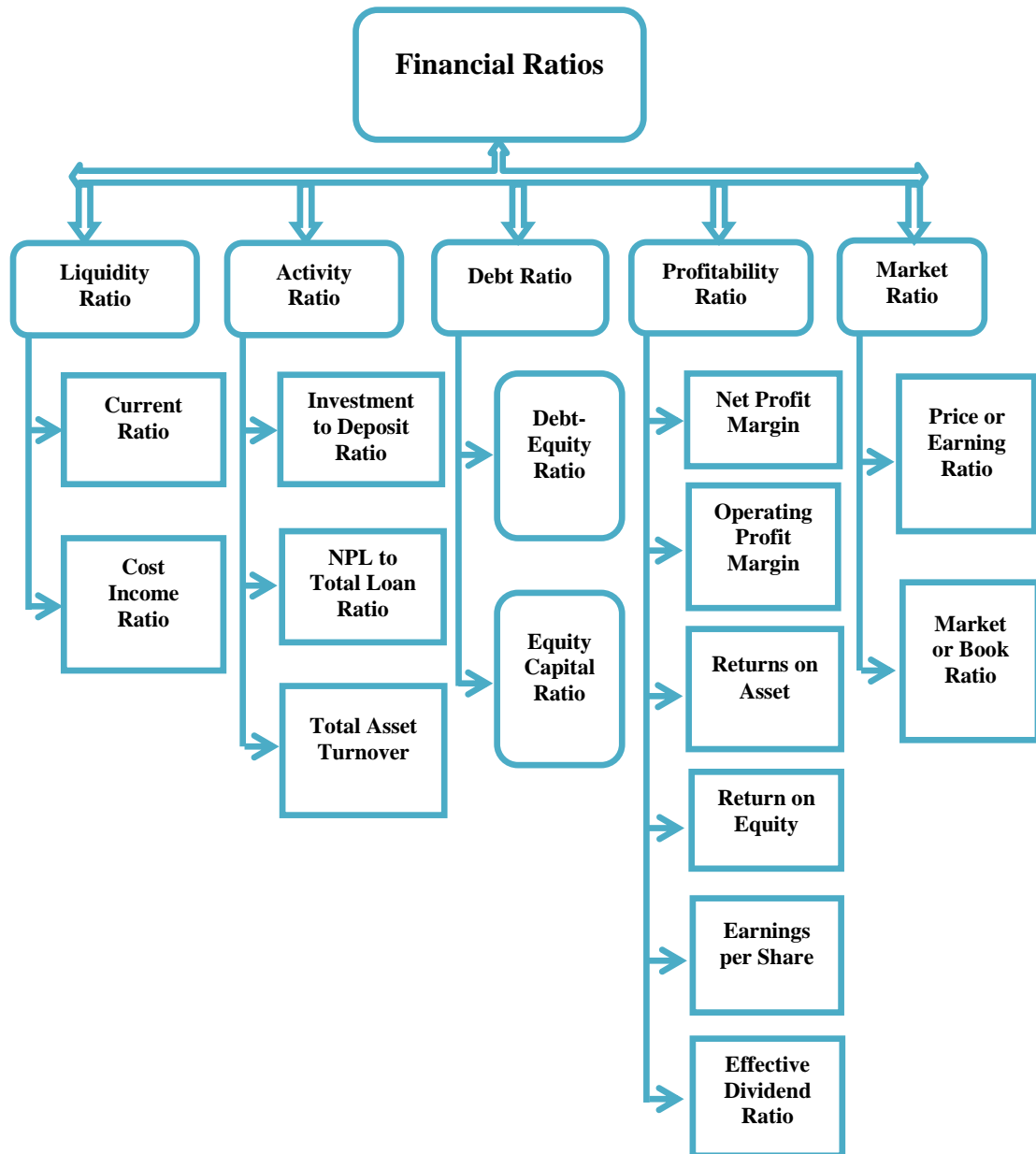
Ratio analysis is a diagnostic tool that helps to identify problem areas and opportunities within a company. The most frequently used ratios by financial analysts provide insights into a firm's

- ❖ Liquidity
- ❖ Degree of financial leverage or debt
- ❖ Profitability
- ❖ Efficiency
- ❖ Value

### **3.4 Group of Financial Ratios**

Financial ratios can be divided into the given groups or categories:

- Liquidity ratios
- Activity ratios
- Debt ratios
- Profitability ratios
- Market Ratios



**Figure 3.4: Groups of Financial Ratios**

### 3.5 Liquidity Ratio

The liquidity of a business firm is measured by its ability to satisfy its short term obligations as they come due. Liquidity refers to the solvency of the firm's overall financial position. The three basic measures of liquidity are-

### **3.5.1. Current Ratio:**

One of the most general and frequently used of these liquidity ratios is the current ratio. Organizations use current ratio to measure the firm's ability to meet short-term obligations. It shows the banks' ability to cover its current liabilities with its current assets.

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \text{Current Asset} / \text{Current Liabilities}$$

### **3.5.2. Cost Income Ratio:**

It measures a particular Bank's operating efficiency by measuring the percent of the total operating income that the Bank spends to operate its daily activities. It is calculated as-

$$\text{Cost Income Ratio} = \text{Total Operating Expenses} / \text{Total Operating Income} \times 100$$

## **3.6. Activity Ratio**

Activity ratios measure the speed with which accounts are converted into sale or cash. With regard to current accounts measures of liquidity are generally inadequate because differences in the composition of a firm's current accounts can significantly affects its true liquidity.

### **3.6.1. Total Asset Turnover:**

The total asset turnover indicates the efficiency with which the firm is able to use all its assets to generate sales.

$$\text{Total Asset Turnover} = \text{Sales} / \text{Total Asset}$$

### **3.6.2. Investment to deposit ratio:**

Investment to Deposit Ratio shows the operating efficiency of a particular Bank in promoting its investment product by measuring the percentage of the total deposit disbursed by the Bank as long & advance or as investment. The ratio is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Investment to Deposit Ratio} = \text{Total Investments} / \text{Total Deposits}$$

### **3.6.3. Non Performing Loan to Total Loan Ratio**

The Non Performing Loan to Total Loan Ratio is calculated by the following process:

$$\text{NPL to Total Ratio} = \text{Non-performing Loan} / \text{Total Loan} \times 100$$

### **3.7 Debt Ratio**

The debt position of that indicates the amount of other people's money being used in attempting to generate profits. In general, the more debt a firm uses in relation to its total assets, the greater its financial leverage, a term use to describe the magnification of risk and return introduced through the use of fixed-cost financing such as debt and preferred stock.

#### **3.7.1 Debt Equity Ratio:**

The debt ratio measures the proportion of total assets provided by the firm's creditors.

$$*Debt Ratio = Total Liabilities / Total Assets*$$

#### **3.7.2 Equity Capital Ratio:**

The ratio shows the position of the Bank's owner's equity by measuring the portion of total asset financed by the shareholders invested funds and it is calculated as follows:

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

### **3.8 Profitability Ratio**

These measures evaluate the bank's earnings with respect to a given level of sales, a certain level of assets, the owner's investment, or share value. Without profits, a firm could not attract outside capital. Moreover, present owners and creditors would become concerned about the company's future and attempt to recover their funds. Owners, creditors, and management pay close attention to boosting profits due to the great importance placed on earnings in the marketplace.

#### **3.8.1 Net profit Margin:**

The net profit margin measures the percentage of each sales dollar remaining after all expenses, including taxes, have deducted. The higher the net profit margin is better. The net profit margin is calculated as follows:

$$*Net profit Margin = Net profit after Taxes / Sales*$$

### **3.8.2 Operating Profit Margin:**

The Operating Profit Margin represents what are often called the pure profits earned on each sales dollar. A high operating profit margin is preferred. The operating profit margin is calculated as follows:

$$\textit{Operating Profit Margin} = \textit{Operating Profit} / \textit{Sales}$$

### **3.8.3 Return on Asset (ROA):**

Return on asset (ROA), which is often called the firms return on total assets, measures the overall effectiveness of management in generating profits with its available assets. The higher ratio is better.

$$\textit{Return on Asset (ROA)} = \textit{Net profit after Taxes} / \textit{Total Assets}$$

### **3.8.4 Return on Equity (ROE):**

The Return on Equity (ROE) measures the return earned on the owners (both preferred and common stockholders) investment. Generally, the higher this return, the better off the owners.

$$\textit{Return on Equity (ROE)} = \textit{Net Profit after Taxes} / \textit{Stockholders Equity}$$

### **3.8.5 Earnings per share (EPS):**

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

$$\textit{EPS} = \textit{Net Income} / \textit{no. of Share Outstanding}$$

### **3.8.6 Effective Dividend Ratio:**

The Effective Dividend Ratio is calculated by the following process:

$$\textit{Effective Dividend Ratio} = \textit{Annual Dividend per Share} / \textit{Price per Share}$$

## **3.9. Market Ratio**

### **3.9.1 Price/ Earnings ratio (P/E ratio):**

The Price/ Earnings ratio (price-to-earnings ratio) of a stock is a measure of the price paid for a share relative to the income or profit earned by the firm per share.

$$\textit{P/E Ratio} = \textit{Price per Share} / \textit{Earnings per Share}$$



### **3.9.2 Market/ Book Ratio:**

The Market/Book ratio provides an assessment of how investors view the firm's performance. It relates the market value of the firm's shares to their book –strict accounting value. To calculate JBL's M/B ratio, we need to calculate the book value per share of common stock:

$$\textit{Book Value per Share of Common Stock} = \textit{Common Stock Equity} / \textit{no. of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding}$$

The formula of Market/Book ratio is:

$$\textit{M/B Ratio} = \textit{Market Price per Share} / \textit{Book Value per Share of Common Stock}$$

**Chapter 4**  
**Financial Performance**  
**Analysis of JBL**

## 4.1 Analyzing the Liquidity Ratio

The liquidity of a business firm is measured by its ability to satisfy its short term obligations as they come due. Liquidity refers to the solvency of the firm's overall financial position. The three basic measures of liquidity are-

### 4.1. a. Current Ratio

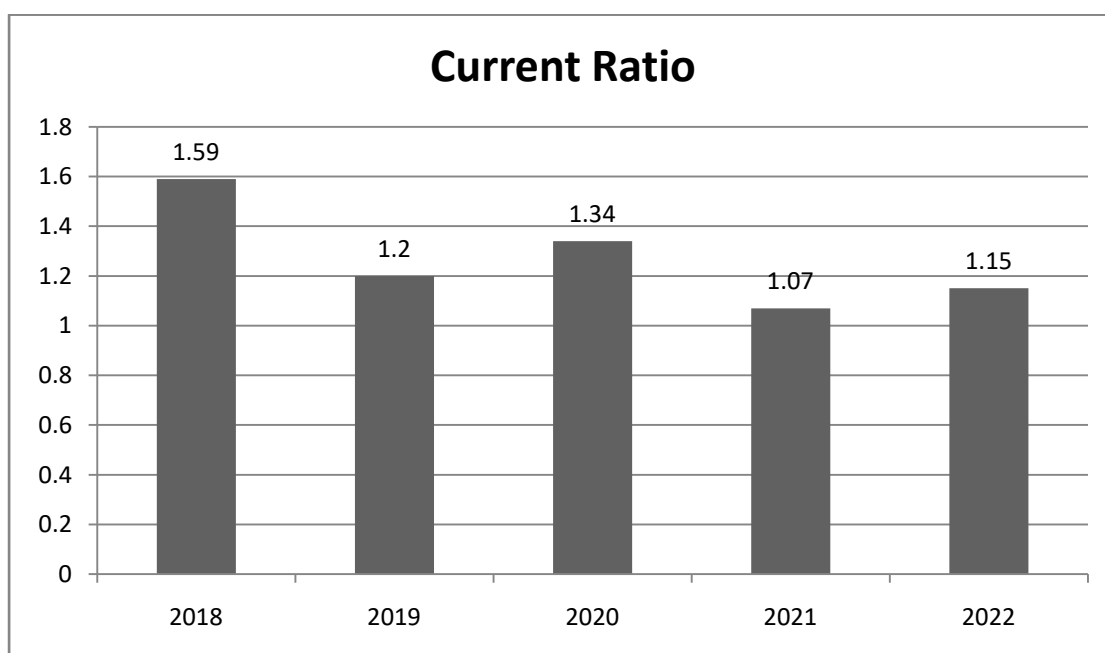
The current ratio, one of the most commonly cited financial ratios, measures the firm's ability to meet its short term obligations. It is expressed as

$$\text{Current Ratio} = \frac{\text{Current Asset}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$$

**Table 4.1.a: Current Ratio (TK in Millions)**

Ratio/Year	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Current Ratio	1.59	1.20	1.34	1.07	1.15

Source: Annual Report of JBL



**Figure: 4.1(a) Current Ratio of JBL**

### Interpretation

The current ratio measures the banks' ability to meet up its current obligations. Here, in the figure we can see that the current ratio of JBL has frequently increased and decreased from 1.21 to 1.07 in 2018 to 2022.

#### 4.1. b. Cost Income Ratio

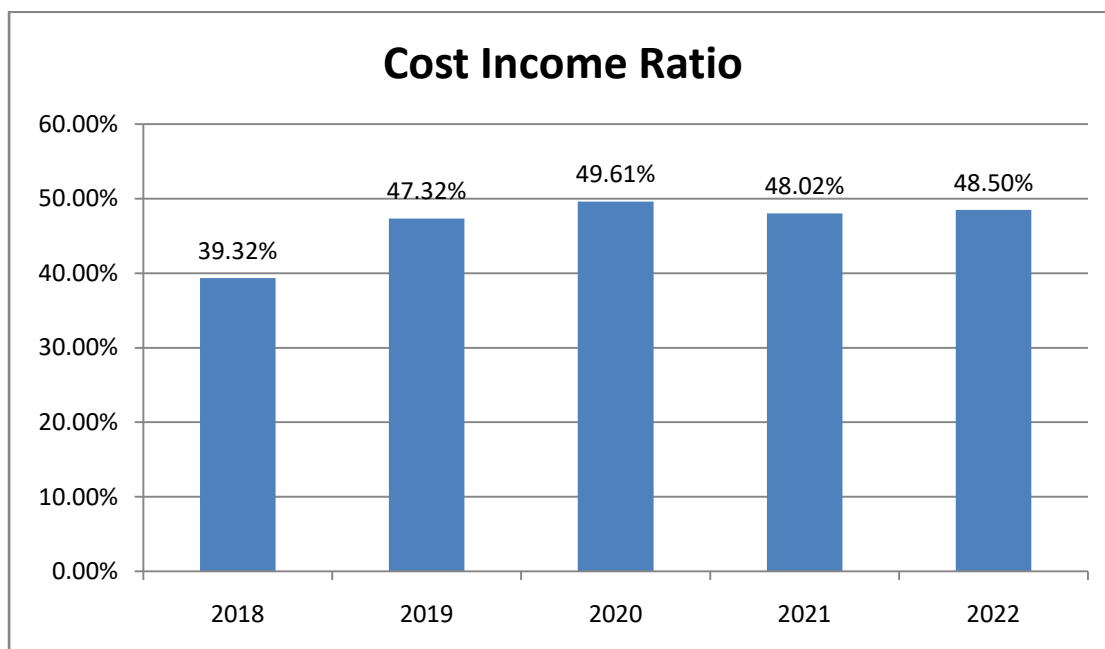
It measures a particular Bank's operating efficiency by measuring the percent of the total operating income that the Bank spends to operate its daily activities. It is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Cost Income Ratio} = \text{Total Operating Expenses} / \text{Total Operating Income} \times 100$$

**Table 4.1(b): Cost Income ratio (TK in Millions)**

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Operating Expenses	2078.22	2666.75	3021.83	3353.09	3936.30
Total Operating Income	5285.12	5635.66	6090.64	6981.95	8115.81
<b>Cost Income Ratio</b>	<b>39.32%</b>	<b>47.32%</b>	<b>49.61%</b>	<b>48.02%</b>	<b>48.50%</b>

Source: Annual Report of JBL



**Figure: 4.1(b) Cost Income Ratio of JBL**

#### Interpretation

Cost to income ratio measures the operating efficiency of a particular bank by measuring the portion of the total operating costs relative to the total operating income of at bank and the higher ratio, the lower the operating efficiency. So after observing the figure drawn above, this ratio for JBL has increased in the year 2017 to 2021. We can say that JBL is in a better situation in the year 2018 to 2022.

## 4.2 Analyzing the Activity Ratio

Activity ratios measure the speed with which accounts are converted into sale or cash.

With regards to the current accounts measures of liquidity are generally inadequate because differences in the composition of a firm's current accounts can significantly affects its true liquidity. A number of ratios are available for measuring the activity of the important current accounts which includes inventory, accounts receivable, and account payable. The activity (efficiency of utilization) of total assets can also be assessed.

### 4.2. a. Total Asset Turnover Ratio

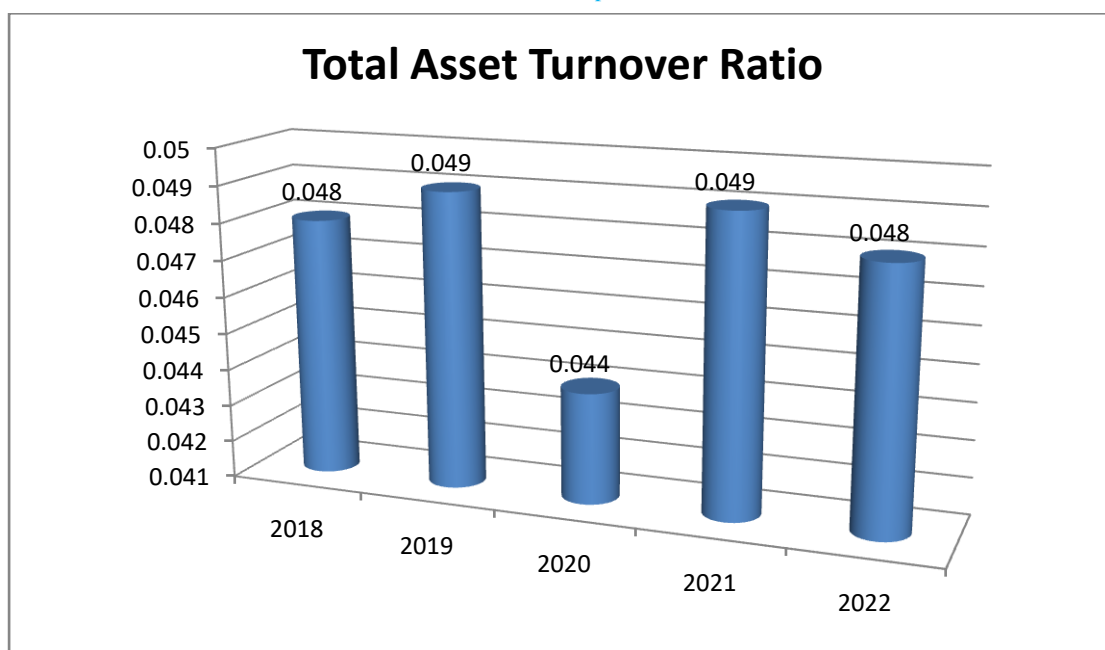
The Total Asset Turnover indicates the efficiency with which the firm is able to use all its assets to generate. The calculation of this ratio is:

$$\text{Total Asset Turnover Ratio} = \text{Operating Income} / \text{Total Asset}.$$

**Table 4.2(a): Total Asset Turnover Ratio (TK in Millions)**

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Operating Income	5285.12	5635.66	6090.64	6981.95	8115.81
Total Asset	109678.51	115162.95	139494.58	142859.17	168418.30
<b>Total Asset Turnover Ratio</b>	<b>0.048</b>	<b>0.049</b>	<b>0.044</b>	<b>0.049</b>	<b>0.048</b>

Source: Annual Report of JBL



**Figure: 4.2(a) Total Asset Turnover Ratio of JBL**

## Interpretation

After observing the given graph shows that the Total Asset Turnover Ratio of JBL is fluctuating at the given point of 0.049 to 0.056 from 2018 to 2022.

### 4.2. b. Investment to Deposit Ratio

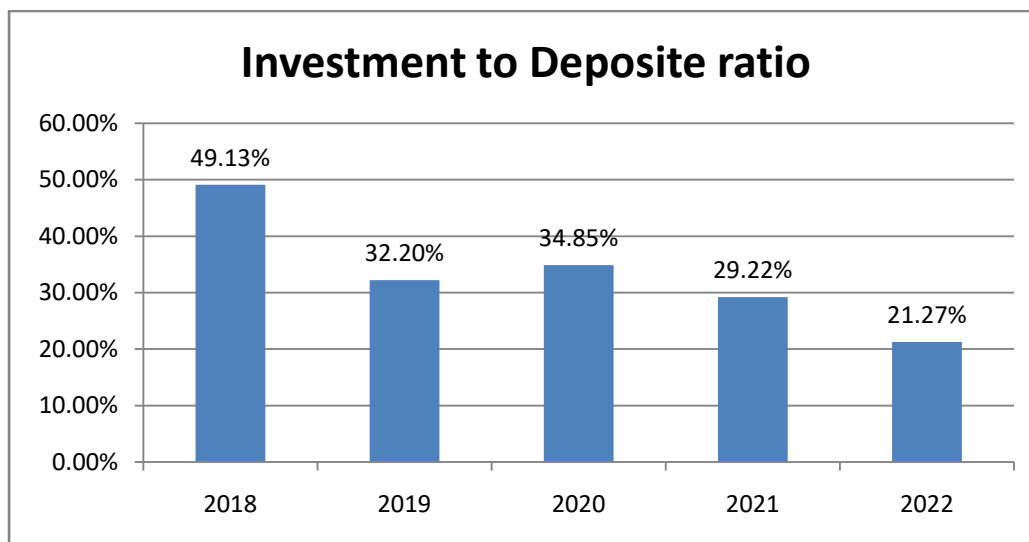
Investment to Deposit Ratio shows the operating efficiency of a particular Bank in promoting its investment product by measuring the percentage of the total deposit disbursed by the Bank as long & advance or as investment. The ratio is calculated as follows:

*Investment to Deposit ratio: Total Investment/Total Deposit.*

**Table 4.2(b): Investment to deposit ratio (TK in Millions)**

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Investment	39118.93	31392.20	39963.54	34722.81	30113.97
Total Deposit	79623.13	97485.61	114635.13	118849.18	141550.96
<b>Investment to Deposit Ratio</b>	<b>49.13%</b>	<b>32.20%</b>	<b>34.86%</b>	<b>29.22%</b>	<b>21.27%</b>

Source: Annual Report of JBL



**Figure: 4.2(b) Investment to Deposit Ratio of JBL**

## Interpretation

Investment to Deposit Ratio shows that which amount of deposits is used to as investment. In this figure we can see that the investment to deposit ratio of JBL was 49.13% in the year of 2018. After then the ratio is decrease at 32.20% in 2019. After than that the ratio is fluctuating from 34.86 % to 21.27% in the year of 2020-2022.

### 4.2. c. Non Performing Loan to Total Loan Ratio

The Non Performing Loan to Total Loan Ratio is calculated by the following steps:

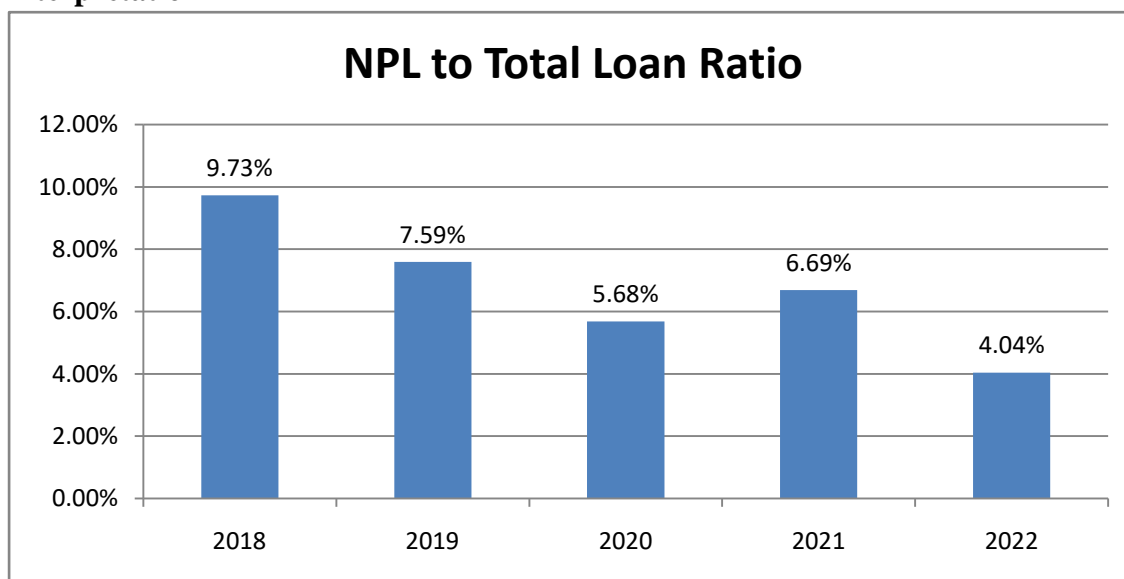
$$NPL \text{ to Total Ratio} = \text{Non-performing Loan} / \text{Total Loan} \times 100$$

**Table 4.2(c): NPL to Total Loan Ratio (TK in Millions)**

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
<b>NPL to Total Loan Ratio</b>	9.73%	7.59%	5.68%	6.69%	4.05%

Source: Annual Report of JBL

## Interpretation



**Figure: 4.2(c) NPL to Total Loan Ratio of JBL**

From thus analysis of last 5 years its shows that the ratios are increasing except year 2018, 2019, 2020 and 2021 but in 2022 the non-performing loan to total loan ratio are decreased. For this reason the non-performing loan are increased higher than total loan.

### 4.3 Analyzing the Debt Ratio

The debt position of that indicates the amount of other people’s money being used in attempting to generate profits. In general, the more debt a firm uses in relation to its total assets, the greater its financial leverage, a term use to describe the magnification of risk and return introduced through the use of fixed-cost financing such as debt and preferred stock.

#### 4.3. a. Debt Ratio

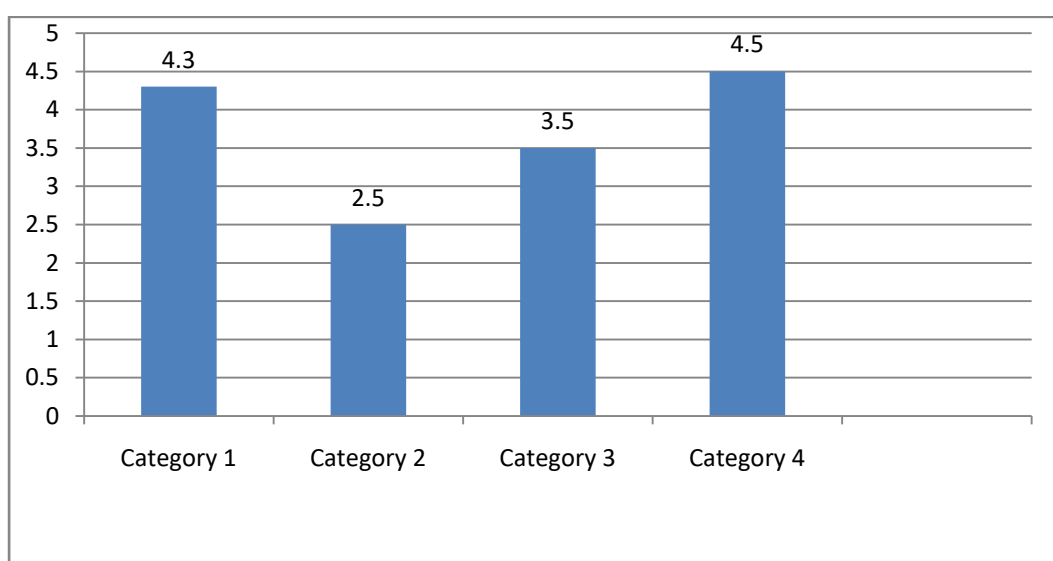
Debt ratio indicates how much portion of total assets is financed by the debt. When debt capital increases the cost of capital also increase and which decrease the firm’s value. In case of decreasing debt capital the situation is vice versa. So every organization should give more emphasize on equity capital than debt capital. So lower the ratio, it is less risky.The debt ratio measures the preparation of total assets provided by the firm’s creditors.

$$\text{Debt Ratio} = \text{Total liabilities} / \text{Total Assets} \times 100$$

**Table 4.3(a): Debt ratio (TK in Millions)**

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total Liabilities	101353.68	106282.01	128683.91	127150.82	152569.66
Total Assets	109678.51	115162.95	139494.58	142859.17	168418.30
<b>Debt Ratio</b>	<b>92.41%</b>	<b>92.29%</b>	<b>92.25%</b>	<b>89.00%</b>	<b>90.59%</b>

Source:Annual Report of JBL



**Figure: 4.3(a) Debt Ratio of JBL**



### Interpretation

The bank works hard to decrease this ratio. Every organization should give more emphasize on equity capital than debt capital. The debt ratio has increased year 2018-2020 but in year 2021 it is decreased and 2022 increase.

#### 4.3. b. Equity Capital Ratio

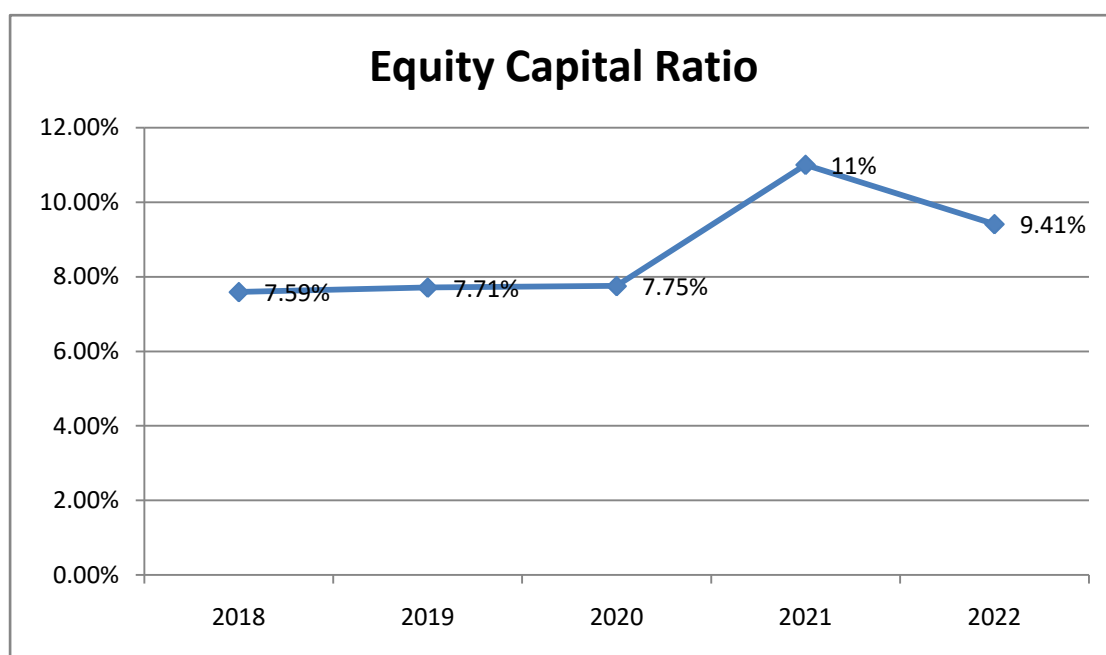
The ratio shows the position of the Bank's owner's equity by measuring the portion of total asset financed by the shareholders invested funds and it is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Equity Capital Ratio} = \text{Total Shareholder's Equity} / \text{Total Assets}$$

**Table 4.3(b): Equity Capital Ratio (TK in Millions)**

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Shareholders' Equity	8324.83	8880.94	10810.67	15708.35	15848.64
Total Assets	109678.51	115162.95	139494.58	142859.17	168418.30
<b>Equity Capital Ratio</b>	<b>7.59%</b>	<b>7.71%</b>	<b>7.75%</b>	<b>11.00%</b>	<b>9.41%</b>

Source: Annual Report of JBL



**Figure: 4.3(b) Equity Capital Ratio of JBL**

### Interpretation

JBL's Equity Capital Ratio is in the stable position. As shown to this diagram we see that the ratio is high on the year of 2021. But on the other previous year it was lower than the year of 2021. Finally we can say that JBL's Equity Capital Ratio is now on a good position than the year 2022.

## 4.4 Analyzing the Profitability Ratio

### 4.4. a. Net Profit Margin

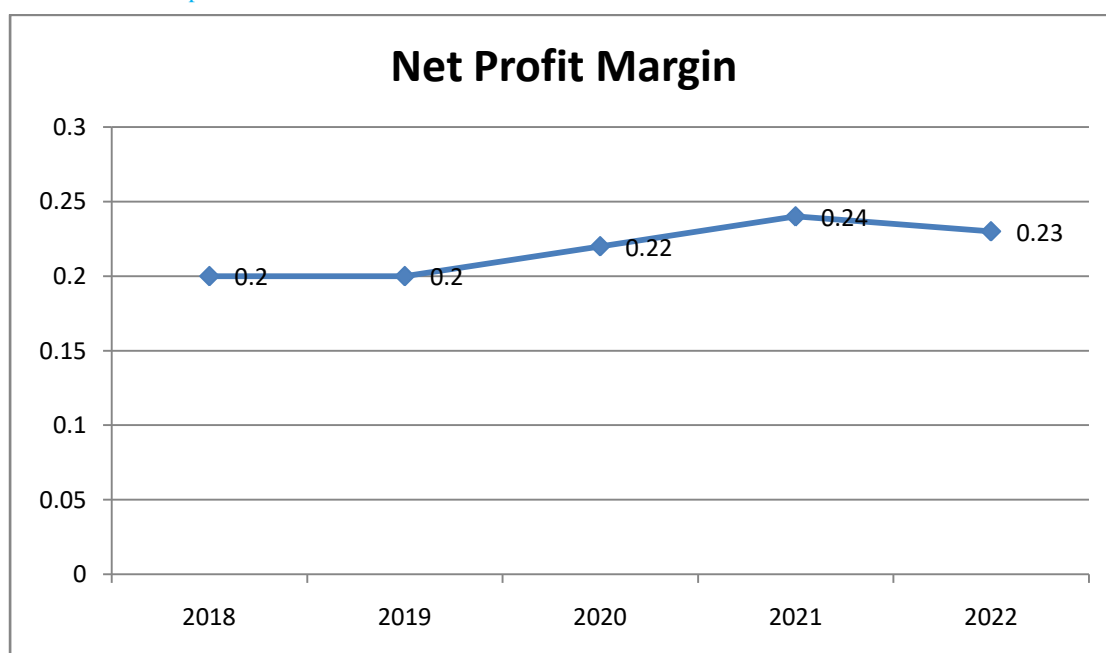
The net profit margin measures the percentage of each sales dollar remaining after all expenses, including taxes, have deducted. The higher the firm's net profit margin is better. The net profit margin is a commonly cited measure of the company's success with respect to earnings on sales.

$$\text{Net Profit Margin} = \text{Net Profit After Tax} / \text{Operating Income}.$$

**Table 4.4(a): Net Profit Margin (TK in Millions)**

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net Profit After Tax	1042.05	1135.19	1347.12	1642.45	1876.36
Operating Income	5285.12	5635.66	6090.64	6981.95	8115.81
<b>Net Profit Margin</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>0.22</b>	<b>0.24</b>	<b>0.23</b>

Source: Annual Report of JBL



**Figure: 4.4(a) Net Profit Margin of JBL**

### Interpretation

JBL's net profit margin which year by year increasing indicates that the bank's operating result is improving the year 2019 to 2021 but the margin was high at 2017 and 2022 is lower than 2021. Overall we can say that JBL's net profit margin is in stable position.

#### 4.4. b. Operating Profit Margin

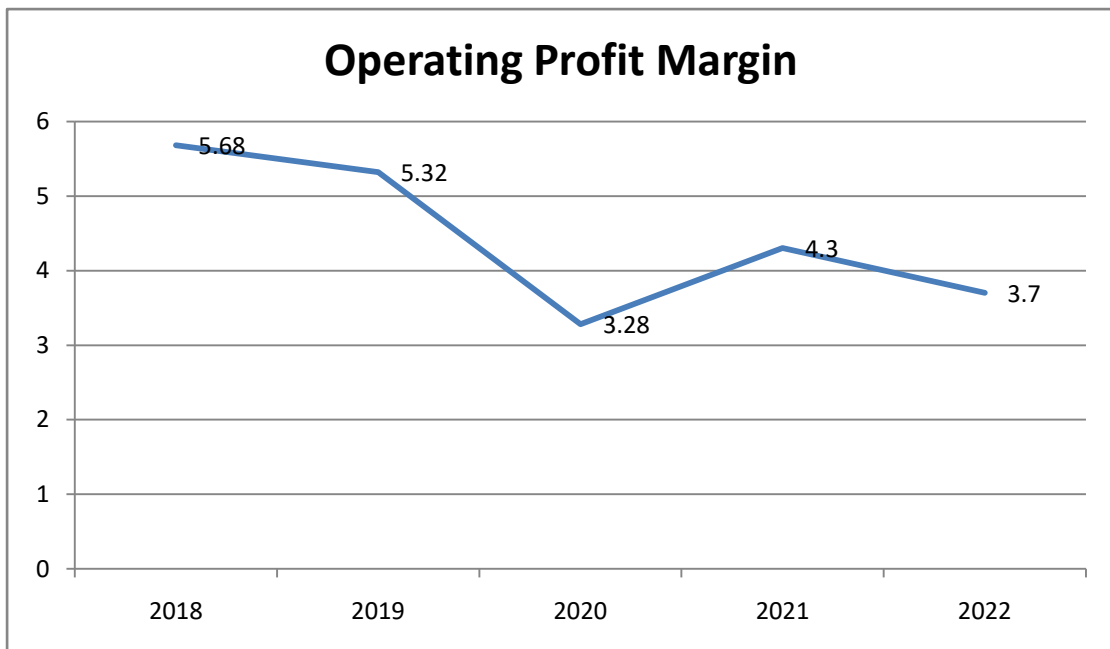
The Operating Profit Margin represents what are often called the pure profits earned on each sales dollar. A high operating profit margin is preferred. The operating profit margin is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Operating Profit Margin} = \text{Operating Profit} / \text{Operating Income}$$

**Table 4.4(b): Operating Profit Margin (TK in Millions)**

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Operating Profit	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
Operating Income	5285.12	5635.66	6090.64	6981.95	8115.81
<b>Operating Profit Margin</b>	<b>5.68</b>	<b>5.32</b>	<b>3.28</b>	<b>4.30</b>	<b>3.70</b>

Source: Annual Report of JBL



**Figure: 4.4(b) Operating Profit Margin of JBL**

#### Interpretation

Here we see that the Operating Profit Margin was high at 2018 and after that the session of 2019-2020 was consecutively decrease from the value of 5.68 to 4.3 and then increase in 2021 and decrease 2022.

#### 4.4. c. Return on Asset (ROA)

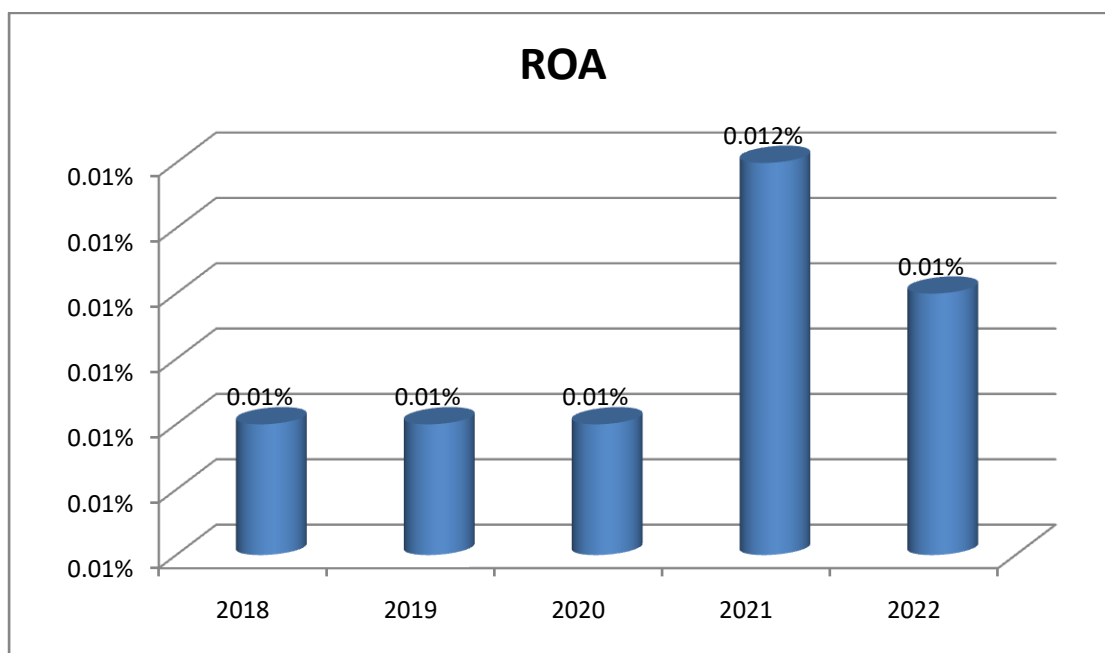
The Return on Asset (ROA), which is often called the firm's return on total assets, measures the overall effectiveness of management in generating profits with its available assets. The higher the ratio is better.

$$\text{Return on Asset (ROA)} = \text{Net Profit after Tax} / \text{Total Asset}$$

**Table 4.4(c): Return on Asset (TK in Millions)**

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net Profit After Tax	1042.05	1135.19	1347.12	1642.45	1876.36
Total Asset	109678.51	115162.95	139494.58	142859.17	168418.30
<b>ROA</b>	<b>0.010%</b>	<b>0.010%</b>	<b>0.010%</b>	<b>0.012%</b>	<b>0.011%</b>

Source: Annual Report of JBL



**Figure: 4.4(c) Return on Asset (ROA) of JBL**

#### Interpretation

In this figure we can see that the ROA was decreased from the year 2017-2020. But still JBL is very much efficient to generate additional ROA in its working year.

#### 4.4. d. Return on Equity (ROE)

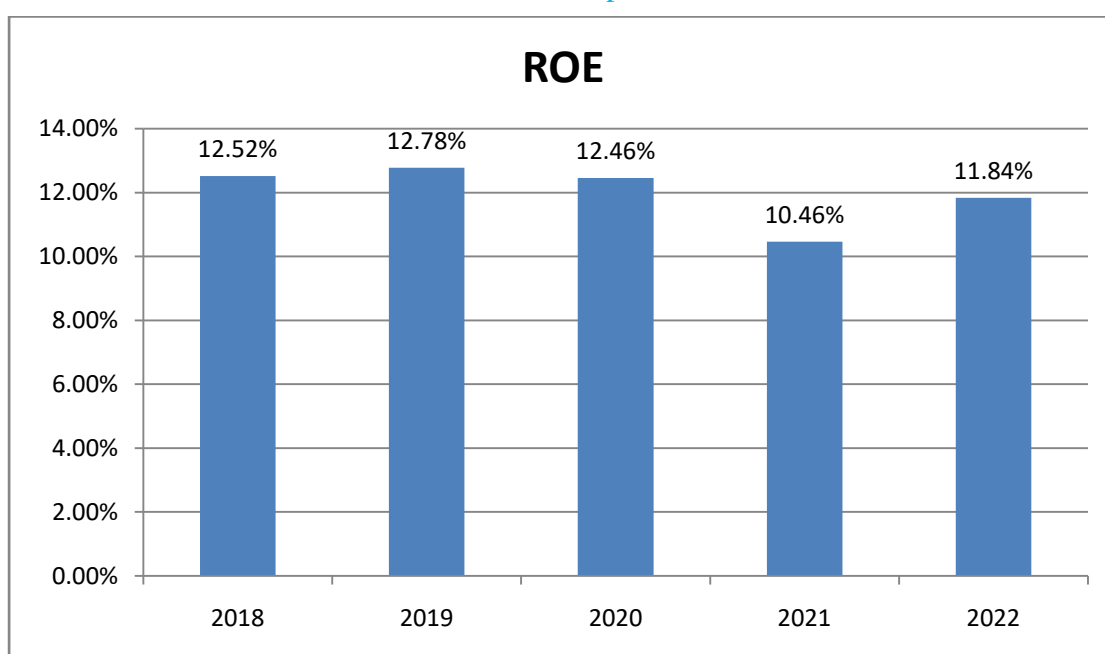
The Return on Equity (ROE) measures the return earned on the owner's both preferred and common stockholders' investment. Generally the higher the return shows the higher better of the owner's equity.

$$\text{Return on Equity} = \text{Net Profit after Tax} / \text{Shareholders Equity}.$$

**Table 4.4(d): Return on Equity (TK in Millions)**

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net Profit After Tax	11042.05	1135.19	1347.12	1642.45	1876.36
Stockholders' Equity	8324.83	8880.94	10810.67	15708.35	15848.64
<b>ROE</b>	<b>12.52%</b>	<b>12.78%</b>	<b>12.46%</b>	<b>10.46%</b>	<b>11.84%</b>

Source: Annual Report of JBL



**Figure: 4.4(d) Return on Equity (ROE) of JBL**

#### Interpretation

From the above graph, it can be said that the ROE of JBL was decreasing from the year 2020 to 2022. It was a highest number of value 12.78% on the year 2019.

#### 4.4. e. Effective Dividend Ratio

The Effective Dividend Ratio is calculated by the following steps:

$$\text{Effective Dividend Ratio} = \text{Annual Dividend per Share} / \text{Price per Share}$$

Table 4.4(f): Effective Dividend Ratio (TK in Millions)

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Effective Dividend Ratio	15.47%	15.14%	20.39%	21.38%	20.54%

Source: Annual Report of JBL

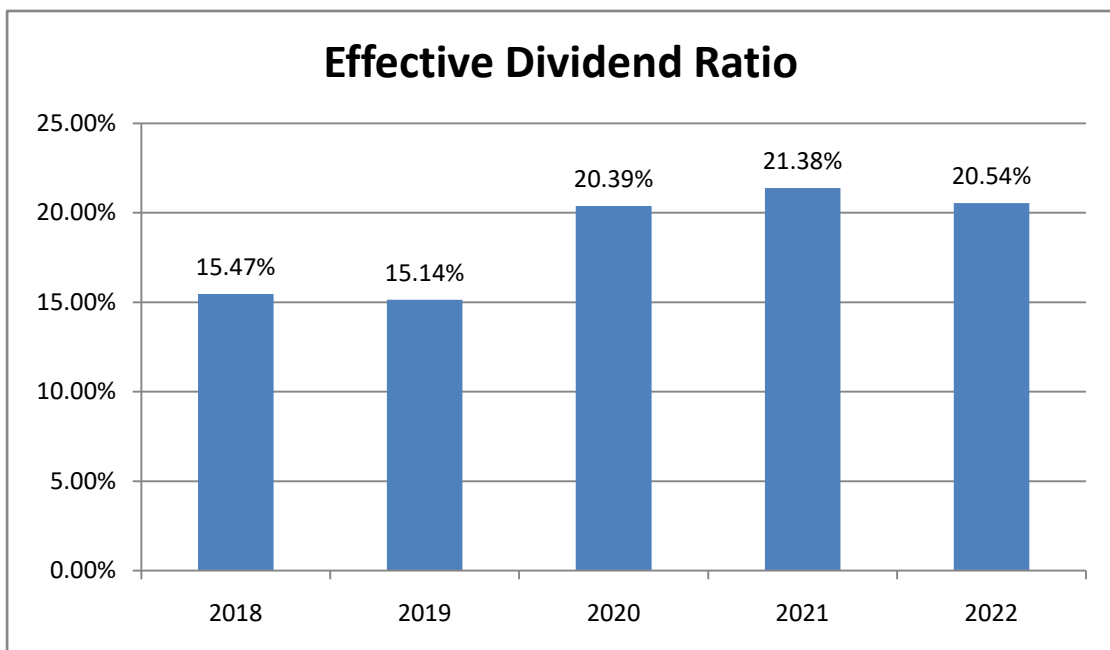


Figure: 4.4(f) Effective Dividend Ratio of JBL

#### Interpretation

The Effective Dividend Ratio of JBL was high at 21.38% at 2021, it was increasing year after year and in the 2022 it is now 20.54%.

## 4.5 Analyzing the Market Ratio

### 4.5. a. Price/Earning Ratio

The Price or Earnings (P/E) ratio is commonly used to assess the owners' appraisal of share value. The P/E ratio represents the amount investors are willing to pay for each dollar of the firms' earnings. P/E ratio denotes that the higher the P/E ratio the higher the investor confidence in the firm's future. The Price or Earnings (P/E) ratio is calculated as follows:

$$P/E \text{ Ratio} = \text{Price per Share} / \text{Earnings per Share}$$

Table 4.5(a):P/E Ratio (TK in Millions)

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
P/E Ratio	9.34	6.44	5.61	4.52	5.11

Source: Annual Report of JBL

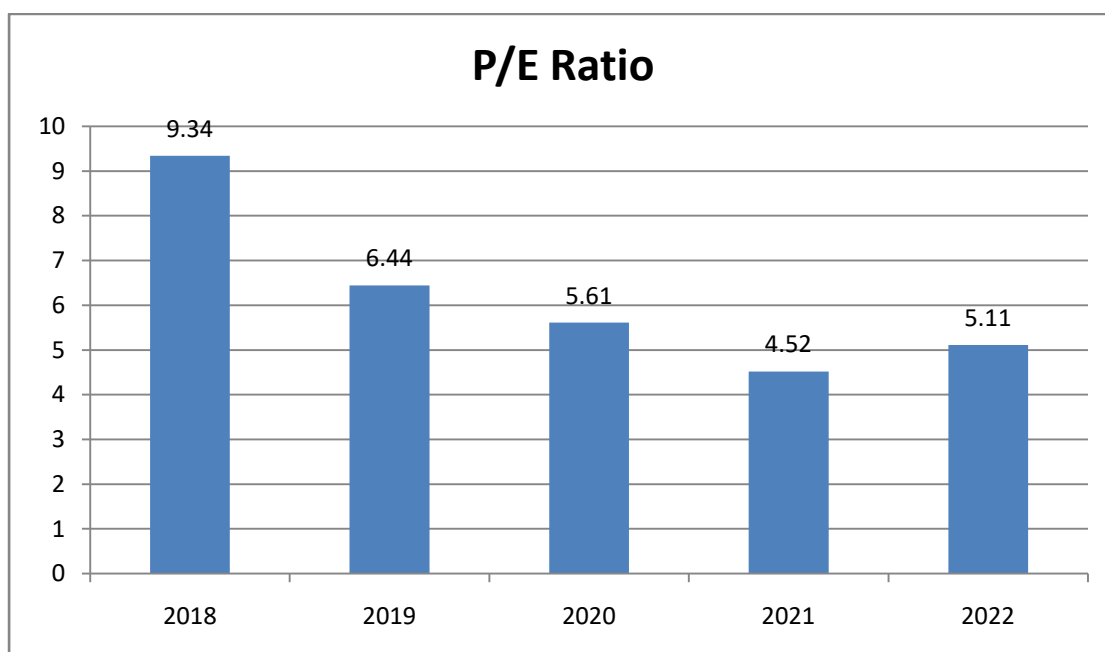


Figure: 4.5(a) Price/Earning Ratio of JBL

### Interpretation

Here, in this figure we can see high value was at the year 2018 an inflation is continue from 2019 to 2022 but 2022 is average position.

#### 4.5. b. Market/Book Ratio

The Market/Book ratio provides an assessment of how investors view the firm's performance. It relates the market value of the firm's shares to their book value. To calculate JBL's M/B ratio, we need calculate the book value per share of common stock.

$$\text{Book Value per Share of Common Stock} = \frac{\text{Common Stock Equity}}{\text{Number of Shares of Common Stock Outstanding}}$$

The formula of Market/Book ratio is

$$\text{M/B Ratio} = \frac{\text{Market Price per Share}}{\text{Book Value per Share of Common Stock}}$$

**Table 4.5(b): M/B Ratio (TK in Millions)**

Particulars	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Market Price	21.69	16.29	12.10	12.09	15.61
Book Value Per Share	18.55	19.79	20.95	25.58	25.81
<b>Market/Book Ratio</b>	<b>116.93</b>	<b>82.31</b>	<b>57.76</b>	<b>47.26</b>	<b>60.48</b>

Source: Annual Report of JBL



**Figure: 4.5(b) Market/Book Ratio of JBL**



## Interpretation

Here, in this graph we can see that the M/B Ratio was overvalued in the year 2018. We know that the market to book ratio shows the confidence level of the investors. In rest of the years, the M/B ratio of JBL had very good performance.

## 4.6 Horizontal / Trend Analysis

Historical Analysis is the comparison of historical financial information over a series of reporting periods or of the ratios derived from this financial information. The analysis is most commonly a simple grouping of information that is sorted by period, but the numbers in each succeeding period can also be expressed as a percentage of the amount in the baseline year, with the baseline amount being listed as 100%.

$$\text{Percentage Change} = (\text{Recent Year} - \text{Previous Year}) / \text{Previous Year}$$

**Table 4.6: Horizontal / Trend Analysis**

Particulars	2022	2021	%	2020	%
<b>Paid up Capital</b>	6141.19	6141.19	0	5160.67	.019
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>	15848.64	15708.35	0.0089	10810.67	-0.47
<b>Deposits</b>	141550.96	118849.18	0.19	114635.13	.037
<b>Loans &amp; Advances</b>	117099.61	87252.28	1.34	77899.79	1.12
<b>Investments</b>	30113.97	34722.81	0.87	39963.54	0.86
<b>Total Assets</b>	168418.30	142859.17	1.18	139494.54	1.02
<b>Operating Income</b>	8115.81	6981.95	1.16	6090.64	1.15
<b>Operating Expenses</b>	3936.30	3353.09	1.17	3021.83	1.11
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>	2974.60	2186.79	1.36	1847.38	1.18
<b>Net Profit After Tax</b>	1876.36	1642.45	1.14	1347.12	1.22

Source: Annual Report of JBL

From the above horizontal analysis table shows that 2021 is better than 2020 & 2019. The growth of operating profit is higher than 20120, because of multiple effect of the positive gap between operating profit and expense. Over the past three years JBL has maintained a strong return on equity and it is increasing trend. ROE has a very satisfactory level in 2021. The equity value has consistently increasing.

## 4.7 Vertical Analysis

Vertical Analysis is the proportional analysis of a financial statement, where each line item on a financial statement is listed as a percentage of another item

**Table 4.7: Vertical Analysis**

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Cash in Hand</b>	10460.74	6.21	11807.42	8.27	10040.99	7.20
<b>Loans &amp; Advances</b>	117100	69.53	87252.28	61.08	77899.79	55.85
<b>Total Investments</b>	30114	17.88	34722.81	24.31	39963.54	28.65
<b>Total Assets</b>	168418.30	100	142859.17	100	139494.58	100
<b>Total Deposit</b>	141551	84.05	118849.18	93.47	114635.13	89.08
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	152570	90.59	127150.82	89.00	128683.91	92.25
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>	15849	9.41	15708.35	11.00	10810.67	7.75
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity &amp; Liabilities</b>	168418	100	142859.17	100	139494.58	100

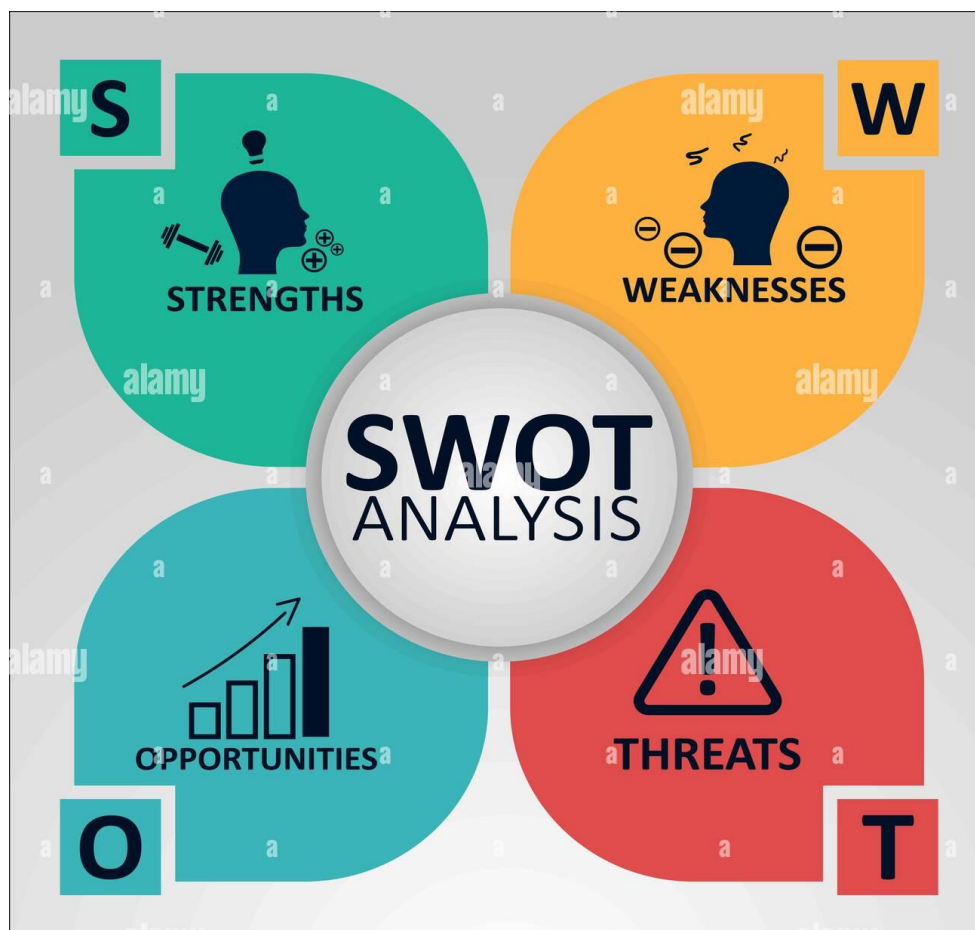
Source: Annual Report of JBL

From the table here liabilities are higher than assets it makes ratio lower. The Total liabilities are lower than equity that means it has more equity than debt. Investments are increased in 2021. It helps to increased net treasury income to maintain its footprint in secondary market trading, holding of government security. Here a strong deposit since 2022 and concentrating on mobilize low fund. It helps to make banks profitability in the long run.

## 4.8 SWOT Analysis

Each & every organization should be aware of their strengths, weakness, opportunities and threats. This analysis is known as **SWOT analysis**. The central purpose of the SWOT analysis is to identify strategies that align, fit or match a company's resources and capabilities to the demands of the environment in which the company operates. To put it another way, the purpose of the strategic alternatives generated by a SWOT analysis should be to build on company strengths in order to exploit opportunities and counter threats and to correct company weakness. To have a better view of the present banking practices of Jamuna Bank Ltd. In SWOT analysis two factors act primarily-

- **Internal factor** which are prevailing inside the concern which include Strength and weakness.
- Another factor is **External factors** which act as opportunity and threat.



**SWOT Analysis – Jamuna Bank LTD view:** During my internship period in Jamuna Bank LTD have found some aspects relating to the Bank's strength, opportunity, weakness and threats, which are more or less. I think affecting the Bank's performance in total which are given below:

#### **4.8.1 Strengths:**

- JBL provides its customers excellent and consistent quality in every service.
- JBL has stable sources of funds.
- Satisfactory Profitability
- JBL performed by trained experienced & well educated manpower.
- JBL also provide debit card service facility.
- JBL provides the Moneygram money transfer service for this customer are easily getting the foreign money.
- Low cost fund.

#### **4.8.2 Weaknesses:**

- JBL has very limited human resources compare to its financial activities.
- The fixed asset turnover of JBL is decreasing because the reduction of net sales. It will hamper measure operating performance.
- Lack of latest or improved technologies and skilled manpower for operating foreign trade business.
- Some of the specific sector in financial analysis shown that bank management efficiency is poor than other bank.

#### **4.8.3 Opportunities:**

- Government concern with facilitate and support the long term vision of JBL.
- Credit card business.
- Emergence of E-Banking will open more scope for JBL.
- For getting higher market share in foreign exchange business, JBL has to be more efficient swift in service.

#### **4.8.4 Threats:**

- Some free services may decrease the overall net profit.
- JBL is not providing the credit card facilities, which is available in many other banks.
- Net profit ratio is decreasing.

**Chapter 5**  
**Findings, Recommendations &**  
**Conclusion**

## 5.1 Findings of the report

I have got some findings of the working environment and some activities. The findings given below:

1. JBL is not providing the credit card facilities, which are available in many other banks.
2. The bank are not introduced more promotional activities.
3. Foreign exchange operations of other banks are more dynamic and less time consuming.
4. Bank's EPS (Earning Per Share) is increasing.
5. Return on equity shows an upward trend which is good for bank.
6. Current ratio and cash ratio both shows downward trend.
7. Small market share.
8. The bank facing liquidity problem.



## 5.2 Recommendations

To overcome the problems that findings I would like to suggest the following thing:

1. JBL should providing credit card facility
2. The bank should introduced more promotional activities to create strong financial position.
3. The Bank should introduced various services incentives in order to increase remittance.
4. The banks Earning Per Share (EPS) is increasing and the banks needs to maintain in this future.
5. Maintaining return on equity which is good for bank.
6. Bank should focus the current ratio and cash ratio which is downward trend.
7. The bank should introduced more promotional activities to create strong financial position.
8. The management should take proper step to manage the liquidity of the bank.
9. JBL need to put some special look on some ratios which fluctuates more.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

In today's world of business without bank's co-operation, it is almost impossible to run any business or production unit of business. Jamuna Bank Limited is playing a vital role in financing activities of the country and helping the businesses by providing funds to run.

There are lots of local and foreign banks competing in banking industry in Bangladesh and the Jamuna Bank Limited is keeping its promises for about fifteen years among them very successfully. In this competitive market Jamuna Bank has to compete not only the others commercial banks but also the public banks and other financial institution also. In near future I think bank and other financial companies will come together to foster the banking service and make it available to people's hand. To survive in this dynamic market and lead it from the front the bank must take every initiative very wisely and so far they have successfully utilized their human resources efficiently compare to other private and public banks.

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