Welcome Message

Director General
Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management

I welcome you all to the Annual Banking Conference-2022 organized by the Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM), a two-day long platform of interaction intends to bring together banking experts, academicians and researchers from home and abroad. The banking industry throughout the world which is in a state of continuous change, facing many problems and challenges, has to address those issues in a pragmatic manner and with the utmost integrity. I hope that the deliberations in this Conference would generate new and innovative ideas in identifying and tackling manifold challenges of the sector and come-up with some effective, implementable policy recommendations one a priority basis.

Organizing Annual Banking Conference is a lot of activities. We gratefully acknowledge the continuous effort of all concerned including my BIBM colleagues, bankers, academicians and researchers for successfully organizing the event. I, on behalf of the Conference organizer, express my heartiest thanks to all paper contributors of the Annual Banking Conference-2022 who will be presenting papers in different sessions. We pay our sincere gratitude and thankfulness to the session chairmen and designated discussants of the different sessions for their kind consents to contribute in the conference. We thank our supporting partner GIZ Bangladesh and media partners. Finally, we extend our gratitude to our Governing Board, especially to the respected Chairman and Governor, Bangladesh Bank for motivating, encouraging, guiding and helping us for organizing this annual banking conference.

I wish a grand success of the conference.

Dr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman

About Annual Banking Conference 2022

Conference Chair
Annual Banking Conference 2022

'Banking' became a rapid changing industry that is confronting global economic and financial instabity. The ongoing changes in terms of faster customer services, efficient customer relationship management, increasing use of technology and innovations in banking have brought remarkable changes in the banking industry throughout the world. Sustainability became a major Challenge for the economic sectors in the post COVID-19 Scenario. In this context, 'Towards Sustainability' has been chosen as the theme of the conference. The banking industry needs a collective effort of academicians, researchers and practitioners to cope up with the global banking environment of growing competition and challenges. Annual Banking Conference (ABC) is certainly a platform offered by Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM) for bringing together researchers, bankers and academicians from home and abroad to a single knowledge platform.

BIBM has been organizing Annual Banking Conference since 2012, a two day-long gathering aiming at bringing together of experts, bankers, academicians and researchers from all over the world to exchange and share knowledge, experience and research outputs on banking and related issues. The conference for this year i.e. ABC 2022 will be organized during August 27-28, 2022 which will be inaugurated by Mr. Abdur Rouf Talukder, Chairman of the BIBM Governing Board and Governor, Bangladesh Bank on August 27, 2022.

On the way to arrange the Annual Banking Conference 2022, we called for research papers on key banking areas through our website [abc.bibm.org.bd] in the month of January 2022. We are very pleased that faculty members from a number of universities, central bankers and practicing bankers from home and abroad have responded and a total number of 105 abstracts were received for consideration. Finally, a total number of 70 papers were submitted from home and abroad for taking part in the review process. From these papers, our review team selected 30 papers to be presented in the two-day event in eight plenary sessions covering major areas: Key Operational and Management Areas of Bank; Digital Financial Services, and Sustainable Banking. The conference will end with a Cultural Program and a Concluding Dinner. BIBM invited selected senior academicians from the universities and top level bank executives to add value to the eight conference business sessions as session chairmen and designated discussants. We hope, over 600 top and senior bank executives, university teachers, and academicians, from home and abroad will take part in the conference.

I pay my gratitude to GIZ Bangladesh for their support and cooperation in organizing the event. Special Thanks to the Media partners.

Dr. Shah Md. Ahsan Habib

Day-One: Saturday, 27 August, 2022

Time and Place	Program
1000 – 1045	Registration and Refreshment
1100 – 1200 Auditorium (2nd Floor)	**Inaugural Session:** • Welcome Address and Background Note **Professor Dr. Shah Md. Ahsan Habib** Chairman, Organizing Committee, ABC-2022 • Speech by the Chief Guest & Inauguration of ABC-2022 **Mr. Abdur Rouf Talukder** Chairman, BIBM Governing Board and Governor, Bangladesh Bank • Summing up and Speech by the Chairman **Dr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman** Director General, BIBM • Vote of Thanks **Professor Md. Nehal Ahmed** Director (DSBM) and Member-Secretary, Organizing Committee, ABC-2022

Plenary Session – 1: Macro Financial Environment and Financial Sector [A1]

Time and Place	Program
1215 – 1415 Auditorium (2nd Floor)	**Papers to be Presented:** • Bangladesh at 50: Does Bank Financing Propel Economic Growth in Bangladesh? • Analysis of External Debt Sustainability of Bangladesh against Stressed Macroeconomic Scenarios • Countercyclical Capital Buffer: Do the Banks in Bangladesh Need to Build it to Address Procyclicality?
	Panel Discussants **Mr. Syed Mahbubur Rahman,** Managing Director & CEO, Mutual Trust Bank Limited **Dr. Sarwar Uddin Ahmed** Dean of Academic Affairs, Monash University Programs, Universal College Bangladesh **Mr. Md. Nehal Ahmed** Professor (Selection Grade) and Director (Dhaka School of Bank Management), BIBM **Dr. Md. Mosharref Hossain,** Associate Professor, BIBM
	Session Chair **Dr. Mustafa K. Mujeri,** Executive Director, Institute of Microfinance (InM)
1415 – 1530	**Lunch Break**

Plenary Session – 2: Macro Financial Environment and Financial Sector [A2]

Time and Place	Program
1215 – 1415 Seminar (2nd Floor)	**Papers to be Presented:** • Islamic Alternative Benchmark to LIBOR • Conducting Sukuk and Qard-al-Hasan based Monetary Policy in Dual Banking System: Bangladesh Perspective • Does Shari'ah Index Offer an Edge over Traditional Index during COVID-19? Evidence from the Capital Market of Bangladesh
	Panel Discussants **Mr. Md. Ebtadul Islam,** Supernumerary Professor, BIBM **Mr. M. Muzahidul Islam** Professor, Department of Banking and Insurance, University of Dhaka **Mr. Mohammed Monirul Moula** Managing Director & CEO, Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited **Mr. Md. Alamgir,** Associate Professor, BIBM
	Session Chair **Professor Barkat-e-Khuda,** Dr. Muzaffer Ahmad Chair Professor, BIBM
1415 – 1530	**Lunch Break**

Day-One: Saturday, 27 August, 2022

Plenary Session – 3: Macro Financial Environment and Financial Sector [B1]

Time and Place	Program
1530 – 1800 Auditorium (2nd Floor)	**Papers to be Presented:** • Foreign Direct Investment, Financial Development and Economic Growth: Empirical Evidence from Developing Countries • Governance and Financial Performance of Commercial Banks in India: Theoretical Perspectives with Empirical Views • The Effect of Institutional Theory Towards Shariah Audit Practice in Malaysian Takaful Industry • The Unconventional Monetary Policy Measures and the COVID-19 Pandemic: Lessons from Global Perspective
	Panel Discussants **Dr. Mahmood Osman Imam,** Professor, Department of Finance, University of Dhaka **Dr. Khondakar Golam Moazzem,** Research Director, Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD) **Mr. Md. Mohiuddin Siddique,** Professor (Selection Grade), BIBM **Dr. Md. Shahid Ullah,** Associate Professor, BIBM
	Session Chair **Mr. Ziaul Hasan Siddiqui,** Former Deputy Governor, Bangladesh Bank
1800	**Refreshment**

Plenary Session – 4: Macro Financial Environment and Financial Sector [B2]

Time and Place	Program
1530 – 1800 Seminar (2nd Floor)	**Papers to be Presented:** • Current Methodology of Reckoning Effective Exchange Rate of Taka and Some Propositions • Budget Deficit and Macroeconomic Variables in Bangladesh: An VECM Approach • Emergence of Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) and Fintech: Future of Banking in the Era of digital transformation • Impact of e-money on Money Supply: Estimation and Policy Implication for Bangladesh
	Panel Discussants **Mr. Md. Ahsan Ullah**, Supernumerary Professor, BIBM **Dr. Md. Habibur Rahman,** Chief Economist, Bangladesh Bank **Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin,** Managing Director & CEO, Dutch Bangla Bank Limited **Mr. Md. Shihab Uddin Khan,** Associate Professor, BIBM
	Session Chair **Dr. Binayak Sen**, Director General, Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
1800	**Refreshment**

Day-Two: Sunday, 28 August, 2022

Special Session on Mobilising Climate Smart investment for Sustainability in the Banking Sector

Time and Place	Program
0900 – 0930	Registration
0930 – 1100 Auditorium (2nd Floor)	• Welcome Address by **Professor Dr. Shah Md. Ahsan Habib** Chairman, Organizing Committee, ABC 2022 • Speech on **'Capacity Strengthening on Sustainable Financing'** by **Dr. Firdaus Ara Hussain**, Principal Advisor-ICICF, GIZ, Bangladesh • Keynote Speech on **'Mobilization of Climate Resources'** • Panel Discussion by the Designated Discussants • Question-Answer on **'Climate Resource Mobilization'** • Award Giving to the Top Performing Banks & NBFIs as per Sustainability Rating 2021 • Concluding Speech by the Chairman **Dr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman,** Director General, BIBM
1100 – 1130	**Refreshment**

Session – 5: Key Operational and Management Areas of Banking [C1]

Time and Place	Program
1130 – 1330 Auditorium (2nd Floor)	**Papers to be Presented:** • Study of Climate Change Impacts on Sustainability of Banks • Determinants of Financial Sustainability of Islamic Microfinance Program (RDS) of IBBL - An Exploratory Study • Impact of Mobile Banking App's Brand Trust on Using Convenience During Covid-19 Pandemic: A Study on bKash • Digital Payment System: Consumer Perception During the COVID Times
	Panel Discussants **Mr. Arfan Ali,** Former President & Managing Director, Bank Asia Limited **Mr. Mominul Islam,** Managing Director & CEO, IPDC Finance Limited **Dr. Shah Md. Ahsan Habib,** Professor (Selection Grade), BIBM **Mr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman Alam,** Associate Professor, BIBM
	Session Chair **Mr. Anis A Khan,** Former Managing Director & CEO, Mutual Trust Bank Limited
1330 – 1500	**Lunch Break**

Session – 6: Key Operational and Management Areas of Banking [C2]

Time and Place	Program
1130 – 1330 Seminar (2nd Floor)	**Papers to be Presented:** • A Situation Analysis of Banking Services for Disable Person in Bangladesh • Impact of Income Diversification on Financial Performance of Commercial Banks • Significance of Managerial Issues and Supply Side Economics to Accelerate Profitability of Commercial Banks in Bangladesh: A Dynamic Panel Data Analysis • Determinants of Liquidity of PCBs in Bangladesh: A Panel Data Approach
	Panel Discussants **Mr. Emranul Huq,** Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank Limited **Mr. Selim Barkat,** Country Manager, Habib Bank Limited **Dr. Prashanta K. Banerjee,** Professor (Selection Grade), BIBM **Dr. Mohammad Tazul Islam,** Associate Professor, BIBM
	Session Chair **Professor Dr. Muhammad Abdul Moyeen** Dean, Faculty of Business Studies, University of Dhaka
1330 – 1500	**Lunch Break**

Day-Two: Sunday, 28 August, 2022

Session – 7: Key Operational and Management Areas of Banking [D1]

Time and Place	Program
1500 – 1730 Auditorium (2nd Floor)	**Papers to be Presented:** • Impact of Microcredit on Housing and Food Security in Nepal • Microfinance and Social Sustainability of Grameen Bank Rural Women Borrowers: Experience from COVID-19 Pandemic • How Does the COVID-19 CMSME Stimulus Package Perform in Bangladesh? • Bangladeshi Private Commercial Banks' Expected Service Quality towards E-consumers' Banking Service and Technology Satisfaction during the Covid-19
	Panel Discussants **Mr. Md. Ali Hossain Prodhania,** Supernumerary Professor, BIBM **Mr. Mosleh Uddin Ahmed,** Managing Director & CEO, SBAC Bank Limited **Mr. Mahmud Salahuddin Naser,** Faculty Member, BIBM and, Director, BB **Mr. Mohammed Sohail Mustafa**, Associate Professor and Director (Training), BIBM
	Session Chair **Dr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman**, Director General, BIBM
1730 - 1800	**Refreshment**

Session – 8: Key Operational and Management Areas of Banking [D2]

Time and Place	Program
1500 – 1730 Seminar (2nd Floor)	**Papers to be Presented:** • The Power of Training and Development Methods on Creating Employees' Performance in the Commercial Banks of Bangladesh • Application of Murabahah by the Islamic Banks in Bangladesh: Issues and Recommendations • Theory 'Z' and Its' Implementation in Banks: Bangladesh Perspective • Phenomenon of 'Youth Bulge' and its Implications on Bringing 'Customer Delight' to the Youthful Consumers in the Banking Service Quality
	Panel Discussants **Mr. Md. Abdur Rahim,** Supernumerary Professor, BIBM **Dr. Abdullah Al Mahmud**, Professor, Department of Banking and Insurance, University of Dhaka **Ms. Humaira Azam,** Managing Director & CEO, Trust Bank Limited **Dr. Ashraf Al Mamun**, Associate Professor and Director (RD&C), BIBM
	Session Chair **Dr. M. A. Baqui Khalily,** Former Professor, Department of Finance, University of Dhaka
1730 - 1800	**Refreshment**

Conference Concluding Session

Time and Place	Program
1800 – 1830 Auditorium (2nd Floor)	• Inaugural Speech by **Dr. Prashanta K. Banerjee ,** Professor (Selection Grade), BIBM • Speech on Behalf of GIZ • Presentation of Crests among the Paper Presenters • Presentation of Crests among the Supporting Partners • Speech by the Chief Guest **Mr. Ahmed Jamal** Chairman, BIBM Executive Committee & Deputy Governor, Bangladesh Bank • Speech by the Chairman **Dr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman** Director General, BIBM • Vote of Thanks **Professor Dr. Shah Md. Ahsan Habib** Chairman, Organizing Committee, ABC-2022
1845 – 1930	**Cultural Program**
1930	**Closing Dinner**

Abstracts of the Conference Papers

Paper 1

Bangladesh at 50 : Does Bank Financing Propel Economic Growth in Bangladesh?

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Bangladesh has reached at 50 years in 2021 after attaining independence in 1971. She has drawn economists, development partners, national and international policy makers' attention to robust economic growth earned during the last half century. Empirical evidences reveal that many factors affect GDP growth of a country and bank financing plays significant roles in promoting GDP in a country having a less developed capital market. The current paper attempts to explore the role of bank financing in economic growth in Bangladesh. To this end, it would apply Co-integration and Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) to examine the impact of bank financing on Bangladesh GDP during 1980-2020. The empirical results confirm the superior role of bank financing in spurring GDP in Bangladesh. The paper suggests for choosing bankable projects with proper feasibility study to avoid diversion of funds and keep NPL at tolerable limit. It also recommends for developing capital market for long-term financing to lessen the adverse impacts of maturity mismatch in funds of banks. In this case, Islamic Shariah compliant sukuk based financing model can ease the pressure on banks by financing industrial and infrastructural projects in more sustainable way.

Paper 2

Analysis of External Debt Sustainability of Bangladesh against Stressed Macroeconomic Scenarios

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This paper attempts to examine whether external debt situation of Bangladesh shows the sustainability in the long run and whether Bangladesh has still any scope of increasing the ratio of external borrowing for the interest of economic development, particularly in the period of stressed macroeconomic scenarios. The paper reviews the trend of external debt in Bangladesh and its composition and investigates whether the trend of external debt situation shows the sustainability in the long run. Historical data on external debt to GDP, external debt to export, short term external debt to foreign exchange reserves, short term external debt to total debt, long term external debt to total debt, principal and interest payments of external debt are examined in terms of sustainability to shocks in order to understand the vulnerabilities, risks and prospects of external borrowings in the country. The paper estimates the present values of future debt burdens and forecasted the ratios related to external debt until FY30 and finds that present value of public and publicly guaranteed extern debt to GDP, present value of export to GDP, external debt service to GDP, and external debt service to revenue ratios are much below the indicative thresholds prescribed by the IMF in the period of stressed macroeconomic scenarios. The paper also applies vector autoregressive (VAR) model for a sample period during FY94 to FY21 in order to forecast the ratios related to external debt. The forecasted results find that external debt is sustainable over the period ahead and all the external debt ratios will decrease over time during the forecasted period until 2025.

Paper 3

Countercyclical Capital Buffer: Do the banks in Bangladesh need to build it to address Procyclicality?

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The countercyclical capital buffer (CCyB), an important component of the Basel III capital framework, is a proactive measure that requires banks to build-up capital gradually as imbalances in the credit market develop. It helps to protect the banking system from the consequences of imbalances and, theoretically, it should only be activated when system-wide risks due to excessive credit growth appear to be building up. In our study, Credit to GDP gap, measured using HP smoothing filter, has been regarded considering its ability to act as an early warning indicator. Our study finds an excessive credit growth in 1995 as well as in 2010 which continued till 2011, for which recommends 0.5 percent of the risk-weighted assets (RWA) equivalent capital to maintain as CCyB by banks. We also find the rapid growth in several financial indicators along with credit growth in 2010. However, since 01 January 2019, the effective date of CCyB according to Basel III, there was no occurrence of Credit to GDP gap reaching or crossing the threshold level of maintaining CCyB. Moreover, other macroeconomic indicators are not signaling the upturn of the economy to make the buffer activated for the financial stability. Indeed, findings not recommends for building up the countercyclical buffer yet for banks in Bangladesh to address the procyclicality.

Paper 4

Islamic Alternative Benchmark to LIBOR

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Since the institutionalization of Islamic finance in the contemporary times, use of LIBOR for benchmarking is being used while the use of it has also been criticised by a number of scholars who recommended Islamic finance industry to develop its own distinctive set of benchmarks to be followed. In July 2017, it was announced by the Andrew Bailey, then Chief Executive of the UK's Financial Conduct Authority that there is a need to move away from LIBOR as an interest rate benchmark before the end of 2021and since then, working groups have been established to determine the best replacement overnight risk-free rates ("RFRs") for each of the five LIBOR currencies. This opportunity to transit from LIBOR as an interest benchmark is viewed as an opportunity for Islamic finance to adopt its own unique pricing mechanism which would be Shariah based. This paper sheds light on the justification to benchmark Islamic finance products to LIBOR by looking at the various views available on the matter while discussing the Islamic alternatives benchmark to LIBOR which are currently adopted by Islamic financial institutions in different parts of the world followed by recommendations. It is anticipated that the findings of this paper would assist in understanding in a comprehensive manner the theory and practice of implementing Islamic alternatives benchmark to LIBOR.

Paper 5

Conducting Sukuk and Qard-al-Hasan based Monetary Policy in Dual Banking System: Bangladesh Perspective

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Every country conducts monetary policy to attain specific macroeconomic goals of price stability, higher growth, and employment. A country with a dual banking system comprising interest-based and interest-free banking needs to use Shariah-compliant monetary instruments vis-à-vis conventional tools for attaining the goals of the monetary policy. The current paper will explore Shariah-compliant monetary instrument 'Sukuk' for use as monetary tools in the dual banking context of Bangladesh, assessing experiences of Shariah-based monetary operations in different countries. It would also examine the potentials of applying Qard-al-Hasan-based Monetary Policy in the Dual Banking System of Bangladesh. Finally, the paper will examine the challenges of monetary policy operation in the dual banking system of Bangladesh, and it will also provide some policy options for addressing the challenges.

Paper 6

Does Shari'ah Index Offer an Edge over Traditional Index during COVID-19? Evidence from the Capital Market of Bangladesh

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Although the concept of Shari'ah (Islamic law) compliant index came into light in the 1960s in Asia, Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) became the first bourse to introduce a similar type of index in 2014 for the listed companies including Islamic banks and financial institutions. The global stock markets observed a huge fall in index value during the initial stage of the ongoing pandemic COVID-19 and Bangladesh was in no exception. This paper aims at evaluating the impact of the COVID announcements on the capital market of Bangladesh by adopting the event study method. The DSE Broad Index (DSEX) is taken as the population whereas the DSE 30 Index (DS30) and the DSEX Shari'ah index (DSES) are used as samples. The study reveals that although there was a fall in indexes, the announcements have failed to generate significant abnormal returns (AR) for investors. However, unlike the DS30, the DSES enjoyed positive AR and cumulative abnormal return (CAR) after the hit of second wave despite having mixed experiences during the first wave. In addition, it is evident that the weak form of efficiency persists in Bangladesh under the Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) theory.

Paper 7

Foreign Direct Investment, Financial Development and Economic Growth: Empirical Evidence from Developing Countries

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This study examined the effects of foreign direct investment (FDI) on economic growth through financial development channel. In this regard, the causal relationship between economic growth and FDI through financial development channels after controlling other macroeconomic variables was examined for a large set of developing countries. Therefore, this study employed a panel data for the period of 40 years spanning from 1980 to 2019. To gauge the variables, financial development index of IMF, and WDI dataset of World Bank was used. A dynamic panel estimation methodology-Arellano-Bond difference GMM was applied to address the potential endogeneity problem of financial development. To test the robustness of the results, different set of control variables including government expenditure, inflation, trade openness and initial GDP were considered. This study provided distinctive results since it adopted unique channel to see the impacts of FDI over economic growth. It helped to see how FDI and economic growth are related to each other given financial development and considering other institutional and macroeconomic factors. It would also help policy makers to underline the importance of both FDI inflows and financial system development which strongly affects economic growth.

Paper 8

Governance and Financial Performance of Commercial Banks in India: Theoretical Perspectives with Empirical Views

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The banks' governance practices are strategic ones. Amongst the core governance problems, the critical issues include factors concerning financial crisis. This study investigates how the banks' governance practices influence financial performance of Indian commercial banks on the basis of agency theory, resource dependency and stewardship theory. we have used secondary data of 32 Indian commercial banks from 2010-11 to 2020-21 (12 public sector banks and 20 private sector banks), we have used correlation and multivariant regression analysis. Empirical result show that remuneration of director has negative relationship to financial performance measured by ROA and ROE. That contradicts not only proposition of the agency theory but also the stewardship theory in terms of the role of insider director. where we find negatively significant relationship of insider director to financial performance (ROA and ROE). Besides the impact of board of directors and CEO- duality supports the agency theory. The effect of proportion of independent directors on financial performance in terms of agency theory and stewardship theory do not exist. Our findings show that overall bank governance practices have negative influence on financial performance. The present study may help in strategic decision to the policy maker, various stakeholders in the banking industry.

Paper 9

The Effect of Institutional Theory Towards Shariah Audit Practice in Malaysian Takaful Industry

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Ineffective governance practice in any Islamic Financial Institutions will lead to the possibility of facing shariah risk and incident of shariah risk in their activities and operation. Shariah audit function is one of the components of governance that play a role in ensuring Islamic Financial Institutions to have a sound and effective internal control system of shariah compliance. This study aims to examine the effect of institutional theory towards shariah audit practice in Malaysian Takaful industry. For this study, Institutional theory describes how the social environment shapes organizational structures and processes Semi-structured interviews was conducted with the auditors who involved in the shariah audit to get in depth understanding on the process of shariah audit. Data were analysed by using thematic analysis. In line with Shariah audit practice, an organization's commitment to effective Shariah compliance could lead from isomorphism due to environmental pressures. The finding discovers that there are impact of coercive isomorphism, mimetic isomorphism and normative isomorphism towards the current Shariah audit practice. Therefore, the results may be used to find the expectations from the practitioners on enhancing the current practice of shariah audit.

Paper 10

The Unconventional Monetary Policy Measures and the COVID-19 Pandemic: Lessons from Global Perspective

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The intention of this paper is to trace out the impacts of monetary policy measures and lessons learnt against the backdrop of COVID-19 situation. The paper reviewed the current stance of monetary policy in global perspective based on some key macro-monetary indicators in order to examine whether the policies are consistent across the countries in the face of COVID-19 and how they are effective to recover growth and employment while controlling inflation at desired level. The paper employed trend analysis for output growth, commodity price and inflation, global trade, labour market development, policy rates and bond yields, using data of selected countries grouped between developed market economies and emerging market economies along with highlighting the monetary policy stance in Bangladesh. Besides, to summarize the lessons from global perspective, statistical tools and techniques for the short-term and long-term interest rates from 2001-2022 were used and it was found that emerging market economies are significantly associated with the US economy. The U.S. monetary policy pass-through and spillover effect to emerging market were found strong. Since advanced economies are expecting to raise medium to longer term policy rates, the paper also attempted to investigate the impact of policy tightening to financial market and whether extraordinary and accommodative monetary policy is required to continue both in advanced and emerging economies to secure their sustained recovery despite the inflationary pressure and persistent high inflation expectation.

Paper 11

Current Methodology of Reckoning Effective Exchange Rate of Taka and Some Propositions

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This study explains the current methodology for approximation of nominal and real effective exchange rates of Taka and put forward some new dimensions which can be considered to exercise for further advancement of the current approach for better approximation. The study finds that both the nominal effective exchange rate (NEER) and real effective exchange rate (REER) indices prepared by using annually updated trade weights considering inflow & outflow of services and remittances along with merchandise exports and imports provide better approximation than the currently used fixed-base year's trade weights of only merchandise exports and imports with the trading partner countries. Moreover, the study also suggests that the indices constructed based on the trade weight of solely Bangladesh's exports to its major export partner countries may provide additional insights about effective exchange rate of Taka. The basic focus of this paper is to show the differences of movements among various indices prepared by applying different methodologies and suggest a set of recommendations for an appropriate approximation of effective exchange rate of Taka which is crucially important for maintaining its external competitiveness.

Paper 12

Budget Deficit and Macroeconomic Variables in Bangladesh: An VECM Approach

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Since 1972, Bangladesh has been encountering budget deficit because of a decrease in the source of income. Using the Johansen cointegration approach and the Vector Error Correction Model (VECM), this study intends to investigate the relationship between budget deficits and macroeconomic variables such as GDP, real effective exchange rate, inflation, money supply, and trade volume in Bangladesh from 1980 to 2020. This study is used secondary data that are collected from different sources such as World Bank (2020), IMF (2020), Bangladesh Economic Review distributed by Ministry of Finance, and Bruegel annual datasets. Johansen's cointegration test result reveals that real effective exchange rate, inflation, money supply and volume of trade positively affects budget deficit whereas GDP has a negative impact. The short-run results from the VECM shows that inflation and money supply has an negative realationship with the budget deficit. The study suggests that the fiscal and monetary authorities in Bangladesh work together to regulate and control inflation, money supply, and the real effective exchange rate.

Paper 13

Emergence of Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) and Fintech: Future of Banking in the Era of digital Transformation.

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The Fourth Industrial Revolution has been knocking at the door.Industry, trade, education; medicine, transportation etc. are changing rapidly with the innovation and adaptation of advance digital technology. The banking sector is also going to be transformed digitally to satisfy the customers and fulfill their expectations. Bank has started its digital journey by introducing ATM, core banking software, internet banking, and mobile banking. Banks are going to start branchless banking with the help of artificial intelligence, robotics, machine learning, internet of thoughts, automation, virtual reality, and augmented reality. The competition for technological excellence has started among the banks. At the same time, tech giants like Google, Apple, Face book, and Amazon are going to start similar activities like these banks. Conventional banks are facing challenges due to continuous changing and evolving of financial technologies over time. Developed countries are reducing their branches gradually and introducing digital banking with state –of- the- art software, different apps, digital wallet, and artificial intelligence. Now the question is which strategies will be followed by developing countries' banking sectors like Bangladesh and do they transform digitally or remain conventional? Therefore, this article is to illustrate the outline of future banking in the technological transformation that is going to take place due to the Fourth Industrial Revolution and financial technology.

Paper 14

Impact of e-money on money supply: Estimation and policy implication for Bangladesh

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With the rapid proliferation of mobile telephony and the establishment of an IT-enabled payment and settlement system, Bangladesh, nowadays, is experiencing a meteoric rise in the usage of mobile financial services (MFS). As more and more people are opting to use this service, a huge number of mobile accounts are opened every day and a substantial amount of money is deposited, withdrawn and transferred frequently through the mobile network. This ever-increasing amount of mobile money flowing through the network may have a sizeable impact on the overall money supply of the country. Thus far, no systematic study has been conducted to quantify the impact of the mobile money on the conventional money supply of Bangladesh. In this study, we attempt to quantify the contribution of mobile money on the money supply which is an important quantity-based anchor of monetary policy in Bangladesh. Apart from quantifying the impact of digital (mobile) money on the money supply, we also qualitatively discuss its implication on another price-based nominal anchor of monetary policy in Bangladesh, i.e., interest rate. Moreover, in recent times, the government of Bangladesh has capped market interest rate with an intent to boost up business activities and in doing so, it (the government) has irrevocably broken the money market equilibrium which may result into dead-weight loss according to economic theory. Here, we qualitatively argue that financial inclusion through MFS has the potential to substantially reduce market interest rate without any manual intervention by significantly adding to the money supply which is supposed to be resulted into a reduced interest rate as an eventual consequence.

Paper 15

Study of Climate Change Impacts on Sustainability of Banks

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The impacts of severity and frequency of natural disasters caused due to climate changes are increasingly felt across the globe in different forms such as floods in Europe, heatwaves and wildfires in Canada and Australia or natural calamities in various parts of India and other Asian countries. They affect several businesses and lives of people. As the vast population gets affected due to the ill effects of climatic changes, banks face various risks. The major one is credit risk i.e., the risk of default especially in the agricultural sector where the output is uncertain due to climate change. There are operational risks, markets risks and other risks as well. The climate risk financing affects the funding provisions. For efficient climate risk management, banks need to manage their own financial exposures and provide finance in a sustainable manner. To improve the resilience, banks can undertake capacity building, leverage technological advances, build resilient infrastructure, and integrate environmental practices in their working. For this paper, the primary data has been collected by convenient sampling using a structured questionnaire. The secondary sources of data were research papers, reports, newspaper articles etc. The research aims to understand the climate change impacts on the sustainability of banks in India and Bangladesh. Statistical tests have been carried out based on hypothesis.

Paper 16

Determinants of Financial Sustainability of Islamic Microfinance Program (RDS) of IBBL - An Exploratory Study

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Microfinance is the most affordable source of availing financial services for the financially excluded people as well as for the small entrepreneurs. Islamic microfinance program (IMFIs) Rural Development Scheme (RDS) of IBBL , operated in Bangladesh as part of the Shariah-compliant financial industry sector – need to maintain their sustainability in order to encourage poverty alleviation and economic growth. The present research is an endeavor to explore the determinants of financial sustainability of Islamic Micro Finance program (RDS) of Islami Bank Bangladesh Ltd., the largest private bank in Bangladesh. The study has been limited to a period of 10 years data and information ranging from 2010-to 2019. By using Ordinary Least Square Regression technique the study identify significant determinants of islamic Microfinance program of IBBL. Based on the empirical results obtained from econometric analysis, it is to be concluded that variables such as Gross investment portfolio, operating expenses to investment portfolio, Portfolio at risk greater than 30 days, percentage of female borrowers, borrowers per staff members have statistically impact on the financial stability of Micro finance model of IBBL. Further our results show that deposits have insignificantly impact on the attainment of financial sustainability of Micro finance model of IBBL. Finally the study has been offered some policy implications for maintaining financial sustainability of islamic micro finance Program of IBBL.

Paper 17

Impact of Mobile Banking App's Brand Trust on Using Convenience during Covid-19 Pandemic: a Study on bKash

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During the Covid-19 pandemic, most of the daily banking transactions were shifted to mobile banking or app-based banking service in Bangladesh. The study aimed to find out the impact of brand trust towards its usage of convenience during the Covid-19 crisis in Bangladesh. The research was the quantitative type where the questionnaire was prepared based on literature analysis and surveyed through online platforms such as Google form and distributed via social media like email, WhatsApp, Messenger, and IMO. The study selected 400 samples based on simple random sampling. The participants were bKash users based on its availability, popularity, and concentrated on the Dhaka division. The collected data were processed through the SPSS V23 and SPSS AMOS V22. The structural equation modeling (SEM) was run to test the hypothesis. The study revealed that there was a positive significant impact of bKash usage convenience on its brand trust during the crisis. The study is novel based on its country context as well as outbreak phenomenon.

Paper 18

Digital Payment System: Consumer Perception During the Covid Times

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Digital payments sector is thriving, enabling the country to leapfrog from a cash-centric economy to a "Digitally Empowered Economy". Year on year digital payments are increasing dramatically. Demonetization and Covid-19 circumstances can't be denied as one of the powerful factors to push the digital transactions. India with one of the world's largest payment ecosystems and a thriving digital economy is on the track to become a $5 trillion economy by 2025 with digital payments surpassing 1.5 billion transactions per day. NCPI has a tremendous impact on the country retail payment system along its journey India digital payment revolution is being accelerated by the Government under their mission to usher "Faceless, Paperless, Cashless" economy through the robust Digital India programme coupled with increase in internet availability and use, growing Smartphone user ,entry of fintech players, and other technological innovations. But there are still barriers when it comes to making payments and transferring money through traditional modes. Here's a look at the landscape for global payments, and how digital payments are making it easier to pay and get paid. The research paper will study the trend and growth in digital payment system during last five year. Research studies the consumer preference and challenges faced by them in using digital payment system during pandemic. For the purpose of this study a survey was conducted among the customer of more than 14 banks and 412 responses were received. The study will focus on factors such as trust, convenience, safety, willingness to share data and offers and discount which plays a significant role in consumer preference towards use of digital payments.

Paper 19

A situation analysis of banking services for disable person in Bangladesh

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Disability has become a vital issue in human rights and there is no chance of thinking for the holistic development of a country keeping them aside. More than 1 billion people are living with a disability. They have faced many challenges like social barriers, negative attitudes, social exclusion and isolation from other necessary institutions. It is high time to dig out the main reasons behind this. The main objective of this study is to explore the situation of banking services for the disable persons in Bangladesh. This study, designed on a mixed-method approach, included both quantitative and qualitative tools. More than half (55%) of the respondents stated that they have disable customers. The Government Schedule Banks (67%) have the highest percentage of disable customers. overall, half of the bank branches do not provide any kind of special services. It is a matter of hope that a few of the disable persons have this accessibility for the sake of the government's SSNP allowance. It needs to find out the roles and responsibilities that the government should perform, and the gap which needs to be minimized to adjust the disable persons with mainstreaming of the society.

Paper 20

Impact of Income Diversification on Financial Performance of Commercial Banks

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Recently, non interest incomes (NonII) are gaining importance as part of total bank earnings. The steady shifting of the banking industry from traditional activities toward activities that generate fee income, trading revenue, and other types of NonII is also known as income or revenue diversification. However, theoretically and empirically, the impact of this diversification on bank performance and its stability is arguable. Therefore, the main objective of the study was to examine the impact of income diversification on financial performance and risk of the commercial banks in Bangladesh. To do this, the study collected 12 years bank-level data of 22 selected banks listed in Dhaka Stock Exchange over the period 2008–2019. The study used NonII (income diversification) and HHI (indicator of income diversification) as independent variable, while bank performance and risk measures were used as dependent variables. Five control variables such as: lending strategy, solvency, non performing loan, asset size, and liquidity ratio were also included in this study because of their importance on profitability and risk of banks. Three panel regression models i.e. pooled OLS regression model, fixed effect regression model (FEM) and random effect model (REM) were used by the study. In addition, system GMM estimators were also used to avoid autocorrelation, heteroscedasticity and endogeneity in the estimation process. This study employed analytical software Eviews 11 to analyze the collected data. The results show that NonII and HHI have a positive and significant impact on bank financial performance in all models. The results further show that these two variables alleviate the volatility of returns of banks and reduce their risks. These findings are relevant and add new evidence to the literature on the subject, which is still incipient in Bangladesh. The findings are also useful for bank management, policy makers, shareholders and future researchers.

Paper 21

Significance of Managerial Issues and Supply Side Economics to Accelerate Profitability of Commercial Banks in Bangladesh: A Dynamic Panel Data Analysis

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Banking system is the life blood of an economy. This study aims to inspect the extent of impact of banks' managerial issues along with the variables of supply side economic factors on the profitability of commercial banks in Bangladesh from 2007 to 2018. STATA statistical software is used to analyze the data by constructing a dynamic panel model of 57 commercial banks in Bangladesh. Return on assets (ROA), return on equity (ROE) and net interest margin (NIM) represent the profitability of the banks. Fixed Effect(FE) model and Random Effect(RE) model are considered as the baseline estimation and Ordinary Least Square(OLS) estimation was performed for inspecting the robustness of the data. Eight variables were taken into consideration from the banking literatures as proxies for managerial and supply-side economic factors. The study recommends the existence of high positive significant consequence of liquidity position, size of the bank and internal capital generation rate on bank profitability. In favor of the effect of industry-specific variables, competition measured by Herfindahl–Hirschman Index (HHI) has a significant positive impact on the profitability of banks. Macroeconomic variables like, inflation and spread have negative but insignificant impact on bank profitability. The results may contribute awareness to the management and the banking industry as a whole in Bangladesh.

Paper 22

Determinants of Liquidity of PCBs in Bangladesh: A Panel Data Approach

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This paper investigates the liquidity determinants of the 15 PCBs in Bangladesh using secondary data collected from annual reports. We apply both System Generalized Methods of Moments and pooled, fixed and random effect models to a panel of those selected 15 PCBs in Bangladesh for the period from 2005 to 2020. The PCBs liquidity is taken as a dependent variable which is functioned against both bank-specific and macroeconomic indicators. The results indicate that among the bank-specific factors, bank size, capital adequacy ratio, deposits ratio, operation efficiency ratio, and return on assets ratio are found to have significant positive impact on liquidity, while assets quality ratio, return on equity ratio, and net interest margin ratio are found to have significant negative impact on banks liquidity. In terms of macroeconomic determinants, the results reflect that interest rate and exchange rate are found to have significant effect on liquidity. The policy implication is that Bangladesh Bank would give benchmarks for the above-mentioned indicators to achieve smooth liquidity of PCBs in Bangladesh. The study suggests that bankers should consider assets quality in such a way that improves banks' performance. Finally, this study provides useful insights for bankers, analysts, regulators, investors, and other interested parties on the liquidity of the selected PCBs in Bangladesh.

Paper 23

Impact of Microcredit on Housing and Food Security in Nepal

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This paper intends to assess the impact of microcredit on housing and food security in Nepal. The multivariate techniques used to achieve the objectives of the study. The study uses Nepal Living Standard Survey2011 data, which covers 5,988 households. Considering the endogeneity in the microcredit participation of household, the study uses instrumental variable technique (IV method) for assessing the impact of microcredit on housing and food security After the adjustment of the endogeneity, distance of bank, distance of cooperative from household and holding of land size of household as the instruments, eligible household reduced 475 household from 779 total households of intervention group and similarly 2,953 households from 5,209 total households of control group. CMP (conditional mixed process) estimator used to give flexibility in terms of combining continuous and binary variables together in the same model. Multivariate analysis indicates that it has positive and significant relationship on housing and food security (construction material, ownership status, sources of electricity, structural condition, sources of drinking, maintenance of house, consumption of cereals, consumption of veg, consumption of milk, consumption of egg, consumption of meat, food diversity) on intervention group than the control group. The results and findings of this study and review of the literatures in the paper provided a wide range of evidence that microcredit programs can increase incomes and lift families out of poverty. Microcredit would be a viable and potentially sustainable tool to reduce poverty level in Nepal.

Paper 24

Microfinance and Social Sustainability of Grameen Bank Rural Women Borrowers: Experience from COVID-19 Pandemic

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As important as social sustainability is to the sustainable development agenda, still there is a lack of research to define and operationalize the concept clearly. This research aims to add to the existing literature by developing a comprehensive scale for evaluating social sustainability and microfinance at the vulnerable level. We argue that a multidimensional concept of social sustainability incorporates equity, diversity, social cohesion, quality of life, and democracy and governance. An incomplete picture of social sustainability may result if these dimensions are ignored. Factor analysis is used to examine the factor's validity, reliability, and dimensionality and multiple regression analysis are used to investigate the relationship between Microfinance and social sustainability. Using microfinance as a study, we demonstrate how social sustainability can be used in practice. Women microfinance users in rural and coastal areas in Satkhira District of south-west Bangladesh were surveyed for this research using data from a questionnaire survey that included 223 respondents from rural and coastal regions (Shyamnagar and Kaligonj upazillas). According to this new research, microfinance has a negative, positive and significant impact on various aspects of social sustainability.

Paper 25

How does the COVID-19 CMSME Stimulus Package Perform in Bangladesh?

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An astounding 85 percent of the total labor force of Bangladesh is dependent on informal employment, especially in the cottage, micro, small and medium enterprise (CMSME) sectors (LFS, 2016-17) which were mostly affected by the continuous onslaught of the COVID-19 pandemic and the consequential stringent containment measures. In response, Bangladesh government has put forward BDT 200 Billion (FY21) and BDT 200 Billion (FY22) stimulus packages through Bangladesh Bank targeting CMSMEs mostly to revive production and employment. In this context, this paper aims to observe the macroeconomic implications of the COVID-19 stimulus package for CMSMEs from a multi-dimensional approach. To observe the success of implementation of the stimulus packages, the disbursement, enterprise, gender, employment, and macroeconomic dimensions were assessed with the data of implementation status of the COVID-19 CMSME Stimulus Packages by different bank groups and NBFIs during FY21. Overall, the paper highlighted which channel of disbursement performed better and how the CMSME Stimulus Packages helped mitigating the impact of the crisis. Findings of the paper may provide guidance for possible future stimulus in view of further waves of the pandemic.

Paper 26

Bangladeshi Private Commercial Banks' Expected Service Quality towards E-Consumers' Banking Service and Technology Satisfaction during the Covid-19

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This current research focused on the Bangladeshi private commercial banks' expected service quality with the satisfaction of E-consumers' banking technologies and banking services provided by their respective banks. The study was a quantitative type and 500 respondents were surveyed based on purposive sampling. The respondents were the account holders of their respective private commercial banks located in Dhaka, Bangladesh. The study used social media platforms for data collection due to the covid-19 pandemic. The study used the SERVQUAL model to assess the service quality. The proposed service quality and consumers satisfaction model was tested with the support of SPSS (V, 22) and SPSS AMOS (V, 23). A structural equation modeling (SEM) was applied to test the hypothesis and outcomes revealed that, the five service quality dimensions were positively significant with the consumers' banking service satisfaction. However, in the case of service quality on banking technology satisfaction; all the five but the 'Reliability', 'Responsiveness' and 'Empathy' were found positively significant.

Paper 27

The Power of Training and Development Methods on Creating Employees' Performance in the Commercial Banks in Bangladesh

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Purpose: Generally, organization organizes training and development to enhance employees' performance. Job performance increased by acquiring proper knowledge, skill, and attitude towards the job, which has a huge contribution by training. There are a lot of training methods have used by the different organizations based on training materials, time, costs, and types of tasks. In this study, it assumed that there exists a positive impact of training and development methods on employees' performance in the commercial banks in Bangladesh.
Methodology: This is empirical research. Both primary and secondary data used objectively. Primary data collected from the employees of twelve commercial banks. A total number of 250 questionnaires were distributed and 200 representing 80.0% questionnaires backed with appropriate filled-up.
Results: There are seven most popular and frequently used methods of training and development has recognized to determine the impact on employees' job performance. It revealed that informal learning has a significant positive impact on employees' performance in commercial banks in Bangladesh.

Paper 28

Application of Murabahah by Islamic Banks in Bangladesh: Issues and Recommendations

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Murabahah is a sale contract whereby the seller adds a markup with cost and discloses the amounts to the buyer. The Islamic banks apply this concept to finance their customers on a short- and long-term basis. In fact, about 70 per cent of the total investments of the Islamic banks in Bangladesh is based on the Murabahah concept. However, the application of this concept varies from bank to bank and product to product. Some of the practices face heavy criticism from different stakeholders. This research aims to identify the application of Murabahah by the Islamic banks in Bangladesh in offering various investment products and compare these practices with the Shari'ah requirements of the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions (AAOIFI) and other reputed Shari'ah authorities. The research adopted a content analysis approach whereby the Murabahah contract documents of all full-fledged Islamic banks in Bangladesh are compared. The research further conducted interviews of Islamic banking practitioners to establish the process flow of different Murabahah-based investment products, and conducted focus group discussions to validate the findings. Islamic banking industry of Bangladesh is applying Murabahah mode complying with Shari'ah principles however, there is an ample opportunity to make improvement in some cases. The research proposes recommendations for the Islamic banking industry to consider improving their Murabahah-based investments and enhancing Shari'ah compliance.

Paper 29

Theory ‘Z’ and Its’ Implementation in Banks: Bangladesh Perspective

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The scheduled banks of Bangladesh follow an undefined and an owner's wish management system. This paper aims to examine the management system and the implementation status of theory "Z" in the management systems of the scheduled banks in Bangladesh. We used random sampling technique. A self-administered semi-structure questionnaire has been to collected the data. Data have been collected by face-to-face interview as well as e-mail responses. Total 496 sample respondents have analyzed to interpret the data. The study uses Factor Analysis (FA) Data Reduction Model (DRM) to analyze the data. It is observed that there are no uniform designation criteria, and it isn't easy to distinguish them on a consistent map. Banks use numerous strategies to forge strong bonds between management and employees. The study finds that only 26% of employees believe that they have a strong bond with management, and 28.57% are adamant about their mutual trust in the management system. This study finds that the management systems of the scheduled banks are not compact with their characteristics, and there is a gap in understanding, mutual trust, bonding, and expectations of the employees. The study shows that Bangladesh's scheduled banks are being urged to adopt Theory Z. The implication of theory ‘Z’ may reduce the instability and inconsistency of the banking sector in Bangladesh.

Paper 30

Phenomenon of ‘Youth Bulge’ and its Implications on Bringing ‘Customer Delight’ to the Youthful Consumers in the Banking Service Quality

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This research paper is an attempt to understand the young consumers’ choice for banking services. To attain this objective, the study has collected primary data from State bank of India from the consumers’ age range from 18 to 35 years. The service quality is considered as dependent variable and the seven selected independent variables are chosen such as tangible, reliability, responsiveness, assurance, empathy, friendliness, and timeliness. The collected data have been analyzed by using simple linear regression analysis and Correlation analysis. The results of the study found that banks in Indian must concentrate on the delighter factors to make the customers content with the service delivery. Existence of modern looking equipment, appealing visual facilities and materials like pamphlets etc., feeling of safety in transacting with the bank, employees having knowledge to answer questions and banking operations in convenient hours are factors that must be present in a banking service.

About Previous Conferences

Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM) organized first **Annual Banking Conference-2012** during December 23-24, 2012. This was the first such platform by BIBM that offered opportunities of discussion on banking issues by the academicians, researchers and bank executives. The first endeavor i.e. The Annual Banking Conference-2012 was structured on three thematic areas- ‘Trends and Changes in Banking’, ‘Globalization and International Banking’ and ‘Risk Management and Sustainable Banking’. The conference was inaugurated by the then Chairman of the Governing Board of BIBM and Governor of Bangladesh Bank Dr. Atiur Rahman. A total number of 25 research papers were presented in the conference in 6 Plenary Sessions. All plenary sessions were presided by the reputed economists, bankers, and researchers of the country. The proceeding of the conference was published in 2013 that includes all research papers presented in the conference, welcome address, inaugural speech, inaugural keynote paper, concluding speech and summary of all plenary sessions. Academicians, researchers and senior level bank executives took part in the two-day gathering.

The Annual Banking Conference-2013 was organized by BIBM during November 24-25, 2013. This was for the second time that BIBM organized the event. The conference papers were presented in four plenary sessions titled ‘Financial Market and Monetary Policy’; ‘International Banking, Sustainable Finance and Information Technology’; ‘Risk Management in Banking’ ; and ‘Human Resource Management and Islamic Banking’. The conference was inaugurated by the then Chairman of the Governing Board of BIBM and Governor of Bangladesh Bank Dr. Atiur Rahman where an inaugural keynote was presented by the Director General of BIBM Dr. Toufic Ahmad Choudhury. A total number of 19 research papers were presented in the conference in 4 Plenary Sessions. Academicians, researchers and senior level bank executives took part in the two-day gathering.

The third meet i.e. The **Annual Banking Conference-2014** was organized by BIBM during December 6-7, 2014. Following the similar fashion, the conference papers were presented in four plenary sessions titled ‘Financial Market and Monetary Policy’; ‘International Banking, Sustainable Finance and Information Technology’; ‘Risk Management in Banking’ ; and ‘Human Resource Management and Islamic Banking’. Following the customs, the conference was inaugurated by the then Chairman of the Governing Board of BIBM and Governor of Bangladesh Bank Dr. Atiur Rahman where an inaugural keynote was presented by the Director General of BIBM Dr. Toufic Ahmad Choudhury. Moreover, three books/publications (Trade Services of Banks in Bangladesh; Green Banking in Bangladesh; Supervisory Initiatives of Bangladesh Bank) were launched in the inaugural session. A total number of 20 research papers were presented in the conference. The proceeding of the conference was published in 2015.

The fourth conference i.e. **Annual Banking Conference-2015** was organized by BIBM during November 22-23, 2015. Of the submitted papers, 21 was selected and presented in the four plenary sessions: ‘Macro and Financial Stability’; ‘Human Resource Management and Information & Communication Technology’; ‘Financial Inclusion and Sustainable Banking’; and ‘Corporate Governance and Risk Management in Banks’. The conference was inaugurated by the then Chairman of the Governing Board of BIBM and Governor of Bangladesh Bank Dr. Atiur Rahman. Two keynotes were presented by the Director General of BIBM Dr. Toufic Ahmad Choudhury and Khondkar Ibrahim Khaled in day 1 and day 2 respectively. Moreover, a special paper on the ‘Sustainable Banking’ was presented in the inaugural session by professor Dr. Shah Md Ahsan Habib. The BIBM-Frunkfurt School Joint Certification Program was formally launched in the inaugural session of the conference. The proceeding of the conference was published in 2016.

About Previous Conferences

Annual Banking Conference-2016 was organized by BIBM during December 04-05, 2016. Of the submitted papers 23 papers to present in four plenary sessions: 'Macro Financial Environment'; 'Key Operational Areas of Banking'; 'Green and Sustainable Banking'; and 'Financial Inclusion and Digital Financial Services'. The conference was inaugurated by the Chairman of the Governing Board of BIBM and Governor of Bangladesh Bank Mr. Fazle Kabir. Two special keynote papers were presented by the Director General of BIBM Dr. Toufic Ahmad Choudhury; and A. K. Gangopadhaya Chair Professor of BIBM Mr. Khandakar Ibrahim Khaled in Day 1 and Day 2 respectively. A special book on the banking products titled 'Showcasing Banking Products of Bangladesh' was formally launched in the inaugural session. The conference ended with a Cultural Program titled 'A tribute to the Musical legends of the Subcontinent' and a Concluding Dinner. The proceeding of the conference was published in 2017.

Annual Banking Conference 2017 was organized during November 26-27, 2017 that was participated by representatives of universities and banks from home and abroad. BIBM received over 100 abstracts in response to the Call for Papers for consideration, and finally, a total number of 80 papers were submitted for taking part in the review process. From these papers, our review team selected 20 papers to present in the two-day event in four plenary sessions: The Plenary sessions were titled as 'Macro Banking Environment'; 'Key Operational Areas of Banking'; 'Digital Technologies for driving Financial Inclusion for the Last Mile'; and 'Promoting Client Centric Approaches in Digital Financial Services'. The conference ended with a cultural program 'Unforgettable Classics' and a closing Dinner. The proceeding of the conference was published in 2018.

The **Annual Banking Conference 2018** was organized during November 07-08, 2018 that was inaugurated by the then Chairman of the Governing Board of BIBM and Governor of Bangladesh Bank Mr. Fazle Kabir. BIBM received over 110 abstracts in response to the Call for Papers for consideration, and finally, a total number of 82 papers were submitted for taking part in the review process. From these papers, our review team selected 22 papers to present in the two-day event in plenary sessions: The Plenary sessions were titled as 'Key Operational Areas of Banking'; 'Macro Financial Environment'; and 'Sustainable Banking and Digital Financial Services'. A special publication titled 'She Can' was launched in the inaugural session. The conference ended with a cultural program 'Bela Sesher Gaan' and a closing Dinner. Over 600 bankers and academicians took part in the conference.

The last conference i.e. the **Annual Banking Conference 2019** was organized during November 27-28, 2019 that was inaugurated by the then Chairman of the Governing Board of BIBM and Governor of Bangladesh Bank Mr. Fazle Kabir. BIBM received over 95 abstracts in response to the Call for Papers for consideration, and finally, a total number of 60 papers were submitted for taking part in the review process. From these papers, our review team selected 25 papers to present in the two-day event in four plenary sessions: The Plenary sessions are titled as 'Key Operational and Management Areas of Banks-1'; 'Key Operational and Management Areas of Banks-2'; 'Macro Financial Environment' and 'Sustainable Banking and Digital Financial Services'. A special keynote was presented by the Chief APAC Economist of Moody's Analytics Mr. Steven Cochrane in the conference. The conference ends with a cultural program titled "Ostorag" and a Concluding Dinner. Over 650 top and senior bank executives, university teachers, and academicians, from home and abroad took part in the conference.

Photo Album
Annual Banking Conference-2019

Photo Album
Annual Banking Conference-2018

Photo Album
Annual Banking Conference-2017

Photo Album
Annual Banking Conference-2016

Photo Album
Annual Banking Conference-2015

Photo Album
Annual Banking Conference-2014

Photo Album
Annual Banking Conference-2013

Photo Album

Annual Banking Conference-2012

About BIBM

BIBM is the national Training, Research, Consultancy, and Education institute on banking and finance collectively owned by the Banking sector of the country. Registered under the Societies Act 1860, BIBM was established in April 1974 with an initial primary focus of providing training to the officials of banks and financial institutions of Bangladesh. Over the years, BIBM has modified its training activities and broadened its operation and introduced professional education in the form of degrees- Masters in Bank Management (MBM) and Evening MBM (EMBM). Operational research-based capacity development programs like Research Workshops and Review Workshops are notable additions to the BIBM's activities. BIBM has also been holding lecture programs, seminars, roundtable discussions, and offering training and research related consultancy services or aiding the banks in their recruitment. To create expert bankers in certain specialized and concerning areas of banking and finance, BIBM took the initiative of offering Certification Courses in the areas of risk management, credit operations, trade service operations, e-banking, anti-money laundering and financial crime, SME credit operations, and Islamic banking and finance. Currently, the institute is piloting to introduce a Certification Program on Sustainable Finance jointly with Frankfurt School of Germany supported by GIZ Bangladesh. BIBM introduced Annual Banking Conference in 2012 intending to create knowledge forum by bringing operational bankers, researchers, and academicians from home and abroad on the same platform.

Till the year 2021, BIBM trained a total of 101,872 officers of banks and financial institutions, and 2343 mid and senior-level bankers took part in the review workshop, research workshop, seminar, and research-based/discussion programs. Further, 1061 MBM graduates passed out from BIBM during the period 1997-2021 and 484 MBM-Evening graduates passed out from BIBM since its inception in 2006.

About GIZ

The Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ) GmbH is a global service provider in the field of international cooperation for sustainable development and international education work, with 23,614 employees. GIZ has over 50 years of experience in a wide variety of areas, including economic development and employment, energy and the environment, and peace and security. As a public-benefit federal enterprise, GIZ supports the German Government – in particular the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) – and many public and private sector clients in around 120 countries in achieving their objectives in international cooperation.

GIZ is supporting the Bangladesh government through development projects that are implemented jointly with the government and funded by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the European Union, the Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) and other international partners. Presently, the areas of cooperation include adaptation to climate change, renewable energy and energy efficiency, textile and biodiversity.

The Improved Coordination of International Climate Finance (ICICF) project implemented by GIZ Bangladesh supports the Government of Bangladesh to mobilize climate finance from the international and national level, as existing financial resources are insufficient to address the aggravating effects of climate change. The technical cooperation project works together with Ministry of Finance specifically the Economic Relations Division (ERD) as well as Bangladesh Bank, Prime Minister's Office and selected urban local bodies to access public and private sector finance for climate action. The project has also partnered with BIBM and NILG for institutionalising the capacity strengthening measures for the relevant stakeholders.

9th Annual Banking Conference 2022 Committees

Advisor: Dr. Md. Akhtaruzzaman, Director General, BIBM

Organizer: Academic Committee, BIBM

Dr. Shah Md. Ahsan Habib	Professor (Selection Grade)	Chairman
Dr. Prashanta Kumar Banerjee	Professor (Selection Grade)	Member
Md. Mohiuddin Siddique	Professor (Selection Grade)	Member
Md. Mahbubur Rahman Alam	Associate Professor	Member
Mohammed Sohail Mustafa	Associate Professor, Director (Training)	Member
Dr. Mohammad Tazul Islam	Associate Professor	Member
Dr. Md. Mosharref Hossain	Associate Professor	Member
Rexona Yesmin	Assistant Professor	Member
Md. Foysal Hasan	Lecturer	Member
Md. Nehal Ahmed	Professor (Selection Grade) & Director (DSBM)	Member-Secretary

Overall Supervision & Reception Committee

Dr. Shah Md. Ahsan Habib	Professor (Selection Grade)	Chairman
Dr. Prashanta Kumar Banerjee	Professor (Selection Grade)	Member
Md. Mohiuddin Siddique	Professor (Selection Grade)	Member
Md. Aminul Islam Akand	Director (Admin & Accounts), BIBM & Director , BB	Member
Mahmud Salahuddin Naser	Faculty Member, BIBM & Director, BB	Member
Dr. Ashraf Al Mamun	Associate Professor & Director (RD & C)	Member
Mohammed Sohail Mustafa	Associate Professor & Director (Training)	Member
Dr. Mohammad Tazul Islam	Associate Professor	Member
Dr. Md. Shahid Ullah	Associate Professor	Member
Dr. Md. Mosharref Hossain	Associate Professor	Member
Rexona Yesmin	Assistant Professor	Member
Md. Foysal Hasan	Lecturer & Sr. Administrative Officer (in charge)	Member
Sharmina Nargish	Senior Officer	Member
Md. Al-Mamun Khan	Publications & Public Relations Officer	Member
Farhana Haque	Deputy Librarian	Member
Abu Taher Patwary	Assistant Accounts Officer	Member
Md. Hamidur Rahman	Hostel Superintendent	Member
Tarannum Purween	Hostel Superintendent	Member
Md. Nehal Ahmed	Professor (Selection Grade) & Director (DSBM)	Member-Secretary

Sub-Committee-1 ***(Nomination, Invitation Card, Brochure, Banner, Crest, Still Photography & Videography)***

Dr. Shah Md. Ahsan Habib	Professor (Selection Grade)	Chairman
Md. Nehal Ahmed	Professor (Selection Grade) & Director (DSBM)	Member
Md. Shakhawat Hossain Bhuiyan	Faculty Member, BIBM & Director, BB	Member
Md. Aminul Islam Akand	Director (Admin & Accounts), BIBM & Director , BB	Member
Sharmina Nargish	Senior Officer	Member
Sujan Kumar Ghosh	Training Officer	Member
Md. Habibur Rahman	Assistant Program Officer & PS to DG (Additional Responsibility)	Member
Tarannum Purween	Hostel Superintendent	Member
Md. Nasir Uddin	CSSA	Member
Md. Morshadur Rahman	Proof Reader	Member
Md. Abdul Alim	Computer Operator	Member
Azizur Rahman	Computer Operator	Member
Md. Al-Mamun Khan	Publications and Public Relations Officer	Member-Secretary

Sub-Committee-2 ***(Venue Decoration, Flower, Stationary & Other Administrative activities)***

Md. Aminul Islam Akand	Director (Admin & Accounts), BIBM & Director , BB	Chairman
Dr. Md. Shahid Ullah	Associate Professor	Member
Md. Foysal Hasan	Lecturer & Sr. Administrative Officer (in charge)	Member
Sharmina Nargish	Senior Officer	Member
Farhana Haque	Deputy Librarian	Member
Dipa Roy	Assistant Administrative Officer	Member
Tarannum Purween	Hostel Superintendent	Member
Khalid Hossain Mia	Asstt. Administrative Officer	Member-Secretary

9th Annual Banking Conference 2022 Committees

Sub-Committee-3 ***(Honorarium & Other Expenses)***

Md. Aminul Islam Akand	Director (Admin & Accounts), BIBM & Director , BB	Chairman
Dr. Mohammad Tazul Islam	Associate Professor	Member
Dr. Md. Alamgir	Associate Professor	Member
Maksuda Khatun	Assistant Professor & Internal Auditor (August 2022)	Member
Abu Taher Patwary	Asstt. Accounts Officer	Member
Md. Habibur Rahman	Assistant Program Officer & PS to DG (Additional Responsibility)	Member
Md. Neamoth Ullah	Asstt. Accounts Officer	Member-Secretary

Sub-Committee-4 ***(Refreshment)***

Md. Aminul Islam Akand	Director (Admin & Accounts), BIBM & Director , BB	Chairman
Md. Shihab Uddin Khan	Associate Professor	Member
Dr. Md. Mosharref Hossain	Associate Professor	Member
Dr. Shamsun Nahar Momotaz	Associate Professor	Member
Kaniz Rabbi	Assistant Professor	Member
Tahmina Rahman	Assistant Professor	Member
Dr. Md. Mahabbat Hossain	Assistant Professor	Member
Rahat Banu	Assistant Professor	Member
Anila Ali	Assistant Professor	Member
Numaira Afrin	Assistant Program Officer	Member
A. K. M. Shahinuzzaman	Staff Officer	Member
Md. Hamidur Rahman	Hostel Superintendent	Member-Secretary

Sub-Committee-5 ***(IT)***

Dr. Shah Md. Ahsan Habib	Professor (Selection Grade)	Chairman
Md. Mahbubur Rahman Alam	Associate Professor	Member
Kaniz Rabbi	Assistant Professor	Member
Md. Jalilur Rahman	Computer Operator	Member
Azizur Rahman	Computer Operator	Member
Md. Nasir Uddin	CSSA	Member-Secretary

Sub-Committee-6 ***(Cultural Event)***

Dr. Shah Md. Ahsan Habib	Professor (Selection Grade)	Chairman
Md. Nehal Ahmed	Professor (Selection Grade) & Director (DSBM)	Member
Md. Aminul Islam Akand	Director (Admin & Accounts), BIBM & Director , BB	Member
Tanweer Mehdee	Assistant Professor	Member
Md. Al-Mamun Khan	Publications & Public Relations Officer	Member
Farhana Haque	Deputy Librarian	Member
Dipa Roy	Assistant Administrative Officer	Member
Tarannum Purween	Hostel Superintendent	Member
Sharmina Nargish	Senior Officer	Member-Secretary

Session Coordination

Session-1 & 2

1. Dr. Mohammad Tazul Islam, Associate Professor
2. Tanweer Mehdee, Assistant Professor
3. Maksuda Khatun, Assistant Professor

Session-3 & 4

1. Md. Alamgir, Associate Professor
2. Md. Ruhul Amin, Assistant Professor
3. Tahmina Rahman, Assistant Professor

Session-5 & 6

1. Dr. Md. Shahid Ullah, Associate Professor
2. Rexona Yesmin, Assistant Professor
3. Anila Ali, Assistant Professor

Session-7 & 8

1. Dr. Md. Mosharref Hossain, Associate Professor
2. Tofayel Ahmed, Assistant Professor
3. Rahat Banu, Assistant Professor