Performance Appraisal of Selected Islamic Banks in Bangladesh

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Abstract
The banking system in Bangladesh plays a vital role in the progress of economic development. It works as the backbone of our economic progress and prosperity. In this paper, our attempt is to analyze the performance, development and growth of selected Islamic Banks of Bangladesh. The time span used for the study was elaborated from 2008 to 2012. For assessment, statistics were composed from five Islamic banks of Bangladesh i.e. Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd., Al-Arafa Islami Bank Ltd., Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd., Export Import Bank Ltd., and Social Islami Bank Ltd. There were following variables used in this research to compose statistics i.e. No. of Branches, No. of Employees, Total Deposits, Total Investments, Total Remittance, Net Income and Earning per Share. It is observed that all sample banks are achieved the strong growth of employees, branches, deposits, investments, remittance, net asset per value share, net income and earnings per share. The different activities of Islamic Banks have been tested by eight trend equations. Among them the trend value of branches, employees, deposits and net income are positive in case of all the selected banks. Square of correlation coefficient (r^2) has also been tested for all trend equations. The r^2 of branches, deposits and net income is more than 0.5. It indicates that the future of the Islamic Banks in Bangladesh is very bright.
Keywords: [Islamic Banking System, Deposit, Investment]

Introduction:
The banking system plays a significant role in the economic life of the nation. The health of the economy is closely related to the soundness of its banking system. In a developing country like Bangladesh the banking system as a whole play a vital role in the progress of economic development. So if the finance is not provided to agriculture sector or industrial sector, it will be destroyed. Banking is now an essential part of our economic system. Modern trade and commerce would almost be impossible without the availability of suitable banking services. Bangladesh is one of the largest Muslim countries in the world. The people of this country are deeply committed to Islamic way of life as enshrined in the Holy Qur'an and the Sunnah. Naturally, it remains a deep cry in their hearts to fashion and design their economic lives in accordance with the precepts of Islam. Islamic banking refers to a system of banking activity that is consistent with the principles of Islamic law (Shariah) and its practical application through the development of islamic economics. Shariah prohibits the payment of fees for the renting of money (Riba, usury) for specific terms as well as investing in businesses that provide goods or services considered contrary to its principles (Haraam, forbidden) while these principles were used as the basis for a flourishing economy in earlier times, it is only in the late 20th century that a number of Islamic banks were formed to apply these principles to provide or semi private commercial institutions within the muslim community. Following are the main purposes of Islamic Banking system i.e. firstly, to keep away from transactions which are based on or correlate to interest (disallowed in the Islamic Shariah). Secondly, to keep away from unethical practices and finally, to take part in actively achieving the intention of an Islamic financial system. "Riba" is prohibited in Islamic Shariah. But it is pertinent here to describe that Islamic Shariah does not disallow all the increase in the assets. It only disallows the predetermined raise over principal credit. Alongside the conventional interest based banking system, Bangladesh entered into an Islamic banking system in 1983. In 2012 out of the 47 banks in Bangladesh, 7 PCBs operated as full-fledged Islamic banks and 16 conventional banks (including 3 FCBs) were involved in Islamic banking through Islamic banking branches. The Islamic

banking industry continued to show strong growth since its inception in 1983 until December 2011 in tandem with the growth in the economy. This is reflected in the increased market share of the Islamic banking industry in terms of assets, financing and deposits of the total banking system. A brief picture is given in Table A. Total deposits of the Islamic banks and Islamic banking branches of the conventional banks stood at Tk. 818.9 billion at the end of December 2011. This was 18.3 percent of deposits of the total banking system. Total credit of the Islamic banks and the Islamic banking branches of the conventional banks stood at Tk. 738.8 billion at the end of December 2011. This was 20.3 percent of the credit of the total banking system of the country.[1]

Table A: Comparative Position of the Islamic Banking Sector as of December 2011.

Particulars	Islamic Banks		Dual Banking (Conventional + Islamic)		Islamic Banking Sector		All Banking Sector	
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010
Number of Banks	7	7	16	16	23	23	47	47
Deposits	751.20	627.60	56.20	48.00	818.90	675.60	4484.40	3858.90
Investments	693.00	587.20	45.80	41.60	738.80	628.70	3642.60	3297.50
Investment Deposits	90.90	93.60	81.40	86.70	90.20	93.10	79.70	85.50
Liquidity	31.00	25.50	0.50	0.50	31.50	26.00	358.50	211.80

Source: Bangladesh Bank Annual Report 2012.

Although there is no universally accepted operational definition of performance measures (Hossain and Bhuiyan, 1990) but the performance level of an enterprise can be measured by the extent of its organizational effectiveness. Especially in banking sector the level of performance is measured by its employee, deposits, advances, profits etc (Swamy and Vasudevan, 1985). It is often found that the bank with higher total capital, deposits, credits or total assets does not always mean that it has better profitability performance (Tarawneh, 2006). In Gulf region the large banks are more efficient than small banks (Al-Obaidan, 2008) but in Bangladesh the commercial banks as a whole are performing well and contributing to the economic development of the country (Siddique and Islam, 2001). During 1985 to 2001 small banks grew more rapidly than their larger counterparts keeping their profitability at a high level (Bassett and Brady, 2002).In Bangladesh reduction of bank rate and lending rate, linking classified loans to large loan sanctioning, rationalization and merger of bank branches, measures for loan recovery and demarcation of responsibilities between the management and the board of directors and decision on cash reserve ratio are the six major recent policy measures (Bhattacharya, 2007).

In terms of performance evaluation of banking sector in Bangladesh a lot of studies have been undertaken by the foreign and national experts all around the world. Some of the notable ones are; Khandker (2011), Chowdhury and Ahmed (2009), Chowdhury and Islam (2007), Jahangir, Shill and Haque (2007), Chowdhury (2002), Bashir (2000), Bhatt and Ghosh (1992). Most of these studies were carried out to find out the determinants of the performance of commercial banks. Khandker (2011) pointed out that to evaluate the performance of private commercial banks a developing country requires full understanding of the changing economic situations, sound strategy making for tackling adverse situations, effective short term planning and efficient risk management. Chowdhury and Ahmed (2009) observed that some selected private commercial banks are able to achieve a stable growth in terms of branches, employees, deposits, loans, advances, net income and earnings per share. They also indicate that the prospect of private commercial banks in Bangladesh is exceptionally bright. Chowdhury and Islam (2007) found that in Bangladesh the deposits and the loan advances of Nationalized Commercial Banks (NCBs) are less sensitive to interest changes than those of Specialized Banks (SBs). As a result of this the interest rate spread of SBs are higher than that of NCBs. Jahangir, Shill and Haque (2007) stated that as the loan-to-deposit ratio depicts the status of asset-liability management of banks, it is a very good indicator of banks' profitability. However banks' risk is not always related with asset-liability management. A smooth growth opportunity also ensures higher future returns to stockholders and profitability. So, market size and market concentration index along with return to equity and loan-to-deposit ratio capture the attention of assessing the banks' profitability. Chowdhury (2002) stated that while measuring a bank's performance one has to consider the relationships between various variables like market size, bank's risk and bank's market size with

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[1] Annual Report, Bangladesh Bank, 2012, p.43.

profitability. Bashir (2000) pointed that during the period from 1993 to 1998 the foreign owned Islamic banks are more profitable than the domestic one at eight Middle Eastern countries. A number of internal and external factors like macroeconomic environment, financial market and taxation etc. were used to envisage profitability and efficiencies. He also observed that higher leverage, large loans to asset ratio, macroeconomic settings and stock market development lead to have a positive impact on profitability. Bhatt and Ghosh (1992) observed that the commercial banks profitability depend highly both on various kinds endogenous and exogenous factors. Factors like control of expenditure, expansion of banking business, timely recovery of loans and productivity are some examples of commercial banks endogenous factors. On the other hand, exogenous factors consisting direct investment for instance SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio), CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) and direct credit programs.

In this study an attempt is made to analyze the performance, development and growth of selected Islamic Banks of Bangladesh. The remainder of the paper is organized as follows: In section 2 the objectives of the paper is stated. In section 3 the methodology of the study is briefly discussed. In section 4 we briefly overviewed the selected Islamic banks of Bangladesh. Section 5 discussed the assessment of performance and the trend analysis of selected Islamic banks of Bangladesh. Finally, section 6 presents the concluding remarks.

2. Objectives of the Study:
The main objectives of the study are as follows:
1. To provide an overview of Islamic banking system in Bangladesh.
2. To assess the performance of selected Islamic banks in Bangladesh.
3. To suggest remedial measures for the development of selected Islamic banks of Bangladesh.

4. Methodology of the Study:
This study has been carried out to evaluate the performance of selected Islamic Banks of Bangladesh. The data collected for analysis was secondary data based on published annual reports which was collected from randomly selected five Islamic banks i.e. Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd. (IBBL), Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd. (AIBL), Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd. (SHIBL), Export Import Bank Ltd. (EXIM), and Social Islami Bank Ltd. (SIBL).The data about 8 variables are employees, branches, deposit, investment, net income, remittance, net asset per value share and earnings per share. The method of least square is used to fit a straight line trend. Statistical software 'STATA 12' is used to get these fitted lines.

4. An Overview of Selected Islamic banks of Bangladesh:
4.1. ISLAMI BANK BANGKADESH LIMITED:
The Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited (IBBL) was established on March 13, 1983 which started functioning with effect from March 30, 1983. Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited has achieved the unique position of a leading private commercial bank in Bangladesh for the active co-operation and participation of Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and some other Islamic banks, financial institutions, government bodies and eminent personalities of the Middle East and the Gulf countries. Naturally, it remains a deep cry in their hearts to fashion and design their economic lives in accordance with the precepts of Islam. The establishment of Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited on March 13, 1983, is the true reflection of this inner urge of its people, which started functioning with effect from March 30, 1983. This Bank is the first of its kind in Southeast Asia. It is committed to conduct all banking and investment activities on the basis of interest-free profit-loss sharing system. In doing so, it has unveiled a new horizon and ushered in a new silver lining of hope towards materializing a long cherished dream of the people of Bangladesh for doing their banking transactions in line with what is prescribed by Islam. With the active co-operation and participation of Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and some other Islamic banks, financial institutions, government bodies and eminent personalities of the Middle East and the Gulf countries, Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited has by now earned the unique position of a leading private commercial bank in Bangladesh.

4.2. AL-ARAFAH ISLAMI BANK LIMITED:
Al-Arafah Islami Bank started its journey in 1995 to introduce a modern banking system based on Al-Qur'an and Sunnah. A group of established and dedicated personalities of Bangladesh are the architects and directors of the Bank. A group of 20 dedicated and noted Islamic personalities of Bangladesh are the member of Board of Directors of the bank. They are also noted for their business acumen. Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd. has 78 braches and a total of 1711 employees (upto December 2010). Its authorized capital is Taka 5000 millions and the paid-

up capital is Taka 4677.28 millions. Wisdom of the directors and Islamic bankers make Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd. most modern and a leading bank in Bangladesh.

4.3. SHAHJALAL ISLAMI BANK LIMITED:

Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited is a scheduled islami commercial bank. The Bank was established under the Bank Companies Act 1991 and incorporated as a public limited company under the Companies Act 1994 in Bangladesh with the primary objective to carry on all kinds of islami banking business in Bangladesh. The Bank is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited in 21 March, 2007 and Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited in 18 March, 2007. SHIBL was incorporated of business on 1 April, 2001. It was started formal operation from May 10, 2001.

4.4. EXPORT IMPORT BANK LIMITED:

EXIM Bank has also been able to improve organizational performance via improving the performance of individual contributors and also recognizes existing talents to fill up the higher vacancies within the organization or place them in the right position, wherein the best use of their abilities can be ensured. Our culture promotes sharing of common goal which ensures harmonious relationship in the working environment. Organizational culture is considered as an essential component of business corporations as it has the ability to bind organizational members together. The culture and values of our bank have been proved as a source of competitive advantage for us and are acting as a key component to establish the relationship between the bank and our employees and , in turn , between our employees and our customers. Our culture and values also encourage customers and employees to join us and stay with us.

4.5. SOCIAL ISLAMI BANK LIMITED:

The Social Islami Bank Ltd (SIBL), a second-generation bank, operating since 22 November, 1995 based on Shariah Principles, has now 86 branches all over the country with two subsidiary companies - SIBL Securities Ltd. & SIBL Investment Ltd. Targeting poverty, SOCIAL ISLAMI BANK LTD. is indeed a concept of 21st century participatory three sector banking model in one. in the formal sector, it works as an Islamic participatory Commercial Bank with human face approach to credit and banking on the profit and loss sharing: it is a Non-formal banking with informal finance and credit package that empowers and humanizes real poor family and create local income opportunities and discourages internal migration; it is a Development Bank intended to monetize the voluntary sector and management of Waqf, Mosque properties and introducing cash Waqf system for the first time in the history. In the formal corporate sector, this Bank would, among others, offer the most up to date banking services through opening of various types of deposit and investment accounts, financing trade, providing letters of guarantee, opening letters of credit, collection of bills, leasing of equipment and consumers' durable, hire purchase and installment sale for capital goods, investment in low-cost housing and management of real estates, participatory investment in various industrial, agricultural, transport, educational and health projects and so on

5. Assessment of Performance of Selected Islamic Banks of Bangladesh:

5.1. Growth of branches of Selected Islamic Banks:

Table - 1 represents total number of branches including the growth rate of selected Islamic banks during 2008-2012. We found that IBBL has the highest number of branches i.e. 276 and SJIBL has the lowest number of branches i.e. 85. On the other hand growth rate of the branches of selected Islamic banks represents that growth rate are decreasing from the preceding year to current year of IBBL, SJIBL AIBL, SIBL but only EXIM Bank Ltd. have increasing order growth rate for the same. It was observed that IBBL have the highest no. of branches but EXIM Bank Ltd. have the increasing of growth rate. So finally we can say that if EXIM Bank Ltd. will be able to bound this growth rate then they will be bright in future whether IBBL have more than 3 times of EXIM Bank Ltd.

5.2. Growth of employees of Selected Islamic Banks:

The growth and the total number of employees of selected banks have been shown in Table: 2 in 2012 the highest number of employees are working in IBBL i.e.12188 and lowest in SIBL. The growth percentage is highest in SIBL and lowest in IBBL.

5.3. Growth of deposit of Selected Islamic Banks:

Tables 3 represent the growth pattern of deposits of selected Islamic Banks. It was observed that the deposit is highest in IBBL that is Tk. 417844.14 in 2012. The growth percentage of AIBL is highest that is 44.41% in 2012. The lowest growth percentage of deposit is in IBBL that is 22.23% in 2012. During 2008 to 2012 every year deposit of IBBL, AIBL, SHIBL, EXIM bank and SIBL has increased from the previous year. So it is reflected that the deposit of all the selected banks have showed an increasing trend during the period of 2008-2012.

5.4. Growth of investment of Selected Islamic Banks:

The growth patterns of investment of selected Islamic Banks of Bangladesh are reflected from table 4 that almost every year's investment of selected Islamic Banks of Bangladesh has increased from the previous year during 2008 to 2010. In 2011 and 2012 all banks have declining trend in investment. The growth of investment is more than 35% in AIBL, SIBL. The lowest growth observed in SHIBL.

5.5. Growth of remittance of Selected Islamic Banks:

It is observed from table 5 that the growth of remittance of IBBL, AIBL and EXIM has increased positively from the previous year during 2008 to 2012. The negative growth observed in SHIBL during 2010-2012. The growth percentage of AIBL is highest i.e. 236.24% in 2012. The lowest growth percentage of deposit is in SHIBL i.e. -45.19% in 2012.

5.6. Growth of net asset value per share of Selected Islamic Banks:

It is pointed out from the Table 6 that the growth pattern of net asset value per share of selected Islamic Banks of Bangladesh. In 2011 all banks have declining trend in net asset value per share. But in 2012 all banks have increasing trend. EXIM bank has highest net asset value per share in 2008 and 2009. In 2012 the highest growth of net asset value per share is IBBL i.e. and lowest is in SHIBL.

5.7. Growth of net income of Selected Islamic Banks:

It is observed from the Table 7 that the net income of IBBL and SIBL has almost increased from the previous year during 2008 to 2012. It is also reflected that all the selected banks has earned net income in all the year during 2008 to 2012. SHIBL and EXIM bank has earned net income in every year but has failed to increase the net income from the previous year in 2011.AIBL has failed to increase net income in 2012. The growth rate of net income is stable and very high in SIBL.

5.8. Growth of earning per share (EPS) of Selected Islamic Banks:

It is reflected from the Table8 that the EPS of all the selected Islamic Banks are very high during 2008 to 2012. It is also reflected that all the selected banks has earned EPS in all the year during 2008 to 2012. We have also observed that the EPS of EXIM is more than 40 during 2008 and 2009.In 2008 and 2009 the EPS of SIBL is more than 15. It is indicates the selected Islamic Banks are earning very high profit. In 2012 the highest growth of EPS is SHIBL and lowest is in AIBL.

5.9. Trend Equations of Selected Islamic Banks:

Table-9 represents the summary of trend equation and r^2 of branch expansion of selected Islamic Banks. It is observed from the table that trend equation of all the selected banks are positive and r^2 of all the equations are very high i.e. more than 0.90. In case of AIBL, EXIM and SIBL its strongly high i.e. more than 0.96.

The summary of trend equation and r^2 of number of employees shows from Table-10. It is reflected from the table that the trend equation of all the selected banks are positive and r^2 of all the equations are very high i.e. more than .97. On the other hand the r^2 of AIBL and SHIBL are strongly high i.e. .99.

Table -11 shows the trend equation and r^2 of deposits of selected Islamic Banks. It is reflected from the table that the trend equation of all selected banks are strongly positive and r^2 of all the equations are very high i.e.; more than 0.90. Besides this the r^2 of IBBL and SHIBL are strongly high i.e. 0.99.

Table -12 shows the summary of trend equation and r^2 of investments of selected Islamic Banks. It is observed from the table that the trend equation of all selected banks are positive and goodness of fit of all the equations are very high i.e.; more than .90. On the other hand the r^2 of IBBL is strongly high i.e. .99.

Table -13 shows the summary of trend equation and r^2 of remittance of selected Islamic Banks. It is observed from the table that the trend equation of IBBL and EXIM are positive and goodness of fit of IBBL is very high i.e. more than 0. 94.

Table -14 shows the summary of trend equation and r^2 of net income of Islamic Banks. It is reflected from the table that the trend equation of all selected banks are positive and r^2 of IBBL and SIBL are strongly high i.e. 0.98.

Table-15 shows the trend equation and r^2 of EPS of selected Islamic Banks. It is observed from the table that the r^2 of EIXM and SIBL are strongly high i.e. more than .70.

Table-16 shows the trend equation and r^2 of net assets per value share of selected Islamic Banks. It is reflected from the table that the trend equation of AIBL and SIBL are positive and goodness of fit of AIBL is very high i.e. more than 0. 90.

6. Findings and Conclusion:

The islami commercial bank has started its journey in Bangladesh in the year 1983. While in Islamic banking system, the base is Islamic Shariah. It is practically applied through Islamic economics. Its purpose is same as Conventional Banking system i.e. to make business but only in the light of rules of Shariah. There is a constricted concept of Interest free banking as denoted by a number of Banks which avoid interest in some way or other. Banks play a considerable part in the determining and proceeding in the today's modern societies. Economy is totally based on the keen role of Banking system of both Conventional banking and Islamic Shariah banks. To seek out the said performance this study is launched. The purpose of the study is to asses the performance of Islamic banking system including 5 islamic based commercial banks in Bangladesh. To accommodate the above study time series data of All Islamic Bank from the period of 2008 to 2012 is used as the IBBL, AIBL, SHIBL, EXIMBL, & SIBL in Bangladesh. At the end of research it has come to know that Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd. is less cost-effective in the comparison with 4 another Islamic banks of Bangladesh. The result shows the long history and experience of Islamic based banks of Bangladesh in the banking business. It has its large contribution on the whole monetary resources of the Bangladesh. On the other hand Islamic Banks are started few years later so the have to take time to get experience. So the research depicts that in the regard of estimated regression, the Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd. has mentioning positive impact in economy of Bangladesh. But it was observed that EXIM Bank Ltd. & Social Islami Bank Ltd. are increasing trend position. Every year these banks open new branches and the IBBL has highest number of branches i.e. 276. From the sequence of our analysis it is reflected that although the deposit of all the selected banks have showed an increasing trend during the period of 2008 to 2012, the total deposits of SIBL, SHIBL, AIBL, EXIMBL are not satisfactory in comparison to IBBL. So, these banks need to increase their deposits. It has been observed that the net income of the selected Islamic commercial banks have increased from the previous year during 2008 to 2012. It is also reflected from the analysis that the EPS of all the selected islamic banks are very high during 2008 to 2012. It indicates the profitability of all the selected banks is quite satisfactory. IBBL need to increase its net income by increasing deposits, decreasing cost and expanding more branches. As the net income of Islami Bank is fluctuating, the bank should try to keep it at a stable point. We are quite optimistic that if the given suggestions of this paper are implemented then the Banking sector may be able to overcome its present problems and may contribute in the rapid development of the economy of Bangladesh. Eight trend equations have been tested for different activities of the Islamic based commercial banks. Among them the trend value of branches, employees, deposits and net income are positive incase of all the selected banks. Square of correlation coefficient (r^2) has also been tested for all trend equations. The r2 of branches deposits and net income is more than 0.5. It indicates the prospect of Islamic banks in Bangladesh is very bright. From the above observation we found that the growth of investment of IBBL is higher than the selected Islamic banks. So, we are suggest to another 4 banks should increase their investment facilities and more encouraging the client. If any banks can increase their investment facility then those banks will get profitability position very promptly which mentioning the performance of the banks. On the other hand banks can maintain their performance by increasing their deposit but slowly. From the sequence of our analysis it is reflected that although the deposit of all the selected banks have showed an increasing trend during the period of 2008 to 2012, the total deposits of SIBL, SHIBL, AIBL, EXIMBL are not satisfactory in comparison to IBBL. So, these banks need to increase their deposits. Finally we can say that Investment & deposits are core functions of a bank to measuring their performance as well as their profitability. Side by side we found that IBBL is the good position & good performer among the selected Islamic banks but

their growth position is high; if they will give this position in next five years may be they would be able to increasing their performance behind IBBL.

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Annex

Table1: Number of Branches of Selected Islamic Banks

SL	Name of banks	Number of Branches				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	206	231	251	266	276
	Growth	-	12.14%	8.66%	5.98%	3.76%
2	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	50	60	78	88	100
	Growth	-	20%	30%	12.82%	13.64%
3	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	33	51	63	73	85
	Growth	-	54.55%	12%	15.87%	15.10%
4	Export Import Bank Ltd.	42	52	59	62	72
	Growth	-	23.81%	13.46%	5.08%	16.12%
5	Social Islami Bank Ltd.	28	52	64	76	86
	Growth	-	85.71%	23.10%	18.80%	13.16%

Source: Annual reports of IBBL, AIBL, SHIBL, EXIM and SIBL

Table 2: No. of Employees of Selected Islamic Banks during 2008-2012.

SL	Name of banks	Number of employees				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	9397	9588	10349	11465	12188
	Growth	-	2.03%	7.94%	10.78%	6.31%
2	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	1080	1296	1711	1807	2110
	Growth	-	20%	32.02%	5.61%	16.77%
3	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	878	1299	1521	1624	1881
	Growth	-	47.95%	17.09%	6.77%	15.83%
4	Export Import Bank Ltd.	1312	1440	1686	1724	1909
	Growth	-	9.76%	17.08%	2.25%	10.73%
5	Social Islami Bank Ltd.	750	950	1252	1375	1625
	Growth	-	26.67%	31.79%	9.82%	18.18%

Source: Annual report of IBBL, AIBL, SHIBL, EXIMBL and SIBL

Table 3: Deposit of Selected Islamic Banks during 2008-2012

SL	Name of banks	Total Deposits(BDT)				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	202115.45	244292.14	291934.60	341853.67	417844.14
	Growth	-	20.87%	19.50%	17.10%	22.23%
2	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	29690.12	38355.50	53882.96	82186.98	118683.39
	Growth	-	29.19%	40.48%	52.53%	44.41%
3	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	34280	47459	62965	83350	102177
	Growth	-	38.45%	32.67%	32.37%	22.59%
4	Export Import Bank Ltd.	58833.06	73835.46	94949.40	107881.21	140369.66
	Growth	-	24.50%	28.60%	13.62%	30.12%
5	Social Islami Bank Ltd.	24099.82	31588.16	44850.77	66852.55	93594.29
	Growth	-	31.07%	41.99%	49.06%	40.00%

Source: Annual report of IBBL, AIBL, SHIBL, EXIM and SIBL

Table 4: Investments of Selected Islamic Banks during 2008-2012

SL	Name of banks	Total Investments(BDT)				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	187586.55	225752.41	275493.94	322772.83	399930.79
	Growth	-	20.35%	22.03%	17.16%	23.90%
2	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	28832.8	37636.08	55661.79	81486.78	112161.7
	Growth	-	30.53%	47.89%	46.40%	37.64%
3	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	34063	47441	63669	83969	101348
	Growth	-	39.27%	34.21%	31.88%	20.70%
4	Export Import Bank Ltd.	56531.7	70799.45	97818.69	106433.7	128565.4
	Growth	-	25.24%	38.16%	8.81%	20.79%
5	Social Islami Bank Ltd.	20804.76	27891.24	39730	59149.94	82168.98
	Growth	-	34.06%	42.45%	48.88%	38.92%

Source: Annual report of IBBL, AIBL, SHIBL, EXIM and SIBL

Table 5: Remittance of Selected Islamic Banks during 2008-2012

SL	Name of banks	Total Remittance(BDT)				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	140404	194716	214629	236607	300915
	Growth	-	38.68%	10.23%	10.24%	27.18%
2	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	2672.04	2832.28	4431.90	6876.20	23120.40
	Growth	-	6.00%	56.48%	55.15%	236.24%
3	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	9498	10473	6156	5340	2927
	Growth	-	10.27%	-41.22%	-13.26%	-45.19%
4	Export Import Bank Ltd.	1428.44	2452.33	3036.42	3744.36	5770.20
	Growth	-	71.68%	23.82%	23.31%	54.10%
5	Social Islami Bank Ltd.	2341.10	1923.50	1099.40	5134.90	6822.10
	Growth	-	-17.84%	-42.84%	367.06%	32.86%

Source: Annual report of IBBL, AIBL, SHIBL, EXIM and SIBL

Table 6: Net asset per value share of Selected Islamic Banks during 2008-2012

SL	Name of banks	Total Investments(BDT)				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	22.76	27.12	23.48	22.22	31.78
	Growth	-	19.16%	-13.42%	-5.37%	43.02%
2	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	16.75	17.34	18.05	18.00	19.07
	Growth	-	3.52%	4.09%	-.28%	5.95%
3	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	16.05	17.07	19.70	17.78	17.33
	Growth	-	6.36%	15.41%	-9.75%	-2.53%
4	Export Import Bank Ltd.	186.32	199.09	18.26	15.70	15.83
	Growth	-	6.85%	-90.83%	-14.02%	.83%
5	Social Islami Bank Ltd.	14.26	13.21	14.05	14.72	15.92
	Growth	-	-7.36%	6.36%	4.77%	8.15%

Source: Annual report of IBBL, AIBL, SHIBL, EXIM and SIBL

Table 7: Net Income of Selected Islamic Banks during 2008-2012

SL	Name of banks	Total Net Income(BDT)				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	2674.80	3403.55	4463.47	4841.45	5524.44
	Growth	-	27.25%	31.14%	8.47%	14.11%
2	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	668.23	858.99	1959.04	2198.75	1945.40
	Growth	-	28.55%	128.06%	12.24%	-11.52%
3	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	818	1071	2072	1168	1730
	Growth	-	30.93%	93.46%	-43.63%	48.12%
4	Export Import Bank Ltd.	1096.63	1694.10	3476.01	2009.37	2157.63
	Growth	-	54.48%	105.18%	-42.19%	7.38%
5	Social Islami Bank Ltd.	202.07	431.53	643.02	1083.42	1441.13
	Growth	-	113.55%	49.01%	68.49%	33.02%

Source: Annual report of IBBL, AIBL, SHIBL, EXIM and SIBL

Table 8: Earnings Per Share of Selected Islamic Banks during 2008-2012

SL	Name of banks	Earnings Per Share(EPS)				
		2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	5.63	5.51	6.02	4.84	4.42
	Growth	-	-2.13%	9.26%	-19.60%	-8.68%
2	Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	3.72	2.00	4.14	3.73	2.38
	Growth	-	-46.24%	107%	-9.90%	-36.19%
3	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	2.98	3.91	4.65	2.10	3.11
	Growth	-	31.21%	18.93%	-54.84%	48.10%
4	Export Import Bank Ltd.	40.95	50.21	3.77	2.18	2.05
	Growth	-	22.61%	-92.49%	-42.18%	-5.96%
5	Social Islami Bank Ltd.	17.20	18.39	2.15	1.81	2.25
	Growth	-	6.92%	-88.30%	-15.81%	24.31%

Source: Annual report of IBBL, AIBL, SHIBL, EXIM and SIBL

Table 9: Trend equation and r^2 of Number of Branches

Banks	$Y_c = a + bx$	r^2
Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	10597.4+745.9x	0.96
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	1600.8+275.1x	0.97
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	1440.6+233.1x	0.95
Export Import Bank Ltd.	1614.2+147.8x	0.97
Social Islami Bank Ltd.	1170.4+227.5x	0.97

Table 10: Trend equation and r^2 of Number of Employess

Banks	$Y_c = a + bx$	r^2
Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	246+17.5x	0.97
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	75.2+12.8x	0.99
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	60.8+12.4x	0.99
Export Import Bank Ltd.	57.4+7x	0.97
Social Islami Bank Ltd.	61.2+14x	0.97

Table11: Trend equation and r^2 of Deposits

Banks	$Y_c = a + bx$	r^2
Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	299608+52901.89x	0.99
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	64559.79+22181.8x	0.94
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	66066.2+17158.5x	0.99
Export Import Bank Ltd.	95173.76+19711.89x	0.98
Social Islami Bank Ltd.	52197.12+17425.33x	0.95

Table12: Trend equation and r^2 of Investments

Banks	$Y_c = a + bx$	r^2
Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	282307.3+52170.89x	0.98
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	63155.83+21050.85x	0.96
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	66098+17109.8x	0.99
Export Import Bank Ltd.	92029.79+17970.16x	0.98
Social Islami Bank Ltd.	45948.98+15398.71x	0.94

Table 13: Trend equation and r^2 of Remittance

Banks	$Y_c = a + bx$	r^2
Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	217454.2+36291.3x	0.95
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	7926.56+494.06x	0.67
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	6878.8-1827.5x	0.87
Export Import Bank Ltd.	3286.35+997.56x	0.94
Social Islami Bank Ltd.	3464.2+1217.34x	0.64

Table14: Trend equation and r^2 of Net Income

Banks	$Y_c = a + bx$	r^2
Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	4181.54+713.72x	0.98
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	1526.08+389.41x	0.76
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	1371.8+192.1x	0.35
Export Import Bank Ltd.	2086.75+243.73x	0.19
Social Islami Bank Ltd.	760.23+313x	0.98

Table15: Trend equation and r^2 of Earning Per Share

Banks	$Y_c = a + bx$	r^2
Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	5.28 - 0.31x	0.58
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	3.19 - .095x	0.03
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	3.35 - .16x	0.06
Export Import Bank Ltd.	19.83 – 12.58x	0.70
Social Islami Bank Ltd.	8.36 – 4.65x	0.73

Table16: Trend equation and r^2 of Net Asset Per Value Share

Banks	$Y_c = a + bx$	r^2
Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd.	25.47+1.31x	0.27
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Ltd.	17.84+.53x	0.93
Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd.	17.59+.33x	0.15
Export Import Bank Ltd.	87.04-52.44x	0.74
Social Islami Bank Ltd.	14.43+.48x	0.59

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