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Towards a Greener Future: Sustainable Banking Practices in Bangladesh's Commercial Banks

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ABSTRACT

Green Banking is nowadays the most crucial issue in the financial arena. Globally financial institutions are trying to accord to conserve the environment. The Central Bank of Bangladesh also formed some policy regulations for the banks and financial institutions to gain feasible development. The prime objective of such article toward present the current status of sustainable banking practices of commercial banks in Bangladesh. A questionnaire survey method was used to collect required data about green banking awareness, online banking, greener future, natural environment, ethical and energy efficiency, training for consumer awareness, communication transactions, solar & biogas, green deposits and accounts, sustainability of banking, minimizing greenhouse effects, reducing carbon footprint from banking activities, pollution checkup camps, mitigate the risk of climate change, focuses on saving paper, debit & credit cards practices on 300 employees of different commercial banks. Also secondary data was collected from various articles to learn throughout the green banking implementation. From this research it has been figured out that there is designed green banking practices of merchant banks in Bangladesh. In order to improve the degree of satisfaction, motivation of clients various programs are offered by the commercial banks. This report is not sufficient for developing any conclusion but still, the report may be useful for designing any further study to evaluate the green banking facilities provided by the financial institutions in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Green banking, Sustainable banking, Greener future, Online banking, and Commercial Bank.

INTRODUCTION:

Banking institutions must evolve from traditional models to more strategic and environmentally conscious entities to fulfil the requirements of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Carè, 2018). The increasing populations, reliance on traditional energy sources, carbon dioxide emissions, and frenetic economic activity have deteriorated the global environment (Wang & Zhang, 2021). The concerning

ecological conditions have prompted the banking sector to significantly increase sustainable banking practices, prioritizing green financing and investment activities. In response to increasing environmental concerns, banks are comprehensively striving to promote a sustainable and clean environment. The banking sector has become the primary catalyst for sustainable economic growth, with the objectives of cost reduction and the environmental preservation

(Nwagwu, 2020). Green banks, as active players in global environmental activities, significantly contribute to environmental preservation and promotion (Ibe-enwo *et al.*, 2019), underscoring their essential role in sustainability efforts. Green finance mitigates environmental harm by promoting investments in eco-friendly products and services (Linh & Anh, 2017; Nizam *et al.*, 2019).

Green banking, sometimes referred to as environmental banking, ethical banking, or sustainable banking, encompasses eco-friendly banking practices that encourage clients to minimise their carbon footprints in financial activities (Tara *et al.*, 2015). Green banking is rapidly emerging as a global standard for the adoption of socially and ecologically responsible corporate practices. This banking is ecologically sustainable by mitigating environmental degradation and enhancing the planet's habitability. In recent decades, green banking has emerged as a prominent term in the realm of sustainable banking. Green banking, also known as sustainable banking is acknowledged for its role in safeguarding the environment with the objective of ensuring enduring economic success (Islam *et al.*, 2020). To safeguard and enhance our environment, we must undertake pragmatic activities that concentrate on the business sector and establish suitable centres to address environmental considerations and execute greening efforts at the corporate level (Islam, 2020). Disproportionate industrialisation has adversely affected the environment and led to both natural and industrial disasters (Rehman *et al.*, 2021).

According to Bangladesh Bank (2020, www.bb.org.bd), green banking is a banking approach aimed at environmental protection and sustainable development, considering all social and environmental factors. Being ecologically responsible is of paramount importance. A self-described international personality has long been experiencing the repercussions of ecological degradation caused by humanity in the pursuit of economic expansion, progress, and modernization. In response to environmental concerns and the preservation of diverse ecosystems, the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions has become a fundamental component of the Sustainable Develop-

ment Goals (SDGs) adopted by governments globally. As the competition is increasing day by day, the need for Green Banking also has a demand in present days. The banks in particular are entering into various innovate areas of services for their customers. Academics have characterized green banking in various manners, although the predominant emphasis has been on comprehensive banking systems that facilitate substantial economic expansion while concurrently enhancing environmentally sustainable practices (Lalon, 2015). Banks must have a more prominent role in addressing climate change through green banking, which has proven effective (Sarker *et al.*, 2020). Bai, (2011) describes green banking as environmentally sustainable banking and a series of actions and duties that position a corporation as ecologically responsible. Green banking, also referred to as ethical financial services, and encompasses environmentally sustainable and socially responsible banking practices (Sarker *et al.*, 2020).

Objectives of the study

This study seeks to examine and elucidate the green banking practices implemented by banking institutions in Bangladesh. More precisely:

- 1) To evaluate the magnitude and breadth of green banking efforts implemented by commercial banks in Bangladesh.
- 2) To assess the influence of green banking policies on the environmental and financial performance of banks in Bangladesh.
- 3) To assess the cognizance and dedication of banking institutions to sustainable banking principles.
- 4) To examine the regulatory and policy framework that underpins green banking activities in Bangladesh.
- 5) To offer suggestions for improving the efficacy and acceptance of green banking practices within the Bangladeshi banking sector.

Literature Review

The term Green Banking is well recognized. It aims to mitigate ecological degradation and enhance the comfort of the Earth. The concept of green banking was developed in many nations. Green banking is a common term that encompasses all aspects of a bank's ecological responsibility, including the management of

funds and investment practices. Despite the popularity of Green Banking, extensive literature and research on the subject have been published in the USA, Europe, China, India, and Bangladesh from 2000 to 2012. Eco-friendly, all-natural goods safeguard families from poisonous chemicals and enable them to circumvent hazardous additives that may lead to various issues. The utilisation of eco-friendly items improves quality of life concerning mortality, longevity, diseases, and ailments (Hossain, M. M., 2022).

In 2003, the Equator Principles (EPs) were introduced and initially embraced by prominent global institutions, including Citigroup Inc., The Royal Bank of Scotland, and Westpac Banking Corporation. It functions as a collection of voluntary guidelines for evaluating, assessing, and managing social and environmental risks in project funding (EPs, 2006). The EPs establish performance requirements for social and ecological sustainability based on the International Financial Initiatives (IFI) and the World Bank Group's Environmental, Health, and Safety common principles, serving as a general criterion and foundation for project finance. The participating entities, referred to as Equator Principles Financial Institutions (EPFIs), established their own social and environmental policies, procedures, and standards for their financing activities, ensuring that they do not extend loans to projects where borrowers fail to comply with the principles outlined in the Equator Principles. Simultaneously, EPFIs are tasked with ensuring that borrowers comprehend the requirements and with instructing them on how to integrate the rules into the proposed project. Green products foster a sustainable equilibrium between the two, hence enhancing the utilisation of eco-friendly items (Hossain, M. M., 2022).

Green banking is defined as the integration of ecological considerations into a wide array of banking activities, including customer relations, marketing, operations, and project financing decisions. Green banking practices encompass the integration of e-banking, the reduction of energy and paper consumption in daily operations, the operation of green buildings designed and maintained in an environmentally sustainable manner, and the generation of sustainable risks during project funding assessments. Universe PG | www.universepg.com

Green investment and green financing are integral components of green banking. Green investments or green funding refers to expenditures on projects and/or initiatives that employ sustainable technologies, such as clean energy generation, environmentally friendly brick production, energy-efficient practices, and low-carbon emitting businesses (Hohne *et al.*, 2012). Expenditures on effluent treatment facilities, biodiversity conservation, industrial contamination regulation, and water sanitation are also considered components of green financing (Hoshen *et al.*, 2017).

Consumer behavior is a complex concept that can be influenced by numerous internal and external factors (Hossain *et al.*, 2024). In Bangladesh, to promote green banking and green financing, the central bank established and disseminated policy requirements to all scheduled banks in February 2011 and to all other recent banks in September 2013. The barrier of Bangladesh Bank (BB) significantly enhances the efforts of green banking (Ramnarain & Pillay, 2016; Weber & Oyegunle, 2016). Bangladesh Bank has developed different Green Banking Practices and their implementation on the financial operations of commercial banks in Bangladesh, which offers three advantages to the country's banking industry if they comply with green enterprises. A refinancing initiative called the Green Transformation Fund (GTF), amounting to BDT 17,000 million, was established in early 2016 for the recyclable export-oriented textile and leather industries. By December 2017, BDT 3,413 million had been utilized under this ongoing "Refinance Scheme," which provided a 5% interest rate concession for all commercial banks (Bangladesh Bank, 2017). In accordance with Bangladesh Bank's directives, private commercial banks are allocating increased financing to green projects. They have increasingly tended to refinance green initiatives on a daily basis (Hoshen *et al.*, 2017). Nevertheless, the majority of banks and non-banking financial institutions engage in green banking to a limited extent and volume (Hoque *et al.*, 2019). The issue arises: why have not all commercial banks yet adopted green banking practices vigorously? Are banks gradually adopting green banking practices over time? Is there insufficient business justification for profit-driven practitioners to do a thorough investigation into green

banking and finance? We have examined literature on green banking and green financing in Bangladesh, revealing that the majority of studies provide a summary evaluation of the status of green banking practices among commercial banks (Ullah, 2020; Islam & Kamruzzaman, 2015; Lalon, 2015; Shakil *et al.*, 2014).

Masukuzzaman and Akter, (2013) examined the implementation status of several green banking strategies and legislation. They have also recognized a distinction with Western green banking initiatives. Rahman *et al.* (2013) examine the prospects of green banking in Bangladesh. They contended that green banking measures will induce transformations in six primary areas of banking activities: investment management, deposit management, housekeeping, recruitment and human resource development, CSA practices, and awareness among customers and the general public. Ullah, (2013) performed a comparative analysis of green banking practices across various bank categories in Bangladesh, including state-owned, private, international, and specialized banks, using data from 2012 to 2014. All these research have employed extensive data from the annual report of Bangladesh Bank. A restricted quantity of research has investigated the efficacy of particular institutions in green banking and green finance. Julia and Kassim, (2019) performed a comparative analysis of the green banking efficacy of Islamic commercial banks vs conventional commercial banks. They evaluate the green banking and finance data from 2012 to 2014 for ten specific commercial banks. Hossain *et al.* (2016) investigated the transparency of green banking policies among banks in Bangladesh. The researchers examined the annual reports from 2011 to 2013 of the ten largest commercial banks, ranked by total assets as of 2013, listed on the DSE. Therefore, a deficiency in the study pertaining to grassroots-level examination of green banking practices is evident. Julia and Kassim (2019) effectively reduced this gap, albeit their sample included only 13 banks. The study by Hossain *et al.* (2016) similarly emphasizes the investigation of green banking rather than the endorsement of green banking policies and regulations. The researchers of this study want to fill this vacuum by performing a thorough analysis of green banking and financing practices at

the individual bank level, in alignment with the policies and regulations set out by Bangladesh Bank. Level of acceptance of directives by the banks. The extent of policy adoption is analyzed to ascertain which policies are inadequately addressed by banks, and to clarify the overall compliance distribution of banks with the GB policies. This study analyses the literature regarding the effect of green banking and finance on banks' financial performance, emphasizing the substantial influence of green initiatives and corporate environmental performance on financial results (Ganda *et al.*, 2015; Iwata & Okada, 2011; King & Lenox, 2001). In this context, we have multiple studies from various Western countries. Zhou *et al.* (2021); Laskowska (2018); Rajput *et al.* (2013); Nanda and Bihari, (2012). However, in the case of Bangladesh, the literature is quite limited. Julia and Kassim, (2016) analysed the variances in profitability ratios and green financing strategies across several categories of commercial banks. They concluded that different categories of banks display considerably divergent profitability ratios; nevertheless, their engagement with green financing does not change substantially. Rahman *et al.* (2018) did a study investigating the impact of green finance on the profitability of banks in Bangladesh. This research aims to elucidate the influence of green banking on the financial performance of commercial banks in Bangladesh.

METHODOLOGY:

Research Design, Questionnaire and the Data Collection

This study employs a quantitative approach and a descriptive research design. The study included a combination of primary and secondary sources of information. An extensive survey, methodically structured, collects the fundamental information. Head to head conversation with the officers of Social Islami Bank Ltd., Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd., Bank Asia Ltd., Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd., IFIC Bank PLC., Uttara Bank Ltd., NRBC Bank Ltd. & other commercial banks at Agrabad Branch, Centralized Trade Processing Unit Chittagong, Khatungonj Branch, GEC Moor Branch, Muradpur Branch, Chittagong. The study's secondary data was derived from many sources, including different types of brochures, online network, news-

papers, different financial institutions websites and Bangladesh Bank websites etc. Besides that various draft reports, periodicals and dissertations had been considered directed to enhance the literature of this research. The questionnaire was developed using a five-point Likert scale, with each point representing a different level of agreement (1=strongly disagree, 2=disagree, 3=neutral, 4=agree, and 5=strongly agree).

Data Analysis

Data were systematically organized and evaluated utilizing applications including Microsoft Excel. Fundamental statistical methods, such as means, percentages, and visual representations comprising

graphs and diagrams, along with tables, were utilized to convey the study's results.

RESULTS:

Green Banking Awareness in Commercial Banks

From the study, it was found that 40% of employees of different commercial banks strongly agrees, 55% of employees simply agrees and 13% of employees are neutral that commercial banks consider awareness as a part of Green Banking practices. Generating consciousness to businessman about ecological and social accountability considering them to do an eco-friendly commercial usage. That means maximum employees of commercial banks agree with their Green Banking awareness.

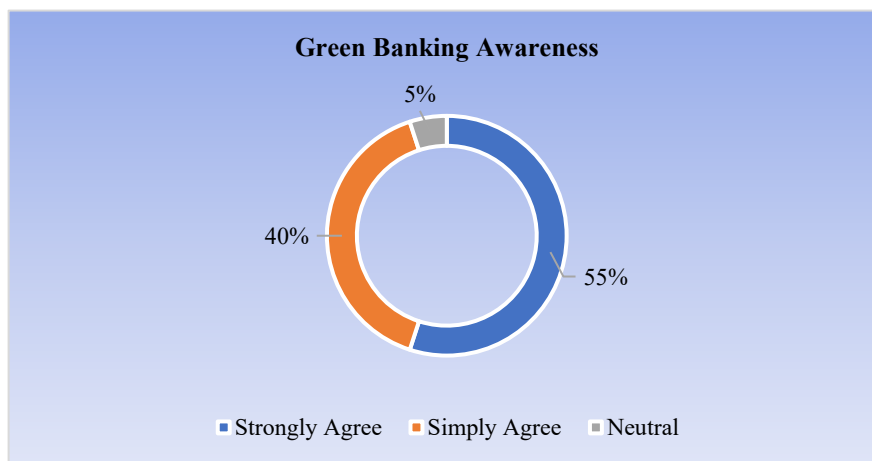


Fig. 1: Green Banking Awareness.

Commercial Banks Online Banking

Most of the respondent employees said that the commercial banks are online based. 87% of employees are strongly agrees and 13% of employees agrees. Online Banking assists clients to preserve their money

by escaping long-overdue payments and also cost effective their time. Some online services are-

1. Paying bills online;
2. Solitary depositing system;
3. Electronic fund transfers and
4. Transaction summary E-statements.

Types of Banks	No of Branches	No of Branches along with E-banking opportunity	Percentage (%) of Branches with E-Banking Facility
SCB's	3385	250	7.39
PCB's	3290	3105	94.38
FCB's	78	78	100.00
Total	6753	3433	50.84

Layout of e-banking in Bangladesh consider very encouraging. A total 3433 branches from 6753 number of branches i.e. 50.84% abide by furnished with e-banking facilities. 40 banks predominantly private and foreign commercial banks which are operated in Bangladesh are fully computerized establishing e-

banking facilities in accordance with their branches. 94.38% of the Private Commercial banks (PCB's) had been come covered by online and 7.39% of the State Owned Commercial (SCB's). It generates paperless work, energy savings and cost reduction of essential resources from financing activities. Clients could

preserve their money by escaping lingering disbursements of different fees and saving their time

eluding up to lines and giving numerous bills from home electronically.

Sorts of Banks	Accounts simplify with e-banking (%)	Accounts simplify with SMS banking (%)
SCB's	00.05	90.00
PCB's	87.62	100.00
FCB's	95.23	100.00

Commercial banks initiated to contemplate on mobile banking, SMS banking and online banking. The State Owned Commercial Banks (SCB's) should proceed faraway in e-banking and SMS banking.

Social Responsibility of Commercial Banks

CSR run-through by banks not merely advance their retain benchmark but also influence the socially

accountable manners of their corporations. 75% of employees of agrees, 17% of employees strongly agrees and 08% of employees are disagrees about their CSR activities. The investigation discovers that no statistically substantial liasion between CSR disbursement and total return, increasing deposit, net income tax and number of branches.

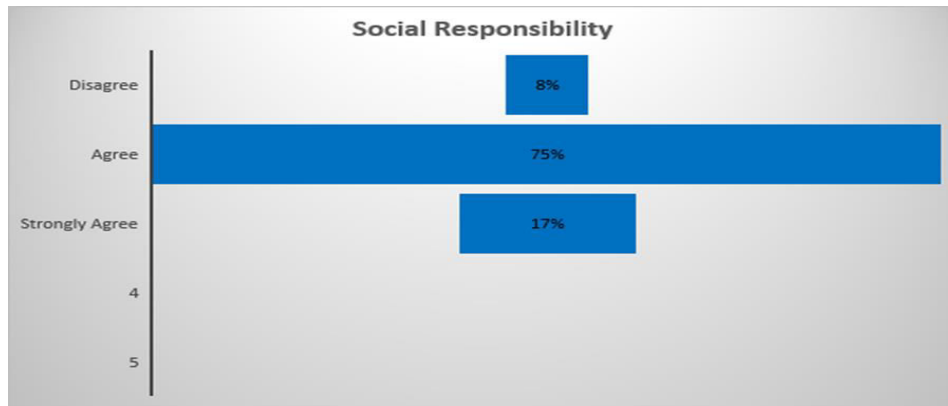


Fig. 2: Social Responsibility of Commercial Banks.

Saving Paper of Commercial Banks

Banks have to buy reusable paper commodities with the topmost post-customer ravage essence possible. Here's include monthly, bi-monthly, half-yearly presentation, booklets, ATM records and yearly state-

ments. 47% of employees of strongly agree and 53% of employees agree about their saving paper. Employees of commercial banks agree with their saving paper.

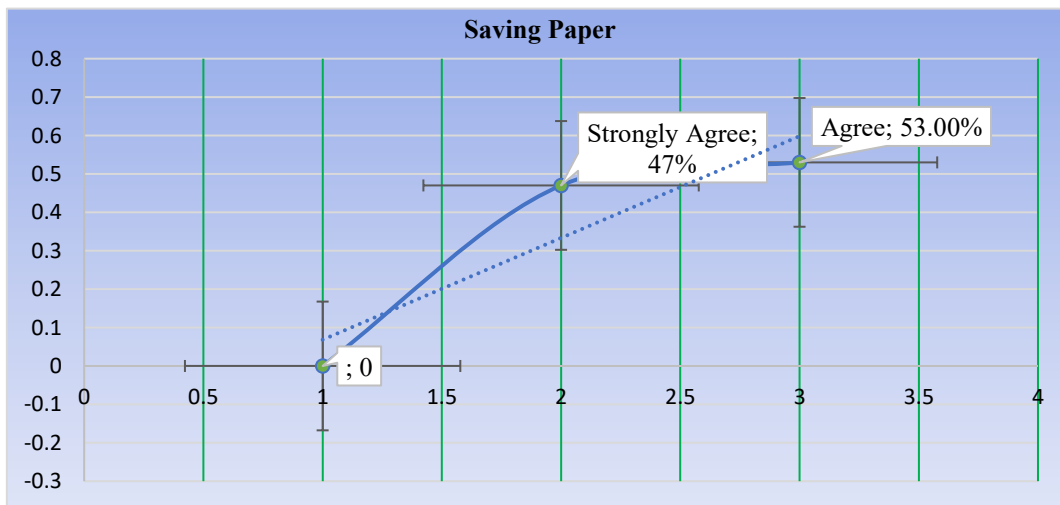


Fig. 3: Saving Paper of Commercial Banks.

Reducing Carbon Footprint

25% of employees of strongly agree, 65% of the employees of agree and 10% of employees are neutral. It indicates that encouraging eco-friendly rehearsals and lessening our carbon footprint induced straight their actions which may have benefactions from different banking occasions. It was found that:

1. Using e-banking in lieu of physical banking;

2. Disbursing invoices electronically rather than e-mailing;
3. Rolling up mobile banking;
4. Unblocking up certificate deposits and
5. Money market accounts by electronic banking.

These are options to large multi-branch banking, encouraging their customers to use the nearest local branch than making them drive long distances by flaming fossil fuels etc.

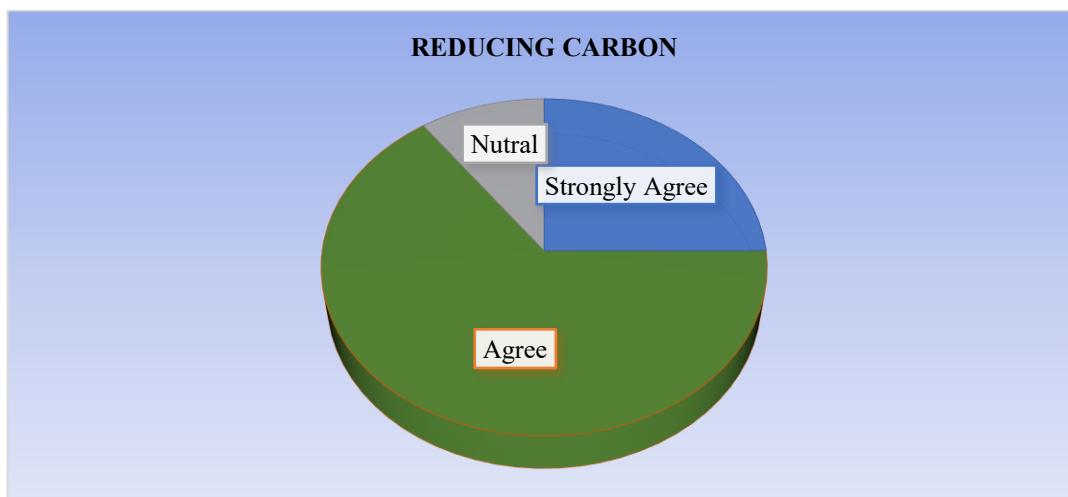


Fig. 4: Reducing Carbon Footprint.

Green Training and Capacity Building

It is a great challenge for the bank to give training on green banking to all personnel. All freshly enlisted employees have been taken under the horizon of Green Banking in their induction programs. Until now almost 90,000 employees have been enlightened with training programs and seminars solely operated for green banking. Many banks address that they arrange relevant and necessary learning and advancement programs such as symposiums, conference, panel discussions and workrooms on ecological precautionary measures along with ethical banking. A few institutions announced that their staffs further engage every so often in various workshops arranged by other organizations connecting to the moto of durable sustainable banking issues. Although, the financial institutions didn't absolutely notice the totality of different training programs, seminars, symposiums arranged on account of establishing green banking activities. Additionally they did not specify that after all these learning programs; conference remained constructive in regard to achieve their goals. Con-

cerning the productiveness of learning programs with executive of social Islamic bank commented that, each year we arrange numerous learning programs for the executives, managers and engaged their officers for the sake of enhancing awareness and to develop the skills about various activities of green banking. (Senior Vice President of Social Islami Bank PLC). Nonetheless, considering the persuasiveness of different conference, training programs the financial officer one-another had voiced belonging to others implying "It's very difficult to arrange this sorts of learning programs impressive as long as multi-dimensional exceptions" (Executive Director of Private Commercial Bank).

Green Loans for Home Refinements in Commercial Banks

The non-renewable resource ministry in collaboration with some listed banks took over get-up and goes green by settle up with low interest rate. 24% of employees of agree, 12% of employees neutral, 23%

of employees disagree and 20% of employees strongly disagree.

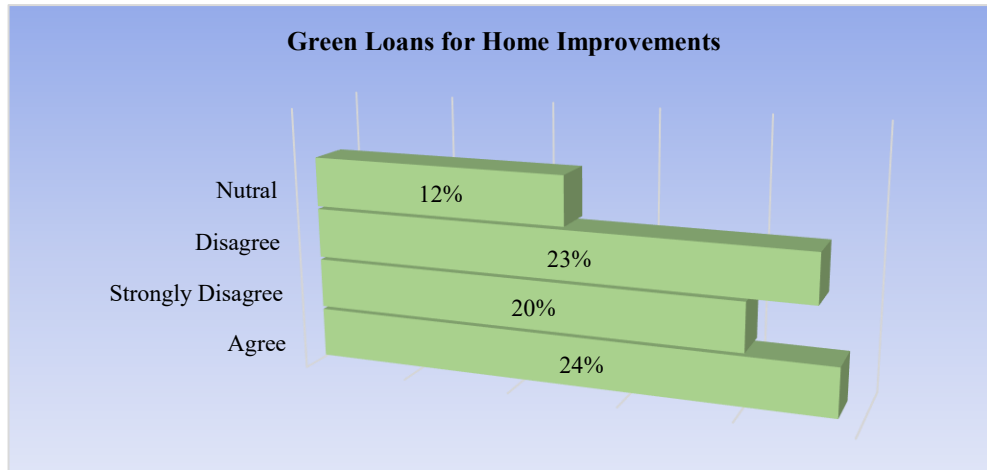


Fig. 5: Green Loans for Home Refinements in Commercial Banks.

Interconnection of Economic Value Added (EVA), Sacrificing Cost and Eco-friendly Economic Value Added (EEVA)

The investigation strives to settle linked between economic value added and sacrificing cost with the aim of find out the eco-friendly economic value added which is literally create a benefaction of frugality in view of managing contributors concerns with a bigger

context. Offering cost encompasses the charge that is unequivocally or not immediately strike to the ecology. Energy incorporate the water, light, power stationary is treated as offering cost and their utilizes adverse effect to the ecology. This inquiry depicts the ensuing approach to outline the eco-friendly economic value added.

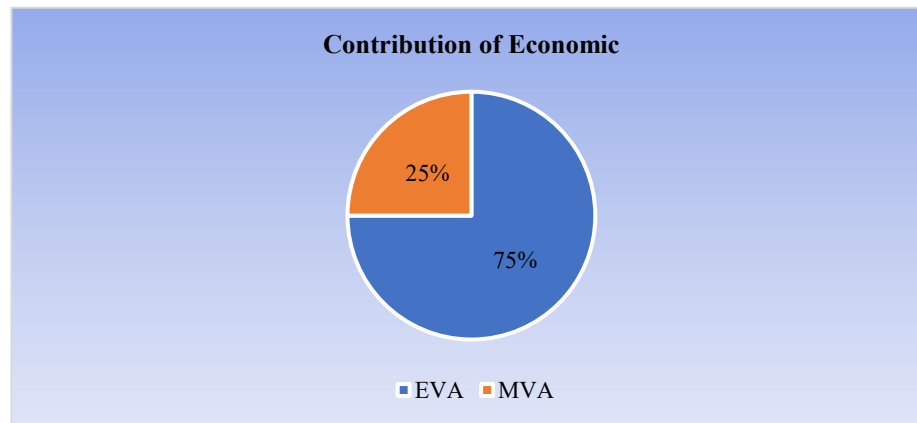


Fig. 6: Interconnection of Economic Value Added, Sacrificing Cost and Eco-friendly Economic Value Added.

The analysis supposed should have the marginal comparable offering Economic Value Added (EVA) & Fair Value Added (FVA) in considering the Eco-friendly Economic Value Added (EEVA). The investigator describes that EEVA should be 75% of EVA & 25% of FVA. These comparative rates must be the certain prescribed criterion on the subject of each organization with a view to compare the benefaction on eco-friendly economy. This planet to be released from ecological contamination and Universe PG | www.universepg.com

vulnerable global warming, it is particular point in time to take a strong policy to administer human-made demolition, out of which a significant part is provided from various sorts of organizations.

Prospective of Green Banking in Commercial Banks

Bangladeshi economy is a springing economy and there is a big opportunity for enhancement of Bangladeshi banks by acquisition of creative approaches

design to forming their processes. The subsequent of sustainable banking appears to be deeply encouraging as lots of green goods and services are prospected in the time ahead. Sustainable exemplary honors and considerations, green ranking bureaus, green investments capitals, green insurance premium, sustainable book keeping & exposures are quite a lot of the extent to that objects which might be perceived and comprehend their application in coming times.

Green responsible banks acquire and execute sustainable barometer for borrowing and lending, which is genuinely a forward-looking concept that might permit environment-friendly business practices which could create advantage of our future generations. 32% of employees of strongly agree, 65% of employees of other commercial banks agree, 3% of employees neutral and 9% of employees are disagrees about their ethical and energy efficiency activities.

Sustainable Bank and Energy Efficiency

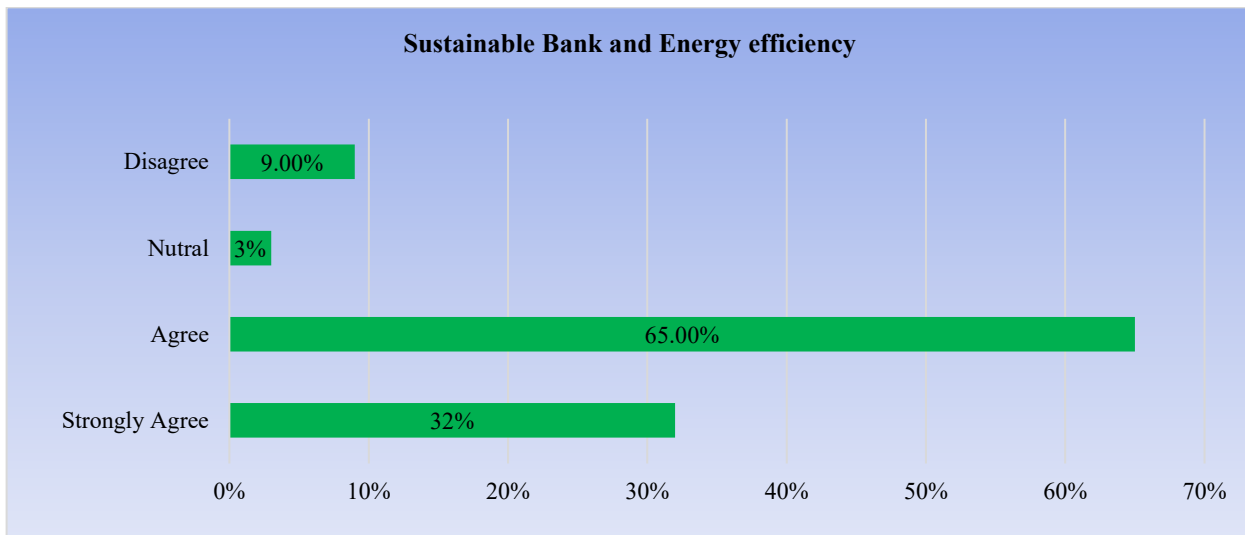


Fig. 7: Sustainable Bank and Energy Efficiency.

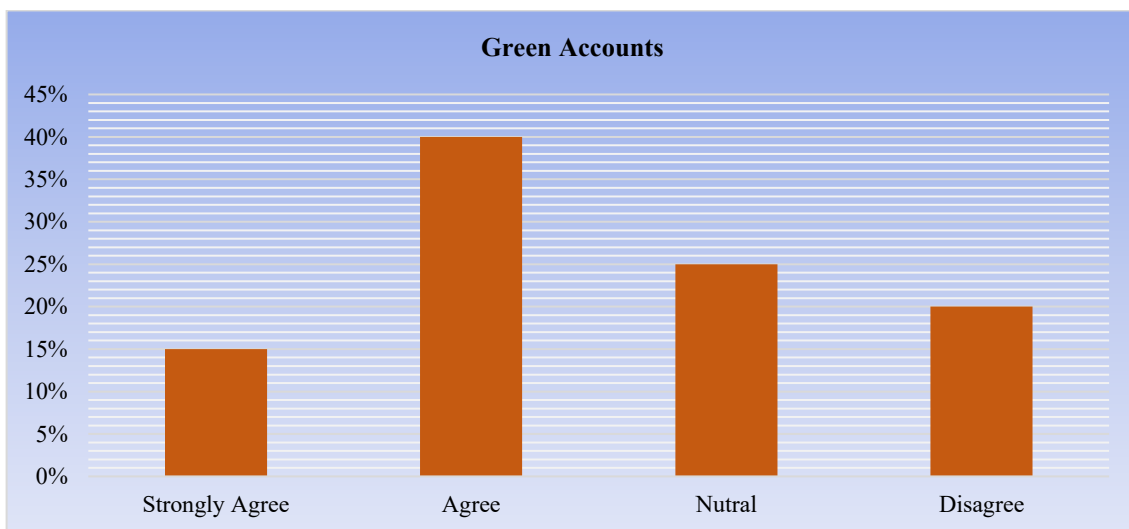


Fig. 8: Green Accounts in Commercial Banks.

Green Accounts in Commercial Banks

Clients can look over their numerous accounts on ATM or exclusive interactive display in the banks that is called as ethical scrutinizing of customers account.

Applying green inspecting accounts assists to the ecology by employing increase electronic banking activities covering e-payments, visa, debit & credit cards & e-statements. Banks might cooperate cross-

examination by providing several inducements and profits to clients by paying high-interest rates or concession in different payments. 15% of employees of strongly agree, 40% of employees agree, 25% of employee’s neutral and 20% of employees are disagreeing about their activities.

Green Debit/Credit Cards in Commercial Banks

The popular name for debit and credit card is known as plastic money. These cards are most commonly used medium of online payment. Commercial banks incorporated green debit/credit cards. The advantage of utilizing this credit card in which banks would

contribute their funds to an eco-friendly profitless company amidst specific money you expenditure on your credit card to a valuable cause of ecological conservation. 74% of employees of are strongly agrees, 22% of employees agrees and 4% of employees are strongly disagrees. Moreover could your investing be more environment-friendly, you can also get better cash bonuses, awards and air service from credit cards that is came out from green bank. Credit card rates are also lower for balance transfers than normal card operate in line with data reported to the green bank.

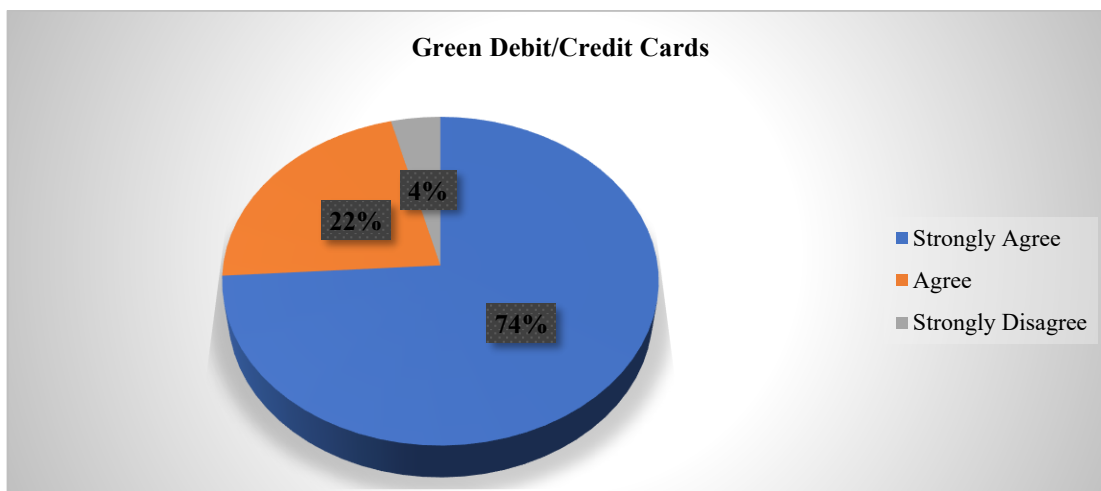


Fig. 9: Green Debit/Credit Cards in Commercial Banks.

DISCUSSION:

Green Banking practices of commercial banks in Bangladesh are go up. Banks possess great bear upon the transformation techniques of ecological inequality. Most of the Green Banking activities such as: GB awareness, online banking, saving paper, reducing carbon footprint, bio plant, green debit/credit cards and green deposits followed on their way but some others like: restores natural environment, minimizing greenhouse effects, ethical banking, mitigate climate risk and employee training those are not followed as a Green Banking practices. I think commercial banks need to concentrate on green banking and employ ERM principles in an effective way. Banks must take consideration on global warming and sustainable aspects as a foregoing devotion in all their operations. They ought to be farsighted in developing their domestic resources and capability to determine and examine Sustainable Energy (SE) agreements. It’s

anticipated that the banking arena would act a negotiating role between economic growth and ecological safeguard that guide to a viable future of Bangladesh.

Limitations and Future Recommendations

This study offers significant insights into sustainable banking practices among commercial banks in Bangladesh; however it is constrained by specific restrictions. The research fundamentally depends on data that may be restricted by the availability and precision of disclosures from banks, thereby constraining the depth of analysis. The study predominantly employs descriptive data, which, although effective for providing an overview, may fail to encapsulate the complexity and interrelations inherent in sustainable banking practices. The cross-sectional character of the data limits the capacity to assess temporal trends, complicating the observation of the long-term effects of green banking programs. Future

study should adopt a more thorough approach, using longitudinal studies to document the growing trends in sustainable banking practices. Furthermore, employing sophisticated statistical or econometric models may provide enhanced understanding of the causal links and efficacy of particular green efforts.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

Green banking practices plays a vital role in commercial banks. Green Banking is a bright way of understanding in the direction of time ahead. From the study it has found that there is well designed and widely shared green banking undertakings of the financial institutions in Bangladesh. For the sake of improve that efficiency and effectiveness of the employees, various GB activities are offered by the commercial banks like: safe and healthy workplace for employees and sound environment, Good collection of software's to automate its daily operational Green Banking activities for their employees. It also social and environmental impact like: Noise reduction, saving CO2 emission when the leased vehicle is CNG transformed, which diminishes CO2 emigration by 16.50% than a traditional explosion engine, Electricity load reduction calculated when a leased equipment replaces an old equipment which will reduce electricity consumption. It's meaningful for the banks to be energetic and speed up the rate of the development of the economy by their green banking practices. Therefore it's essential that banks have to perceive their obligation approaching the climate along with the community in the hope of engage and sustain in the world markets.

Commercial Banks better practices in Green Banking. However, banks can improve its Green Banking activities after flowing following suggestions:

1. Employees and customers must be trained about green banking issues;
2. Practicing proper environment management process in operations of bank's projects;
3. Following Energy efficient principles for setting up of green branches;
4. Disseminate education system through e-learning process;
5. Creating green banking as part of yearly surroundings disclosure training and enhancement of pertinent skills among bank employees;

6. Banks may generate inventive financial problems and findings to integrate ozone-friendly opinion banks could address green capitals for clients who might like to spend in environmentally friendly schemes;
7. Banks must grab drive to set complete greenhouse gas emission depletion targets from various applications and power consumption;
8. Banks ought to also be connected in financing Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) programs. For this consciousness of growth and assisting services (e.g. a lawyer or CPA etc.) by banks in the means of development of CDM projects would be momentous.

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CONFLICT OF INTERESTS:

The authors declared there are no conflicts of interest to publish the present research study.

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