Thesis Report
on
Financial Performance Analysis of Banking Industry in Bangladesh: A Case Study on Mutual Trust Bank PLC

Submitted by:

Shawon Chowdhury
ID: RMBA2301028007
Major: Accounting
Semester: Fall 2024
Sonargaon University(SU)

Submitted to:

Department of Business Administration
Sonargaon University(SU)
Submitted for the Partial Fulfillment of the Degree of
Regular Master of Business Administration



Sonargaon University(SU)
147/1, Green Road, Tejgaon, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh.

Date of Submission: December 28, 2024

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Assistant Professor
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Sonargaon University(SU)
147/1, Green Road, Tejgaon, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh.

Date of Submission: December 28, 2024

Letter of Transmittal

December 28, 2024

Sharmila Sikder
Assistant Professor
Department of Business Administration
Sonargaon University (SU)

Subject: Submission of Internship Report on "Financial Performance Analysis of Banking Industry in Bangladesh: A Case Study on Mutual Trust Bank PLC

Dear Madam,

With utmost respect I would like to present this Internship Report on "Financial Performance Analysis of Banking Industry in Bangladesh: A Case Study on Mutual Trust Bank PLC Dhaka, as a requirement for completing my Regular Master of Business Administration. I enjoyed preparing the report though it was challenging to finish within the given time. This report provides me an insight on the customer service department of Mutual Trust Bank. In this report I have tried to find out some problem areas related to customer satisfaction of Mutual Trust Bank plc. and tried to find out some possible solutions to those particular problems.

I have a strong belief that the report will fulfill your expectation and I have tried to give my best effort so that I can prepare a solid report as per your instruction. I would be very grateful if you accept my report. Your kind consideration and cooperation will be highly appreciated.

Yours obediently

Shawon Chowdhury
ID: RMBA2301028007
Major: Accounting
Department of Business Administration
Sonargaon University (SU)

Declaration of Student

I do hereby declare that the report titled ""Financial Performance Analysis of Banking Industry in Bangladesh: A Case Study on Mutual Trust Bank PLC. It is an original work done by me under the supervision of Sharmila Sikder, Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Sonargaon University(SU) No part of this report has been previously submitted.

The work that I have presented does not breach any existing copyright.

I further undertake to indemnify the department against any loss or damage arising from breach of the foregoing obligation, if any.

Shawon Chowdhury
ID: RMBA2301028007
Major: Accounting
Department of Business Administration
Sonargaon University(SU)

Certificate of Supervisor

This is to certify that the thesis report "Financial Performance Analysis of Banking Industry in Bangladesh: A Case Study on Mutual Trust Bank PLC has been prepared as a part of the completion of the RMBA program from the Department of Business Administration, Sonargaon University(SU), carried out by Shawon Chowdhury, bearing ID: RMBA2301028007 under my supervision. The report or the information will not be used for any other purposes.

Sharmila Sikder
Assistant Professor
Department of Business Administration
Sonargaon University (SU)

Acknowledgment

In the beginning i would like to convey my since appreciation to the god for the giving me the strength and ability to finish the task.

I want to thank my academic supervisor Sharmila Sikder, Assistant Professor, Department of Business Administration, Sonargaon University (SU), for providing me with all the necessary help for the completion of this report. I want to give the greatest thanks to her for guiding me as an advisor to start and complete this report successfully.

The opportunity I had with Financial Performance Analysis of Mutual Trust Bank PLC. was a great chance for deep learning and professional development. I consider myself a very lucky individual as I was provided with an opportunity to be a part of it. I am also grateful for having a chance to meet so many wonderful people and professionals who led me through this period.

Then, I'd like to express my sincere gratitude to MD. Khairul Islam (EVP), Managing Director, and MD. Shakhawat Hossain, Vice President and Branch Operations Manager of Mutual Trust Bank (MTB) PLC, for providing me with the opportunity to complete my internship program at their company, for enabling me to gather valuable information, and for supporting me in every way possible while I was writing the internship report. Without the assistance of instructors like MD. Shariful Islam, Sabina Yasmin, Nazmun Nahar Lima, and MD. Golam Rabby from Mutual Trust Bank (MTB) PLC, I would not be able to learn about the real-life working environment at Mutual Trust Bank (MTB) PLC. My appreciation for my parent's and family members' kind assistance and support is much appreciated.

Finally, I would like to express my heartfelt appreciation to the Sonargaon University Authority for organizing this internship program for all of the students. I would also like to thank all of my well-wishers for their support throughout this crucial endeavor in my career.

Abstract

This report examines Mutual Trust Bank PLC (MTB), focusing on its significance, objectives, and financial performance. It provides an overview of the company's profile, vision, mission, core values, corporate structure, current ratio and product offerings, including its treasury services. The study also evaluates MTBL's shareholder structure, governance, and management hierarchy. As of September 30, 2023, Mutual Trust Bank PLC (MTB) reported a quick ratio of 0.03. The quick ratio is a liquidity metric that assesses a company's ability to meet its short-term obligations using its most liquid assets. A ratio of 0.03 indicates that MTB has 3 taka in liquid assets for every 100 taka of current liabilities, suggesting limited immediate liquidity. It's important to note that the current ratio, which includes all current assets, was not reported for this period. In the banking sector, liquidity ratios can differ from other industries due to the unique nature of assets and liabilities. Therefore, while these figures provide insight into MTB's liquidity, they should be interpreted within the context of banking industry standards and in conjunction with other financial metrics. A detailed financial analysis is conducted using key ratios, including liquidity, efficiency, profitability, and market ratios, to assess MTB's performance. Findings reveal strengths and areas for improvement, with recommendations for enhanced operational efficiency and profitability. The study concludes with insights and references for further reading.

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Chapter – 1

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

The English word "bank" is derived from the Italian word "Banco." The modern economy's lifeblood is the bank. In the same way that a person, a community, and a country cannot function without money, we are unable to even consider money or its promotion in the absence of a bank. Every nation has a bank that produces currency and is in charge of its messaging. The development of a bank does not take place overnight. Following the introduction of money, one group of individuals first looked for the security of the money, while another group of people looked for the origins of the money. A person learned the true meaning of a bank when they completed many tasks at once, like this type of job. Although we are business majors at an academic institution, we have no real-world experience with banks or their internal workings. By staying in a genuine banking environment, the internship program provides me with the opportunity to acquire both theoretical and practical expertise. Being an intern at Mutual Trust Bank (MTB) Limited gives me a fantastic opportunity to gain some real-world experience. The topic of my paper is the financial performance analysis of Mutual Trust Bank (MTB) Limited. I have tried to show financial performance analysis over the previous 8 years using various ratio analyses. With the assistance of my banker's supervisor, I have learned about Mutual Trust Bank's (MTB) limited internal banking practices over these twelve weeks of my internship. I now know about several kinds of account openings. Three divisions made up my internship experience at the Mutual Trust Bank PLC. I worked for the General Banking Department for the first two months, and for the last month, I worked for the Loan Department and Student Banking. I have worked with everyone in every area of the General Department for the first two months. As a result, I have worked in several areas of the department.

Every employee at Mutual Trust Bank PLC. (MTB) is treated with respect. I never experienced being treated as a guest throughout my internship. Because of the mutual admiration between coworkers, each person works diligently and fulfills their responsibilities as required. The workers have given me a lot of expectations and responsibilities as an intern. It seemed hard to complete at first, but after a few days of working on it, I started to acquire experience. The duties become less difficult for me day by day. In the end, I completed my commitments and ambitions. They see me as having fulfilled the requirements of my internship.

1.2 The Origin of the Report:

A student at the Sonargaon University's Department of Business Administration must take the internship after completing 60 credits. CD, a teacher, or a student may take placement on their own. A student must apply for an internship for a defined period regardless of who arranges it (1-3 months). Each student participating in this internship works under the supervision of a teacher. With the help of that supervisor, a student is required to submit an

Internship Report showing the findings from their internship time. This method also reveals the origin of the data in the report.

1.3 Significance of the Study:

The banking sector is one of the essential tools that contribute to the development and progress of a country's global economy, protecting assets and providing credit to both people and companies. In our nation, the third generation of private commercial banking began in the years 1999 to 2000. A private commercial bank with the sole purpose of receiving deposits from the general public through various savings plans and giving small loans to numerous industries. A portfolio of assets and liabilities is chosen while adhering to appropriate risk analysis and compliance. The bank's cash flow priority includes both short- and long-term financing as well as working capital, and the bank primarily serves the RMG and textile industries in the industrial sector. The bank's unsubsidized business has grown considerably with the rise in RMG. The bank has taken steps to enhance SMEs' exposure and broaden the market for small business owners. MTB has established a Visa debit and credit card, an ATM, e-banking, mobile banking, etc. by utilizing real-time online banking and cutting-edge technology.

1.4 Objectives of the Report:

I have some objectives behind the preparation of the report. The objective are mentioned below-

Broad Objective:

- The broad objective of preparing this report is To observe and evaluate overall financial performance of the Mutual Trust Bank PLC.

Specific Objectives:

- To fulfill the partial requirement for obtaining RMBA degree from Sonargoan University.
- To identify the financial situation of Mutual Trust Bank PLC.
- To understand and analyze the financial strength of Mutual Trust Bank PLC.
- To understand the analyzing and interpreting of financial ratios.
- To recommend for improving the financial conditions of Mutual Trust Bank PLC.

1.5 Methodology of the Study

I used both primary and secondary data for this report when deciding on the sources of information that would be needed for the study. When presenting the performance and rating of the bank, I have also added my viewpoint as good first-hand information.

- **Primary data**

The main information for this report was gathered by:

- Casual Observation
- Informal Interview and discussion with the officers
- Experiences in the real world gained from the Mutual Trust Bank branch office.
- Analysis from recent year's data

- **Secondary Data:**

The following methods were used to gather secondary data for this report:

- Documents about electronic banking.
- Annual Report for the year from Mutual Trust Bank Limited.
- Provided by Mutual Trust Bank Limited in the form of printed outlines and paperwork.
- The Mutual Trust Bank Limited website
- Online resources
- Expert judgment.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

I encountered a lot of challenges while writing this report. The following are some of the study's constraints that I encountered while getting ready:

- I have to rely on the website since Mutual Trust Bank (MTB) Limited does not have a large and diverse collection of journals, yet due to security issues, I have encountered some challenges.
- The annual report and financial figures were not properly available on the Internet. Not all of the material was arranged logically.
- A large-scale study was not possible because of company-imposed limitations. because I have no prior expertise in the banking industry.
- Certain financial information must never be disclosed outside of high management.
- Although twelve weeks is insufficient for such a thorough investigation, it can be claimed that the report has lost some accuracy for secondary data due to the usage of certain data from secondary sources.
- It is incredibly challenging to gather all the necessary information in such a short amount of time.

Given these constraints, I did my utmost effort to prepare the report. Please be considerate enough to make a note of any errors you identify.

Chapter – 2

Literature Review

2.1 Literature Review:

Several studies on various elements of the financial performance of Mutual Trust Bank Bangladesh have already been done. These scholars have helped me learn more about Bangladesh's Third Generation Private Commercial Bank and the nation's broader banking sector. The third generation of private commercial banking began to emerge in Bangladesh between 1999 and 2000. Banks are essential to the development of every country's financial system. They hold control over a sizable portion of the supply of money in circulation.

This study is intended to evaluate the performance of chosen private regional banks (five), listed on both the Dhaka Stock Exchange and the Chittagong Stock Exchange, in Bangladesh through extensive use of economic ratios, particularly those that specifically indicate the adequacy of the risk-based capital, credit growth, credit concentration, and non-acting capital. Three indicators—namely, internal-based total performance as measured by return on assets, market-based total performance as measured by Tobin's Q version (price/book ratio), and economic-based total performance as measured by economic value upload have been used to grade the financial performance of the selected banks. To understand the impact of bank size, credit risk, operational performance, and asset control on financial overall performance measured by way of the three signs and to create a good-match regression model to predict future financial overall performance, annual time collection data from 2008 to 2012 of the chosen banks from their respective audited annual reports (secondary data) have been used. According to statistical conjecture, Bangladeshi commercial banks' financial overall performance is significantly impacted by factors including bank size, credit score risk, operational performance, and asset control. (Rashed Al Karim and Tamima Alam, 2013).

In particular, personal banks have played a significant role in the financial boom in the United States of America. As a result, the current analysis focuses on the performance of the top three regional banks that are listed on both the National Stock Exchange (NSE) and the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE). Financial ratios are used to statistically assess the overall performance of banks. There are three key indicators: Return on Assets (ROA), which measures internal performance, Tobin's Q model (price/book ratio), which measures market performance, and Return on Equity (ROE), which is a key profitability ratio that investors use to gauge the percentage of a bank's profits that are returned to shareholders. The chosen private banks' economic performance was graded based on fairness. The chosen banks' facts have been settled upon for the years 2006 to 2017. The size, credit risk, asset management, operational performance, and debt ratio of the bank as well as other independent variables have been utilized to determine the financial performance as assessed by way of the three indicators. The findings imply that each of the selected ratios has an impact on the overall economic performance of private commercial banks. (NS Nataraja, Nagaraja Rao Chilale & L Ganesh, 2018)

This analysis attempts to broadly gauge the financial success of a select group of personal business banks in Bangladesh from 2006 to 2011 and determine whether there is a relationship between a financial institution's operating years and performance. Five banks were chosen from exceptional generations for this reason. The following four factors were used to evaluate the financial performances of those banks: 1) profitability; 2) liquidity; 3) credit risk; and 4) efficiency. The analysis found no special relationship between the technology used by banks and their efficiency. Bank success is more closely correlated with the ability of the control to create strategic plans and implement those goals sustainably study's findings may help regulate to improve their financial performance and create regulations aimed at improving that performance. The analysis also identified certain areas that each financial institution should focus on to ensure sustainable growth for those banks. (Amina Haque,2021)

Through carefully arranged links between the items of the balance sheet and revenue and loss account, the gift analyses efforts to identify the financial strengths and weaknesses of the Indian public sector pharmaceutical firms. The examination includes publicly traded pharmaceutical and drug companies that are listed on the BSE. The twelve-year period covered by the examination was from 1997–1998 to 2008–2009, and the crucial data were obtained from the CMIE database. The liquidity role strengthened for each of the selected 10 companies, demonstrating their ability to make timely payments on short-term obligations and their increased reliance on borrowing outside of their normal budgets for long-term obligations. This decreased the level of security provided to creditors. The financial balance of all the selected companies has shown to be negative, and the pharmaceutical companies financial balance has been sharply declining. The analysis no longer compares with local private pharmaceutical companies and only uses publicly available financial data from the public sector. . This is the main challenge facing the study. The evaluation is crucial in determining the firm's liquidity, solvency, profitability, balance, and other indications that the business is run rationally and normally, ensuring sufficient returns to the shareholders to maintain as little as possible its market value. The analysis will help customers determine the nature of the Indian pharmaceutical industry and will also help them make an investment decision. (Amalendu Bhunia, Sri Somnath Mukhuti & Sri Gautam Roy, 2011)

According to Swamy (2014), there are four indicators that describe bank performance, such as efficiency, asset quality, liquidity, and profitability. Research from Mahardian (2008) to test the factors of financial ratios to financial performance in the banking sector listed on the Indonesia Stock Exchange 2002-2007. With the results of research that CAR, NIM, and LDR have a significant effect, while the BOPO variable has no significant effect on ROA. Research from Dasih (2014) using a random effect model (REM), with the result that CAR and LDR have a significant effect, while BOPO and NPL has no significant effect on ROA.

The better performance of banks, which is determined by efficiency, asset quality, profitability, and liquidity, will support banking stability. All banks are required to do the self-assessment of the health level of financial health using the RBBR approach based on OJK's regulation Number 4/POJK.03/2016. The scope of the risk assessment can be seen from factors such as risk profile; good corporate government (GCG) profitability (earnings); and capital. This research from Ananggadipa & Daryanto (2018) has a purpose to measure the differences of financial performance between the BNI, BRI, Bank Mandiri, and BCA against the national condition using Risk-Based Bank Rating (RBBR) method in the last five years (2012-2016) and they found that the financial performance of those banks is good and include in ideal and very healthy condition especially in CAR, LDR, and ROA.

Based on research by Vives (2017), which says that Fintech as competitors are putting pressure on the traditional business model of banks. This is because banks are generally focused on their product, while Fintech as a new entrant is more focused on customers. On the other hand, the research of Kemboi (2018) aims to see the relationship between financial technology and the bank's financial performance in Kenya. The payments and digital lending space in Kenya show that there is a lot of business that has been taken away from traditional banking by financial technology. Fintech can affect performance in the banking sector well because financial technology was positively correlated with financial performance.

Chapter – 3

Organizational Profile

3.1 Company Profile

A third-generation private commercial bank with its headquarters in Dhaka, Bangladesh, Mutual Trust Bank PLC. (MTB) was recognized as the Best Financial Institution of 2014 at the DHL-Daily Star Business Awards 2015. On September 29, 1999, Mutual Trust Bank PLC was established as a public company limited by shares under the Companies Act of 1994 with an authorized capital of TK 38,00,000,000 divided into 38,000 ordinary shares at TK 100 each. The company does all types of banking business. On the same day, the Company received its Certificate for the Start of Business. On October 5, 1999, Bangladesh Bank gave it a license under the Banking Companies Act of 1991, and on October 24, 1999, it began operating as a bank. The firm began operating as a bank by the terms of its memorandum of association and with a license granted by Bangladesh Bank in accordance Act of 1991. This gave it the right to engage in the following banking activities. The first-ever "SME Bank of the Year" and "Women Entrepreneurs' Friendly Bank of the Year" awards were previously given to MTB by Bangladesh Bank and SME Foundation. The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh has recognized MTB as having the third-best presented annual report in the Private Banks category. MTB wants to be known as a cutting-edge, customer-focused business and one of the most admired banks in the country. MTB has 200 Agent Banking Centers, 119 main branches, and 33 sub-branches.

Registered Name of The Company: **Mutual Trust Bank PLC**.

Company Logo:

মিউচুয়াল ট্রাস্ট ব্যাংক পিএলসি
Mutual Trust Bank PLC
you can bank on us

Registered Office/ Headquarters:

MTB Centre, 26 Gulshan Avenue,
Plot 5, Block SE(D),
Dhaka 1212, Bangladesh.

3.2 Vision and Mission of MTBL

VISION

The MTB3V concept serves as the foundation for Mutual Trust Bank's mission. MTB s vision is:

- One of the top-performing banks in Bangladesh.
- The bank of choice;
- A world-class bank.

MISSION

Its goal is to become the most acclaimed financial institution in the nation, known for being a dynamic, creative, and customer-focused business that provides a range of goods and services in the pursuit of excellence and generates a significant amount of economic value.

3.3 MTB Core Values:

Commitment:

- Shareholders: Create long-term economic benefits for its shareholders by using an ethical and effective business strategy.
- Community: Dedicated to serving society through generating jobs, supporting neighborhood initiatives, and acting as a good corporate citizen.
- Clients: Provide cutting-edge service to their customers by providing a variety of goods and aiming to fully satisfy their banking needs.
- Employees: They respect their relationship as a member of this prestigious financial organization and rely on the inherent merits of our employees. They collaborate to recognize and reframe the many experiences, perspectives, abilities, and skills of everyone working there, regardless of their position.

Accountability: As a bank, they accept and anticipate that we will only be evaluated on how well we fulfill our responsibilities. They're responsible for offering the best possible service while also adhering to rigid regulatory standards and moral corporate conduct.

Agility: They can view things from several angles; we are adaptable and not constrained by our prior practices. To fulfill the demands of stakeholders and accomplish our objectives, we may act quickly and change our way of operation.

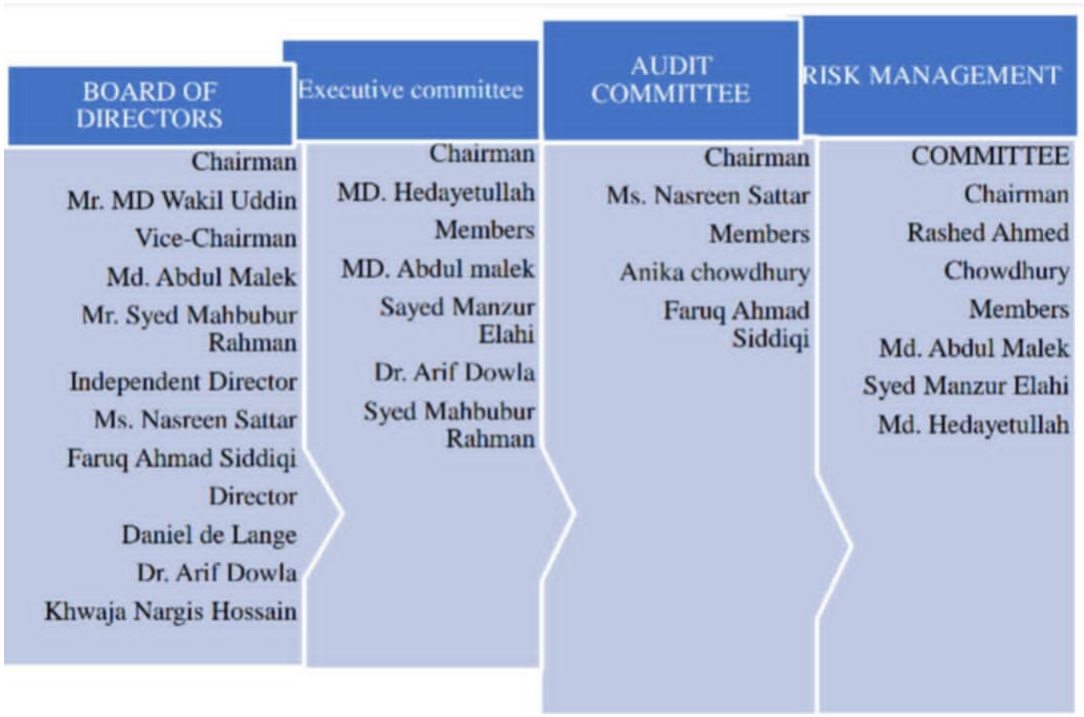
Trust: Place a high priority on mutual trust, which includes open and honest communication between all parties.

3.4 Objectives:

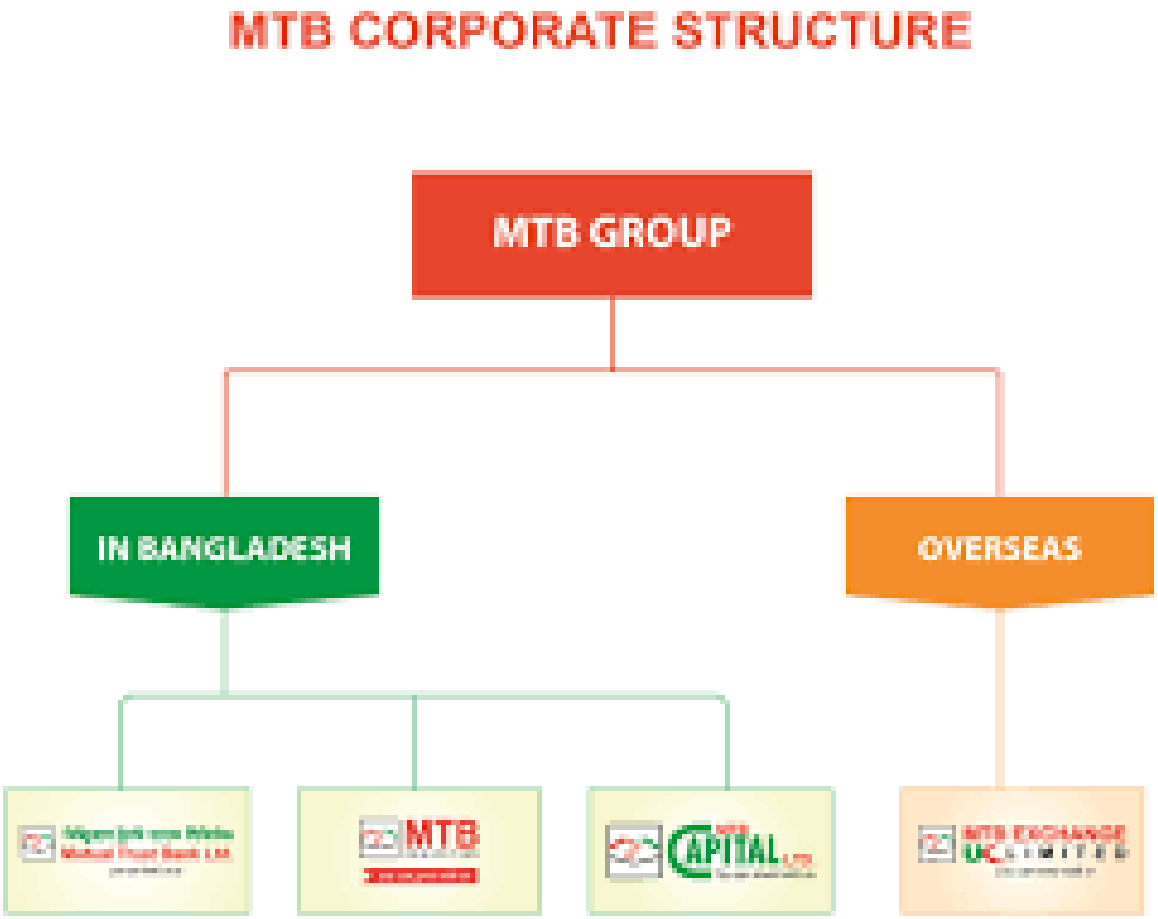
The Mutual Trust Bank Limited's (MTBL) principal goal is to provide a global standard banking service system in the financial sector. In addition, the bank began operating in the nation to achieve the following goals:

- To build a connection of collaboration with clients and do away with the debtor-creditor structure of traditional banks,
- To create a financial system that is welfare-oriented. to direct funds toward profitable industries.
- To make investments with a profit-and-risk split.
- Accept payments based on a profit-and-loss split.
- To generate employment by distributing savings to potential economic areas.
- To provide banking services to society's poor, defenseless, and low-income groups to raise their level of living.
- To aid in the building of a just and equitable economic system.
- Establish fairness in the country's economic trade and commerce.
- To provide services that will aid in the country's economic growth.

3.5 The Board and its Committee:



3.6 MTB Corporation Structure:



3.7 Functions of MTB:

The following are the roles that Mutual Trust Bank PLC performs: To manage all kinds of deposit accounts with online features.

- To do our currency exchange business.
- Expand other financial services.
- To carry out charitable endeavors.

3.8 Management Hierarchy Structure of MTBP:



3.9 Product and Services of MTBP:

Retail and deposit product: **1.1.1**	1.MTB Savings Account: MTB Care MTB Extreme Savings Account MTB Inspire MTB Inspire MTB Senior 2.MTB Current Account 3.MTB Deposit Scheme MTB Brick By Brick MTB Kotipati MTB Millionaire Plan 4.MTB Fixed Deposits MTB Double Saver MTB Fixed Deposit MTB Monthly Benefit Plan MTB Quarterly Benefit Plan
Retail Loan Product	1. MTB Retail Loan MTB Auto Loan MTB Cash Line MTB Grameen Griho Reen MTB Home Equity Loan
MTB Credit Card	MTB Gold Credit Card MTB Master-card Titanium Credit Card MTB Master-card World Credit Card MTB VISA Platinum Credit Card MTB Visa Signature Credit Card
MTB Payroll Banking	1. Salary Segment: payroll Premium salary BDT 100,000 and above. Payroll Savers salary BDT 20,000 and less than BDT 100,000. Payroll e-Savers salary less than BDT 20,000.
MTB Student banking	1.MTB Student Savings Account MTB Graduate MTB Junior 2. MTB Student Deposit Scheme MTB Children Education Deposit Scheme MTB Education Plan 3.MTB Student Loan MTB EDU Finance
MTB Angona	1.Angona products Angona Savings Account Angona Premium Account Angona Fixed Deposit

3.9.1 Corporate Banking

1. Team Finance
2. Trade Finance
3. Working Capital Finance

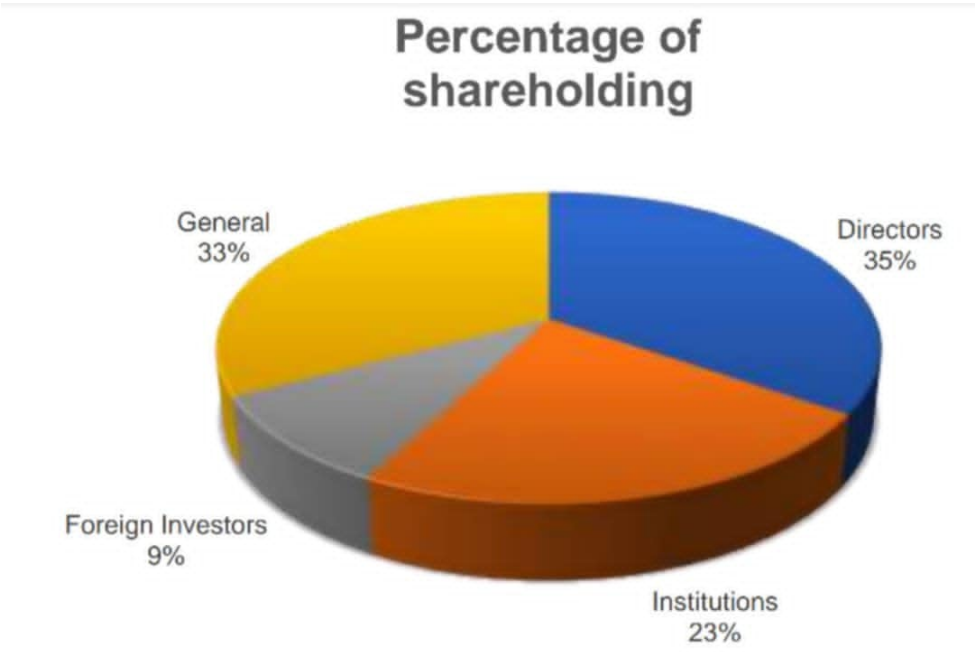
3.9.2 SME Banking

1. MTB Bhagyoboti
2. MTB Krishi
3. MTB Mousumi
4. MTB Revolving Loan
5. MTB Small Business Loan
6. Micro Digoon

3.10 Treasury Service of MTB

- Desk for Asset-Liability Management
- Desk of Corporate Sales
- Trading in currencies and foreign exchange
- Public Sector Securities (T-Bill, T-Bond)
- Money Market Instruments

3.11 Shareholder Structure of MTB:



Chapter – 4

Financial Performance Analysis of Mutual Trust Bank PLC

4.1 Financial Ratio Analysis:

Analysis of financial ratios is used to assess a company's financial health and performance. Its goal is to give users, both internal and external, information about the company entity so they can make decisions. For instance, ratio analysis is a factor that creditors consider when making loan choices, and prospective shareholders may use this data to decide what to invest in. The information needed to make a variety of operating and financial decisions is also made available to the firm's managers through the financial ratio analysis.

4.2 Financial Performance Analysis Using Ratio:

Five general ratio categories:

- **Liquidity analysis:** Measures the capacity of a company's financial resources to cover its immediate cash commitments.
- **Efficiency or Activity:** Analyze the production and revenues produced by the firm's assets using efficiency or activity analysis.
- **Leverage or Solvency**: Analyzes the firm's capital structure in terms of the variety of debt financing sources it uses and it's capacity to meet its longer-term debt and investment obligations.
- **Profitability**: The profitability analysis calculates the firm's income from its sales and capital expenditures.
- **Market Ratio:** Relate a company's market worth, as determined by the price of its present market share, to certain accounting values.

4.3 Liquidity Analysis of MTBP:

4.3.1 Current Ratio:

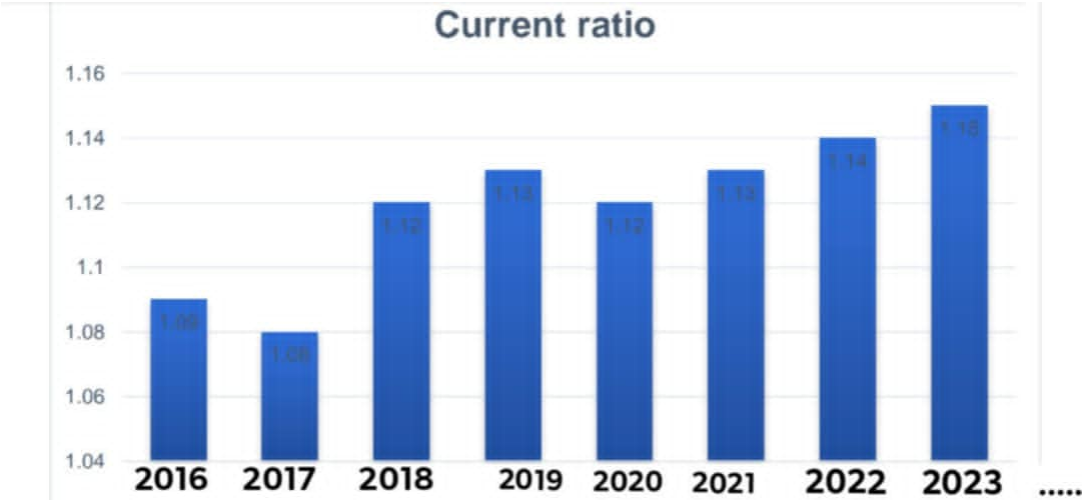
Current sources generally are appealing securities, money, inventories, and statistics receivables. Current liabilities are brief notes payable, present-day trends of long-haul obligation, creditor liabilities, collected responsibilities, and different amassed costs.

Current Ratio = Current Assets of MTB / Current Liabilities of MTB

Table 1: Current Ratio:

Years	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	Ratio
2023	287,414,639,224	248,162,723,498	1.15
2022	253,762,313,900	220,068,084,812	1.14
2021	242,077,604,961	212,648,901,836	1.13
2020	218,886,908,399	198,796,433,627	1.12

2019	**191,277,276,097**	**168,193,543,599**	**1.13**
2018	**156,699,284,757**	**140,600,284,757**	**1.12**
2017	**94,636,043,535**	**87,010,707,111**	**1.08**
2016	**109,016,153,337**	**99,809,149,462**	**1.09**



Definition: The business's capacity to cover current liabilities with current assets. A greater ratio is advantageous to the bank because it helps with default protection.

Year to year: Looking into 2016, we can observe that the current ratio is 1.09 times what it means to pay one taka's obligation Current assets for Bank Asia totaled 1.09 taka. 2017 sees a drop to 1.08 and In 2018 it increased to 1.12 times once more, and in 2019 it rose to 1.13 times and it increased. In 2023 current ratio is 1.15. This indicates that the current assets of the mutual trust bank are in good shape. Mutual trust bank has more current assets to pay their current liabilities. But more current asset is not good for a company. Mutual trust bank can invest their asset.

4.3.2 Cash Ratio:

Cash and marketable securities total value divided by current liabilities.

Cash Ratio= (Cash and cash equivalents /Current Liabilities)
Cash equivalents mean money at call & short notice, marketable securities, and band balance from another bank.

Table 2: Cash Ratio

Year	Cash and Cash Equivalents	Current Liabilities	Cash Ratio
2023	**18,714,016,620**	**248,162,723,498**	**0.07**
2022	**17,532,257,617**	**220,068,084,812**	**0.08**
2021	**17,972,240,898**	**212,648,901,836**	**0.08**
2020	**17,057,651,343**	**198,796,433,627**	**0.08**
2019	**20,565,380,181**	**168,193,543,599**	**0.09**
2018	**13,101,462,988**	**135,699,284,757**	**0.09**
2017	**14,415,500,316**	**87,010,707,111**	**0.16**
2016	**11,107,388,959**	**99,809, 149,462**	**0.11**



Definition: A company's capacity to meet its short-term commitments entirely with cash and cash equivalents is demonstrated by the cash ratio, which is a liquidity indicator. The cash ratio is calculated by multiplying a company's total current liabilities by the sum of its cash and near cash securities reserves.

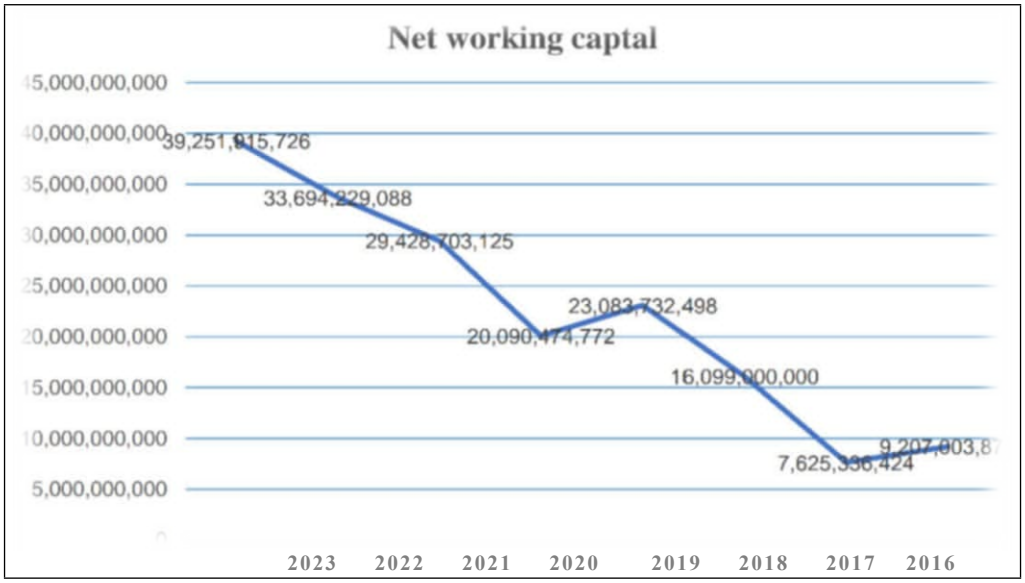
Year to year: The mutual trust bank cash ratio decreased from 2017 to 2023.In 2017 it was 0.16 but in the next 6 years cash ratio decreased and in 2023 cash ratio was 0.07. The cash ratio yields a better result when determining how much cash the bank has available to cover its current liabilities. We might conclude that the management did not effectively use the cash, which is a significant loss for a bank.

4.3.3 Net Working Capital: Working Capital is referred to as internet running capital , it displays the distinction between a company's modern belongings and cutting-edge liabilities. Current belongings are cash, inventories of uncooked substances and completed goods, bills receivable, and Current Liabilities are debts payable.

Net Working Capital = Current Assets – Current Liabilities

Table 3: Net Working Capital

Year	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	Net Working Capital
2023	287,414,639,224	248,162,723,498	39,251,915,726
2022	253,762,313,900	220,068,084,812	33,694,229,088
2021	242,077,604,961	212,648,901,836	29,428,703,125
2020	218,886,908,399	198,796,433,627	20,090,474,772
2019	191,277,276,097	168,193,543,599	23,083,732,498
2018	156,699,284,757	135,699,284,757	16,099,000,000
2017	94,636,043,535	87,010,707,111	7,625,336,424
2016	109,016,153,337	99,809, 149,462	9,207,003,875



Interpretation: There was a downward trend from 2016 to 2017. However, the net working capital has increased from 16,099,000,000 in 2018 to 23,083,732,498 in 2019. But there is a decreasing trend in 2020 because current liabilities increased in large proportion to current in 2020. But in 2021, 2022 and 2021 net working capital is increasing. In 2023 was 39,251,915,726. It may be very clear that the capital working funding for MTB is growing steadily after 2021. Because from 2021-2023 the graph indicates the growth for MTB.

4.4 Efficiency or Activity Ratio:

Analyze the production and revenues produced by the firm's assets using efficiency or activity analysis.

4.4.1 Total Asset Turnover: Net sales of MTB / Total assets of MTB

Table 4: Total Asset Turnover

Year	Net Sales	Total Asset	Turnover
2023	**5747085772**	**306500925149**	**0.019**
2022	**3945252413**	**269269259576**	**0.015**
2021	**5629712864**	**239643765984**	**0.024**
2020	**5251214186**	**222444897850**	**0.023**
2018	**4307675291**	**201153934194**	**0.021**
2018	**3878278089**	**165370686869**	**0.023**
2017	**2864114900**	**146078316135**	**0.018**
2016	**1835023163**	**116300961975**	**0.015**



Define: The efficiency with which a business generates sales with its current assets.

Year to year: In 2016, the mutual trust bank's current asset ratio was 0.015, which suggests that it can produce 0.015 Taka in sales from a single Taka in current assets. It increases to 0.018 in 2017, 0.023 in 2018, and in 2019 it decreased. In 2020 and 2021 current asset ratio is the same it was 0.024. In 2022 it was more decreased. But in 2023 current asset ratio is increased to the previous year. Therefore, 2017 was the finest year ever.

4.4.2 Current Asset Turnover

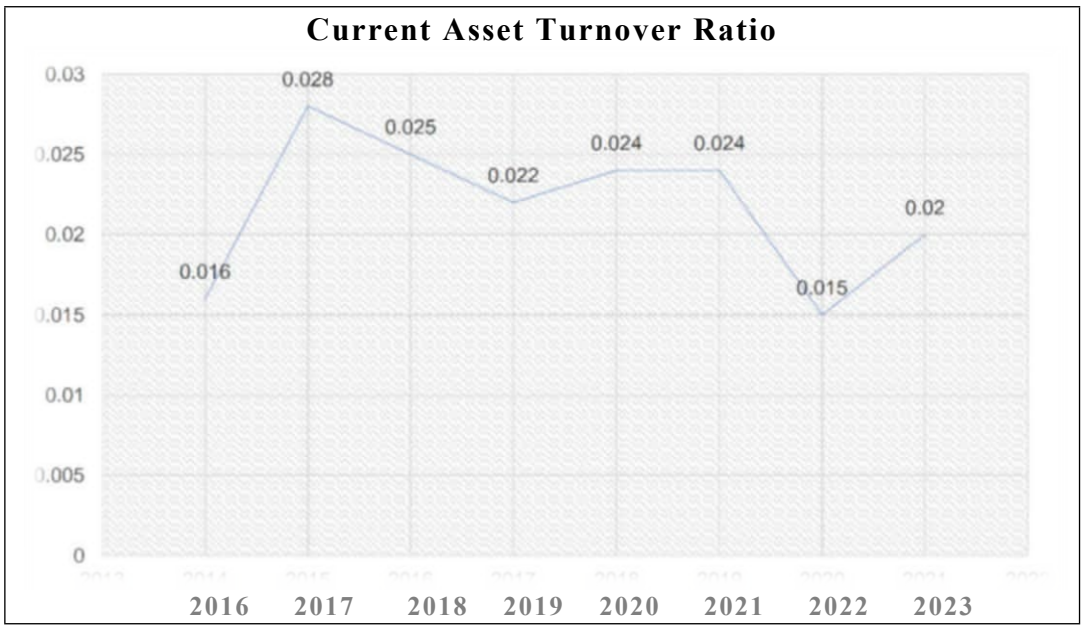
Current Asset Turnover Ratio: I calculated the Current Asset Turnover Ratio of the mutual trust
Bank as: Current asset ratio = Net Interest Income / Total Current asset

Table 5: Current asset ratio

Year	Net Sales	Total Current Asset	Current turnover
2023	**5747085772**	**287,414,639,224**	**0.020**
2022	**3945252413**	**253,762,313,900**	**0.015**
2021	**5629712864**	**242,077,604,961**	**0.024**
2020	**5251214186**	**218,886,908,399**	**0.024**
2019	**4307675291**	**191,277,276,097**	**0.022**
2018	**3878278089**	**156,699,284,757**	**0.025**
2017	**2864114900**	**94,636,043,535**	**0.028**
2016	**1835023163**	**109,016,153,337**	**0.016**

Define: The efficiency with which a business generates sales with its current assets.

Year to year: In 2016, the mutual trust bank's current asset ratio was 0.016, which suggests that it can produce 0.016 Taka in sales from a single Taka in current assets. It increases to 0.028 in 2017, 0.025 in 2018, and in 2019 it decreased. In 2020 and 2021 current asset ratio is the same it was 0.024. In 2022 it was more decreased. But in 2023 current asset ratio is increased to the previous year. Therefore, 2017 was the finest year ever.



4.4.3 Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio: I calculated the Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio of the mutual trust bank as:

FAT = Net Interest Income of MTB / Total fixed Asset of MTB

Table 6: Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio

Year	Net Sales	Total Fixed Asset	Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio
2023	5747085772	5394493735	1.06
2022	3945252413	4896306425	1.00
2021	5429712862	4276584398	1.27
2020	5251214186	3128176263	1.68
2019	4307675291	3211265364	1.34
2018	3878278089	3140971243	1.23
2017	2864114900	2488892429	1.15
2016	1835023163	2458193366	1.74



Define: The efficiency with which a business generates sales by utilizing its fixed assets.

Year to year: In 2016, the mutual trust bank used 1 taka in fixed assets to produce 0.74 taka in sales. The fixed asset turnover ratio increased to 1.15 in 2017, 1.23 in 2018, and 1.34 in 2019 which also increase in 2020. However, it declined somewhat in 2021 and 2022. But in 2023 it increased more than the previous year which was 1.06. So, the finest year was 2020.

4.4.4 Equity Turnover

Equity turnover ratio : Net sales of MTB / total equity of MTB

Table 7: Equity Turnover Ratio

Years	Net sales	Total equity	Equity turnover ratio
2023	**5747085772**	**19654773315**	**0.29**
2022	**3945252413**	**17011160732**	**0.23**
2021	**5429712862**	**16269867060**	**0.33**
2020	**5251214186**	**13278877972**	**0.39**
2019	**4307675291**	**11761062068**	**0.36**
2018	**3878278089**	**10974560034**	**0.35**
2017	**2864114900**	**8929187802**	**0.32**
2016	**1835023163**	**6770408013**	**0.27**



4.5 Profitability Ratio of MTB:

4.5.1 Return on Assets: I calculated the Return on Asset of MTB as

ROA= Net Income of MTB / Total Assets of MTB

Table 8: Return on Assets ratio

Year	Net Income	Total Asset	ROA
2023	5747085772	306500925149	0.019
2022	3945252413	269269259576	0.015
2021	5629712864	239643765984	0.024
2020	5251214186	222444897850	0.023
2019	4307675291	201153934194	0.021
2018	3878278089	165370686869	0.023
2017	2864114900	146078316135	0.018
2016	1835023163	116300961975	0.015



Define: ROA implies how much money the corporation is earning from its assets. Here, a larger ratio should be preferred.

Year to year: Analysis from year to year MTB ROA for 2016 was 0.015 in favor. The ROA of MTB improved to 0.018 in 2017. However, ROA was 0.023 in 2018 a little decline from 2019. But in 2020 and 2021 it increased and in 2022 it fell once more to 0.015 which is the year's ROA worst. But in 2023 ROA ratio increased to the previous year which was 0.019. The best return on assets for MTB came in 2020 when the company boosted its profit margin to 0.023. As we see that MTB has had a diminishing return on assets over the last two years, which translates to lower profit on assets.

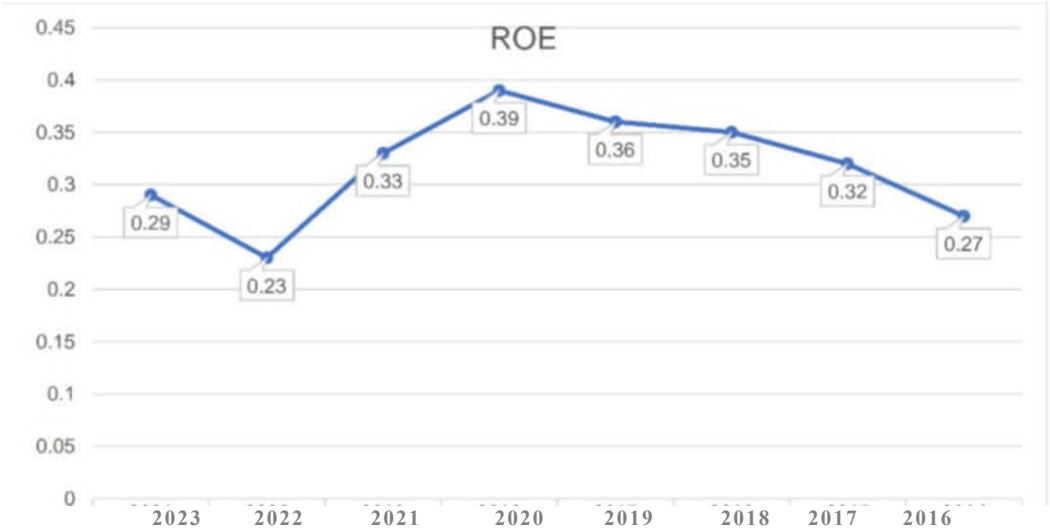
4.5.2 Return on Equity: I calculated the Return on Equity of MTB as:

ROE= Net Income of MTB/ Total Equity of MTB

Table 9: Return on Equity Ratio

Year	Net income	Total equity	ROE
2023	5747085772	19654773315	0.29
2022	3945252413	17011160732	0.23
2021	5429712862	16269867060	0.33
2020	5251214186	13278877972	0.39
2019	4307675291	11761062068	0.36
2018	3878278089	10974560034	0.35

2017	**2864114900**	**8929187802**	**0.32**
2016	**1835023163**	**6770408013**	**0.27**



Define: ROE refers to calculating the number of profits the firm is producing utilizing its Owners' Equity.

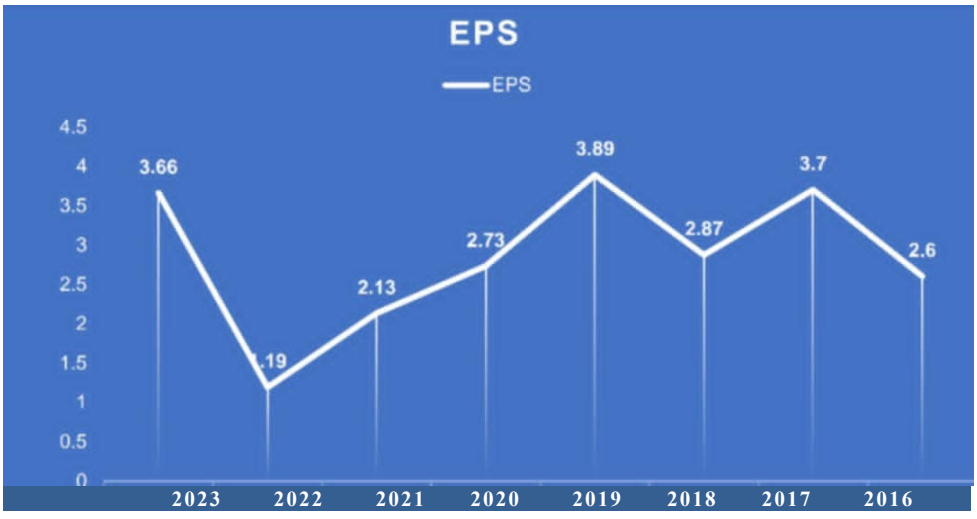
Year to year: In 2016 ROE was 0. 27%. It went up to 0.32 % in 2017. And in 2017 to 2020 ROE ratio was increasing. But starting in 2021, it is clear that ROE is falling. It was 0.33% in 2021 and again decrease by 0.23% in 2022. but in 2023 it was 0.29% which was than the previous year The worst year thus far is 2022, while the finest year is 2020.

4.5.3 Earnings Per Share: I calculated the Earnings per Share of MTB as:

Net Income of MTB /Number of shares outstanding of MTB

Table 10: Earnings per Share

Years	**2023**	**2022**	**2021**	**2020**	**2019**	**2018**	**2017**	**2016**
EPS	**3.66**	**1.19**	**2.03**	**2.73**	**3.89**	**2.87**	**3.70**	**2.60**



Define: EPS refers to how much of a company's net profits are distributed to its stockholders.

Year to year: MTB's earnings were 2.6 taka per share in 2016. translates to a dividend of 2.6 taka per share from MTB. It went up to 3.7 taka in 2017. However, it slightly fell and reached 2.87 taka in 2018. It increased in 2019 to 3.89 taka. In 2020 EPS decrease by 2.73 taka . 2021 and 2022 it was also decreasing. But 2023 EPS was increased than the previous year which was 3.66. This indicates that MTB has recovered and is now making a profit.

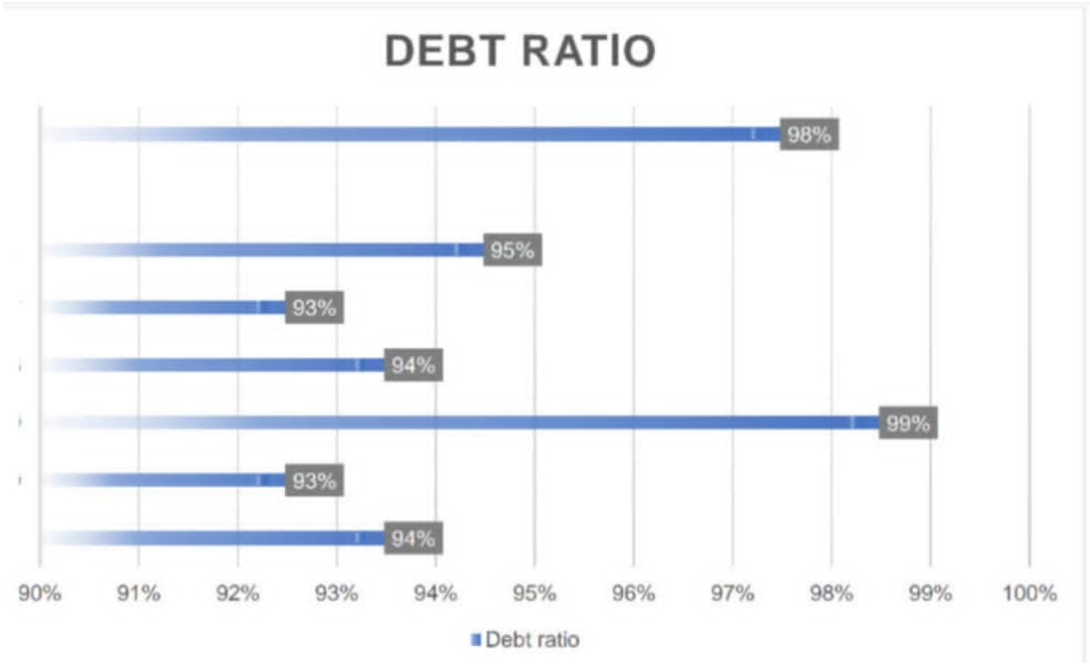
4.6 Common Size Analysis of MTB:

4.6.1 Debt Ratio: I calculated Debt to Total Asset Ratio of MTB as:

D/A = Total Liabilities of MTB / Total Assets of MTB

Table 11: Debt ratio

Year	Total Liability	Total Asset	Debt Ratio
2023	286,846,018,576	306500925149	0.94
2022	252,257,967,102	269269259576	0.93
2021	238,623,169,339	239643765984	0.99
2020	209,165,979,928	222444897850	0.94
2019	189,998,872,126	201153934194	0.93
2018	160,165,941,427	165370686869	0.95
2017	140,001,847,439	146078316135	0.96
2016	112,530,434,816	116300961975	0.98



Define: The proportion of liabilities and owner equity in the total assets of the firm.

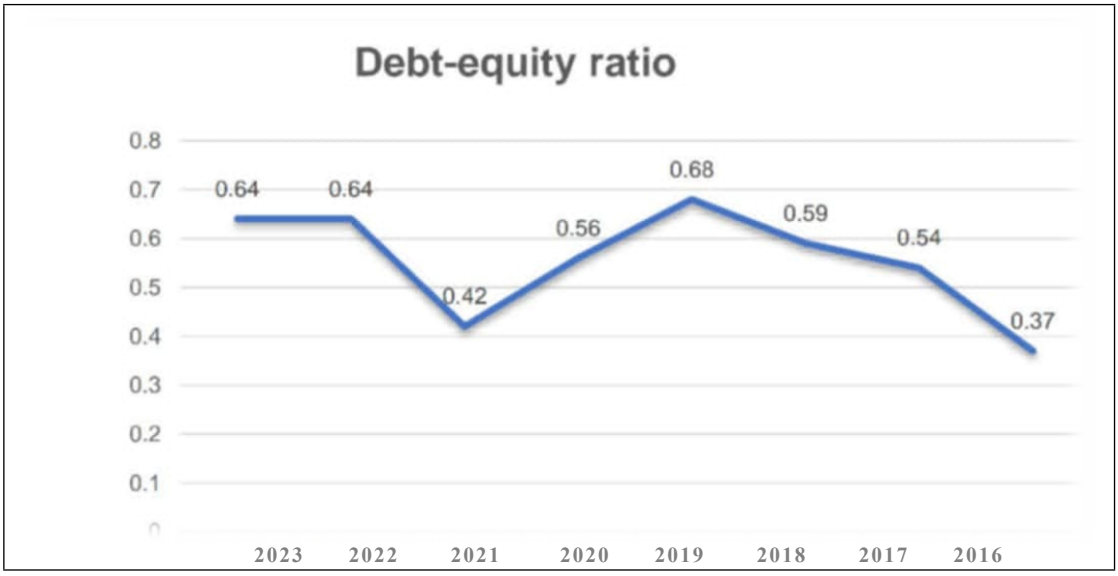
Year to year: MTB's debt-to-total-assets ratio was 98% in 2016; it decreased to 96% in 2017; also decreasing in 2018 and 2019. Then in 2018, it rises to 94%, and 99% in 2021. But in 2022 it fell by 93%. However, in 2021 debt ratio was increased by 94%, indicating that the business is utilizing greater leverage and has a low asset base.

4.6.2 Debt-Equity Ratio: I calculated Debt to Total Equity Ratio of the mutual trust bank as:

D/E = Total Long -term Debt of MTB / Total Equity of MTB

Table 12: Debt-equity ratio

Year	Long Term Debt	Total Equity	Debt-Equity
2023	**12,600,000,000**	**19654773315**	**0.64**
2022	**10,850,000,000**	**17011160732**	**0.64**
2021	**6,800,000,000**	**16269867060**	**0.42**
2020	**7,400,000,000**	**13278877972**	**0.56**
2019	**8,000,000,000**	**11761062068**	**0.68**
2018	**6,500,000,000**	**10974560034**	**0.59**
2017	**4,875,000,000**	**8929187802**	**0.54**
2016	**2,500,000,000**	**6770408013**	**0.37**



Define: The percentage of the total amount of capital that is raised through debt and equity. Year to year: Bank Asia's D/E ratio was 0.37 in 2016, grew to 0.59 in 2017, and again grew in 2018 and 2019. Declined to 0.56 in 2022, and in 2021 it was 0.42. Jumped to 0.64 in 2022 and 2023.This indicates that 2022 and 2023 were good since MTB borrowed more money.

4.6.3 The Times Earning Interest Ratio: I calculated the Times Earning Interest Ratio of MTB as:

TIE = EBIT of MTB / Total Interest Expense of MTB

Table 13: The Times Earning Interest Ratio

Year	2023	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017	2016
TIE	1.79	1.78	1.80	1.87	1.48	1.42	1.41	1.18

Define: It refers to a company's capacity to deduct interest expense from EBIT.

Year to Year: In 2016 MTB's TIE was 1.18 but in 2017 it increase to 1.41 and also increase from 2018 to 2020. In 2021 it decrease by 1.80, and stayed the same decrease in 2022 and 2023. As a result, MTB had its greatest year in 2020. Because MTB was better able to use its EBIT to cover interest expenses in that year.



4.8 Market Ratio of MTB:

Price to Earnings Ratio: I calculated Price to Earnings Ratio of the mutual trust bank as:

P/E = Current Share Price of MTB/ Earnings per Share of MTB

Table 14: Price to Earnings Ratio

Years	Current share price	Earning per share	P/E
2023	14.8	3.66	4.04
2022	14.8	1.19	12.43
2021	14.8	2.03	7.29
2020	14.8	2.73	5.42
2019	14.8	3.89	3.80

2018	**14.8**	**2.87**	**5.16**
2017	**14.8**	**3.70**	**4**
2016	**14.8**	**2.60**	**5.69**



Define: Investors can use the P/E ratio to calculate the market value of a firm in proportion to its earnings. The P/E ratio demonstrates how much consumers are willing to spend for every dollar of profit that is reported.

Year to year: P/E for MTB went from 5.69 times in 2016 to falling 4 times in 2017. It increase in 2018 and reached 5.16 times. But in 2019 P/E ratio decreased by 3.80 times. However, in 2020 it went up to 5.42 times. It also increased in 2021 and 2022. Additionally, it somewhat fell again in 2023 by 4.04 time The lowest value indicates that the market ratio is not good.

Chapter – 5

Findings

5.1 Findings

The most crucial tool and method for evaluating a company's profitability and liquidity and methods for evaluating a company's profitability and liquidity are ratio analysis. It measures how effectively our capital, owned or borrowed, can be utilized without it is owned or borrowed, can be utilized without adding additional costs. Giving them effective asset management methods through ratio analysis management methods through ratio analysis also aids in sustaining an organization's ability to repay debt. Because to the fact that ratio analysis is the most popular and trustworthy source of financial result analysis, it also aids in enhancing a company's performance through intra-firm comparison. The results of this study may now be summarized as follows.

- **Current Ratio:** Current Ratio in 2023 was 1.15:1 which was lower then 2016 (1.09:1).

- **Net Working Capital:** As a result of 2020's greater current liabilities than 2019, net working capital is lower in 2020 than in 2019. In 2021, net working capital was 29428703125, up from 33694229088 in 2022. However, there was a downward trend in 2020, but from 2021 to 2023 it was an upward trend.

- **Debt Ratio:** The mutual trust Bank's total debt ratio climbed from 0.99 in 2021 to 0.93 in 2022, however, in 2023 it was increasing but it was not more than the previous year, it indicating that the bank's debt versus assets has declined.

- **Cash Ratio:** From 2022 to 2023, the Mutual Trust Bank's cash ratio fell. The cash ratio yields a better result when determining how much cash the bank has available to cover its current liabilities. We might conclude that the management did not appropriately use the funds, which is a significant loss for a bank.

- **Equity Turnover Ratio:** In 2022 Mutual trust bank's equity turnover ratio decreased. However, in 2023 it was increasing but it was no more increase than in previous years. So the bank should concern about its total equity.

- **Fixed Asset Turnover Ratio:** In 2022 and 2023 bank's fixed asset turnover ratio is downward sloping. Banks should take a step in their fixed asset turnover.

- **Return on Equity:** Over time, the ROE of mutual trust banks has similarly declined in 2022. However, in 2023 it increased but it was not more increase than in previous years. Bank's ROE is consistently below the industry average. This suggests that Bank's ROE performance has to be improved.

- **Return on Asset:** It is also the same as ROE. So mutual trust banks also improve their ROA.

- **Price Earnings Ratio:** In 2023 mutual trust Bank Limited has a price-earnings ratio that is lower than the industry average. This indicates that investors have lower levels of confidence in the company's performance than the majority of banks in the banking sector.

Chapter – 6

Recommendations & Conclusions

6.1 Recommendations

In Bangladesh, MTBL is the third largest technology bank. Meanwhile, it influences Bangladesh's socioeconomic situation. I noticed fewer things impeding MTBL from realizing its closing aspirations while I was training for the record and ran in MTBL. I do believe that the concept and advice provided below will noticeably improve MTBL's performance.

- The Mutual Trust Financial Institution shifted its concentration to provide credit scoreϖ centers in specific city zones. Rural areas continue to be disregarded. Although they may profit from the agricultural sector, Mutual Trust Bank must provide additional credit score centers in rural areas.

- To optimize its Market Capital, a proper and potent tracking machine must be developed.

- The software that they utilize for banking is no longer up to date. They should thus increase their software.

- For a financial institution, adequate capital is essential.

- Mutual Trust Bank should maintain its cash ratio since it has taken on more importance.

- The degree of the MTBL asset regularly changes. It no longer has to be extradited as regularly.

- As a higher ROA denotes greater asset efficiency, Mutual trust banks should focus on return on assets (ROA). Mutual trust Bank's ROA has fallen in 2021, but in 2023 it was increasing more than the previous year. Which suggests that the bank is using more resources to increase profitability. The best ROA is obtained when comparing banks that are comparable to one another or when comparing a bank to its previous performance.

- MTB has to pay close attention to its return on equity (ROE) since a higher ROE indicatesϖ more profitability in proportion to stockholders' equity. We are aware that three variables net profit margin, total asset ratio, and equity ratio affect the return on investment (ROI). If a sensitivity study had been done, we may have discovered which factor is more sensitive for ROE. The greater positive the factor's value, the more sensitive it is. Between 2016 and 2023 it decreased. This portends ill for the bank. To effectively regulate it, they must locate the sensitive component. MTBL has to keep its debt-to-equity ratio in a manageable range.

- The figure known as earnings per share (EPS) demonstrates how much money a bank generates for each share of its stock. An increase in value implies that stockholders are prepared to pay more for the bank's shares. But, since 2023, the earnings per share have been declining. However, the 2023 EPS ratio is increased, meaning that investors are willing to pay for it more.

6.2 Conclusion :

Financial analysis plays a crucial role in providing decision-makers with data and statistics. Ratios will function as an assessment tool in the hands of economic analysis in a similar manner. The analysis is given a great deal of consideration these days when decision-makers are trying to decide what to do and what to stop doing. They must look into the facts to see if they support their needs. Through my record, I have also examined the financial roles and effects of the conditions, and I have also evaluated the records. Despite some restrictions, I make an effort to accurately research and analyze the facts and statistics. Last but not least, this record helps me understand the practical aspects of the corporate world. For all other Bangladeshi banks, Mutual Trust Bank PLC. has a reliable retail banking system. By offering a third-generation banking framework, Mutual Trust Bank is beginning to gain more customers. Additionally, the services offered by MTB are highly praised by current clients. For me, joining this progressive bank in Bangladesh was a privilege and a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity. This essay captures my three-month journey's viewpoint. By analyzing it, I may assert that Mutual Trust Bank runs a conventional retail banking system that serves as a model for all other banks in Bangladesh. Studies reveal that the business has maintained a good level of financial performance throughout the years, but businesses should concentrate on lowering liability and for use of their resources. The corporation should prioritize enhancing returns on assets, returns on equity, and its liquidity position. As a result of creating these two project statements, Mutual Trust Bank is assured that one day it will achieve its goal of being a role model in the banking industry of Bangladesh by having a specialized retail banking system and financial performance.

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