

A Thesis Report
on
Analysis of sustainability reporting practices by the banks
operating in Bangladesh

This report is submitted to the Department of Accounting, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Dinajpur for the Fulfillment of Degree Master of Business Administration (MBA) Program.

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Certificate of Supervisor

This is to declare that Md. Moslem Miah, a student of MBA in Accounting and Information Systems, Department of Accounting, Faculty of Business Studies, Session 2019, bearing ID No. 1905873 has completed an thesis paper titled on "Analysis of sustainability reporting practices by the banks operating in Bangladesh" under my supervision.

I recommend the report to submit for awarding the degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA), Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Dinajpur.

I wish his every success for the days to come.

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Certificate of Co-supervisor

I hereby declare that the concerned thesis paper on "Analysis of sustainability reporting practices by the banks operating in Bangladesh" is a work completed by Md. Moslem Miah, Student ID: 1905873, MBA in Accounting and Information Systems, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Dinajpur-5200, under my Co-supervision and submitted for the partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Accounting and Information Systems at HSTU, Dinajpur.

I wish his every success in life.

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Student's Declaration

I hereby declare that the thesis paper on "Analysis of sustainability reporting practices by the banks operating in Bangladesh" is completed by me after collecting and Analyzing data.

I also declare that this is my Internship report and prepared for academic purpose which is a part of MBA and the report may not be used in actual market scenario.

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to know the performance of sustainability reporting practice in Bangladesh, the scope of sustainability reporting practice, the way of reporting in banking companies of Bangladesh and to assess the exposure of environmental aspects in sustainability reporting practice of banking companies in Bangladesh for development. The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) plays the lead role in developing guidelines on the measurement of sustainability reporting. That is why the GRI standard guideline is taken into account. The study revealed that the information related to sustainability in the periodic report of the banking company was not sufficient. In addition, in most cases, it was raised that the information related to the sustainability reports did not comply with the standard of the GRI guidelines. The study outlines the trends and current practices of banking assiduousness sustainability reporting in Bangladesh. Specifically, the environmental aspect of sustainability reports is the focus of this study. Reporting style, report size, details exposed in the report, conditioning of environmental care, and proper direction related to sustainability reporting practice are also included in this study. It can help different situations of directors, associations, stakeholders and non-supervisory authorities to identify problems and areas they could focus on to formulate unborn plans to create a sustainable unborn reporting culture in the Bangladesh banking sector to make the world more sustainable.

Keywords: Sustainability reporting, GRI, Environmental aspect, CSR, Bangladesh, and Banking sector.

Contents

	Title	Page
Chapter	Acknowledgement	i
	Certificate of Supervisor	ii
	Certificate of Co-supervisor	iii
	Student's declaration	iv
	Abstract	v
	Contents	vi
	List of Table	vii
Chapter I	Introduction	1-2
1.1	Background of the study	1
1.2	Objectives of the study	2
Chapter II	Literature Review	3-5
Chapter III	Methodology	6-11
3.1	Methodology	6
3.2	Sample selection	6
3.3	Selection period	8
3.4	Source of data	9
3.5	Development of Sustainability Reporting Index on GRI guidelines	9
Chapter IV	Analysis and Interpretation	12-23
4.1	Areas of sustainability disclosure	12
4.2	Analysis of each category bank's contribution on sustainability reporting index on GRI guidelines	12
4.3	Indicators analysis	23
Chapter V	Findings, Suggestions	24-25
5.1	Findings	24
5.2	Suggestions	24
Chapter VI	Conclusion, Policy Implication and Future Work	26-27
6.1	Conclusion	26
6.2	Policy implication	27
6.3	Future work	27
6.4	Limitations of the study	27
	Reference	28-29
	Appendix	30-32

List of table

Table no	Title	Page no
Table 1	Exhibits the indicator section headings along with number of indicators in each category and their coding.	9
Table 2	Sustainability disclosure	12
Table 3	Contribution of State-owned Banks in sustainability reporting index on GRI guidelines.	13
Table 4	Contribution of Specialized Banks in sustainability reporting index on GRI guidelines.	14
Table 5	Contribution of Private Commercial Banks in sustainability reporting index on GRI guidelines.	15
Table 6	Contribution of Foreign Commercial Banks in sustainability reporting index on GRI guidelines.	21
Table 7	Overall disclosure in terms of number of indicators.	23

Chapter I

Introduction

1.1 Background of the study

Commercial reporting is the top media of communication between operation and stakeholders in making their opinions where both fiscal and non-financial information are available. In Bangladesh, utmost of the pots are reporting substantially fiscal information for the druggies but the information about commercial environmental, social and governance has also come important to druggies for judging the sustainability of a pot. The world's first conference on sustainable environmental operation was held in 1972 in Stockholm by United Nations Development Program (UNEP) and 26 proclamations were declared for sustainable terrain operation and latterly the significance of environmental operation has come an issue for corporate. Considering the significance of terrain operation, the alternate peak was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in 1992 and 27 principles were declared for sustainable development.). GRI is a transnational independent association that helps businesses, governments and other associations understand and communicate the impact of business on critical sustainability issues similar as climate change, mortal rights, corruption and numerous others. It was innovated in 1997 in Boston, USA. Together with the USA non-profit organizations, the Coalition for Environmentally Responsible Husbandry (CERES) and the Tell us Institute, UNEP was also involved in the foundation of GRI with the end of preparing the comprehensive frame and guidelines for sustainable reporting. The GRI launched the first interpretation of the guidance named G1 (Generation 1) in 2000, G2 in 2002, G3 in 2006 and incipiently G4 in 2013. 'A sustainable report is in its introductory form of report about an association's environmental and social performance' (Triple Pundit, Raz Godelnik, 28 August 2012). GRI (2013) defined sustainability report as a report published by a company or organization which conveys exposures about an organization's most critical impacts – be they positive or negative on the terrain, society and the frugality. By using the guidelines, reporting organizations can induce dependable, applicable and standardized information with which to assess openings and pitfalls, and enable more informed decision- timber – both within the business and among its stakeholders (GRI, 2013p.1). A sustainability report also presents the organization's values and governance model and demonstrates the link between its strategy and its commitment to a sustainable global frugality. Sustainability reporting helps

organizations to measure, understand and communicate their profitable, environmental, social and governance performance and also set pretensions, and manage change more effectively. Sustainability reporting can also be considered as synonymous with other terms for non-financial reporting; triadic bottom- line reporting, commercial social responsibility (CSR) reporting, and further (GRI, 2013). The present study will essay to identify the sustainability of the banking sector with GRI. The study will help to assess the sustainability of the banking sector in terms of transnational perspectives. It'll help policy-makers and concerned authorities to formulate policy and rules for controlling and covering the conditioning of the banking sector of Bangladesh and moving it towards a sustainability approach

1.2 Objectives of the study

The objects of the study include following

- i. To estimate the Performance of sustainability reporting practice in banking companies of Bangladesh.
- ii. To know the extent of sustainability reporting and way of reporting practice in banking companies of Bangladesh.

Chapter II

Literature Review

Alam, Tahmina and Mahadi (2018) showed that how Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs) of Bangladesh are practicing sustainability reporting as per Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI), guidelines, only few companies are using GRI guidelines to report on sustainability. Some others talk about sustainability but donot follow GRI guidelines and rest of the companies are avoiding sustainability above all.

Maria, Josep and Federic (2014) reviewed that GRI reporting has attached by energy sector in order to more sustainable due to its visibility, pollution, internationality. On the contrary, market credibility and new industry could be attained by financial sector and it could help from GRI reporting to build exclusive identity by legimate behaviors and well-developed image.

Francesco and Lourenco (2018) analyzed that how country level institutional factors involved with the decision to identify the sustainable development goals in the perspective of sustainability reports and assist managers, investors, decision makers to improve strategies, plans, policies in achieving sustainable development goals.

Francesco and Lourenco (2018) investigated that the cooperation between SDG reporting adoption and some organizational factors as per information from the Global Reporting Initiatives and Orbis to clarify the organizations addressed by the SDGs in sustainability reports and unique characteristics.

Bonifacio and Branco (2019) estimated that the necessary information on policies associated with investment and financing of firms from controversial sectors is not accepted anywhere and excluded some sectors or areas on ethical grounds are rare in number in the organizations reporting policies.

Habib-Uz-Zaman, Azizul, Johra and Fatima (2011) previewed that how major commercial banks in Bangladesh are following sustainability reporting through global sustainability reporting indicators according to GRI framework with seven items out of 16 are disclosed by all commercial banks.

Nobanee and Elini (2015) established that the sustainability disclosure influences positively the banking operations of conventional banks compared to Islamic banks operations as there is an important effect on it.

Bennett and Burritt (2016) measured that the strategies, mission, vision and facilities of corporate sustainability reporting and also measure how it is improving in the several decades and future challenges.

Catharina and Nicola (2011) focused that the positive relationship and negative relationship between traditional sustainability reporting (TSR) companies and integrated reporting (IR) companies by taking sample of 309 companies with the influence of some determinants to publish integrated reports.

Ali, Fong-Woon and Tahir (2021) found that the impact of Islamic corporate governance known as Shariah based attitudes and ownership structure on sustainability performance through its impact on economic, social and environmental SP. for ensuring financial stability and sustainable growth.

Tilt, Qian, Sanjaya and Dinthi (2020) showed that the current gap level of sustainability reporting practice in Sub-Saharan Africa and identifies some of reason of gap level and also provides some guidelines that should be considered by organizations and authorities in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Ans Kolk (2010) reviewed that the intention of Multi National Corporations (MNCs) on the social and environment issues by sustainability reporting to find out the lackings in the sector by MNCs.

Amin, Maran and Muhammad (2019) analyzed that sustainability practiced by Islamic Banking is similar to its financial performance through the analysis of sustainability measurement guideline on the perspective of management and shareholders.

Theo Hacking (2018) investigated that the major difference between the theoretical conceptualisation and present practice level of SDGs and sustainability reporting of non-government sector through the case study of Asian Development Bank.

Hedberg and Fredrik (2003) estimated that All Swedish companies use corporate sustainability reporting (CSR) guidelines in accordance with GRI to ensure their legality, prepare report and internal communication and future profitability.

Azizul, Ameeta and Thomson (2016) previewed that how Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI) is associated with sustainability disclosure in Asia-Pacific banks depending on environmental issues.

Amran and Roszaini (2011) established that why companies of a developing country are involving with sustainability initiatives and preparing their annual reports on it in order to publishing data by comparing disclosure and possible determinants.

Kumar and Prakash (2019) measured that the banks are operating in India which are far away from involving sustainability reporting practices on the issue of environmental and socio-environmental according to GRI guidelines and National Voluntary guidelines.

Higgins and Coffey (2016) focused that sustainability reporting influencing in companies strategic issue and providing framework that how companies can contribute to sustainability.

Zeeshan and Shahzad (2020) found that how organizational reasoning and exercise variations in sustainability reporting practices are supported by financial, business, occupational and community logics.

There still exist a gap between what is suggested in the literature review and what is found in the perspective of Bangladesh. As most of the information is collected from different journal of different countries which are not only performed by banking institutions but also performed by Multi-national companies or non-profit organizations, so these information may not so much consistent with sustainability reporting practice by Bangladeshi banks operating in Bangladesh.

Chapter III

Methodology

3.1 Methodology:

Details methodology of this project completion is given below:

3.2 Sample selection:

To conduct the study details analysis of all listed banks of Bangladesh have been done. As on June 30, 2021, Dhaka stock exchange (DSE) has 6 State-owned commercial banks, 3 specialized banks, 43 private commercial banks and 9 foreign commercial banks. We have selected sample of above mentioned banks as follows:

State-owned Banks

Numbers of bank listed at DSE is 6 and numbers selected banks is 6 that represents 100% sample of population.

Sl. No.	Name of bank
1.	Agrani Bank Limited
2.	Basic Bank Limited
3.	Bangladesh Development Bank Limited
4.	Janata Bank Limited
5.	Rupali Bank Limited
6.	Sonali Bank Limited

Specialized Banks

Numbers of bank listed at DSE is 3 and numbers selected banks is 3 that represents 100% sample of population.

Sl. No.	Name of bank
1.	Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank
2.	Bangladesh Krishi Bank
3.	Probashi Kallyan Bank

Private Commercial Banks

Numbers of bank listed at DSE is 43 and numbers selected banks is 43 that represents 100% sample of population.

SL	Name of the Bank
1	AB Bank Limited
2	Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited
3	Bank Asia Limited
4	Bengal Commercial Bank Limited
5	Brac Bank Limited
6	City Bank Limited
7	Community Bank Bangladesh Limited
8	Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited
9	Dhaka Bank Limited
10	Eastern Bank Limited
11	IFIC Bank Limited
12	Jamuna Bank Limited
13	Mercentile Bank Limited
14	Midland Bank Limited
15	Modhumoti Bank Limited
16	Mutual Trust Bank Limited
17	National Bank Limited
18	National Credit and Commerce Bank Limited
19	NRB Bank Limited
20	NRBC Bank Limited
21	One Bank Limited
22	Premier Bank Limited
23	Prime Bank Limited
24	Pubali Bank Limited
25	Shimanto Bank Limited
26	Citizens Bank PLC
27	Padma Bank Limited
28	Southeast Bank Limited
29	Trust Bank Limited
30	United Commercial Bank Limited
31	Uttara Bank Limited
32	South Bangla Agriculture and Commerce Bank Limited
33	Meghna Bank Limited
34	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Limited
35	Exim Bank Limited
36	First Security Islami Bank Limited
37	Global Islamic Bank Limited
38	ICB Islamic Bank Limited
39	Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited
40	Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited
41	Social Islami Bank Limited
42	Standard Bank Limited
43	Union Bank Limited

Foreign Commercial Banks

Numbers of banks listed at DSE is 9 and numbers selected banks is 9 that represents 100% sample of population.

Sl. No.	Name of bank
1	Habib Bank Limited
2	HSBC Bank
3	National Bank of Pakistan
4	Standard Chartered Bank
5	Woori Bank
6	Citibank N.A.
7	Commercial Bank of Ceylon
8	Bank Alfalah Limited
9	State Bank of India

Overall summary of sample selection:

Sl. No.	Name of the bank	Listed at DSE	Selected as Sample	%
1.	State-owned Banks	6	6	100%
2.	Specialized Banks	3	3	100%
3.	Private Commercial Banks	43	43	100%
4.	Foreign Commercial Banks	9	9	100%
Total		61	61	100%

3.3 Selection period:

For making dependable, consistent, appropriate, and current findings of this study, the annual report of the all the selected banks for the year 2021 have been evaluated. All data processed under MS Excel.

3.4 Source of data:

The study is grounded on secondary data collected from the published periodic reports of all the listed banks of Bangladesh. Data also have been collected from books, journals, exploration reports, compositions and related websites.

3.5 Development of Sustainability Reporting Index on GRI guidelines: In this study, content analysis technique was used to analyze sustainability related disclosures in the annual report and website. Based on GRI guidelines, a checklist of 53 indicators was prepared to conduct the study and examine their sustainability reporting in seven broad areas namely General Standard Disclosures, Economic Aspect, Environmental, Social, Labor and Decent Work, Social Human Rights, Society, Product responsibility.

Table 1: exhibits the indicator section headings along with number of indicators in each category and their coding.

SL No.		Coding
Category 1:	General Standard Disclosures	
1.	Strategy and Analysis	GSD1
2.	Organizational Profile	GSD2
3.	Identified Material Aspects	GSD3
4.	Stakeholder Engagement	GSD4
5.	Report Profile	GSD5
6.	Governance	GSD6
7.	Ethics And Integrity	GSD7
Category 2:	Economic Aspect	
8.	Economic Performance	EA1
9.	Market Presence	EA2
10.	Indirect Economic Impacts	EA3
11.	Procurement Practices	EA4
Category 3:	Environmental	
12.	Materials	ENV1
13.	Energy	ENV2
14.	Water	ENV3
15.	Biodiversity	ENV4

16.	Emissions	ENV5
17.	Effluents and Waste	ENV6
18.	Products and Services	ENV7
19.	Compliance	ENV8
20.	Transport	ENV9
21.	Overall	ENV10
22.	Supplier Environmental Assessment	ENV11
23.	Environmental Grievance Mechanisms	ENV12
Category 4:	Social, Labor Practices And Decent Work	
24	Employment	SLPDW1
25.	Labor/Management Relations	SLPDW2
26.	Occupational Health and Safety	SLPDW3
27.	Training and Education	SLPDW4
28.	Diversity and Equal Opportunity	SLPDW5
29.	Equal Remuneration for Women and Men	SLPDW6
30.	Supplier Assessment for Labor Practices	SLPDW7
31.	Labor Practices Grievance Mechanisms	SLPDW8
Category 5:	Social Human Rights	
32.	Investment	SHR1
33.	Non-discrimination	SHR2
34.	Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining	SHR3
35.	Child Labor	SHR4
36.	Forced or Compulsory Labor	SHR5
37.	Security Practices	SHR6
38.	Indigenous Rights	SHR7
39.	Assessment	SHR8

40.	Supplier Human Rights Assessment	SHR9
41.	Human Rights Grievance Mechanisms	SHR10
Category 6:	Society	
42.	Local Communities	SOC1
43.	Anti-Corruption	SOC2
44.	Public Policy	SOC3
45.	Anti-competitive Behavior	SOC4
46.	Compliance	SOC5
47.	Supplier Assessment for Impacts on Society	SOC6
48.	Grievance Mechanisms for Impacts on Society	SOC7
Category 7:	Product Responsibility	
49.	Customer Health and Safety	PR1
50.	Product and Service Labeling	PR2
51.	Marketing Communications	PR3
52.	Customer Privacy	PR4
53.	Compliance	PR5

Chapter IV

Analysis and Interpretation

4.1 Areas of sustainability disclosure

Table 2: Sustainability disclosure

Description	Annual report	Percentage (%)
Total banks with disclosures in at least one category	48	78.69%
Total banks with no disclosures	13	21.31%
Total	61	100%

As mentioned earlier, identifying the areas and extent of sustainability reporting disclosures all listed banks in Bangladesh is one of our key research aims. To address this research question, a content analysis in view of the categorical variable (yes/no disclosure) carried sustainability issues such as General Standard Disclosure(GSD), Economic Aspect(EA), Environmental(ENV), Social Labor Practices And Decent Work(SLPDW), Social Human Rights(SHR), Society(SOC), Product Responsibility(PR)issues corresponding to the guidelines of GRI. At first, the level of overall sustainability disclosures is measured through if the banks disclose at least one category in their annual report and corporate website. The overall sustainability disclosure profiles of banks are reported in Table 2. It shows that among 61banks, 48 banks disclose sustainability disclosures in at least one category in their annual report.

4.2 Analysis of each category bank's contribution on sustainability reporting index on GRI guidelines.

To measure disclosure practice by the banks in each area, table 3,4,5,6 and 7 are prepared They show the disclosure level by 61 listed banks in Bangladesh in each category of GRI standard.

Table 3: Contribution of State-owned Banks in sustainability reporting index on GRI guidelines.

Name of the banks	GSD (7 indicators)	EA (4 indicators)	ENV (12 indicators)	SLPD W (8 indicators)	SHR (10 indicators)	SOC (7 indicators)	PR (5 indicators)	Total contribution in 53 indicators	Percentage (%) as per 53 indicators
1.Agrani Bank Limited	6	2	5	4	2	1	4	24	45.28 %
2.Basic Bank Limited	5	1	5	3	-	-	2	16	30.19 %
3.Bangladesh Development Bank Limited	4	4	4	3	1	2	3	21	39.62 %
4.Janata Bank Limited	6	1	7	4	1	1	2	22	41.50 %
5.Rupali Bank Limited	6	2	4	6	2	1	2	23	43.40 %
6.Sonali Bank Limited	6	2	3	4	3	2	4	24	47.17 %

From the table 3, it is evident that contribution of State-owned Banks in sustainability reporting index is on average 41.19% Where top 3 contributors are Sonali Bank Limited, Agrani Bank Limited and Rupali Bank Limited.

Table 4: Contribution of Specialized Banks in sustainability reporting indexon GRI guidelines.

Name of the banks	GSD (7 indicators)	EA (4 indicators)	ENV (12 indicators)	SLPDW (8 indicators)	SHR (10 indicators)	SOC (7 indicators)	PR (5 indicators)	Total contribution in 53 indicators	Percentage (%) as per 53 indicators
1.Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank	4	-	3	-	1	1	2	11	20.75%
2.Bangladesh Krishi Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.Probashi Kallyan Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the table 4, it is evident that only 1 Specialised Bank contributed in sustainability reporting index and data of another 2 banks was not found.

Table 5: Contribution of Private Commercial Banks in sustainability reporting index on GRI guidelines.

Name of the banks	GSD (7 indicators)	EA (4 indicators)	ENV (12 indicators)	SLPDW (8 indicators)	SHR (10 indicators)	SOC (7 indicators)	PR (5 indicators)	Total contribution in 53 indicators	Percentage (%) as per 53 indicators
1.AB Bank Limited	5	-	3	2	-	-	-	10	18.87%
2. Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited	4	1	1	-	1	1	-	8	15.09%
3.Bank Asia Limited	5	1	6	2	-	1	1	16	30.19%
4.Bengal Commercial Bank Limited	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7.55%
5.Brac Bank Limited	5	1	8	3	1	3	3	24	45.28%
6.City Bank Limited	5	1	1	3	1	2	3	16	30.19%

7.Community Bank Bangladesh Limited	4	-	3	1	-	-	-	8	15.09%
8.Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited	5	1	5	3	3	3	2	23	43.40%
9.Dhaka Bank Limited	4	1	2	3	1	2	2	15	28.30%
10.Eastern Bank Limited	6	2	2	3	1	1	1	16	30.19%
11.IFIC Bank Limited	4	1	2	1	-	1	2	11	20.75%
12.Jamuna Bank Limited	5	1	4	3	2	2	4	21	39.62%
13.Mercentile Bank Limited	5	2	7	3	1	1	3	22	41.51%
14.Midland Bank Limited	5	1	3	-	-	1	1	9	16.98%
15.Modhumoti Bank Limited	5	1	5	2	1	-	4	18	33.96%

16.Mutual Trust Bank Limited	5	-	5	5	1	2	3	21	39.62%
17.National Bank Limited	4	2	3	5	-	1	3	19	35.84%
18.National Credit and Commerce Bank Limited	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7.55%
19.NRB Bank Limited	3	1	3	1	-	2	2	12	22.64%
20.NRBC Bank Limited	5	1	3	1	-	1	3	14	26.42%
21.One Bank Limited	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	11.32%
22.Premier Bank Limited	5	1	5	5	1	2	-	19	35.84%
23.Prime Bank Limited	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	9	16.98%
24.Pubali Bank Limited	5	2	6	3	1	-	-	17	32.08%

25.Shimanto Bank Limited	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	5	9.43%
26.Citizens Bank PLC	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27.Padma Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
28.Southeast Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29.Trust Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30.United Commercial Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31.Uttara Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
32.South Bangla Agriculture and Commerce Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

33.Meghna Bank Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
34.Al-Arafah Islami Bank Limited	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	7	13.21%
35.Exim Bank Limited	4	-	1	-	-	2	-	7	13.21%
36.First Security Islami Bank Limited	7	2	2	-	-	1	-	12	22.64%
37.Global Islamic Bank Limited	5	-	2	3	-	1	2	13	24.52%
38.ICB Islamic Bank Limited	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7.55%
39.Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited	6	2	7	6	4	2	5	32	60.38%

40.Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited	6	2	5	4	1	1	4	23	43.39%
41.Social Islami Bank Limited	6	2	6	4	2	3	-	23	43.39%
42.Standard Bank Limited	6	2	8	3	1	-	3	21	39.62%
43.Union Bank Limited	4	-	6	-	1	-	-	10	18.87%

From the table 5, it is evident that contribution of Private Commercial Banks in sustainability reporting index is on average 26.90% Where top 3 contributors are Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited, Brac Bank Limited and Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited.

Table 6: Contribution of Foreign Commercial Banks in sustainability reporting index on GRI guidelines.

Name of the banks	GSD (7 indicators)	EA (4 indicators)	ENV (12 indicators)	SLPDW (8 indicators)	SHR (10 indicators)	SOC (7 indicators)	PR (5 indicators)	Total contribution in 53 indicators	Percentage (%) as per 53 indicators
1.Habib Bank Limited	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3.77%
2.HSBC Bank	4	1	3	2	-	1	3	14	26.42%
3.National Bank of Pakistan	6	-	1	1	1	1	-	10	18.87%
4.Standard Chartered Bank	4	1	1	3	1	2	2	14	26.62%
5.Woori Bank	2	2	-	3	2	1	3	13	24.53%
6.Citibank N.A.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

7.Commercial Bank of Ceylon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.Bank Alfalah Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.State Bank of India	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

From the table 6, it is evident that contribution of Foreign Commercial Banks in sustainability reporting index is on average 11.11% Where top 3 contributors are Standard Chartered Bank, HSBC Bank and Woori Bank

4.3 Indicators analysis

To know the further insights in relation to bank's sustainability reporting, this study looks into the number of indicators disclosed by each bank, which is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Overall disclosure in terms of number of indicators.

Number of indicators	No. of disclosing banks	Percentage (%)
Less than 10 indicators	12	25%
10 to 20 indicators	23	47.92%
21 to 30 indicators	12	25%
31 to 40 indicators	1	2.08%
Total	48	100%

It is apparent from the Table 7 that there is a depressing picture of sustainability reporting practice exists in banks in Bangladesh. 25% of banks disclose less than 10 indicators and 47.92%banks disclose 10 to 20 indicators whereas 25%banks disclose 21 to 30 indicators. But only 2.08% of banks disclose 31 to 40 indicators which indicate that sustainability reporting is still in initial stage in Bangladesh.

Chapter V

Findings, Suggestions and Future work

5.1 Findings

- i. From table 2, it is found that majority of the banks disclose their annual report on sustainability reporting. It is about 78.69%.
- ii. From table 3, 4, 5 and 6; it is found that State-owned Bank contributed most in Sustainability reporting index where descending order is State-owned Banks, Private Commercial Banks, Foreign Commercial Banks, Specialized Bank.
- iii. Overall, it is found that top 10 banks which contributed in sustainability reporting index in Bangladesh according to GRI guidelines are Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited, Sonali Bank Limited, Agrani Bank Limited, Brac Bank Limited, Rupali Bank Limited, Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited, Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited, Social Islami Bank Limited, Janata Bank Limited, Mercantile Bank Limited.
- iv. From table 7, it is found that only 2.08% banks disclose 31-40 indicators which indicate sustainability reporting is still in initial stage in Bangladesh.

5.2 Suggestions

- i. The Government as well as the Bangladesh bank must come forward to introduce sustainable reporting practice in Bangladesh and perfecting Bangladesh's performance in the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) indicator. Special rule should be run by Bangladesh bank to follow sustainable exposure practice for all the banks and if not penalty should be enforced.
- ii. There should have a strong commitment to the bank authority regarding sustainable exposure, else it'll no way be possible to apply this practice.
- iii. Proper monitoring by Bangladesh Bank should be made on a regular base regarding the operation of sustainability reporting. Banks who are formerly rehearsing sustainable exposure to some extent should come forward and make further donation in sustainable exposure. Investors and guests' mindfulness regarding sustainable exposure can play a vital part in enforcing sustainable reporting in a standard way. Guests should make further deals with the banks that follow sustainable exposure reporting practice and avoid the relationship with the banks which don't follow the practice.

- iv. To increase the skill and effectiveness of accountants on sustainable exposure the bank authority can arrange special training programs. In this regard, they can take backing from account professionals, who may develop and enrich the classes regarding sustainable reporting issues.

Chapter VI

Conclusion, Policy Implication and Future Work

6.1 Conclusion

On the base of the study of telling the sustainability reporting information of listed banks of DSE, it's observed that the analysis states that shows, all the controllers as well as the civil society should have to come forward to developing sustainable reporting culture. Which will eventually make our cherished world to a more sustainable, ameliorate governances the banks are showing an emphasis on sustainability exposure day by day in an trouble to measure, expose and be responsible to internal and external stakeholders in terms of governance, profitable, environmental and social aspects including both positive and negative benefactions. This report intends to touch upon all significant aspects for the purpose of functional success and fete its benefits businesses admit the necessity of sustainable reporting day by day. And the demand for sustainability reporting helps associations manage their social and environmental influences and ameliorate functional effectiveness and natural resource stewardship, and it remains a vigorous factor of shareholder, hand, and stakeholder relations. The objects of the study are to dissect the condition of Bangladeshi banks regarding sustainability reporting practices. The study reveals that, utmost banks are telling the sustainability affiliated information in their periodic report. Only but that wasn't sufficient enough. Also, in utmost of the cases it was plant that, the information regarding sustainable reporting aren't meeting the standard of GRI guidelines. There may live some problem regarding the exposure of sustainable reporting practices in the banking sector of Bangladesh. One of the major problems is that, the banks are taking a veritably large compass for telling, as further and further information is inflated into reports. This can lead to a reporting burden for reporting associations and expose load for report druggies. Being a responsive reality towards the society the banks should have to minimize the being problems and start the practice of sustainability reporting, the government and the nonsupervisory authority of the fiscal sector of Bangladesh have a huge part to play. For ensuring good governance and better improvement and increase the effectiveness and effectiveness of the banking sector of Bangladesh.

6.2 Policy implication

It would be useful to carry out a more reliable performance measurement by considering frameworks which leads to an improved organizational image, happier shareholders, increased productivity and countless more benefits.

6.3 Future work

This study cover only one year data for 2021, used only trend analysis and prepared a report. But it is not enough to express exactly the analysis of sustainability reporting practice by Bangladeshi banks. For this reason, in future, the present work can be extended by using statistical tools and take data for 5 year or 10 years to measure the sustainability scope and opportunities of Bangladeshi banks to ensure sustainable future for generations to come and also estimating the growth of sustainability reporting practice by Bangladeshi banks according to GRI guidelines.

6.4 Limitations of the study

- i. The other constraints of the study are an inadequate access to information which has hampered the compass of analysis needed for the study.
- ii. In this study, only secondary data is used.
- iii. It is covered by only trend analysis.
- iv. Lack of former studies in the exploration area.
- v. Statistical tools are not used due to lack of deep knowledge.

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APPENDIX

List of Abbreviation

GRI	:	Global Reporting Initiative
UNEP	:	United Nations Development Program
CSR	:	Corporate Social Responsibility
MNC	:	Multi National Corporation
SDG	:	Sustainable Development Goal
DSE	:	Dhaka Stock Exchange
CSE	:	Chattogram Stock Exchange

Sustainability Reporting Index as per Global Reporting Initiatives (GRI)

SL No.		Coding
Category 1:	General Standard Disclosures	
1.	Strategy and Analysis	GSD1
2.	Organizational Profile	GSD2
3.	Identified Material Aspects	GSD3
4.	Stakeholder Engagement	GSD4
5.	Report Profile	GSD5
6.	Governance	GSD6
7.	Ethics And Integrity	GSD7
Category 2:	Economic Aspect	
8.	Economic Performance	EA1
9.	Market Presence	EA2
10.	Indirect Economic Impacts	EA3
11.	Procurement Practices	EA4
Category 3:	Environmental	

12.	Materials	ENV1
13.	Energy	ENV2
14.	Water	ENV3
15.	Biodiversity	ENV4
16.	Emissions	ENV5
17.	Effluents and Waste	ENV6
18.	Products and Services	ENV7
19.	Compliance	ENV8
20.	Transport	ENV9
21.	Overall	ENV10
22.	Supplier Environmental Assessment	ENV11
23.	Environmental Grievance Mechanisms	ENV12
Category 4:	Social, Labor Practices And Decent Work	
24	Employment	SLPDW1
25.	Labor/Management Relations	SLPDW2
26.	Occupational Health and Safety	SLPDW3
27.	Training and Education	SLPDW4
28.	Diversity and Equal Opportunity	SLPDW5
29.	Equal Remuneration for Women and Men	SLPDW6
30.	Supplier Assessment for Labor Practices	SLPDW7
31.	Labor Practices Grievance Mechanisms	SLPDW8
Category 5:	Social Human Rights	
32.	Investment	SHR1
33.	Non-discrimination	SHR2
34.	Freedom of Association and Collective Bargaining	SHR3
35.	Child Labor	SHR4

36.	Forced or Compulsory Labor	SHR5
37.	Security Practices	SHR6
38.	Indigenous Rights	SHR7
39.	Assessment	SHR8
40.	Supplier Human Rights Assessment	SHR9
41.	Human Rights Grievance Mechanisms	SHR10
Category 6: Society		
42.	Local Communities	SOC1
43.	Anti-Corruption	SOC2
44.	Public Policy	SOC3
45.	Anti-competitive Behavior	SOC4
46.	Compliance	SOC5
47.	Supplier Assessment for Impacts on Society	SOC6
48.	Grievance Mechanisms for Impacts on Society	SOC7
Category 7: Product Responsibility		
49.	Customer Health and Safety	PR1
50.	Product and Service Labeling	PR2
51.	Marketing Communications	PR3
52.	Customer Privacy	PR4
53.	Compliance	PR5