PROJECT REPORT

A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL PERFORAMANCE:INSIGHTS FROM A LEADING BANKS

1.INTRODUCTION:

1.1 OVERVIEW:

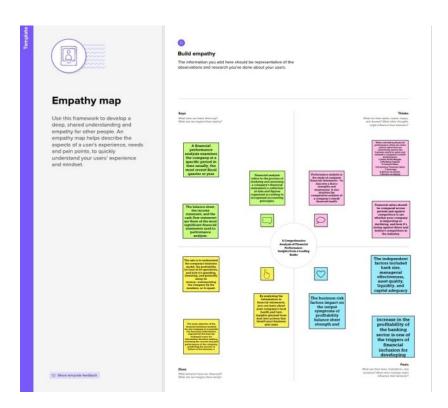
This session introduces bank financial statements and provides a traditional, ratio-based procedure for analyzing bank financial performance using historical data. It demonstrates the interrelationship between the income statement and balance sheet and describes the risk and return trade-off underlying management decisions.

1.2 PURPOSE:

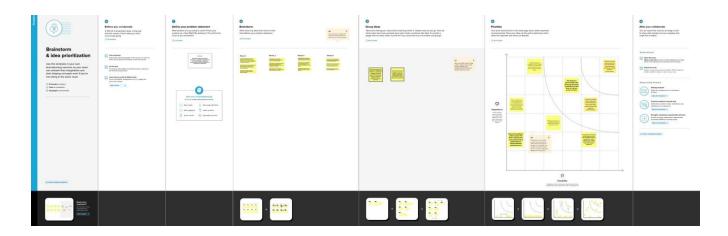
Recognize the basic balance sheet accounts and income statement components and understand how they relate to each other.

2.PROBLEM DEFINITION & DESIGN THINKING

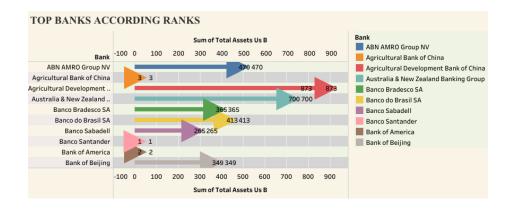
2.1 EMPATHY MAP

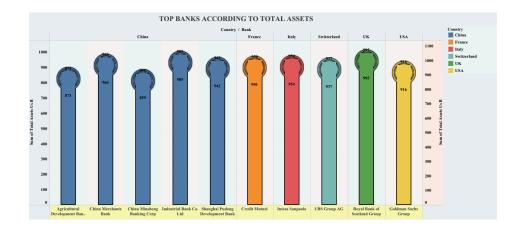


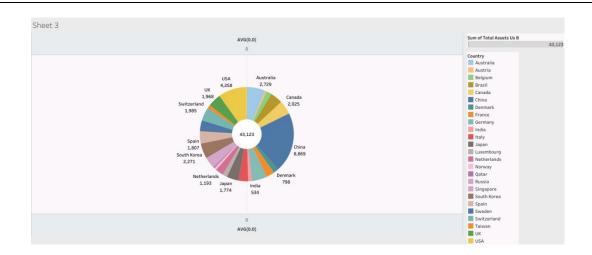
2.2 IDEATION& BRAINSTOMING

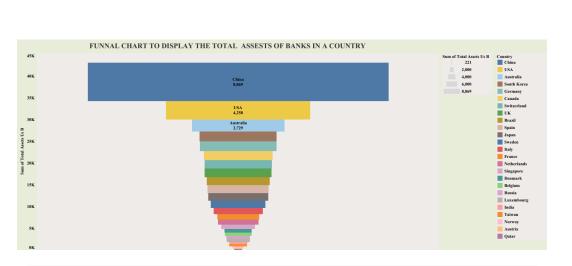


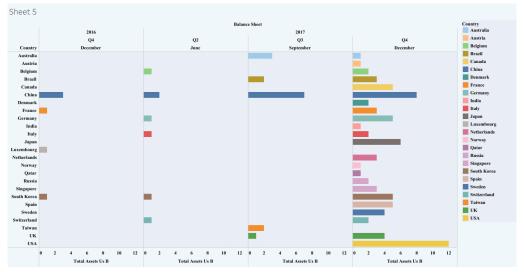
3.RESULT:

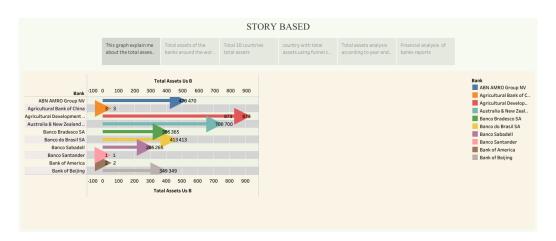


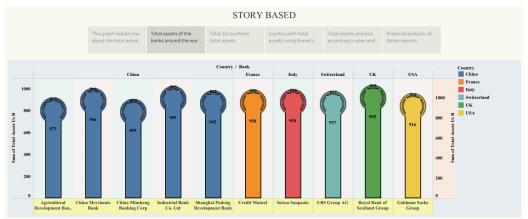


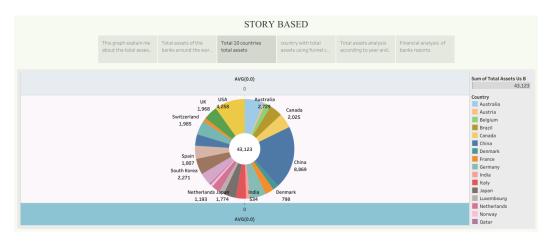


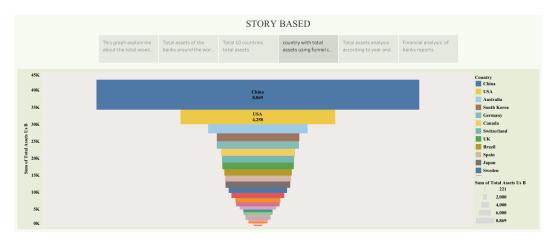


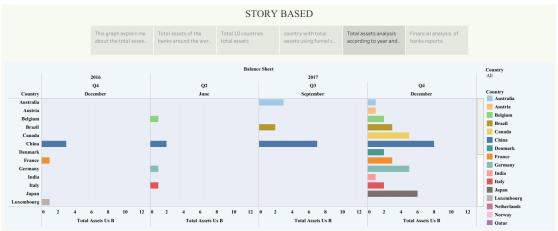


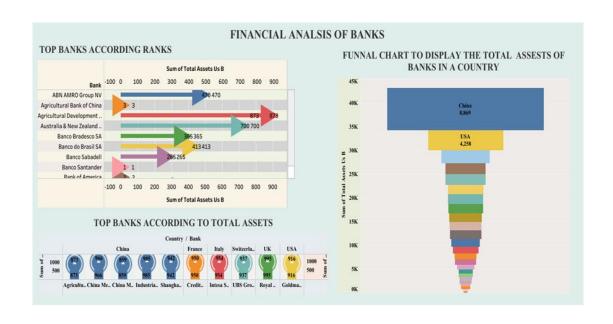












4.ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantage: The Ability to Detect Patterns

Financial statements reveal how much a company earns per year in sales.

The sales may fluctuate, but financial planners should be able to identify a pattern over years of sales figures

Advantage: A Chance to Budget Outline

Another advantage of using financial statements for future planning and decision making is that they show the company's budgets.

Disadvantage: Based on Market Patterns

One disadvantage of using financial statements for decision making is that the data and figures are based on the market at that given time

Disadvantage: At-One-Time Analysis

Another disadvantage is that a single financial statement only shows how a company is doing at one single time.

5.APPLICATION:

The primary purpose of doing a financial analysis of a project is to evaluate the project's profitability or cost-effectiveness relative to some alternative project or investment.

Frequently, the results of the financial analysis are used to compare alternative projects to select which ones should be implemented.

6.CONCLUSION

- 1. Bank assets can generally be classified in one of four categories: cash and equivalents, investment securities, loans, and other assets. a bank's net income can be divided into four components that potentially reveal differences in performance: net interest income, provision for loan losses, burden, and taxes.
- 2. The ROE model provides a means of analyzing the source and magnitude of banking profits over time and against peer banks. It describes the relationship between return on equity and a bank's return on assets and equity multiplier. It then decomposes return on assets into its contributing factors
- 3. There are seven fundamental risks in banking: credit risk, liquidity risk, interest-rate risk, capital (solvency) risk, operational/fraud risk, off-balance sheet risk, and foreign exchange risk.
- 4. There is a fundamental trade-off between bank profitability and risk. A bank that reports above average profits either takes on above average risk or realizes a competitive advantage in offering some product or service.