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

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Overview

The banking industry world-wide is being transformed. The global forces for change include technological innovation; the deregulation of financial services at the national level and opening-up to international competition; and - equally important - changes in corporate behavior, such as growing disintermediation and increased emphasis on shareholder value. In addition, recent banking crises in Asia and Latin America have accentuated these pressures.

The banking industries in central Europe and Latin America have also been transformed as a result of privatizations of state-owned banks that had dominated their banking systems in the past. In this project we are trying to analysis the bank related data and able to extract some insights from the data using Business Intelligence tools. To Extract the Insights from the data and put the data in the form of visualizations, Dashboards and Story we employed Tableau tool.

1.2 Purpose

The business requirements for analyzing the performance and efficiency of banks in world include identifying KPIs, comparing performance across different countries and states, identifying patterns and trends over time, identifying affecting factors, creating interactive dashboards and reports, identifying areas for improvement, making data-driven decisions, comparing to the industry average and creating forecasting models for future performance. The ultimate goal is to gain insights and improve performance through data visualization techniques.

In the context of analyzing the performance and efficiency of banks, a literature survey for the financial analysis of banks would involve researching and reviewing previous studies, articles, and reports on the topic. This could include information on the methods and techniques used for financial analysis of banks, as well as the results and conclusions of these studies. Some potential areas of focus for a literature survey on financial analysis of banks could include:

Ratio analysis, which involves comparing different financial metrics (such as return on assets, return on equity, etc.) to assess a bank's performance and compare it to industry averages or other benchmarks.

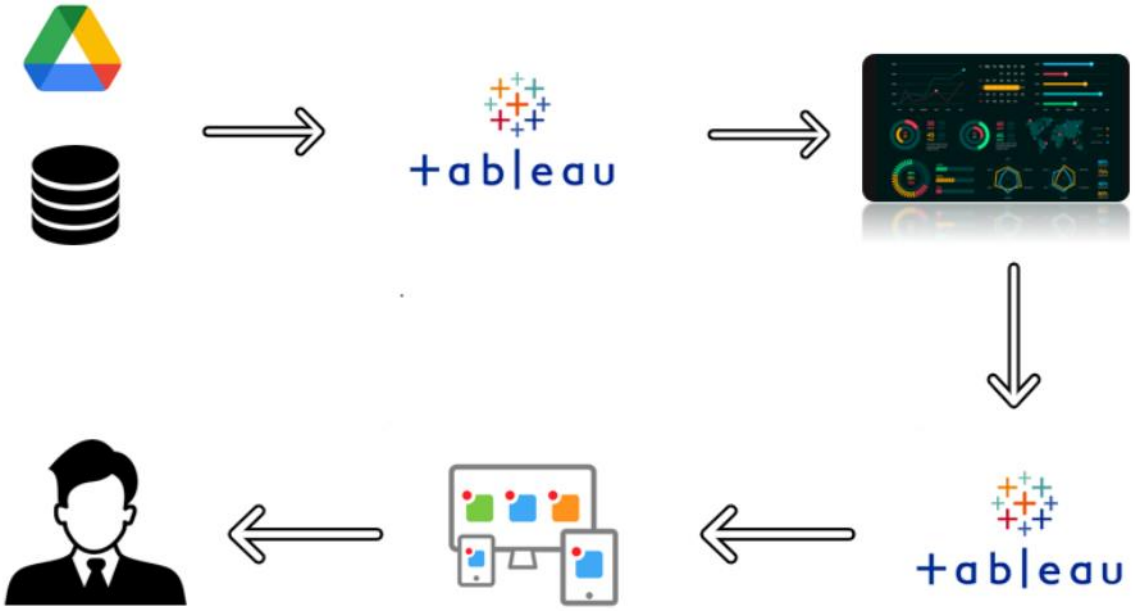
Stress testing, which involves simulating adverse economic scenarios to evaluate a bank's ability to withstand financial shocks.

Risk management, which involves identifying, assessing, and mitigating the various risks facing a bank, such as credit risk, market risk, and operational risk.

Basel III, which is a set of international regulatory standards for banks that includes measures for capital adequacy, liquidity, and leverage.

PROBLEM DEFINITION AND & DESIGN THINKING

2.1 Technical Architecture:



2.2 Ideation & Brainstorming Map

RESULT

Dashboard

Story

ADVANTAGES & DISADVANTAGES

Advantages:

- Financial analysis of banks can have a significant social impact by identifying areas where the bank's operations or lending practices may be causing harm to vulnerable communities or perpetuating inequality. For example, a financial analysis might reveal that a bank is heavily invested in fossil fuel companies, contributing to climate change, or that the bank is disproportionately denying loans to minority-owned businesses, perpetuating economic discrimination.

- Financial analysis of banks can have a significant impact on the business operations of the bank itself and its competitors. For example, a financial analysis can help the bank identify areas where it is underperforming compared to its peers, such as in terms of profitability or asset quality. This information can then be used to develop strategies for improving the bank's performance, such as by reducing costs, increasing revenue, or improving risk management practices.

Disadvantages:

- One disadvantage of using financial statements for decision making is that the data and figures are based on the market at that given time. Depending on the market, it may change quickly, so executives should not assume that the numbers from a previous financial statement will remain the same or increase. Just because a company has sold 5 million copies of a product during one year does not guarantee it will sell the same amount or more. It may sell much less if a competitor releases a similar product.

- Another disadvantage is that a single financial statement only shows how a company is doing at one single time. The financial statement does not show whether the company is doing better or worse than the year before, for example. If executives decide to use financial statements for making decisions about the future, they should use several financial statements from previous months and years to ensure they get an overall picture of how much the company is doing. The financial statement becomes a continuous analysis, which is more useful than using a single statement.

APPLICATION

- The return on equity (ROE) model represents a well-known approach to analyzing bank profitability using financial ratios. The procedure combines balance sheet and income statement figures to calculate ratios that compare performance over time and relative to peers. A peer group consists of other banks of the same size and structure that compete in similar markets. Thus, community banks are compared with other community banks competing in the same geographic market. Each bank's Uniform Bank Performance Report (UBPR) identifies a peer group for comparison.
- The UBPR data are provided by federal regulators and are commonly used to evaluate comparative profitability and risk performance. As a rule, ratios should be constructed using average balance sheet data calculated over the same time period as income statement data. This eliminates distortions caused by large changes in balance sheets just before a quarter or year ending reporting period.

CONCLUSION

Preparing the data for visualization involves cleaning the data to remove irrelevant or missing data, transforming the data into a format that can be easily visualized, exploring the data to identify patterns and trends, filtering the data to focus on specific subsets of data, preparing the data for visualization software, and ensuring the data is accurate and complete. This process helps to make the data easily understandable and ready for creating visualizations to gain insights into the performance and efficiency.

FUTURE SCOPE

Data visualization is the process of creating graphical representations of data to help people understand and explore the information. The goal of data visualization is to make complex data sets more accessible, intuitive, and easier to interpret. By using visual elements such as charts, graphs, and maps, data visualizations can help people quickly identify patterns, trends, and outliers in the data.

The number of unique visualizations that can be created with a given dataset. Some common types of visualizations that can be used to analyze the performance and efficiency of banks include bar charts, line charts, heat maps, scatter plots, pie charts, Maps etc. These visualizations can be used to compare performance, track changes over time, show distribution, and relationships between variables, breakdown of revenue and customer demographics, workload, resource allocation and location of banks.