

An Internship Report
on
Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank Limited

This report is submitted to the Department of Accounting, Faculty of Business Studies, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Dinajpur for the fulfillment of the degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA) in Accounting and Information Systems.



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Acknowledgment

At first, I would like to express my gratefulness and harmony to the Almighty the supreme authority of the universe, without whom we would be nothing. Next, I would like to express my kindness to my beloved parents whose continuous inspiration enrages me to make the right move in my life.

I am grateful to some respected persons for their advice, suggestions, direction and co-operation which have enabled me to have an experienced in the dynamic environment such in banking sector. I am most grateful to my internship supervisor Saiful Islam for providing detailed feedback and support all the time on this report. In writing the report, I have taken help from different books, journals and others scholastic articles.

I would like to thank from the deep of my heart to those people who are related with making of this report and make it success.

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রূপালী ব্যাংক লিমিটেড
RUPALI BANK LIMITED



চেহেলগাজী শাখা, দিনাজপুর।

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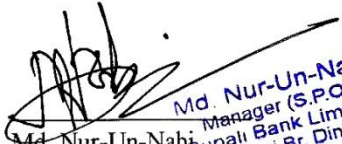
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Date: 12.03.2023

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that, **Sharifun Nessa**, having student ID No. 1603084, MBA in Accounting, a Student of Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science & Technology University (HSTU), Dinajpur, has successfully completed her internship from 08/11/2022 to 09/02/2023 total 90 (Ninety) days internship program at Rupali Bank Limited, Chehelgazi Branch, Dinajpur. During her internship period found her good moral attitude and sound behavior.

We wish her every success in life.


Md. Nur-Un-Nabi
Manager (S.P.O)
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Senior Principal Officer

& Manager

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Certificate of Supervisor

The internship report titled “Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank Limited” has been submitted with the department, in partial fulfillment of the degree of MBA at the department of Accounting, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Dinajpur by Mst. Sharifun Nessa, Student ID: 1603084. I have gone through the report and have tried to come out with the best within the capacity of the student. The report has been accepted and may be presented before the defence committee for evaluation and assessment.

I wish her every success in life.

Saiful Islam (ACMA)
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Certificate of Co-supervisor

I declare that the concerned report on “Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank Limited, Chehelgazi Branch, Dinajpur” is a work done by Mst. Sharifun Nessa, Student ID: 1603084, MBA in Accounting and Information Systems, Batch9th, Faculty of Business Studies, Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Dinajpur-5200. She has performed her analyzing performance under my supervision and submitted this analysis report for the partial fulfillment of the requirement of the degree of Bachelor of Business Administration.

I wish her every success in life.

Md. Mamunar Rashid
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Student's declaration

I am Mst. Sharifun Nessa, Student ID: 1603084, MBA in Accounting and Information Systems, submitted my internship report entitled “Financial Performance Analysis of Rupali Bank Limited, Chehelgazi Branch, Dinajpur” after completing my internship program which is supervised by Saiful Islam (ACMA), Associate Professor, Department of Accounting, Faculty of Business Studies, HSTU, Dinajpur and co-supervised by MD. Mamunar Rashid, Professor, Department of Accounting, Faculty of Business Studies, HSTU, Dinajpur. I have tried my level best to get together as much information as possible to enrich the report. I believe that it was a great experience and it has enriched both my knowledge and experience.

This report has been submitted in fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA) at Hajee Mohammad Danesh Science and Technology University, Dinajpur.

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Abstract

Banks are the most crucial financial organizations as they engage in wagering, which is essential for economic function. However, the success and performance of a bank are entirely dependent on the gratification of its customers. An evaluation and analysis of RBL's profitability, liquidity, activity ratio, and leverage position activity conditions will be conducted using figures from the financial statements and data from the annual report for 2017-2021. The primary objective of my research is to analyze RBL's financial performance and identify the ratios that hinder its performance. The study consists of seven sections: introduction, literature review, methodology, an overview of the organization, analysis and interpretation, findings and recommendations, conclusion, policy implications, and future work. Positive bank performance ratios in this analysis include the current ratio, cash ratio, capacity ratio, investment-to-deposit ratio, and net profit margin. The ratios required to conclude an investigation are the debt ratio, total asset turnover, ROE and ROA. As this is a government-owned bank, it must pro-prioritize the nation's well-being and economic growth by providing an array of social services. In the final chapter, a few problems discovered while analyzing the bank's financial performance are discussed, and in subsequent chapters, a few recommendations for the bank's improvement are provided so that the manager of Rupali Bank can take preventative action if the recommendations are deemed sound. The preparation of a report facilitates the acquisition of research-related skills, which improves my everyday life.

Keywords: Financial performance, Liquidity, profitability, Ratio analysis.

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Chapter 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Through an internship program, it is possible to acquire both theoretical and practical business knowledge. The term 'Bank' refers to a currency-trading financial institution. The Rupali Bank was founded in 1972 and operated as a commercial bank that was publicly traded. Rupali bank has 586 branches across the state, and its primary mission is to serve a diverse population. Rupali bank has researched the importance of saving to rural communities. To persuade individuals to open bank accounts, FDRs, and DPSs, Rupali bank offers higher interest rates than competing banks. As an intern at the Chehelgazi Branch of Rupali Bank Limited in Dinajpur, I have a fantastic opportunity to acquire practical experience. My report is titled "Analysis of the Financial Performance of Rupali Bank." An analysis of a company's financial performance analyses its operations over a specific time period, typically the most recent fiscal quarter or year. I attempted to illustrate a five-year financial performance analysis by utilising a variety of ratio analyses. The banking industry's financial performance metrics are essential components that help us differentiate between banks that have the ability to survive and prosper and those that may have effectiveness issues; asserts that the majority of commercial banks have issues with liquidity management, asset quality, capital adequacy, management capacity, and earnings capacity, resulting in poor performance. As a result, the researcher intends to examine the liquidity management, capital adequacy, asset quality, asset management, and earnings efficiency of commercial banks, as well as their impact on Rupali Bank Limited's financial performance.

In addition, financial ratios enable the identification of a bank's unique strengths and weaknesses, which illuminate capital adequacy, asset quality and profitability, asset management, earnings capability, and liquidity management.

1.2 Rational of the Study

This internship report is originated as a fulfilment of the MBA program. This report is mandatory requirement for completion of MBA. The students are sent to various organizations where they are assigned to one or more projects. At the end of program, the internships are required to place the accomplishment and finding of the project through the

writing of the internship report covering the relevant topics. As an intern on Rupali Bank I was provided the topic “Financial performance analysis”.

1.3 Objective of the Study

There are some specific objectives mentioned below:

- Analyze and evaluate Rupali Bank Limited's financial position and performance from 2017 to 2021.
- Utilizing performance indicators such as growth, profitability, liquidity, leverage, and activity, determine the current position.
- Extensively evaluate RBL's financial performance in terms of its dissolvability, benefit, liquidity position, and profit ratios.
- Components of the balance sheet, income statement, and cash flow statement are used to evaluate overall performance. These concepts serve as the foundation for the term "Financial Statements."
- The primary objective is to increase consumer acquisition and establish profitable relationships with both new and existing clients.
- Determine the strengths, and weaknesses facing Rupali Bank Limited.

1.4 Limitations of the Study

There are some obstacles below them:

- In financial analysis, only monetary information is examined; all other factors are disregarded.
- Financial analysis is the study of a company's financial reports.
- The website lacked sufficient publications and documents.
- The confidentiality of the bank.
- The formation was not uncovered in a systematic manner.

CHAPTER 2

Literature review

It is the responsibility of the organisation to determine and analyse its financial statement in order to evaluate the performance that will allow it to reach its objectives.

The empirical research conducted by Tarawneh (2006) revealed that increased efficiency does not necessarily equate to increased effectiveness. According to Elizabeth and Elliot (2004), all positively calculated financial measures, including ROA, Capital Adequacy, and Interest Margin, will result in a higher customer service quality rating. Numerous studies, such as Ruth 2001, Caddy 2000, and Richard & James 2003, have investigated liability and assets administration in the banking sector. Tektas and Gunay (2005) argued that asset and liability management must maximise bank profit while minimising and controlling various risks.

These articles demonstrate that Environmental Sustainability is a pressing concern. It has the potential to affect the organisation's overall profitability. In their annual and sustainability reports, the organisations should disclose the environmental impacts of their operations and assume responsibility for them. The purpose of this study is to examine, through a review of existing literature, the relationship between environmental responsibility and financial performance of a company in order to answer the research question of whether or not going green is profitable for a company. Many studies have been conducted over the past few decades to investigate this link from different theoretical, review, and empirical vantage points. Results can vary from positive to negative to statistical insignificance based on the selected measures of environmental responsibility and economic success as well as the time period and control variables. The vast majority of studies support the existence of a link. The purpose of this paper is to conduct a literature review in order to lay the groundwork for future research and assist academics in drawing more robust inferences from their own research. Iqbal's (2001 and 2004) examination of Islamic and conventional banking in the 1990s included twelve institutions. From 1990 to 1998, he calculated the growth of the Islamic banking industry and found that the capital assets ratio, liquidity ratio, deployment ratio, cost/income ratio, profitability ratio, return on asset ratio, and return on equity ratio were all higher for Islamic banks than for conventional banks.

Using data envelopment analysis, Grabowski and Grabowski (1988) evaluate the technical and scale efficiencies of U.S. institutions, as reported by Rangan N. Aly H. and Rangan (1990) broadened the scope of the analysis to include allocative efficiency.

Raza et al. (2012) published a research paper titled "Relationship between Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Corporate Financial Performance (CFP)." The purpose of this content-analysis-based study is to examine the relationship between CSR and CFP from 1972 to 2012. This study focuses on the strategies of Margolis and Walsh (2001), Orlitzky et al. (2003), and Dam (2008), as well as financial measures including stock market returns, Tobin's Q, and accounting profits ratios including return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE), and return on sales. (ROS). Most studies found a positive relationship between CSR and CFP when ROA, ROE, and ROS were used as financial performance measures, whereas most studies found a negative relationship when stock market returns were used as financial performance measures. This study provides empirical and theoretical researchers with literature-based evidence regarding CSR and CFP, as well as a discussion of their limitations.

Mazhar M. Islam (2003) examines the performance of Arab nations and demonstrates that both domestic and international institutions have performed well in recent years.

CHAPTER 3

Methodology of the Study

Methodology

This investigation employs exploratory research methods and includes both qualitative and quantitative data. The quantitative data was extracted directly from the Rupali Bank's annual reports for 2017 through 2021. The bar chart depicts the liquidity ratio, asset activity ratio, debt ratio, and profitability ratio. Selection of the data: The information is collected both primary and secondary sources.

Primary Sources of Data:

- Formal and informal communication between employees of Rupali Bank.
- Oral conversation with prospective and new consumers.
- Knowledge of the bank's operations.
- Interview

Secondary Sources of Data:

- Website of Rupali Bank and Blogs.
- Various text books and journals.
- Several reports and articles correlated to study.
- RBL yearly annual report from 2017 to 2021.

Data analysis tools: Data has been examined and interpreted using Microsoft office and Microsoft Excell.

CHAPTER 4

Organization overview

4.1 History

Founded on December 14, 1986, Rupali Bank is one of Bangladesh's oldest and most reputable state-owned commercial institutions. The bank provides an extensive selection of banking products and services to meet the requirements of a diverse customer base. Rupali Bank is supported by three pillars:

- Focusing on our customers and providing a wonderful work environment for our employees enables us to compete, grow, innovate, and achieve scale in the Bangladeshi market.
- In addition to delivering on our strategic focus areas, serving a diverse cross-section of society and the economy enables us to generate sustainable shareholder returns.
- By adhering to ethical business practices, we are able to precaution the deposits our customers trust to us and the capital our shareholders invest in us.

4.2 Corporate Mission

The following mission of RBL are given below:

- Cultivate long-term relationships that contribute to the financial success of our clients.
- Provide rewarding career options and foster employee loyalty.
- Upload ethical values and meet our customers' financial needs as quickly and appropriately as possible, while continuously innovating to achieve superior human resources, technological, infrastructure, and service packages.

4.3 Corporate Vision

Be known as the financial partner that always goes above and beyond what customers expect. This will help you get more loyal customers.

4.4 Core Values

- Rupali Bank Limited adheres to a modern value.
- Integrity - Our business practises adhere to moral and ethical standards.
- Enhancement - We have faith in originality.

- Respect - We respect every entity.
- Collaboration - To be successful, we collaborate.
- We calculate the consequences and the reward.

4.5 Strategic Objectives

- Develop innovative products and services that allure the consumers and market segments we seek.
- Focusing on customer care and convenience, cultivate a culture of customer-centric service.
- Utilize our technology policy and design accessible systems in order to attain cost-active operations, efficient management information systems, enhanced delivery capabilities, and high service standards.
- Increase the bank's brand recognition.
- Acquire a momentous portion of deposits and acknowledgment from established and niche markets.
- The key to long-term financial success is a carefully managed portfolio of high-quality investments.

CHAPTER 5

Analysis and Interpretation

5.1. Ratio analysis

Ratio analysis is an examination of capriciousness's financial transactions. Before making a decision, shareholders, management, creditors, and bank officials use the ratio to assess the company's financial health. It is used to evaluate the operational and financial performance of an organization, including its efficacy, liquidity, prosperity, and solvency. The trend of these ratios over time is examined to determine if they are rising or falling.

The ratio between two integers represents their relationship. It is frequently expressed as a percentage, rate, or number. The calculation of a ratio is a simple mathematical operation, whereas its explanation is more involved. By analyzing the entity apparatus that makes up a ratio, we can acquire a better understanding of situations and motions. Within a financial report's four structural components, the designated ratios are organized. These are the following:

1. Liquidity Ratios
2. Leverage Ratios
3. Profitability Ratios.
4. Activity Ratios

5.1. a) Liquidity Ratios:

The capital available to satisfy a company's immediate financial needs is referred to as its liquidity. It is influenced by the schedule of monetary inflows and outflows, as well as forecasts for client presentation dates. If a business cannot fulfill its obligations, its long-term viability is in question. The purpose of a company's liquidity is to support its financial requirements.

Current Ratio:

Current Ratio= Current Assets / Current Liabilities

Current Assets commonly consolidate cash, alluring securities, accounts receivables and

inventories. Current liabilities include records payable, transient notes payable, current advancement of whole deal commitment and other assembled cost.

Table 5.1. Current Ratio:

Year	Current Ratio
2017	0.73
2018	0.79
2019	0.75
2020	0.68
2021	0.65

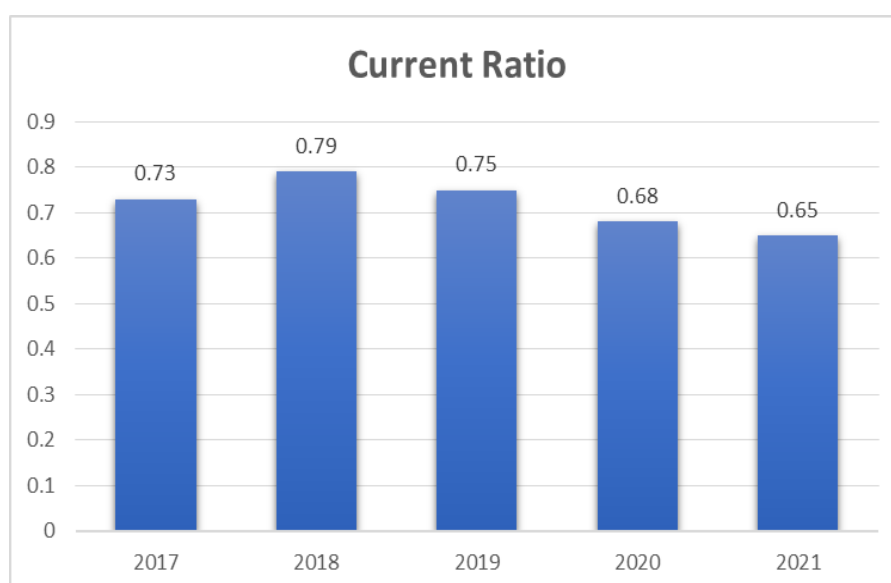


Figure: 5.1. Current Ratio

Interpretation:

The higher a firm's current ratio, the greater its liquidity position. The bar chart illustrates that Rupali Bank's current ratio in 2021 was marginally lower than it had been in the four years prior. Comparing 2018 to 2021 to 2017, the current ratio declines progressively. Therefore, Rupali Bank is stable in terms of its current liability management and asset utilization.

Cash Ratio:

Cash ratio indicates a company's ability to meet current obligations with highly liquid assets. The ratio offers a higher level of security than other liquidity ratios. If the cash-to-current-liabilities ratio is less than 1, it indicates that the organization will be unable to meet its current obligations..Cash Ratio = Cash and cash Equivalents / current liabilities

Table 5.2.Cash Ratio:

Year	Cash Ratio
2017	0.008
2018	0.007
2019	0.007
2020	0.006
2021	0.008

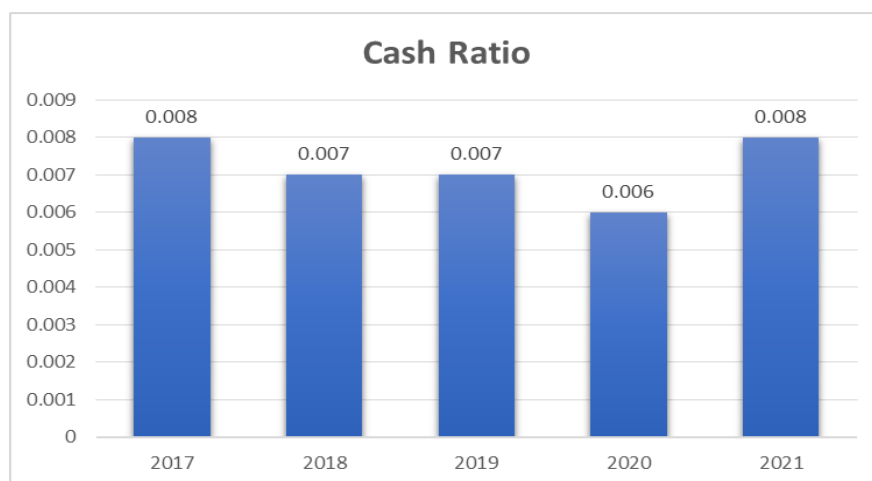


Figure 5.2. Cash Ratio

Interpretation:

The cash ratio is a liquidity ratio that indicates a company's ability to meet its current liabilities solely with cash and cash equivalents. The cash ratio for RBL 2021 was 0.008, compared to 0.006 and 0.007 in previous years. Thus, 2021 was superior to the previous year.

5.1. b) Leverage Ratio:

Use extents are used to evaluate an organization's capacity to meet its total transaction-related cash obligations by combining factors of interest, commitment, esteem, and interest position. Associations within the cash management industry typically rely on high utilization as security to ensure that their assets are sufficiently collateralized.

Debt to Equity Ratio:

Debt to Equity Ratio= Total Debt / Total Equity

The Debt to Equity Ratio exposes the proportions of debt and equity used to fund a company's operations. It indicates the extent to which an investor's equity can cover its debts. If the ratio is excessively high, the company may be experiencing financial difficulties. The company must therefore maintain this ratio so that it does not rise to an unacceptable level.

Table 5.3. Debt to Equity Ratio

Year	Debt Equity Ratio
2017	17.32
2018	26.13
2019	28.46
2020	33.93
2021	38.36

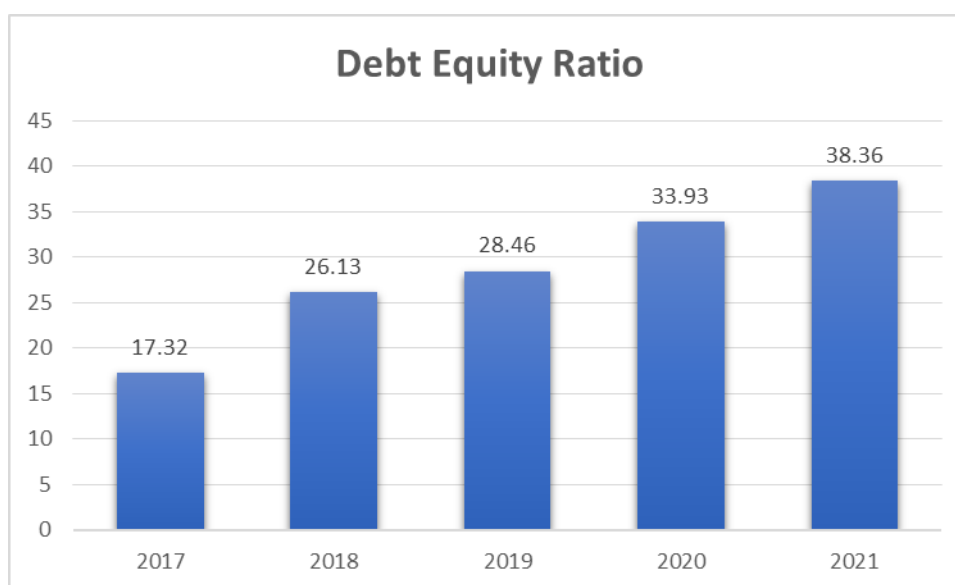


Figure: 5.3. Debt to Equity Ratio

Interpretation

From 2017 to 2021, the graph depicts the relative proportion of capital and debt used to finance Rupali Bank Limited's assets. From 2017 to 2021, Rupali Bank's finances have steadily improved.

5.1. c) Profitability Ratio:

Productivity is the net result of numerous procedures and choices. As with operational execution levels, these levels provide customers with a clear picture of how the organization has utilized its profit and financial expertise advantages. Dimensions that can provide a substantial quantity of information into them are an indispensable "advantage."

Return on Assets

Return on Assets (ROA) = Profit after Taxation / Total Assets

Return on Asset (ROA), also known as the firm's return on total assets, measures the efficiency with which management generates profits using available assets. If the ROA is greater than the rate attained by the organization, the effort should be recognized.

Table: 5.4. Return on Assets

Year	Return on Assets
2017	0.03%
2018	0.02%
2019	0.03%
2020	0.03%
2021	0.06%

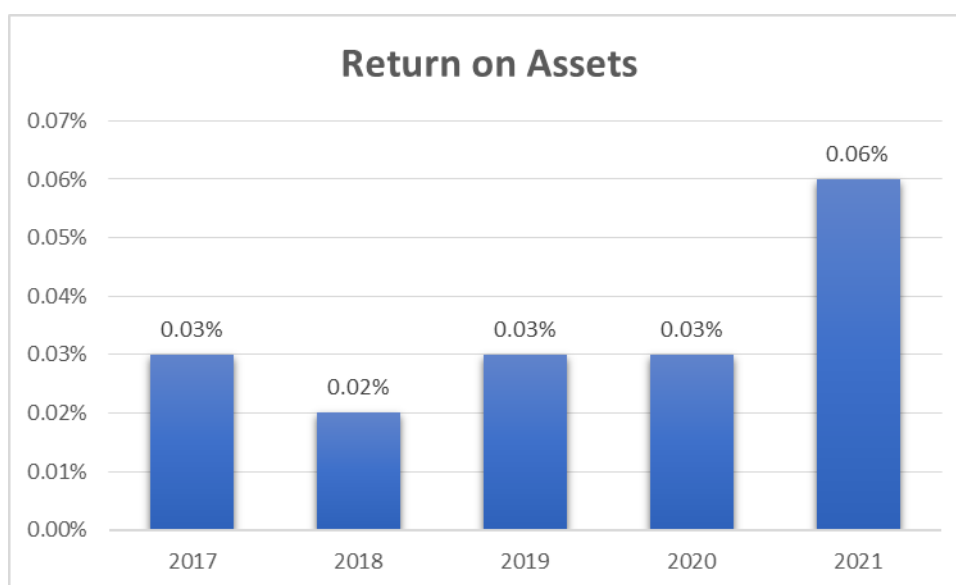


Figure: 5.4. Return on Assets

Interpretation:

The preceding bar chart illustrates the level of net income generated by the assets of Rupali Bank Ltd. from 2017 to 2021. The return in 2021 was acceptable but insufficient to sustain the bank, and it will continue to decline until 2018. It indicates that the bank's asset-based net income is insufficient to support its operations.

Return on Equity

Return on Total Equity = Profit After Taxation / Total Equity

Return on Equity measures a company's capacity to generate profits from shareholder capital. It is the most basic aspect of "Truth." This allows us to calculate how much the speculators will receive for their proposals.

Table 5.5. Return on Equity

Year	Return on Equity
2017	1.00%
2018	0.62%
2019	0.80%
2020	0.92%
2021	2.05%

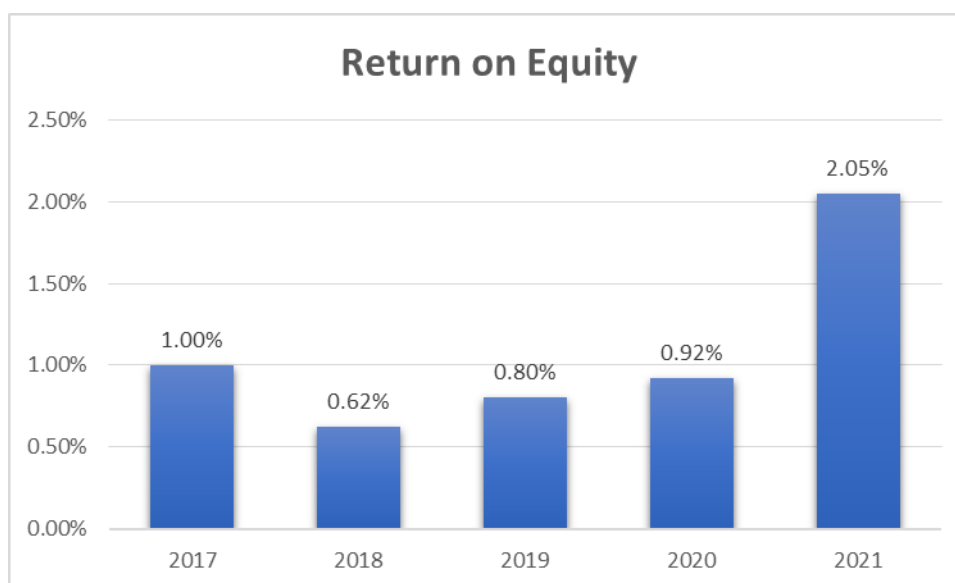


Figure: 5.5. Return on Equity (ROE)

Interpretation:

The bar graph illustrates the efficacy with which the management of Rupali Bank utilized capital funding to finance operations and expand the bank. The performance of the bank's return on equity is satisfactory. From 2018 to 2021, it increased steadily.

Net profit Margin

The Net Profit margin ratio, also known as the net margin, is a profitability metric that calculates the percentage of each dollar earned by a company that turns into profit at the end of the year. Investors and analysts frequently use net margins for business effectiveness and future profit forecast based on the manager's sales forecast.

Net profit Margin = Net Income / Revenue

Table: 5.6. Net Profit Margin

Year	Net Profit Margin
2017	1.96%
2018	1.43%
2019	1.82%
2020	0.47%
2021	0.91%

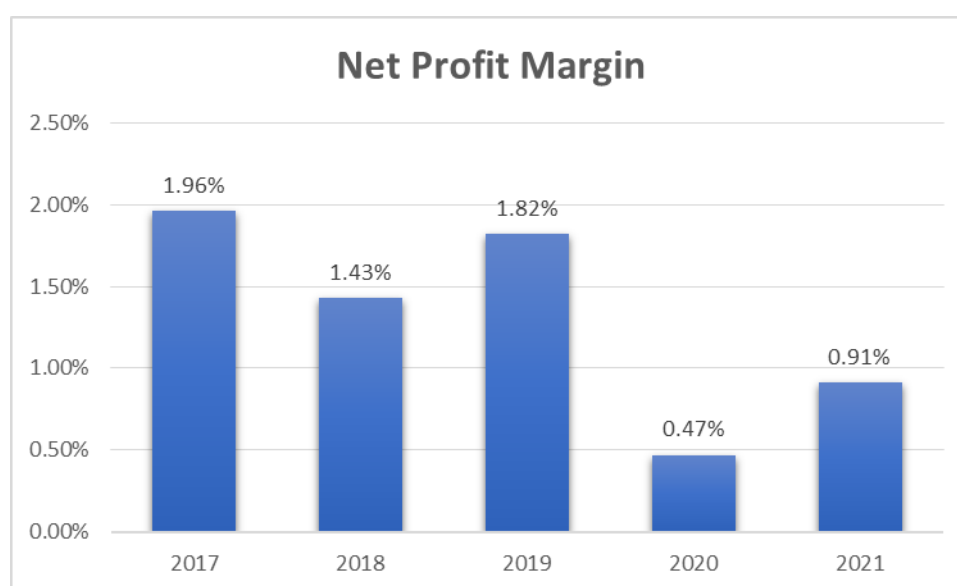


Figure: 5.6. Net Profit Margin

Interpretation:

The Net Profit Margin Ratio depicts the ratio of Rupali Bank Limited's net income per dollar of sales in the above bar graph. The Profit Margin Performance in 2020 was extremely low and predominantly negative, with a rate of 0.47 percent.

5.1 d) Activity Ratio:

A measure of a company's ability to produce revenue and cash from the assets listed on its balance sheet is its level of activity.

1. Total Asset Turnover:

The total asset turnover ratio indicates a company's efficiency in generating revenue from its own assets. The greater a company's total asset turnover ratio, the better. Financial experts use this ratio to compare and contrast enterprises within the same industry. Total Asset Turnover Ratio = Net Interest Income / Total Asset

Table 5.7. Total Asset Turnover Ratio

Year	Total Asset Turnover
2017	0.051
2018	0.041
2019	0.044
2020	0.039
2021	0.038

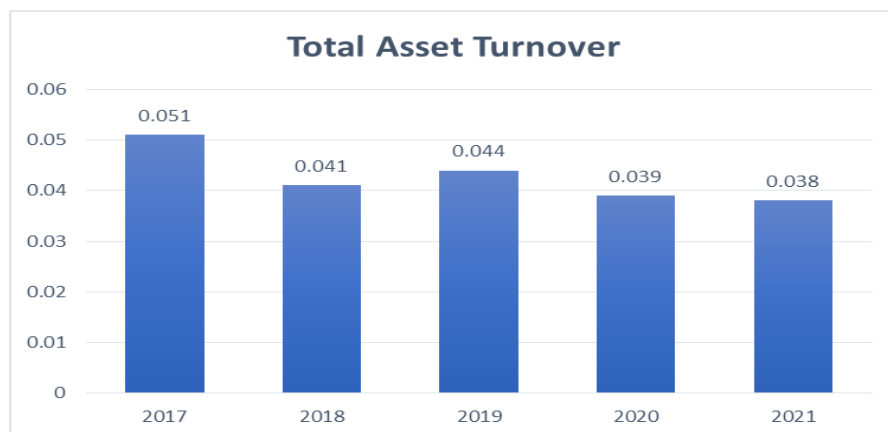


Figure 5.7. Total Asset turnover Ratio

Interpretation:

In 2018, the ratio of total asset turnover was 0.041, but it progressively decreased in 2020 and 2021. Sales do not utilize the entirety of the bank's total assets. The company's performance improves as the ratio increases. It varies from organization to organization, but the average range is between four and six times. If the bank wishes to increase its ratio of total asset turnover, it must develop accurate sales forecasts.

Fixed Asset Turnover:

The rate at which a company's property, plant, and equipment are turned over exemplifies how efficiently it generates sales. The government is making better use of fixed assets if the turnover rate is increasing.

Fixed Asset turnover = Net Interest Income / Fixed Asset

Table 5.8 : Fixed Asset Turnover

Year	Fixed Asset Turnover
2017	0.51
2018	0.43
2019	0.49
2020	0.47
2021	0.50

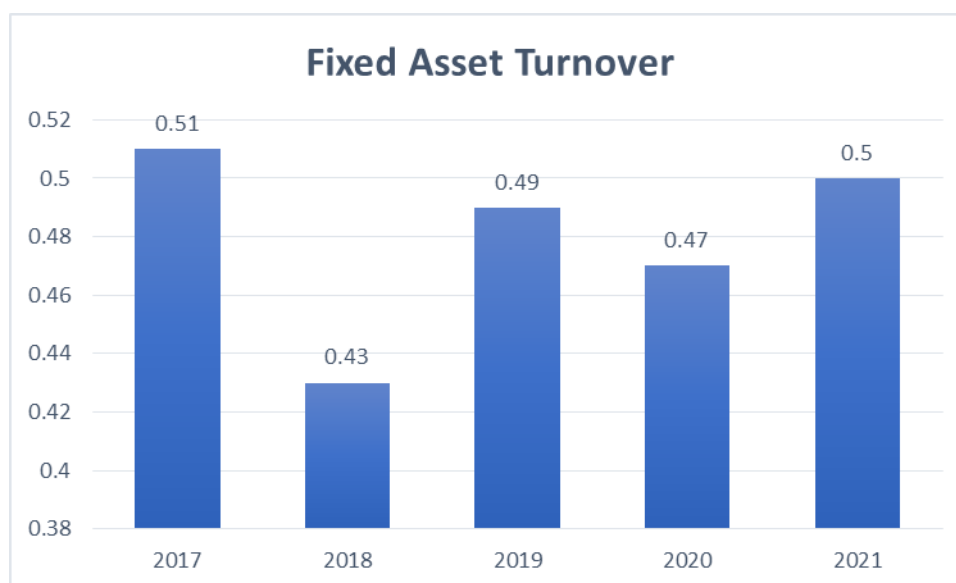


Figure 5.8. Fixed Asset Turnover

Interpretation:

The Fixed Asset Turnover fluctuated upwards and downwards from 2017 to 2021. In 2017 it was 0.51, in 2018 it was 0.43, and in 2021 it was 0.50, indicating an increase each year. Even though it was increased, it was detrimental to the bank because it suggests that the bank's fixed assets are not being utilized effectively and that a significant amount of sales are not being generated using fixed assets.

5.2. Recent Performance of RBL

At a Glance Five year's Performance of RBL

Particulars	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Income Statement					
Interest Income	2,236.76	1,948.42	1,872.34	1,782.80	1,684.22
Interest Expenses	2,571.09	2,299.51	1,870.46	1,530.06	1,329.01
Net Interest Income	(334.33)	(351.09)	1.88	252.74	354.59
Non-Interest Income	1,709.76	1,438.58	1,128.76	872.96	864.00
Non-Interest Expenses	1,256.77	927.82	937.42	816.20	710.77
Net Non-Interest Income	452.99	510.76	191.34	56.76	153.92
Profit before provision and tax	118.66	159.67	193.23	309.50	508.52
Provision for loans and others	46.91	114.98	97.55	237.58	390.61
Provision for loans and others	46.91	114.98	97.55	237.58	
Profit after provision and tax	118.66	159.67	193.23	309.50	
Provision for loans and others	46.91	114.98	97.55	237.58	
Profit after provision before tax	71.75	44.69	95.68	71.92	117.91
Provision for tax	35.95	28.66	41.04	34.00	68.00
Profit after tax	35.80	16.03	54.64	37.92	49.91
Balance Sheet					
Authorized Capital	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
Paid-up capital	455.59	414.17	414.17	376.52	303.64
Total shareholder's equity	1,690.15	1,805.08	1,687.60	1,707.69	1,327.17
Deposits	57,643.06	53,229.99	41,462.43	38,954.95	31,971.88
Borrowing	720.58	842.14	1,206.58	700.77	353.75
Other liabilities	6,471.01	7,177.56	5,68.32	4,965.57	4,588.22
Total liabilities	64,834.65	61,249.69	48,037.33	44,621.29	36,913.85
Investments	18,265.35	15,805.44	10,364.62	8,233.65	6840.02
Loans & advances	38,083.37	33,683.52	30,672.40	24,749.06	20,667.27
Property, plant & equipment	1,442.96	1,444.63	1,432.74	1,423.10	1,430.70
Other assets	2,519.43	4,552.22	2,465.68	2,511.39	2,111.91
Net current assets	20,017.65	23,788.48	26,238.45	25,858.93	21,227.82
Earnings assets	52,811.30	48,362.88	37,817.33	35,273.85	28,701.82
Total assets	66,524.80	63,054.77	49,724.93	46,328.98	38,241.02
Capital Measures					
Total risk-weighted assets	42,528.45	33,717.39	24,817.64	22,104.71	19,959.60
Core capital	1,519.87	1,420.01	1,397.91	1,344.13	996.71

Supplementary capital	846.69	1,279.06	1,167.23	870.82	306.17
Total capital	2,366.56	2,699.07	2,565.14	2,214.95	1302.88
Required capital	4,252.85	3,371.74	2,481.76	2,210.47	1995.96
Capital excess	(1,886.28)	(672.67)	83.37	4.48	(693.08)
Foreign Exchange Business					
Export	3,322.59	2,283.45	2,689.27	2,600.20	2,298.97
Import	27,300.22	11,207.60	15,401.83	11,402.15	13,210.01
Remittance	4,891.85	6,580.20	2,256.92	1,717.32	1,752.20
Other Information					
Number of Employee	7,084	5,935	5,641	4,929	5,157
Officers	5,471	4,227	3,906	3,481	3,609
Staff	1,673	1,678	1,735	1,448	1,548
Other Information					
No. of workstations	25	25	25	25	25
No. of corporate Branches	55	55	55	55	55
No. of Foreign correspondence	182	182	182	337	444
No. of Branches	586	583	572	568	563
No of Shareholders	7,149	7,734	6,254	7,990	6,165

CHAPTER 6

Findings and Suggestions

6.1 Findings

This research was conducted to investigate the subsequent findings. The following are the items:

- i. The current ratio of Rupali Bank was variable from 2017 to 2021. With a rate of 0.65 in 2021, the ratio was lower than in the previous year.
- ii. After analyzing variables, it is possible to conclude, in most cases, that the year 2020 was not a successful one for cash ratios, as the majority of ratios in 2020 exhibited a number of subpar performances. 0.006.
- iii. In the final four years of 2021, the debt-to-equity ratio will fall from 38.36 in 2017 to 38.36.
- iv. Rupali Bank Limited's management of its asset-based net income is typically substandard.
- v. Rupali Bank Limited is successful in making interest payments on delinquent debts. Most investors are highly motivated to acquire this information.
- vi. Return on Equity increased progressively between 2017 and 2021, reaching a commendable 2.05% in 2021.
- vii. Return on assets decreased by 0.02% in 2019, indicating that the bank is not maximizing profit from its assets.
- viii. The bank's net profit margin decreased from 1.96 percent in 2017 to 0.47 percent in 2020 and 0.91 percent in 2021, indicating that it will be unable to earn a substantial profit and may even incur losses.

6.2 Suggestions for Rupali Bank Limited

- i. Rupali Bank Limited must prioritize the interests of its investors and depositors because the bank's performance is declining in the majority of cases and the bank may in the future experience a lack of investor deposits.
- ii. As the bank's debt-to-equity ratio increased, it became increasingly dependent on debt rather than equity to fund its operations. In order to finance its operations, the bank should maintain a balance between debt and equity; otherwise, it will have significant trouble satisfying its obligations.
- iii. Rupali Bank Limited must implement a few new service concepts to provide consumers with better service, which may encourage them to leave their current bank.
- iv. RBL has a lengthy history of being profit-driven. In order to increase profitability, the management body must specify which sectors require development.
- v. The bank should place a greater emphasis on equity financing and rely less on debt financing.
- vi. Management of the bank's asset-based net income and shareholder profits.
- vii. Through comprehensive evaluation and analysis, the number of nonperforming loans should be reduced.
- viii. Poor investment decisions were made. These circumstances must be the bank's main priority.

CHAPTER 7

Conclusions, policy implications and future work

7.1. Conclusions

We are already aware that Rupali Bank Limited is one of the nation's most reputable institutions. In addition, they offer a vast array of universal banking services and provide correct guidance to staff in order to demonstrate that their actions are within an acceptable range, thereby increasing the end user's approval points. Rupali Bank Limited is exerting its uttermost effort to perform well and has occasionally experienced financial difficulties, such as an excess of loans, a lack of loans, and a shortage of cash on hand, among others. Moreover, RBL continues to make every effort to combat these crises. Despite this, working for Rupali Bank Limited was a fantastic opportunity. As it involved both challenging and mundane duties, I would say it was a valuable experience that will help me in future banking positions.

7.2. Policy Implications

The primary focus of financial reporting is on earnings and their component components. In every sector of financial banking, ratio analysis of financial performance is indispensable. Compliance with the law should be required of institutions. Banks should be compelled to maintain sufficient liquidity for paying customers. A bank must have sufficient capital in order to maintain its banking operations.

7.3. Future Work

This study indicates that Rupali Bank Limited, Chehelgazi Branch, Dinajpur should concentrate on expanding the organization's overall banking sector activities and decoration structure. Banks can use trend analysis to predict future results based on verifiable results and common size analysis to ascertain the organization's year-over-year performance.

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Annual Report

1. Rupali Bank Limited Annual Report from 2017
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