Thesis Report
On
"Financial Performance Analysis of Dhaka Bank Limited"

Submitted to:

Department of Business Administration
Faculty of Business
Sonargaon University (SU)
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Date of Submission: 11th May, 2023

Submitted for the partial fulfillment of the degree of Masters of Business Administration (MBA)

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On
"Financial Performance Analysis of Dhaka Bank Limited"

Supervised by:

Md. Shahbub Alam

Lecturer

Department of Business Administration

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Sonargaon University (SU)

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Letter of Transmittal

11th May, 2023

Md. Shahbub Alam
Lecturer
Department of Business Administration
Faculty of Business
Sonargaon University (SU)

Subject: Submission of Thesis Report on **"Financial Performance Analysis of Dhaka Bank Limited"**

Dear Sir,

With immense pleasure, I am submitting my thesis report on **"Financial Performance Analysis of Dhaka Bank Limited"** which was assigned to me as a part of my MBA Program. I have tried my level best to complete this report with the necessary information and suggested proposal as well guided by you.

I hope that the report will fulfill your expectations.

Sincerely yours,

……..

Fatema Akter
ID: MBA2202026007
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Student's Declaration

I do hereby solemnly declare that the work presented in this thesis report named **"Financial Performance Analysis of Dhaka Bank Limited"** has been carried out by me and has not been previously submitted to any university/ college/ organization for an academic qualification/certificate/ degree.

The work I have presented does not breach any existing copyright and no portion of this report is copied from any work done earlier for a degree or otherwise.

I further undertake to indemnify the development against any loss or damage arising from breach of the foregoing obligations.

……..

Fatema Akter
ID: MBA2202026007
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Certificate of Supervisor

I am pleased to certify that the Thesis Report on **"Financial Performance Analysis of Dhaka Bank Limited"** prepared by Fatema Akter bearing ID: MBA2202026007, Department of Business Administration is approved for presentation and defense. Fatema Akter worked in the thesis program of **"Financial Performance Analysis of Dhaka Bank Limited"** under my supervision. She completed the work during the Spring-2023 semester. I am also pleased to certify that the data and the findings presented in the report seem to be authentic.

Fatema Akter bears a good moral character and a very pleasant personality. I wish her all success in life.

……

(Md. Shahbub Alam)
Lecturer
Department of Business Administration
Faculty of Business
Sonargaon University (SU)

Acknowledgement

At first, I would like express my deep gratitude to Almighty Allah for making me able to complete the report.

I am extremely grateful to my supervisor **Md. Shahbub Alam,** Lecturer, Department of Business Administration, Sonargaon University (SU), for giving me right instructions that helping me vastly in preparing this report proficiently. He outlined and provided a complete direction, support and assistance in data analysis and report writing. His valuable observations and recommendations were extremely supportive in making this report on **"Financial Performance Analysis on Dhaka Bank Limited."**

Heartfelt appreciation to all the delightful inhabits of **Sonargaon University (SU)** particularly my teachers, classmates and others who encouraged me a lot.

Finally, I would like to express precise gratitude to my parents, my friends whose encouragement and motivation have supported me a lot to complete this report.

Executive Summary

Bangladesh is a developing country in banking sectors plays a vital role in the economic development of the country. Banking system of a country can well be said as a barometer of its economic prosperity. Well-developed banking system is indispensable for modern trade and commerce. Now-a-days, banks not only act as custodian of public money but also are indispensable as vital agent for maintenance of sound financial position of a country. Dhaka Bank Limited is a leading commercial bank in Bangladesh. The main objective of the bank is to maintain the reputation and at the same time they have growing financial performance.

The study not only focuses on the activities of Dhaka Bank Limited, but also highlights the all management system as well as financial performance of the bank. The study also includes whether some models and tools proposed by various analysts those can help to increase bank's profitability.

This thesis report is based on the 2020, 2021 and 2022 financial statements of Dhaka Bank Ltd. During my thesis period, I collected information from general banking and finance department. It was an excessive prospect to understand and wrinkle knowledge of various kinds of banking activities. My faculty supervisor assisted me to choose the topic- **"Financial Performance Analysis of Dhaka Bank Limited".**

The most popular tendency is the ratio analysis to estimate the banks' performance of the year or for other organization in the industry. In my report, the financial statements of Dhaka Bank Limited had to be analyzed in the last three years and analyzed to changing the financial condition. Analysis and interpretation of financial statements, ratio analysis to assess the performance has become an important strategy of the investors, financial experts and financial analysts.

To find out the ratio via past and present records, I analyzed the financial statements of Dhaka Bank Limited. After preparing this report, I found out that ratio of financial statement analysis helps to overcome previous weaknesses and create future decisions and strategies.

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Chapter- 01

Introduction

1.1 Introduction:

In general, we use the term "Bank" to consider only financial resources for handling cash. Usually by the word "Bank" we will simply perceive that the economic organization controls cash. Entire cases in the company in a rustic are often observed by inspecting the situation in the banking sector. The banking division contains an important part to show within the financial operations and improvements of any nation. There are different kinds of banks such as central banks, commercial banks, savings banks, investment banks, industrial banks and cooperative banks, etc. But in the past we used the term “Bank” without preface and restrictions, it refers to commercial banks. Commercial banks are the first contributing entities in the rural economy, e.g. our country. In our country, the commercial banks manage the economic area and macroeconomic supervision for the most part the rest of the commercial banks' performance together with the investment division. Several people believe that non-public banks should be allowed to give the development process positive motivation in connection with personal benefit. For the main time, diversity of banks in the non-public sector was allowed in the 80s. Dhaka Bankis one of them. Today, the banking idea is not maintained in the branches of the branches. The banks now carry out the banking business without a cabin. As a result, it is very important for every person to have some ideas about banks and banking systems. Currently, there are 61 scheduled banks across the country, among them 6 banks are state-owned bank; 3 banks are specialized bank; 43 private commercial banks and 5 non-scheduled banks. Although the banking segment is making a fundamental recovery in Bangladesh, it is still a victim of chronic weakening. The main disadvantage of thebanking industry in Bangladesh is that the loan defaults on the loan. Numerous initiatives are accepted to block the non-paying down loan in Bangladesh.

1.2 Origin of the Study:

The thesis program at Sonargaon University (SU) is a Post-graduation requirement for MBA students. The main purpose of the office is to get the scholar to expose himself/herself to the world of duty. The office program and also the study have the following purposes:

- To analyze the financial performances of Dhaka Bank Ltd.;
- To analyze the liquidity performance of Dhaka Bank Ltd.;
- To analyze the profitability performance of Dhaka Bank Ltd.;
- To provide recommendations on the basis of findings of the study.

To manage necessary data from Dhaka Bank Limited, under the guidance of my academic supervisor Mr. Md. Shahbub Alam. The subject of the report was authorized by the supervisor to meet the needs of the office and the satisfaction of the office schedule. As a requirement for completing the branch program, I had to submit this report, which provides an overview of the organization and analysis of the financial results of Dhaka Bank Limited.

1.3 Objective of the Study:

The main purpose of the study will be to present Dhaka Bank Limited's financial performance analysis by meeting the requirements of the MBA program. However, the objectives behind this study are some broader things.

Objectives of the report are summarized in the following manner:

- To Present an overview of Dhaka Bank Limited;
- To analyze the financial performance of DBL of different years;
- To provide recommendations based on findings of the study.

1.4 Scope of the Study:

To keep up the pace of development, banks will need to connect with each other on the market as additional foreign companies. Demonstration of Dhaka Bank Limited's organizational structure and policies and inspection of applied policies constitute thepurpose of this report. The company's foundations have been deepened and appear to be destined for the long term. The purpose of the report is limited to the general explanation of the company, its services, its situation in the industry, the analysis of its financial performance and the practical progress in the operation.

1.5 Methodology of the Study:

Primary Sources:

- ✓ Face to face conversation with the officers;
- ✓ Direct observations; and
- ✓ Direct lectures of honorable teachers.

Secondary Sources:

- ✓ Some of my course part as associated with this report;
- ✓ Various reports and articles related to study;
- ✓ Different text books and journals;
- ✓ Websites and newsletters are also used as major sources;
- ✓ Internet is additionally used as a theoretical supply of data; and
- ✓ Annual reports of Dhaka Bank Limited.

1.6 Limitations of the Study:

- ❖ Lack of experience in thesis report writing;
- ❖ It was very difficult to collect data and information from accounts division of Dhaka Bank Limited on the excuse on the confidentiality of the information;
- ❖ All the interpretation and conclusion about the result of the study are based on the analysts' own perspective;
- ❖ The main constraint of the study is insufficiency of current information, relevant to the study;
- ❖ The Executives of the Bank could not give adequate time because of their ownwork.

Chapter- 02

Organizational Overview

2.1 History of DBL

Dhaka Bank Ltd is a group of committed entrepreneurs and visionaries in the field banking services. Founded on July 5, 1995, the bank currently chooses the provider of associated quality financial services and has firmly positioned itself in the strong minds of its customers. "Excellence in the banking sector" is our motto, and our goal is the most efficient active bank in the country. As the number one non-public deposit financing institution in our country, our reputation is supported by great products and services, increased knowledge and extreme staff to appreciate the customer's nightmares. We tend that the recognized four-sided measure of our intelligent authority applies compliance with normative orders and resilience to growing desires and adaptability to the eternally moving sphere. Since the month of the Gregorian calendar 2018, the bank has taken steps forward with the approval of Basel-3, because the degree of cooperation increases the control of capital and liquidity. In order to maintain the capital adequacy in accordance with Basel-3's needs, the bank will divide into competitive financial risks and regulatory framework for the new post-crisis, the bank has issued BDT Tk. 3,000,000,000 Non-convertible subordinated bonds in 2019. The concept of economic capital has served as a guarantee for the bank, especially in the global credit crisis. In 2019, he again saw the impact of credit risk and market volatility outside the bank's blue damage. As part of this campaign, it is important to manage the banking business in a risk-sensitive economic capital structure. Therefore, there is a tendency to put the balance on possible surprises and therefore the concept of economic capital attached to each activity to reduce the risk of the record and to protect the interests of the stakeholders. DBL is committed to forming a superior community by measuring the extent of the area by operating and donating some alternative sectors, including education, health, disaster management, sports and national priorities. The long 21-year journey can be a true reflection of our concern for the people involved in key CSR activities in our financial consolidation. DBL, on the other hand, has included the structure's policies in the bank's daily activities. The inexperienced banking cell works for tedious policies to develop, produce and oversee the bank's cheap financial activities. The Bank contains a strong team of highly trained and practiced professionals in partnership with the UN Agency's Associated Economic Board, which plays a significant role in expressing and enforcing the guidelines.

2.2 Mission

Being one of the leading institutions in the country to deliver top quality products and services is supported by the latest technologies and also to provide superior banking services to a team of highly efficient staff.

2.3 Vision

At Dhaka Bank, we tend to draw inspiration from the distant star. Our vision is to make every bank have a pleasant efficiency. Our commitment is to provide the highest quality of accuracy, reliability, on-time delivery and leading technology and settlement solution for business needs, global trade and commerce and through a high return on investment.

Our people, products and methods are connected to meet the demand of our smart consumers. Our goal is to understand some caution. Our primary goal is to deliver high quality that reflects the true reflection of our prospects: banking superiority.

2.4 Corporate Values

- Customer Focus
- Integrity
- Quality
- Teamwork
- Respect for the Individual
- Responsible Citizen

2.5 Corporate information

Name of the Bank	Dhaka Bank Limited
Status	Public Limited Company
Date of Incorporation	April 06, 1995
Date of Commencement	July 05, 1995
Registered Office	Plot: CWS (C)-10, Bir Uttam A K Khandakar Road, Gulshan-01, Ward-19, Dhaka North City Corporation, Dhaka-1212.
Company Registration No.	C-28146 (1992)/95
Bangladesh Bank License No.	BCD (D) 200/57-421/95
Telephone	+8802 5831 4424 (Hunting number), +8802 5831 4425-31, 5831 4624-8
Fax	+8802 5831 4419
Swift Code	DHBLBDDH
E-mail	info@dhakabank.com.bd
Web Page	www.dhakabankltd.com
Chairman	Abdul Hai Sarker
Managing Director	Emranul Huq
No. of Branches	100
No. of ATMs	56
No. of ADMs	20
SME Services Centre	3
Off Shore Banking Unit	2
KIOSK	1

2.6 Objectives of DBL

- ✓ To create our state an inexperienced and clean soil we tend to square measure cautious regarding atmosphere and environmental condition modification and duteous;
- ✓ To fulfillment of our responsibility to the govt. through paying entire vary oftaxes and duties and imperishable by the opposite rules;
- ✓ To promote employees' success through enticing compensation packages, promoting employees moral through coaching, development and career to our communal as a company national and our corporate social responsibility is helpful in the progress of the state;
- ✓ To spawn profit with qualitative business as a quality growing organization and increase honest revenue of our shareholders;
- ✓ To provide customers with top quality products with regular economic, innovative and sophisticated delivery system;
- ✓ To comportment clear and top class corporate operation supported arcade instrument among the lawful and public structure Tritium Spelt in our goal and mirrored in our dream;

2.7 Products and Services

Dhaka Bank recognizes that the needs of corporate clients vary from one to another and a tailor-made solution is critical to the success of their business. DBL Corporate Banking provides financial products and services that meet the diverse banking needs of large corporations, financial institutions and microcredit organizations.

Our product basket ranges from short-term financing of day-to-day business operations tolong-term loans for business expansion. We work on understanding your specialist needs and designing tailor-made and structured solutions for your company.

2.7.1 Project Finance (Long, Mid & Short Term)

Project financing is an innovative and timely financing technique that has been used to finance large corporate projects. It includes understanding the logic of project funding, preparing the financial plan, assessing risks, designing the funding mix and raising funds.

Dhaka Bank offers a full range of products and services to entrepreneurs completing a project, including structuring the form of financing, mitigating various risks and consulting on the successful completion of the project.

2.7.2 Products offered under project finance

- ✓ Term Loan – Machineries
- ✓ Term Loan – Construction
- ✓ Lease Finance

- ✓ Foreign Currency Loans

Our experience with project financing covers a wide range of companies and sectors. Youcan especially benefit from our experience in the following areas:

- ✓ Healthcare
- ✓ Aviation
- ✓ Ship-building
- ✓ Renewable Energy
- ✓ Construction
- ✓ Chemicals and Pharmaceuticals
- ✓ Energy and Infrastructure
- ✓ Edible oil and consumer products
- ✓ Glassware
- ✓ Power sector
- ✓ Telecom, Media and Technology
- ✓ Jute Industry
- ✓ Paper & Packaging
- ✓ Steel & Engineering
- ✓ Cement
- ✓ Textile, Ready Made Garments

2.7.3 Working Capital Finance

Working Capital is the lifeblood of all newly established projects. Dhaka Bank Working

Capital Financing includes all kinds of facilities for any sector of companies and industries in terms of operating mode. Our products and services for the financing of working capital depending on the nature of the structures can be segmented as:

Non- Funded Facilities

- ✓ Letter of Credit (LC, BTB, UPAS, EDF etc)
- ✓ Bank Guarantee (BB, PG, APG, Payment Guarantee, FC)

Funded Facilities

- ✓ Short Term Loan
- ✓ Overdraft – Others
- ✓ Overdraft – Work order
- ✓ Cash Credit
- ✓ Loan against Trust Receipt
- ✓ Time loan

2.7.4 Trade Finance

Since "Business" has become a problem beyond the geographical boundaries, foreign trade has been introduced as an important wing of the modern bank. To support our customers' companies, we have created a solid foundation for offering a wide range of Trade Finance-related products and services.

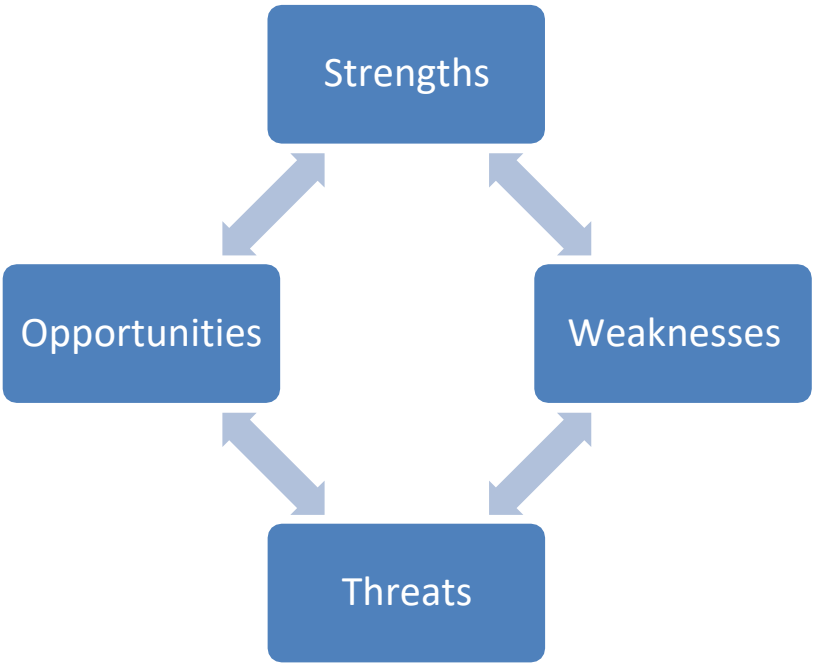
- ✓ OBU Financing
- ✓ EDF Loan
- ✓ Shipping Guarantee
- ✓ Import Bill Handling
- ✓ Import Finance
- ✓ Export Bill Negotiation / collection
- ✓ Export LC

2.7.5 Cash Management Solutions

- ✓ Act as Banker to the issue of IPOs
- ✓ Managing IPOs as Lead Bank
- ✓ Hajj Remittance Processing
- ✓ Cash pikup & delivery
- ✓ Vendor/Salary Payment
- ✓ Utility Bill Collection
- ✓ Bulk cheque Processing

✓ Payment & collection solution

2.8 SWOT Analysis



Strengths

- Strong Financial Position
- Young passionate workforce
- Reflect work force
- Expert performance
- Strong employee bonding and belongings
- Strong corporate identity

Weaknesses

- Lack of Proper Motivation
- Diversification
- Absence of strong marketing activities
- Not enough innovative products
- High Cost for maintaining account
- High charges of L/C

Opportunities

- Individual operating process
- Huge population
- Experienced managers
- Country wide network

Threats

- Upcoming Banks/Branches
- Financial Crisis
- Industrial Downturn
- Incapacity Loan

Chapter- 03

Literature Review

Ratio Analysis

The review of literature guides the researchers for getting better understanding of methodology used, limitation of various available estimation procedures and database, and logical interpretation and reconciliation of the conflicting results. Besides this, the review of empirical studies explores the avenues for future and present research efforts related to the subject matter. In case of conflicting and unexpected results, the research can take the advantage of knowledge of their researchers simply through the medium of their published works. A number of research studies have been carried out on different aspects of performance appraisal by the researchers, economists and academicians in India and abroad also. Different authors have analysis performance in different perspectives. A review of these analyses is important in order to develop an approach that can be employed in the context of the study of Indian automobile industry. Therefore, the present chapter reviews the empirical studies related with different aspects of financial performance analysis.

Vijayakumar A. (1996) has studied about 'Assessment of Corporate Liquidity - a discriminate analysis approach' in this research he has revealed that the growth rate of sales, leverage, current ratio, operating expenses to sales and vertical integration was the important variables which determine the profitability of companies in the sugar industry. Also he has studied the shorter liquidity position in twenty-eight selected sugar factories in co-operative and private sectors. In research a discriminate analysis has been used by the researcher, to undertaken to distinguish the good risk companies from poor risk companies based on current and liquidity ratios. In this study discriminating 'Z' scores have been calculated with the help of discriminate function and according to the 'Z' scores the companies are ranked in the order of liquidity.

Loundes (1998) studied on his research paper regarding "performance of Australian Government Trading Enterprises: An overview". He has provided an overview of GTE performance over the 5 years to 1996 using the IBIS Enterprise Database, following the method of analyzing firm performance as outlined by the steering committee (1998). He has made comparative analysis and its results indicate that there are large differences in performance across firms, and more particularly, across the industries. Assessing the performance of Government

Trading Enterprises (GTEs) has become increasingly important in the context of the push towards privatization.

Dhankar (1998) has studied about the criteria of performance measurement for business enterprises in India study of public sector undertakings. The author gives a new model for measuring the performance of a business enterprise in India, wherein, the basis is to compare its actual rate of return with its expected risk adjusted rate of return. Realizing the importance and controversy of public sector in India, an attempt was made to measure the performance of all public sector undertakings, which were started up to 1964 and were in operation until 1983. It is shocking to know that half of them on an average want to talk of making excess returns, have not been able to earn equal to their cost of capita

Rajeswari (2000) studied about the Liquidity Management of Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation Ltd. Alangulam-A Case Study. She concluded from the analysis; the liquidity position of TANCEM was not stable. After the comparative analysis regarding liquidity ratios, she has found there was too much of liquidity in the first two years of the study period and also a very high degree of liquidity was also bad as idle assets earn nothing and affects profitability. In short, she concluded that the liquidity management of TANCEM is poor and is not satisfactory.

Aggarwal & Singla (2001) have studied about developed a single index of financial performance through the technique of Multiple Discriminate Analysis (MDA), by selecting 11 ratios and selected ratios used as inputs. For the purpose of analysis they selected only those ratios, which was relevant in distinguish between profit making units and loss making units in Indian paper industry. They concluded that, the model has correctly classified 82.14 percent of units selected as profit making and loss marking. They mentioned in their study the inventory turnover ratio, interest coverage ratio, net profit to total assets and earnings per share are the most important indicators of financial performance. Also they suggested suggests that the results of Multiple Discriminate Analysis could be used as predictor of future profitability / sickness.

Reddy & Padma (2005) have been made discussed about the impact of mergers on corporate performance. They have compared the pre and post-merger operating performance of the corporations involved in merger to identify their financial characteristics. They explained their views on based of empirical research on share price performance and suggested that acquiring firm generally earns positive returns previous to declaration, but less than the market portfolio in the post liberation period in general and analysis of the pre and post-merger operating performance of the acquiring firm.

Chapter- 04

Financial Performance Analysis of DBL

4.1 Ratio analysis

4.1.1 Liquidity Ratio

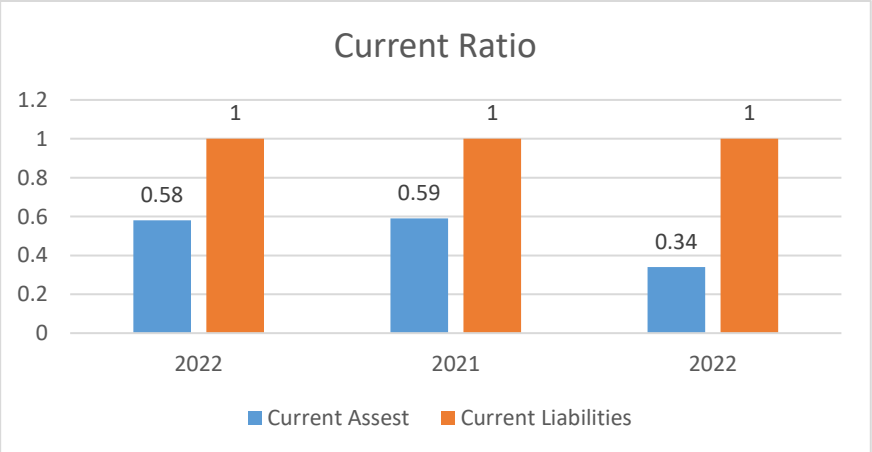
- **Current Ratio:**

  The current measures a firm's capability to pay its obligations in the specific period. It determines where an organization has adequate short-terms assets topay off its short-term liabilities.

  Formula: Current Ratio= Current Asset / Current Liabilities

Years	2020	2021	2022
Current Assets	36,251,631,478	47,955,089,937	28,549,276,870
Current Liabilities	62,098,524,764	80,947,691,698	81,935,239,088
Current Ratio	0.58:1	0.59:1	0.34.1

Graphical Presentation:



Analysis: The current ratio satisfactory standard is under 1:1. So under 1 current ratio is not favorable sign for the company.

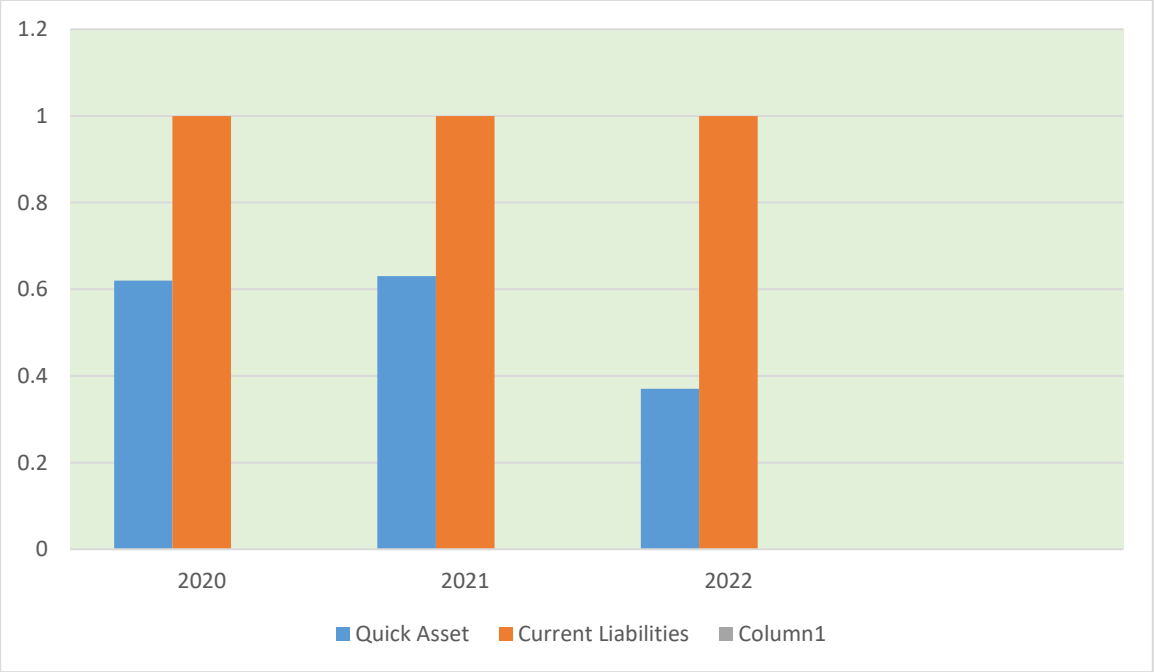
- **Quick Ratio or Acid Test Ratio:**

  Quick ratio also called acid test or liquidity ratio. The Quick ratio is a ratio how well a company can pay its short term liabilities. The quick ratio is designed to show how quickly a company can pay its debts.

  Formula: Quick Ratio= (Cash & Equivalents + Marketable Securities + Accounts Receivable) / Current Liabilities

Year	2020	2021	2022
Quick Asset	38,727,672,301	51,122,574,120	30,372,101,181
Current Liabilities	62,098,524,764	80,947,691,698	81,935,239,088
Quick Ratio	0.62:1	0.63:1	037.1

Graphical Presentation:



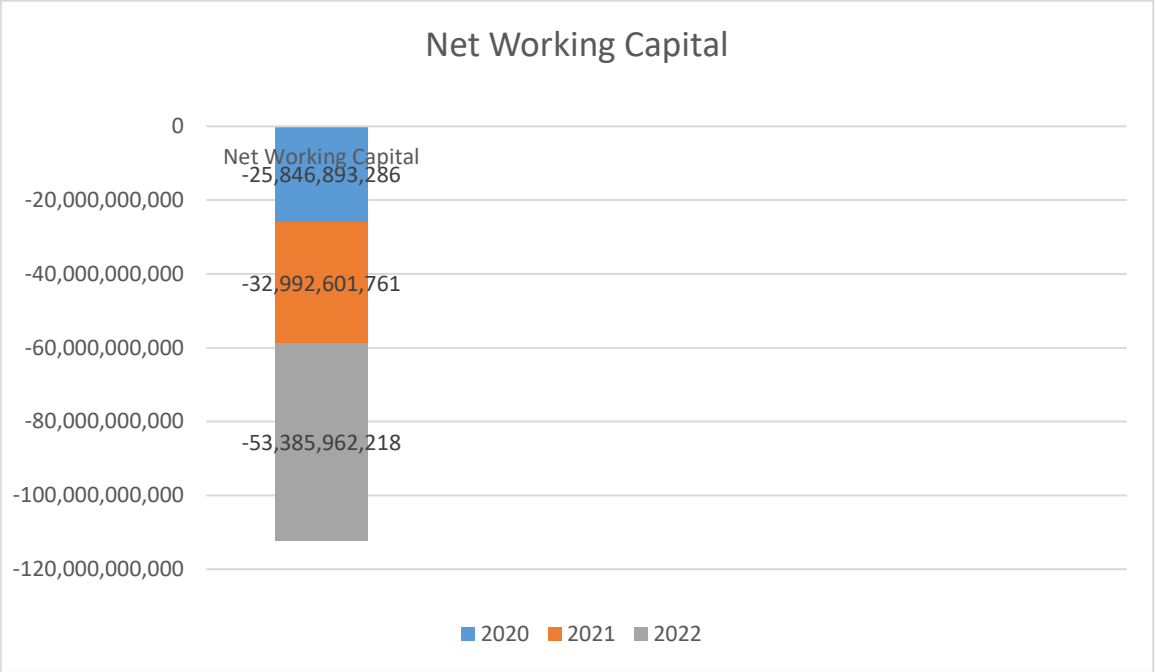
Analysis: Quick ratio standard is 1:1. Ratio 1 is indicates where current assets equal to its current liabilities. Ratio below 1 is indicates where a firm can't cover properly. On the other hands, above 1 is good for every company because they have ability to pay off its liabilities. As we can see DBL quick ratio has below 1 which not good for them.

- **Net working capital**

The Working Capital is also known as the Net Working Capital. The Working Capital ratio measure the company's liquidity, where an organizations capability to pay its obligations. The working capital ratio is essential for transmitters because its presents the company's liquidity. This ratio shows the relative potential of an entity's current asset to its current liabilities with the ability to pay for its current liabilities.

Formula: Net Working Capital= Current Assets - Current Liabilities

Years	2020	2021	2022
Current Assets	36,251,631,478	47,955,089,937	28,549,276,870
Current Liabilities	62,098,524,764	80,947,691,698	81,935,239,088
Net Working Capital	-25,846,893,286	-32,992,601,761	-53,385,962,218

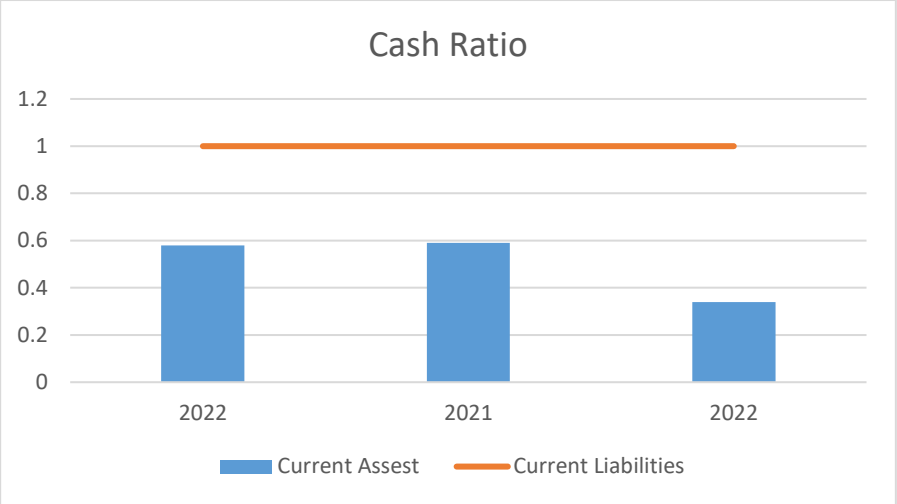


Analysis: A working capital ratio of 1 indicates the current assets equal current liabilities. It's not risky but not very safe. Below 1 is considered risky by creditors and investors because it can't cover current debt properly and above 1 indicatesthat the current assets over than current liabilities. As we can see DBL working capital is less then 1.

- **Cash Ratio:**

  The cash ratio is the ratio which measures a company's capability to pay off its current liabilities with the cash. The cash ratio also called cash coverage ratio or liquidity ratio. The cash ratio is a conservative measure of a firm's liquidity. This is extreme liquidity ratio because only cash and cash equivalents are compared with current liabilities.

Years	2020	2021	2022
Cash	36,251,631,478	47,955,089,937	28,549,276,870
Current Liabilities	62,098,524,764	80,947,691,698	81,935,239,088
Cash Ratio	0.58:1	0.59:1	0.34.1



Analysis: The cash ratio shows how well any resources can pay for its current liabilities only with cash and cash equivalents. Cash ratio standard is 1:1. So this company's cash ratio presents below 1 than standard. It means that DBL can not be paid with their cash over their current liabilities.

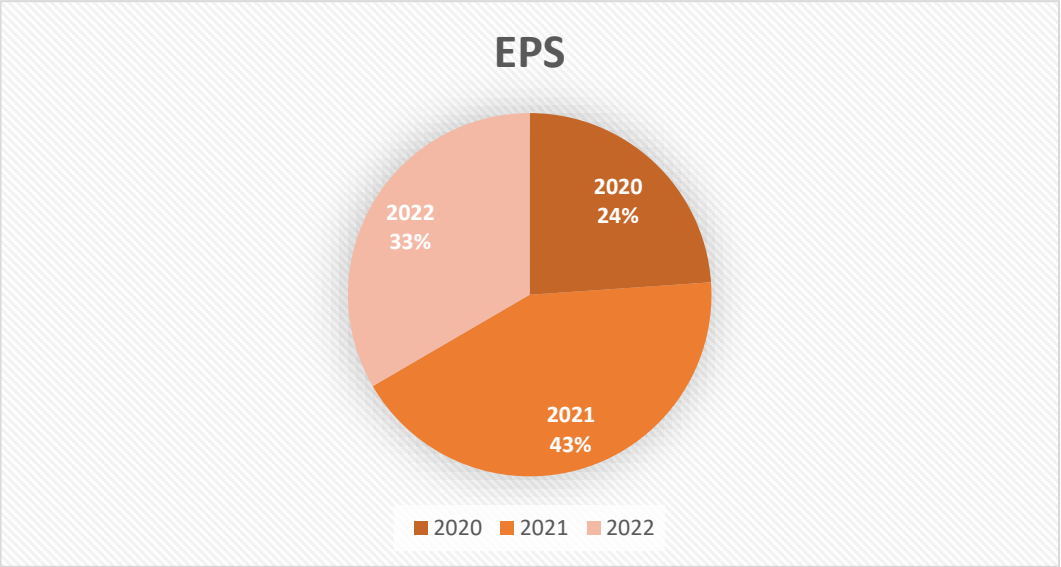
4.1.2 Profitability Ratio

- **Earnings per share (EPS)**

  Earnings per Share (EPS) ratio is market prospect ratio which measures the amount of net income have been earned by each common stock share. Generally it's also called profitability ratio. It is a popular measure of the company's overall profits and is generally stated in currency.

Year	2020	2021	2022
EPS (Tk.)	1.26	2.25	1.76

Graphical Presentation:



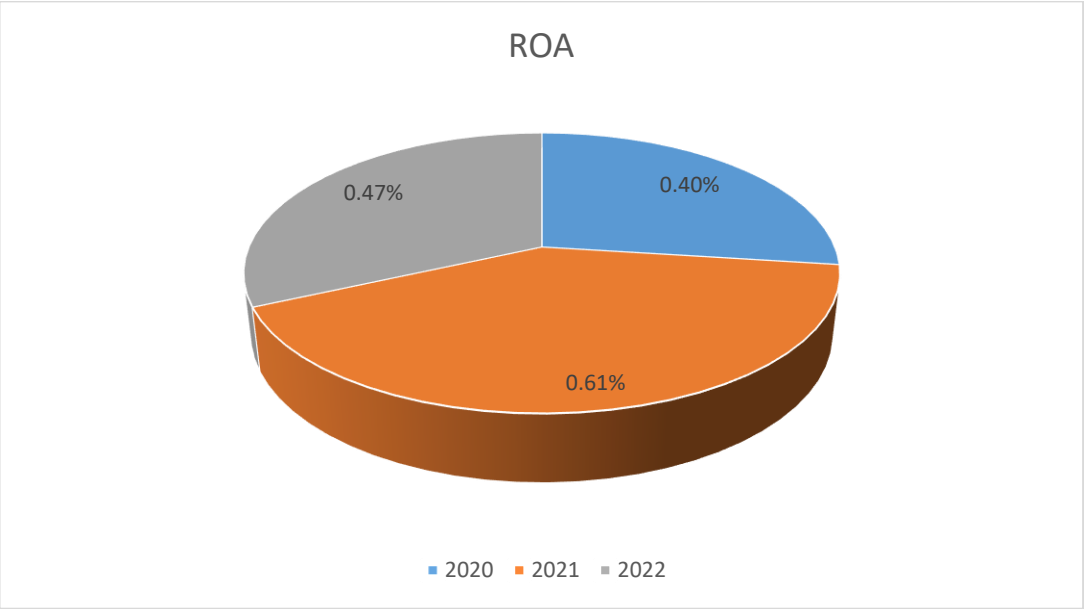
Analysis: Earnings per Share are a popular measure of overall profitability of the company and are usually expresses in dollars. The EPS illustrates unstable results above these years. In this years, the value of ratio fluctuated from1.26 to 2.25 In these three years, the best performance of the year 2021 and the year 2020 shows the worst performance. The main reason for the fall of this ration in 2020 is that the total income decreases.

- **Return on Asset (ROA)**

The Return on Assets is profitability ratio which measures the profit of the company produces like a percentage of the amount of its assets. It's also called Return on Investment. In the sense, the Return on Assets or ROA can be measures by a resource for generating profits during a specific period of time. ROA is generally defined where the net income divide to its total assets.ROA ratio is usually presented as percentages.

Year	2020	2021	2022
Net Income	1220120737	2055727658	1659842961
Total Assets	296,855,685,063	336,570,895,815	347,693,066,062
ROA	0.4%	0.61%	0.47%

Graphical Presentation:



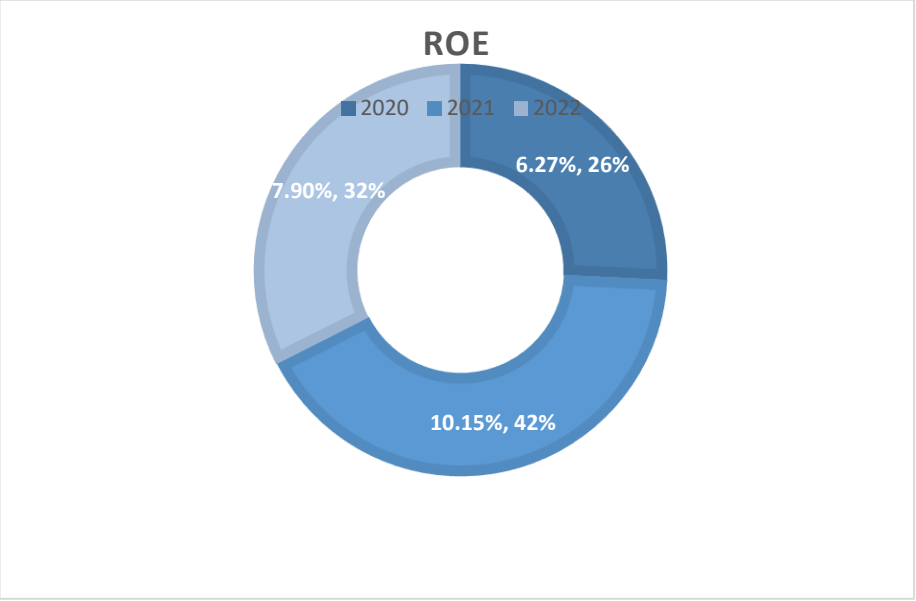
Analysis: The ROA illustrates unstable results above those years. In this three years, the value of ratio fluctuated from 0.40% to 0.61% In these three years, the best performance of the year 2021 and the year 2020 shows the worst performance.The main reason for the fall of this ratio in the year 2022 is that the total income decreases.

- **Return on Equity:**

  The Return on Equity Ratio or ROE is a profitability ratio which is essentiallymeasure of financial performance considered by dividing the company's net income with its shareholders equity. Since shareholders equity is less than the resource of an organization, ROE can be considered as returning to net assets. It signifies how good the return from equity to produce returns fromits shareholders is.

Year	2020	2021	2022
Net Income	1220120737	2055727658	1659842961
Stockholders' Equity	19,435,609,111	20241848075	20772704809
ROE	6.27%	10.15%	7.9%

Graphical Presentation:



Analysis: The ROE display unstable results above these years. In this four years period, the value of ratio fluctuated from 6.27% to 10.15%. In these three years, the best performance of the year 2021 and the year 2020 shows the worst performance.

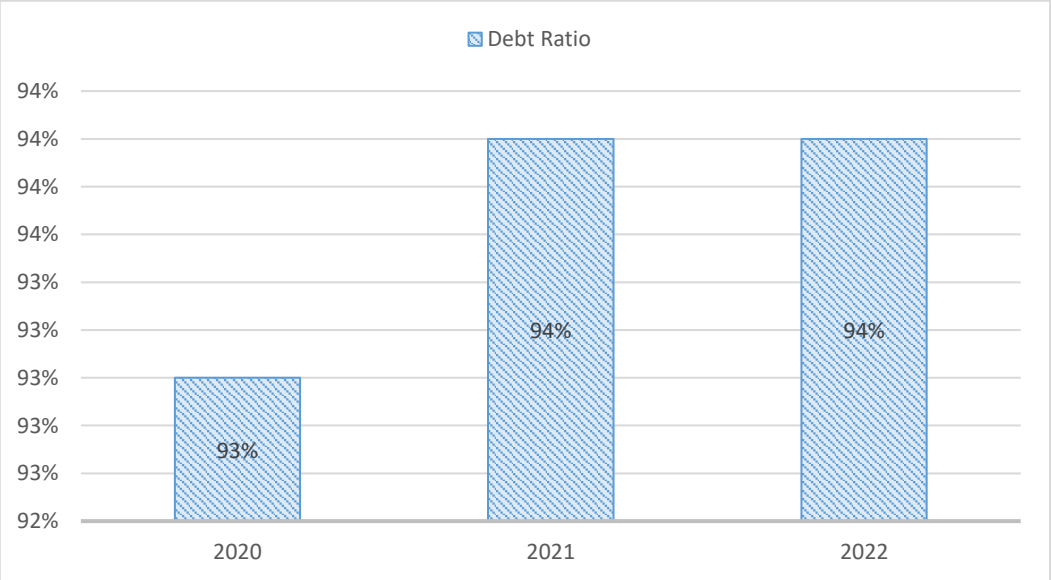
4.1.3 Solvency Ratio

- **Debt Ratio:**

The Debt Ratio is a solvency ratio which compares a company's total liabilities to its total assets like a percentage. It measures the company's financial leverage. In other words, this ratio expresses how a company sells their assets by pay off to its liabilities.

Formula: Debt Ratio= Total Liabilities / Total Assets

Year	2020	2021	2022
Total Liabilities	277,420,075,952	315,604,851,677	326,183,064,646
Total Asset	296,855,685,063	336,570,895,815	347,693,066,062
Debt Ratio	0.93	0,94	0.94
	93%	94%	94%



Analysis: The Debt ratio is a ratio of the financial risk of a business, its risk is that it cannot be enough to pay its debt to the total assets of the business and its interests. Since the business cannot be harmful due to stop payment of debt and interest payments, the proportion of debt is

an important indicator of the long term financial stability of a business.

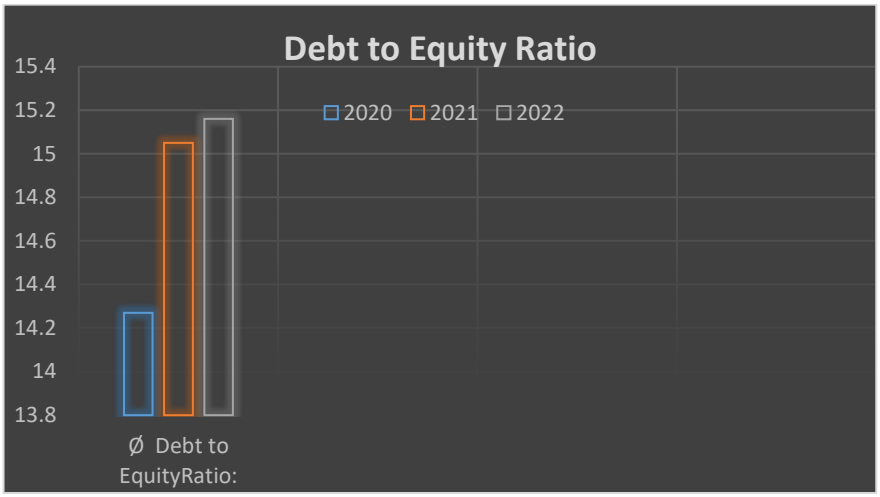
➢ Debt to Equity Ratio:

The Debt to Equity Ratio is also a financial, liquidity ratio that calculates the company's total debt and liabilities by its shareholders equity. It's also called the debt equity ratio or risk ratio. This ratio highpoints how capital structure of an organization is heading towards debt or equity funding.

Formula: Total Liabilities / Total Shareholders' Equity

Years	2020	2021	2022
Total Liabilities	277,420,075,952	315,604,851,677	326,183,064,646
Total Shareholder's Equity	19,435,609,111	20,966,044,138	21,510,001,416
Debt to Equity Ratio	14.27	15.05	15.16

Graphical Presentation:



Analysis: The lower prices of debt-to-equity ratio are less appropriate to indicate. High debt-to-equity ratios of non-responsive because it means that the creditor depends on the business, so it is high risk especially high interest rates. The debt toequity ratio indicates unstable results over the years. In this four years period, the value of ratio fluctuated from 14.27 to 15.16. In these three years, the best performance of the year 2022 and the year 2020 shows the worst performance.

Chapter- 04

Findings, Recommendations & Conclusion

Findings:

- The Current Ratio 0.34:01 in 2022 was lower than , 2021 and 2020
- The Quick Ratio 037.1 in 2022 was lower than 2021 and 2020
- The Net Working Capital Tk. 14,029.01 -53,385,962,218 in 2022 was Lower than 2021, 2020
- The Cash Ratio was 0.59:1 in 2021,but its decrease to 0.34.1 in 2022
- The Earnings per Share Tk. 2.25 in 2021 was more than 2020 and 2022
- The Return on Asset Ratio 0.61% in 2021 was higher than 2020 and 2022
- The Return on Equity Ratio 10.15% in 2021 was more than 2020 and 2022
- The Debt Ratio was 93% in 2020,but its increase to 0.94% in 2021,2022
- Debt to Equity Ratio 15.16 was 2022 its higher then 2020,2021

Recommendations:

- Dhaka Bank Ltd should increase their current asset and reduce current liabilities to manage their business
- Dhaka Bank Ltd would take essential footsteps to proliferation their Net Income
- In 2021 DBL Return on Asset Ratio was great. But in 2022 was the bad performance. So this organization would give extra emphasize on Return on Asset
- In this three year analysis, shows the best performance of the year 2021 and shows the worst performance of 2022. The main reason for this ratio of 2022 is due to Net Income reduction
- DBL should reduce long term liability.
- DBL should improve advertising policy.
- DBL should upturn Bank Branches and ATM Booths for provide better services to their customers

Conclusion:

Dhaka Bank Ltd is one of the leading private banks in our country. A banker at the forefront thanks to the special and sophisticated banking services provided to consumers. To becompetitive in market is constantly looking for ways to improve productivity and ways. Information technology uses its most important remnants. Dhaka Bank Ltd has played an important role in industry, agriculture, trade and trade, transport and many other sectors. It also plays an important role in creating human resources and creating innovative job opportunities. Implement many prosperity programs for the development of the general public. In terms of this research, this bank's results are satisfying. Various commercial parameters derive from this learning it is considered to assess the financial performance ofthis bank, and Dhaka Bank Ltd is available as a wildly emerging bank while it is doing wellin virtually all expansions. To be constrained by this step forward and in development, they should now be more mindful of what their consumers should have and pay more attention while paying to customers to lower standard interest rates.

Customer loyalty at Dhaka Bank Ltd is increasing every day. All employees of Dhaka Bank Ltd are in a hurry to service the customers. Dhaka Bank Limited is committed to promoting the business environment for the development of human life.

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