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Factors Influencing The Dividend Policy Of Banks In Bangladesh Since 2020-2023.

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Abstract
The study is aimed at investigating the relation between tax ratio with dividend payout ratio and return on assets. The study also examined the nexus of interest earned and market book value ratio with dividend payout ratio. Results conclude a strong relationship between the variables in commensuration with the previous research. Our population contains Big Five Banks of Bangladesh based on business volume with variable history from 2020 through 2023 based on websites. Research model is evaluated and hypotheses were evaluated with regression analysis and correlations was used to extract the results. The study finds a significant relationship between Independent variables named ROA, Tax Ratio, Interest earned and market book value on dependent variables i.e., Dividend Payout ratio. The study also furnishes empirical evidence for future research.
Keywords: *ROA, Tax Ratio, Interest earned and market book value on dependent variables i.e., Dividend Payout ratio.*

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I. Introduction

In current business culture, it’s important to solve the problem of dividend policy. The dividend policy is the use of the company's dividend distribution to shareholders' decisions and guidelines. Corporate profit decision-making is the key factor in the corporate strategy is a concern in the financial literature, because the stock company came into being. These dividends are the profits of the physical assets of the company's shareholders (past or present) prorated to its ownership.

That’s why it is interests of shareholders in exchange for their safety and investment, and through the organization of various factors. These factors mainly include capital tensions and investment options and corporate shareholders and regulatory pressure systems (Breeze 2011). The recommended profit distribution policy is followed by the manager's determination of the size of the policy over time and the distribution of cash to shareholders. Management always try to maximize the wealth of owners as well as to increase the company total wealth.

This is easy to accomplish by giving a “fair” chance to shareholders. However, the effect of the company's return on the distribution of shareholder wealth policy remains unresolved. Although the dividend policy is still controversial in the financial field of many researchers, but this dividend plays an important role in the faith has been through a large number of experimental research and stock dividends to conduct investigation and clarification. Profit distribution behind the motivation has a deeper understanding to provide the value of raising inventory, as most stock valuation models currently include one of the key elements of profit. Despite the lack of consistent solutions to the issue of profitability, many researchers continue to allocate a strong theoretical analysis and experiment to profit distribution (Khan and Sharon, 2009 in this area for research).

Why the company to pay profits, do not pay a certain profit profits, is still a question of interpretation, therefore, is still a controversial distribution of the policy of profit. Some researchers believe that the development of dividend policy includes taking judicial decisions and having a new problem, there is no single explanation for dividends. Because of the increasingly complex and global competitive structure and the company, it is difficult to find a factor that affects dividends and dividend policies. On the emphasis, there is no reason to believe that the company policy is to an objective (Rami and Apre, 2006).

The researchers think that "the more difficult we are to look at the image of profits, and this seems to be a mystery, there is not a mutual adaptation." This uncertainty leads to a theory of competition and experimental research to enlighten why the company devote or not devote the slightest number of profits appear.

Study Objectives

The research objectives are;

1. Finding the relationship between return on assets and ratio of dividend payouts.
2. To examine the relationship between dividends payout ratio and tax.
3. To observe the relationship between dividends payout ratio and growth in interest earned.
4. To examine the relationship between dividend payout ratio and book value ratio.

Research Questions

1. What is the influence of return on assets on dividend payouts ratio?
2. Which extend to the impact of earning and dividend payout behavior on banks?
3. How much is the relationship of IV and DV?

II. Review Of Literature

Dividends Payout Ratio

Profit earned by the firms will show us the performance in the form of profitability of any organization. There are important literatures on the relationship between profitable policy and profitability. Dividend significant profit shareholders and potential investors to show the profits produced by the company. Thus, a healthy profit distribution shows that the firm realizes real returns, rather than making false accounts (Barron, 2002).

Return on Assets Relationship with Dividends Payout Ratio

The concept studied by Uwuigbe, 2012, has been assigned by many scholars and research to determine the profit distribution. And describes his own dividend as an income tax after deducting dividends to shareholders and fixed interest deductions. The dividends are assigned to the compensation shares for each time the shareholders and the investment undertakes risk.

Tax Ratio Relationship with Dividends Payout Ratio

Although Kempner, (2008) finds that the net profit is divided by the taxpayer between the paying shareholders of the ordinary shareholders after the profit distribution policy and retain the shareholders representing their investment.

As evaluated by Naranjo, 2011 where he emphasizes the use of funds in a balanced approach to study how to assess the impact of stock prices on taxation in areas of early research. Post-tax capital asset pricing model given by Brennan (1970) shows that investors are concerned about tax issues and share the risk of both sides, resulting in the imposition of dividend tax is based on the economy all investors weighted average tax rate.

Market to Book Value Ratio Relationship with Dividends Payout Ratio

It can be inferred from Ramachandran and Packkirisamy, 2010 findings that in the form of cash flow, whether it is dividends or lead to capital gains, depending on the investor's point of view. This decision has now become a company that has announced that its profits are managed in cash or capital gains, but investors who are really about to manage the reputation of investors in the market as a good reputation. At the point of view of the management of the light, the increase in the dividend device retained earnings below the capital of the less expensive source. So, dividends payout can lead to higher cost of capitalization due to requirement of external financing.

Growth in Interest Earnings Relationship with Dividends Payout Ratio

This study conducted by Mayne (2009), concluded based on survey was conducted on the New York Stock Exchange with 562 companies listed on the dividend policy that was the main determinant of the expected profit. It covered 28 US industrial companies to make US managers' dividend decisions. It developed a mathematical model of dividend distribution and concluded that the profit of the company model is affected by the income and profits of the previous year. The results show that the size of the net profit is one of the important determinants of the size of the profits as well as the dividend.

Theoretical Framework

As mentioned earlier, as stated by Miler &Modigillani (1961), in the absence of transaction costs and tax, and the dispersal of ambiguous future cash flows of the company being informed to all investors. Although

- according to the researcher - in the least dividend policy haven't matter much, but that is not the case in the reality. So, in results some researchers have developed concepts about the profitability of the company, including the policies of birds in hand, and signaling, as well as tax incentives, the agency's cost and the theoretical distribution of cash flow.

Hypotheses

H1: Return on Assets (ROA) significantly affect Dividend Payout Ratio (DPO)
H2: Tax Ratio (TR) significantly effects Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR)
H3: Growth in Interest Earned Ratio (IER) significantly effects Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR)
H4: Market to Book Value Ratio significantly effects Dividend Payout Ratio (DPR)

III. Data And Methodology

In this chapter of Data and Methodology defines statistical / analytical methods are being used. The chapter starts with fundamental methodological points and rationale to use research approaches i.e. the reasons to choose particular methods for conducting this research. In start of chapter, we discuss research paradigm, research approach, target population and sample size. It also represents sampling technique and data analysis techniques.

Population, Sampling Technique and Choosing the Unit of Analysis

Largest banks in Bangladesh according to the annual business volume was the population of the study. The sample of the study consist of BIG FIVE Banks during 2015-2020 that are also listed on Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE), City Bank Limited, Mercantile Bank Plc, Janata Bank Plc, United commercial Bank Ltd and Uttara Bank Limited. These five banks are selected because of easy availability of data and these considered as the reflection of the Bangladeshi Banking sectors that's why these banks are called "Big Five". But the data collected through surveys was not of extensive nature. So, the main analysis was based on the secondary data.

IV. Results And Discussion

Correlation Test

Correlations (Table 4.1)

			DPO	ROA	TR	RIE		MBVR
DPO	Pearson Corr.		1					
	Sig. (2-tailed)							
ROA	Pearson Corr.		.950**	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000					
TR	Pearson Corr.		.959**	.977**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000				
RIE	Pearson Corr.		.899**	.938**	.942**		1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.000			
MBVR Pearson Corr.			.477**	.540**	.582**	.532**		1
Sig. (2-tailed)			.000	.000	.000	.000		

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.0 level (2-tailed).

The results of show that DPO and all the other independent variables are positively correlated and are more significant at 0.01. The Pearson value of 0.950 shows the strong positive co-relation between ROA and DPO. The significance level indicates the quite significant relationship at 1% significant level ($p < 0.01$) which partially supports hypothesis.

The Pearson value of 0.959 shows strong positive co-relation between TR and DPO. The significance level indicates the quite significant relationship at 1% significant level ($p < 0.01$) which partially supports hypothesis.

The Pearson value of 0.899 shows strong positive co-relation between RIE and DPO. Significance level indicate the quite significant relationship at 1% significant level ($p < 0.01$) which strongly supports hypothesis.

The Pearson value of 0.477 shows moderate positive co-relation between MBVR and DPO. Significance level indicate the quite significant relationship at 1% significant level ($p < 0.01$) which strongly supports hypothesis.

Regression Model

The regression model is the function of a dependent variable often referred “Y” on an independent variable “X” in a mathematical form as Y=f(X) in terms of Alpha and Beta the relationship is expressed as;

Y= α + β X

Where, alpha is termed as constant i.e., when slope has zero effect size while beta is the change in dependent variable y relative to change in independent variable x.

A Multiple Regression Model may be read as Y= f (X1, X2), Thus the model to be estimated will be: Y= α + β1X1+ β2X2+ β3X3……. + βnXn. In line with simple regression model, multiple regression model consists of more than one slope or betas and expressed in terms of following equation:

^ ^ ^ ^ ^

Y = α + β1X1+ β2X2+ β3X3….

This model specifies our model where Y is the dependent variable expressing DPO ratio, a is the intercept of the DPO when there is no independent factor i.e., no change in earnings. Betas are ROA, Tax ratio, growth in interest earned and MTBV the estimators in our multiple regression model.

The dividend payout ratio (DPO) is regressed against four variables that are return on assets (ROA), tax ratio, growth in interest earned and market to book value ratio (MTBV).

DPO = f (ROA, tax ratio, G (IE), MTBV)

Multiple R (R123) is the multiple correlation coefficient, measures the degrees or strength between variables in the model. If the variables vary in such a way that the movement of one variable is accompanied by the movement of other variable, then variables are said to be correlated. Correlation is also called the degree of covariance between variables. The value of R123 lies between 0 and 1. R123 = 1 indicated that linear relationship between the variables is prefect where as in case of zero it is vice versa.

The R square (R2) expresses the percentage variance in dependent variable illustrated by the independent variables in multiple regression model. The value of R square varies between 0 and 1, one being the hundred-percentage variance while zero means no variance.

The P-vales shows that whether the variables showing the relationship are significant or not. The value of P less than 5 percent, it implies significant level, meaning thereby that variables are significantly related and vice versa.

Regression Results

After running the regression model on an aggregated data, the following results are obtained:

Table 4.2. Regression Statistics

Multiple R	0.999
R Square	0.999
Adjusted R	0.997
Square	0.572
Standard Error	7.000
Observations	

Source: Developed by researcher

Table 4.3. ANOVA Table

Significance
PDF SS MS F F
Regression 4.000 599.754 149.939 458.440 0.002
Residual 2.000 0.654 0.327
Total 6.000 600.408

Source: Developed by researcher

Table 4.4. Regression Coefficient

Standard Lower Upper Lower Upper
Coefficients. Error t-Stat P-V 95% 95% 95.0% 95.0%
Intercept 4.9805 2.210 22.538 0.002 4.0297 5.9313 4.0297 5.9313
X_1 8.747 0.642 13.632 0.005 5.986 11.507 5.986 11.507
X_2 -0.907 0.036 24.974 0.002 -1.063 -0.751 -1.063 -0.751
X_3 -0.152 0.010 15.394 0.004 -0.194 -0.109 -0.194 -0.109 X_4 -1.265
| 0.149 -8.488 0.014 -1.906 -0.624 -1.906 -0.624

Source: Developed by researcher.

The estimated regression equation obtained from table 4.4 is: ^

X **= 49.805 + 8.747 X_1+ (0.907) X_2+ (0.152) X_3 + (1.265) X_4**

Where, Y^ = Dividend payout ratio (DPO)

X_1 = Return on assets (ROA)

X_2 = Tax ratio

X_3= Growth in interest earned and,

X_4 = market to book value ratio (MTBV)

Regression Coefficients

The estimated value of intercept reveals that dividend payout ratio of commercial banks shall be equal to 4.9805 %, if there is no effect of factors affecting earnings and ultimately dividends. It means that if X1, X2, X3, X4 (ROA, tax ratio, growth in interest earned and MTBV ratio) all are equal to zero Y (DPO) is equal to 4.9805 %.

Table 4.5. Regressor - ROA

Regression	Values of coefficient	coefficient Sign	P-Value
β1- ROA	8.747	+	0.005

Source: Developed by researcher.

The estimated value of β1 as shown above obtained from table 4.5 reveals that the dividend payout ratio of commercial banks will increase by 8.747 % due to unit change in return on assets. It means that if there is a 1% increase in ROA, then the DPO is going to be increase by 8.747% that shows the cause of drastic change of ROA in DPO ratio.

P-value and Estimated sign of β1-ROA shows ROA is having a significant positive relationship with the DPO, with the significant level of 5%. This indicates that if banks earn more and more returns on their assets by efficiently utilizing them, this will tend to increase the dividend paid to shareholders. ROA is basically the bank’s profitability, so the high profitable bank pays high dividend because the dividend is paid from the income bank earns. If a bank earns high income, it makes high dividend payment to their shareholders. The β (beta) value and their significance level show that the profitability (ROA) is an important and noteworthy indicator that causes a significant effect on the dividend payout ratio (DPO) of the bank.

Table 4.6. Regressor -Tax Ratio

Regression	Values of coefficient	coefficient Sign	P-Value
β2 – tax ratio	-0.907	-	0.002

Source: Developed by researcher.

The estimated value of β2 in table 4.6 shows that the dividend payout (DPO) ratio of commercial banks will decrease by -0.907 % due to unit change in tax ratio. It means that if there is a 1% of increase in tax ratio the DPO is going to decrease by 0.907 %. The change that tax ratio caused on DPO is of approximately the same magnitude. β2 - Tax ratio is negatively related to DPO and their relationship is highly significant at 5 % of significance level. It means that tax ratio has a strong negative relationship with DPO. Basically, tax ratio measures that how much percentage of their profits the bank has to pay in taxes. If a bank has to pay a high percentage of their profit earned from their operation in taxes, the net profit of the bank is going to decrease. As discuss above the dividend are paid from the income. So less would be the net income; the low would the dividend payout. More the tax ratio, less would be the dividend payout ratio. The P- value of 0.002 indicates that tax ratio with the relationship of dividend payout, is having high significant negative relationship.

Table 4.7. Regressor - Interest Earned Growth

Regression	Values of coefficient	coefficient Sign	P-Value
β3 – Growth in interest earned	-0.152	-	0.004

Source: Developed by researcher.

The estimated value of β3 from table 4.7 explains that the dividend payout ratio of commercial banks will decrease by – 0.152 % due to unit change in growth in interest earned. The alteration caused by growth in an interest earned in DPO is of less magnitude as compare to ROA and tax ratio. If growth in interest rate would be increase by 1% the DPO will decrease by 0.152 %. The estimated sign of regressor coefficient and their P-value indicates that DPO and the interest earned growth are having the negative relationship.

The interest earned growth is being used as substitution variable for growth opportunities. Bank with a more growth opportunities retain most of their earning in order to reinvest in a business. Results are showing that banks are reinvesting their earnings into a business, instead of the paying dividends among their shareholders, which has been seen from the past growth rate of interest earned. The negative relationship between them is significant indicated from the P-value of 0.004. This shows that this is one of an important and crucial factor that influences the cash dividend payment of banks.

Table 4.8. Regressor - Market to Book Ratio
Regression Values of coefficient coefficient Sign P-Value β4 MTBV -1.265 - 0.014
Source: Developed by researcher.

The estimated value of β4 from table 4.8 demonstrates that the dividend payout ratio of commercial banks will decrease by – 1.265 % due to unit change in market to book value (MTBV) ratios. An increase of 1% in MTBV, DPO is going to reduce by 1.265 %. MTBV ratio is also a notable factor affecting the dividend payment behavior of banks. The relationship between MTBV and DPO is negative and significant but less than that of tax ratio, ROA and growth in interest earned as shown in previous table.

MTBV ratio is use as a substitution variable for the investments opportunities. MTBV ratio measures the market value of the firm's investment in relation to their cost. High MTBV ratio means that the firm had made some investments which result in increased as compare the values written in book. In order to make investments firm has to retain a significant portion of their profit. Results indicate that bank had investment opportunities, retains a significant portion of the profit for investment. If a larger percentage of profit is retained in banks they are not in position to pay more cash to their shareholders in form of dividend.

Regression Statistics

Table 4.9. Multiple R (R123)

R123	**Rang**	**Explains**	**Criteriae**
0.999	0 to 1	Relationship between the dependent variable and estimate equation regression	The maximum value close to 1 means highly Correlated

Source: Developed by researcher.

Multiple R (R123) is measuring the degree of the relationship amid the variable and with its estimate regression equation. The value of R123 = 0.999 from table 4.9 indicates that relationship seems to be perfect.

Table 4.10. R square (R^2)

R^2	Rang e	Explains	Criteria
0.999	0 to1	Variability in dependent explain by independent variables	The maximum the value close to 1 considered good

Source: Developed by researcher.

R square (R^2) trials that how much independent variables are illustrating the dependent variables (DPO ratio) variation. So, the value of R^2 = 0.999 from table 4.10 reveals that the existing model of regression explains that 99.9 % of variability in dependent variable (DPO ratio) is associated with the regression equation. This implies that 99.9% of the value of Y (dividend payout) is due to X (ROA, tax ratio, Growth in interest earned and MTBV ratio) while the remaining 0.01 % is due to some other variables.

ANOVA Results

Table 4.3 explains the feasibility, significances and the applicability of the estimated model. The overall feasibility of the model is shown from the value F. The F-value indicates that whether the model was significant or not at a specified significance level. It is shown from table 4.3 that significance level of the model is significant at the 5%, indicating the general applicability of the prevailing estimated models.

V. Conclusion And Policy Recommendations

Results and Discussion

The application of the link and regression logarithmic model analysis. The results show that the trends in the distribution of the two sectors of the policy are mixed. There is a lack of consistency in the price earnings ratio over the years. It is noteworthy that the other factors in the other sectors are the same trend. Nevertheless, if we compare the banking industry with the others, banking is the precisely same with its factors.

The purpose of this study is to explore the influence of profit banking policy on the fourth distribution, especially taking into account the characteristics of the banking sector. For this reason, someone creates four different types of risks and returns the application in the registry to regulate the effect of the delayed return on return of the asset (ROA) to the earnings per share (EPS (Mpfer).

The decision on dividends is all about the extent of investor withdrawal and the bank's future demand retention. Thus, banks that achieve the correct dividend yield and benefit for investors. Contrary to the interview with the bank manager, compared to the theory of no relapsing milliseconds, she explained that in the same industry in the relevant dividends, they gave a lot of consideration to determine what needs to be paid.

The results show that the street, see the Gyi dam and Mpfer is the same period last year's profit for the bank's positive role. The correlation is related to the dividend yield of the profit variable found by Rua and see and Gyi Dam and Mpfer have a positive correlation with a 5% dividend and 1% of the statistically significant though in the past year's dividends and sales in not statistically significant. As a result, banks that achieve high profits pay higher profits as a theory that dividends are paid from annual profits. This also explains the correctness of the theory of the system in the industry order.

Expired banks also pay more profits, according to the profitability of the life cycle of the distribution of mature banks will continue to grow and the theory of new investment, which will lead to increased profit demand. The tax rate is a significant variable that is found by positive and positive correlation statistics, which is supported again by the agent cost theory. In the past year the dividends to the banks are often reluctant to cut their profits from the previous level and have a positive correlation with the dividends, but the management of each task is implemented to encounter or increase the rate of return from the preceding level. The positive interest rate of interest and the value of the market is another positive impact. When you increase your bank, you may need better access to external capital, so this will make the company pay for high dividends.

In addition, the regression results are showing the yield of assets and interest rate on asset and market value of the market having positive correlation, though their role is statistically significant for the increase in dividend ratio.

Among the variables that have a positive impact, the relevant manager strongly agrees with the opportunity to play an important role in allocating investment by making decisions on income. Perhaps it is necessary for local banks to be more necessary, first from both internal and external sources, and then funding the theoretical support of their investment systems. Different from the so-called relationship, the yield of assets found in the distribution of the positive correlation. When the asset becomes profitable, the manager needs to invest in the asset, not to protect the future dividend of profits, which may be due to time. The tax rate is another important variable that has a positive correlation with the distribution of dividends. This illustrates the relationship between the allocation of profit decisions and the decision-making of capital structure. Banks always need its business at the lowest cost of capital financing, so prefer to keep, rather than withdraw their annual profits and find external resources. From the results, we found that in the sale of high growth and profitability of the liquidity and the bank has enough cash to allocate more cash to shareholders dividends. Big banks have greater access to generate funds by the variety of sources are able to increase the cash dividends. Profitable investment opportunities have a significant impact on dividends negative. Thus, the theory of profit in the theory of hand theory, signal theory, doctrine of the various distributions, agency costs, the remaining theoretical theory, life cycle theory and tax incentives theory are effective in private banking in Bangladesh.

Limitations of the Research

Even though we have used regression model into the sample of a large number of stocks, the study has some limitations. Various factors have been involved in the search, nevertheless it is also likely that the other factors have larger impact on distribution of profits from those that are listed in the search. However, the factors selected in bank are the utmost common factors in previous researches, so, therefore should be related to this study. There is another limitation that affect the study is the selection of the sample size. Largest amount of the larger banks associated to its total population, that the medium size banks are represented to a certain extent. So, the total population of sample size's difference is so small, that's why difference must having a little effect on outcome.

Further Research

There are some other questions that need to be answered in future research, the results and analysis indicate that. It should be a larger number of respondents to choose the bank, on the impact of the distribution of profit factors than factors. So, if we choose the alike the study by using different factors of the banking sector that would be an interesting.

Time 4 (2020-2023) has been used in the study, we will desire to recommend you to use a stretched period of the time. This way you will able to find the better results for banking sector.

Conclusion

According to the prior analysis, following conclusions can be drawn from our study. Dividends affect the company's activities and the relationship is positive. Therefore, it demonstrates the profit policy related to dividend, which affects the company's performance, so its value is not consistent with the theory.

The results of the study established that dividends are mostly used amongst the listed companies of Bangladesh. We contend most banks do not use other modes of dividends.

The research results confirmed that the main elements influencing profits distribution of listed companies are the state of policy, profitability, previous income, financial leverage, investment pattern and structure of capital. You can also consider other factors such as equity structure and shareholder expectations and taxes for the position of shareholders, and in industrial practice, and get the design profit distribution policy when the capital market capital structure growth stage, although they will affect the profit distribution to intermediate.

The study found that the relationship between the capital structure of listed banks in Bangladesh's market value. This means that the concentration of ownership affects the dividend. The study also concluded that the rate of return on assets has a positive effect on the market value of listed banks in Bangladesh.

Profit can be used to determine the profit dividends. High-profit bankers believe that larger cash flow can be managed because it is the most stable profit they pay for greater profits to attract investors. The study also found that dividends and market value of the listed banks in Bangladesh were between the percentage of positive and significant relationships. The dividend yield affects the firm's market, so it violates the policy that is considered to be the distribution of profits is not relevant to the policy.

Implications

1) Investors who expect the profit form of the income you need to pay attention to the number of dividends last year. Because the profit was a year ago, the results of this study were the most profound and had a positive impact on the size of the dividend distribution. Investors can be there where they get huge profits each year compared to the value of the profit distribution.
2) There is also a variable return on assets, which affects both positive and significant profits. Therefore, the need to use as the best return on the profits of the asset management company, so that the ability of the company to pay the dividends to its shareholders.
3) Dividend ratio of the asset growth variable, indicating that the company is also considering the bank's assets in determining the dividend policy of economic growth having a significant and negative impact.
4) Management of banks need to give attention to asset growth rate and the growth of assets in the bank's profit distribution policy. When management decides to drive the growth of bank assets, it will limit the bank's ability to pay dividends because banks tend to lower profits as funds to promote economic growth. In addition, banks must also use their assets to optimize their profits and profits.

Recommendations

Here are the few recommendations for the future study:

1. This study’s results have at least one effect on policy, and in fact, profit distribution is still an important determinant of financial performance by increasing the dividend ratio. In other words, the bank's regulatory restrictions in Bangladesh must use more returns in financial performance to evaluate liquidity (Ross) as it improves the company's financial position value.
2. The government should increase the return on equity (ROA) and equity (Roy) back because it is important in assessing financial performance in listed banks in Bangladesh.
3. Management should take advantage of the optimization of profit distribution policies, which will improve the share of short- and long-term shareholders.
4. Managers must devote enough time to designing a profit distribution policy that will improve the bank's performance and shareholder value.
5. Again, banks must review to reduce agency costs and maximize the distribution of the bank's profit value strategy.
6. Management should take a good profit distribution policy, they will attract investors. Thus, increasing the financial performance in Bangladesh, the bank's value cycle.
7. Banks should ensure that there is a strong and strong distribution policy. This will enhance profitability and attract investment institutions.
8. Banks should try to update records to avoid intentional or Aalstbaka transfer unreasonable profits Oilwamr unclaimed shareholders include their relatives.

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