

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT INITIATIVES IN GREEN PRACTICES OF BANKING SECTOR: UNITED AMARA BANK (UAB) CASE STUDY

Thant Thet Oo Khant^{1*}

^{1*}Faculty of Economics and Business, Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
e-mail: thant.thet.oo-2022@feb.unair.ac.id¹

*Corresponding Author

Abstract: This paper aims to study sustainable development initiatives in green banking practices of the banking sector and to investigate its adoption methods and the importance of practicing green banking at UNITED AMARA BANK(UAB). The contribution and function of UAB in environmental sustainability and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals are also examined in this study. The present research article is of a conceptual type; it is founded, among other places, on a comprehensive literature review, financial institution websites, and literature evaluations. A series of research journal papers reinforced this study. The UAB website was utilized and evaluated to gain knowledge regarding the contribution of various green banking methods, both domestically and internationally, to sustainability. This case study's finding highlights a financial institution's pivotal role in driving sustainable practices and the importance of integrating sustainable development in banking operations. The case study of UAB serves as a compelling example of how banks can lead the way in embracing green finance and circular economy principles to advance sustainable development. This paper finds an overview of the sustainable development initiative in the banking sector, focusing on the UAB case study and its efforts to integrate green practices and promote sustainable finance. This paper highlights the broader implications of such initiatives for sustainable development and their alignment with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 8, and 9.

Keywords: Green Practices, Sustainable Development, United Nations.

INTRODUCTION

Green banking is quickly becoming the standard across the globe to implement ecologically and socially responsible corporate practices. By halting environmental degradation and improving the earth's habitability, this banking is ecologically friendly. In recent decades, green banking has emerged as a trend in sustainable banking. Green banking is accepted as reasonable, safeguards the environment from harm, and ensures sustained economic growth (Islam, 2020). Practical measures must be taken to preserve and green our environment, with an emphasis on business-level initiatives, the establishment of environmental centers, and the implementation of greening programs at the corporate level (Islam et al., 2020). While banks themselves are generally seen as environmentally sustainable and their internal operations do not have a considerable impact on the environment, the actions of their customers have a significant "external" influence on the environment.

Maximum carbon-emitting industrial projects, including those involving steel, paper, cement, chemicals, fertilizers, power, and textiles, are frequently financed in part by the banking sector. The banking industry can therefore serve as a mediator between environmental conservation and economic development to encourage socially and environmentally responsible investment term "green banking" related to the operation of financial institutions in a manner and location that contributes to the reduction of internal and external carbon footprints and emissions. Banks should support green technologies and pollution-reduction initiatives to aid in the reduction of external carbon emissions. Despite the banking industry's reputation for non-pollution, the current magnitude of banking activities has significantly augmented its carbon footprint. This is primarily attributed to the substantial energy consumption of banks (e.g., lighting, air conditioning, electronic and electrical equipment, IT), substantial paper wastage, absence of green buildings, and other related factors. As a result, financial institutions ought to implement technologies, procedures, and products that substantially reduce their carbon footprint and foster the development of sustainable businesses. In opposition to the prevailing development paradigm that exploits the natural environment for

DOI:

<https://opsearch.us/index.php/us/index>

commercial gain, sustainable development has surfaced as an alternative framework. Principal contributors to economic expansion include the sector and the banking industry. Financial institutions serve as the fundamental underpinnings that support economic expansion. The banking industry significantly influences the quality and amount of economic development and growth. Financial investment in commercial ventures is a pivotal sector in fostering economic expansion. Every economic activity is largely dependent on the banking industry. The banking sector serves as the fundamental foundation for all economic endeavors inside the nation and assumes a critical function in advancing environmentally sustainable practices and socially responsible investing.

The overall focus has been on complete banking systems, ensuring significant economic growth while improving environmentally friendly practices (Lalon, 2015). Banks must take a more substantial role related to climate change through green banking, and it is effective (Sarker et al., 2019) (Stephens & Skinner, 2013). (Bai, 2011) defines sustainable banking can be characterized by a set of responsibilities and practices that contribute to the development of an eco-friendly enterprise, much like green banking. The term "green banking," which encompasses socially and environmentally conscious banking practices, is also used to refer to moral financial services (Goyal & Joshi, 2011) (Sarker et al., 2020). Businesses are becoming more aware of environmental integrity issues as a result of external pressure from a variety of sources, including government banking institutions, socially conscious investors, and host community lobby groups. Consistent with this pattern, the current increase in environmental expenses has forced companies to incorporate environmental concerns into all aspects of operations (Shuvro et al., 2020).

In their study, (Bhardwaj & Malhotra, 2013) mentioned various models of green banking practices adopted by Indian companies to grow. The case study technique forms the foundation of their research methodology. An effect of banks implementing green banking practices on the performance of the organization was discovered. In his study, (Chaurasia, 2014) concluded that it is necessary to require the banking and financial sector to contribute to sustainable development. In the realm of green banking, Indian banks are lagging, and this must be addressed expeditiously to ensure the sustainable development of the nation. (Ashitha, 2016) researched whether banks should change their routine operations by adopting paperless banking, online banking, mobile banking, mass transportation systems, green cards made up of recycled plastic, and efficient use of resources. She discovered that Green Bank was commencing operations in India. As a result, greater awareness among bank workers, associates, and the general public is required.

(Bahl, 2012) conducted an empirical study, "Green Banking - The New Strategic Imperative," on public sector banks and gathered manager opinions on green banking financial goods, paperless banking, energy awareness, using mass transit, green building, and social responsibility services (all of which reduce carbon footprints). The public sector banks are the focus of this empirical study, which also collects managers' opinions on a range of green banking topics, such as social responsibility services, paperless banking, energy awareness, mass transit, green building, and lowering carbon emissions. The study is titled "Green Banking - New Strategic Imperative." She analyzed the most significant Green Banking solutions in her research by employing Garrett's ranking method. Sustainability development can only be attained through the dissemination of knowledge and the cultivation of consciousness, according to the study. To raise awareness, publications, and newsletters should be prioritized among the internal sub-systems, while event meetings, media, and websites are excellent channels for the exterior sub-systems. For green banking to be practicable, an appropriately defined green policy guideline is key. In addition, the research revealed that Indian banks can organize a multitude of social responsibility initiatives, including but not limited to tree planting, park upkeep, and pollution awareness camps.

Banks that strive to conduct their daily operations responsibly towards society by taking into account the internal and external environmental sustainability of the environment are referred to as "green" or "sustainable banks" (Hossain et al., 2020). (Choudhury et al., 2013) highlighted that every bank should create a new green product with higher stakeholder involvement and sustainable development in today's banking competition. However, (Dharwal & Agarwal, 2013) highlighted that Green banking is crucial for avoiding numerous sorts of risks, including legal, credit, and reputational threats, according to the risk assessment. In addition, they advised the implementation of several environmentally friendly measures, including the use of carbon credit institutions, green financial products, green mortgages, energy conservation, green building, and social responsibility contributions.

(Volz, 2018) found sustainable banking, in which decisions about loans and investments are based on risk assessment and environmental monitoring to meet sustainability standards; it also includes insurance services that handle climate and environmental risk, which are important aspects of green finance. (Zheng et al., 2021) outlined that Green financing is an essential element of sustainable finance, exerting a substantial impact on the development of an environmentally conscious economy and sector at large. As a result, it can be asserted that the banking sector should prioritize financially viable banking to secure funding for environmentally conscious projects, thereby bolstering its competitive advantage, increasing earnings, enhancing existing assets, and reducing expenses associated with invested capital and other expenditures, when enhancing its sustainability practices. (Amir, 2021) argues that there aren't many studies on green banking in developing nations, therefore it's imperative to fully understand the idea.

A. Benefits of Green Practices in the Banking Sector

1. Paper-Work Reductions

Electronic banking, or paperless banking, is based on a basic banking service (CBS). Therefore, banks have a preliminary opportunity to implement paperless or minimal paper usage policies for various functions such as office correspondence, audits, and reporting. By adopting electronic reporting and correspondence, these financial institutions can effectively regulate deforestation.

2. Raising Business Professionals' Awareness Regarding Environmental Sustainability

Numerous non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and environmentalists engage in the dissemination of environmental knowledge to the general population through seminars, awareness programs, and other initiatives. To establish an association, banks may support such activities. In addition, numerous commercial organizations administer comparable initiatives, such as the "free pollution check program" that is coordinated by an automobile manufacturer. Banks may form partnerships with such businesses. These will contribute to enhancing the bank's reputation.

3. Comparatively Low-Interest Loans

Financial concessions for environmentally friendly items and projects, such as fuel-efficient vehicles, green building projects, housing, and house furnishing loans for the installation of solar energy systems, can also be incorporated into green bank loans.

4. Standards of the Environment for Lending

It is a good notion that lending institutions adhere to environmental standards; this will encourage business owners to modify their operations so that they are more sustainable and environmentally beneficial for future generations.

B. Green Practices' Methods of UNITED AMARA BANK (UAB)

1. Online Savings Account

Environmental awareness can be practiced in the most convenient manner with mobile banking and online savings. Green banking practices include electronic statements, direct deposit of paychecks, and online bill payment. By using each of these strategies, a financial institution can effectively reduce its paper usage. Online banking or the use of a mobile application are additional brilliant tools for monitoring your finances and avoiding late fees. Advise your firm to utilize a "Remote Deposit" service as an additional environmentally conscious banking initiative. Each check that is deposited from a remote location must be personally delivered to the bank by the consumer. Additionally, banks can expeditiously digitally clear checks via remote deposits.

2. Paperless Statements

With the mailing of bank statements, a great deal of paper is wasted. Most financial institutions enable customers to receive their statements electronically via a secure login when they enroll in online banking. Following this, clients may have their bank statements and data stored online, as opposed to storing physical copies in a filing cabinet. Identity theft is reduced in the likelihood of occurring when statements are transmitted electronically.

3. Use Direct Deposit

The majority of businesses now provide employees with the option to receive their paychecks electronically. This obviates the necessity of physically visiting the bank, conserves a substantial amount of paper, and expedites the availability of your assets.

4. Online Bill Payments

It is feasible to alter one's routine to pay bills online, like with UAB Pay. Online payments are available for credit card, mortgage, cable, utility, and telephone bills. Some online bank customers have opted to forgo paper checks in support of electronic transactions. An enormous amount of paper is reduced, and recordkeeping is simplified.

5. Reward Debit and Credit Cards

UAB aspires to be a critical solution partner for firms in Myanmar by providing an extensive array of commercial banking services and solutions. As a result of our dedication to establishing long-lasting relationships with our clients, which is the basis of our Corporate Banking, we assign each client a Relationship Manager who will be at their side as their business evolves and expands. We aspire to flourish internationally alongside a number of our customers, with whom we foresee continued growth. It has teamed with environmentally conscious organizations to provide rewards-based credit and debit cards. In support of environmental causes, other participating institutions will contribute a small amount to charity as a fraction of your online banking transactions.

6. Net Banking

Online banking is when customers do the majority of their banking transactions over a digital platform as opposed to visiting a physical branch. Customers who wish to access their online banking must possess the login credentials that their bank has provided.

C. The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals

The 2030 agenda is a comprehensive action plan that pledges to deliver on its revolutionary promises to steer the global community toward a more equitable, sustainable, and resilient future. It sets up seventeen goals, each of which has 169 targets and 232 indicators to gauge how well they are being carried out. In contrast, the Millennium Declaration, which was published before the 2030 Agenda and comprised eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), serves as the foundation for the 2015-finalized framework for global development. It addresses the intricate and urgent challenges of poverty, increasing inequality, climate change, instability, and fragility. The MDGs have been pale in comparison to the SDGs. The SDGs are founded on human rights and are

dedicated to ensuring that all individuals are treated with respect. The SDGs are applicable globally: The seventeen objectives must be accomplished worldwide, in both developed and developing countries. Additionally, the concept of universality signifies a commitment to regional and global cooperation and an awareness of how to address comparable challenges. Considering the varying levels of progress observed across the region, this holds particular significance for the Asia-Pacific area. A distinguishing feature of the 2030 Agenda is its motto "Leave no one behind." This motto serves as a call to action, emphasizing that the achievement of any objective will not be considered complete unless it is realized for every member of society. Merely improving national averages is inadequate in this regard.

Every objective necessitates targets that not only specify time-bound commitments but also pledge to advance critical enabling variables and methods for attaining them, including resource mobilization, new data, and technological advancements. Such targets are necessary to generate favorable results. Four important goals that the researcher highlighted are very interconnected to sustainable development initiatives in green practices of United Amara Bank(UAB) have been discussed along with the achievements, and processes of UAB towards these Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs). United Arab Bank (UAB) has taken a variety of steps to assist the UN in achieving Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 8, and 9. The bank has determined that it can significantly and meaningfully contribute to these goals. These key initiatives are:

1. Financial Inclusion and Stability (SDG 8)

With plans to open new branches to cover more townships in Myanmar, UAB has concentrated on growing its branch network to enhance access to financial services. In order to promote stability and financial inclusion, the bank has also provided services including Receivable Discounting Solutions and Payable Finance Solutions.

2. Job Creation and Enterprise Development (SDG 9)

UAB has pledged to support the development of small and medium-sized businesses (SMEs) in order to create jobs and foster enterprise growth. A goal for SME financing as a proportion of the bank's overall loan portfolio has been established.

3. Employee Development and Training (SDG 4)

UAB is committed to its workers' growth and endeavors to offer a minimum of 30,000 man-hours of training annually. The goal of this effort is to improve the workforce's talent and competencies.

4. Transparency (SDG 3)

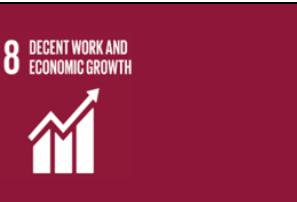



UAB has demonstrated its commitment to accountability and openness by releasing the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Index and the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB) Index to encourage transparency. The website of the bank provides public access to its annual reports as well as sustainability reports.

These programs demonstrate UAB's dedication to supporting the SDGs and integrating sustainable development principles into its business plans. The bank's initiatives in these fields show how committed it is to improving the environment, society, and economy.

D. Sustainable Development Initiatives in Green Practices of UNITED AMARA BANK (UAB)

The United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) comprise seventeen (17) goals. Based on the assessment of the Bank's highly substantial challenges, the bank has concentrated our business targets on four (4) SDGs. The bank has set particular goals for the SDGs, which are shown below.

Table 1. United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by UNITED AMARA BANK(UAB)

Sustainability Development Goals				
	Material issues identified	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial inclusion Financial stability 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Job creation and Enterprise development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training & Talent Management
Specific targets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling ownership home Providing digital solutions Financial literacy Continued the good financial performance of the Bank 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financing Small and medium-sized enterprises(SMEs) Developing products for cash flow management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Regular training to the employees Scholarship and bursary support for children of the employees 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Appropriate and suitable products Transparency Environmental, social, and corporate governance (ESG) Policy Developing bancassurance

Source: www.uab.com.mm

Furthermore, the bank's aims have been identified, and the following details the progress and impact of those targets. It is important to remember that the bank started this path toward sustainability metrics in 2019 and that 2024 is the objective development and achievement timeframe.

Table 2. The Achievements of SDGs Initiatives by UNITED AMARA BANK(UAB)

Item	Target	Target of Timeline	Achievements of SDGs
The Home Ownership(SDG 8)	10.5% of total loan portfolio	30 September 2024	The home finance portfolio was 2.74 percent of the entire loan portfolio as of March 31, 2022.
The Digital Solutions(SDG 8)	Allowing users to manage their accounts on portable devices	App to be developed by 30 September 2020 with yearly incremental improvements.	<p>The digital app for uab bank, uabpay, was successfully released in 2020 and is currently being developed into a Super app that will allow users to transact business without physically being at a bank branch.</p> <p>The following features have been implemented.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> opening a digital wallet payments to merchants through QR code access to all bank accounts access to all credit and prepaid cards wallet-to-wallet and account-to-account transfers Interbank transfers Bill payments Mobile top-ups <p>The process of inter-wallet operability is continuous, and money transfers to Mandalay Smart Pay, MPT Pay, and Citizens Pay are all possible. RIA Money Transfers may be the source of international money transfers.</p> <p>The next stage is to establish uabpay+ cash withdrawal through agents (as compared to bank branches).</p>
Financial literacy(SDG 8)	Provide at least 12 financial literacy programs or sessions to underserved, underbanked, and unbanked people annually.	30 September 2024	In the financial year, financial literacy outreach was carried out to inform people about inward remittances, specifically with Western Union and RIA money transfers, despite the COVID-19 and an unstable political environment. Seven villages in the Tatkon/Naypitaw area, two villages in the Kyaukpadaung area, and one village in the Pukkoku area successfully completed this.

			Between 25 and 40 residents from each village participated in the sessions, and the program touched roughly 300 people.
Financing SME(SDG 9)	26% of total loan portfolio	30 September 2024	As of March 31, 2022, the loan portfolio consisted of 9.35 percents financing for SMEs. 22.56 percents of SME financing were made through Japan International Cooperation Agency(JICA) two steps loan program which gave advantageous interest rates to minimize the cost of borrowing to these SMEs.
Developing products for cash flow management(SDG 9)	Formulating a Solution for Supplier Chain Financing	30 September 2024	Supplier Chain Financing product has been launched enabling customers to discount their invoices whilst waiting to receive payments from buyers. The development of a cash management solution is ongoing.
Training employees and development of talent(SDG 4)	A minimum of 30,000 man-hours of training must be given annually.	30 September 2024	For the fiscal year that ends on March 31, 2022, 35,800 man-hours in all. In addition, 17 students participated in an internship program during the abbreviated fiscal year.
ESG Policy(SDG 3)	Developing and then working to achieve an ESG policy	Formulation by March 2023. Complete implementation by March 2024	The policy is currently a work in progress.
Transparency(SDG 3)	Issue GRI Index and SASB Index	The index will be published, with completion expected by May 2020, and annual evaluations will take place.	The Bank has successfully issued the GRI and SASB Index. The public can now access the Bank's Sustainability Reports and Annual Reports on the Bank's website. In order to ensure transparency, the Bank has also willingly decided to take part in the Myanmar Center for Responsible Business's Pwint Thit Sa (Transparency in Myanmar Enterprises) evaluations.
Bancassurance(SDG 3)	Launch bancassurance by financial year 2021	1st phase to be launched by May 2021	Through its bancassurance product, UAB Bank has joined with Manulife to provide life insurance coverage. This is going to happen in January 2021. To offer general insurance products through a bancassurance scheme, the Bank is concluding the negotiations with a general insurance provider as the second phase.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this study, the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and sustainable development initiatives in green practices within the United Amara Bank (UAB) in Myanmar were the two main topics of emphasis in this study. The researcher discussed about the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations (SDGs): (1) By 2030, the 17 objectives, 169 targets, and 232 indicators that make up the SDGs will have served to advance global equity, sustainability, and resilience. Their scope and ambition exceed those of the preceding Millennium Development Goals (MDGs); (2) The SDGs are global, addressing shared issues that all countries in the world face and urging international cooperation; (3)The motto "Leave No One Behind" underscores the importance of achieving inclusive outcomes for all people; (4) Establishing clear goals and coming up with creative ways to reach them are essential to implementing the SDGs.

Then, the green banking practices of United Amara Bank (UAB) are aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, 4, 8, and 9 of the United Nations, which aim to promote sustainable development and environmental protection. According to the paper.

1. Benefits of Green Practices:
 - a. Reductions in paperwork via electronic banking
 - b. Increased worker awareness regarding environmental sustainability
 - c. Reduced rates of interest on environmentally sustainable loans
 - d. Application of lending environmental standards
2. Methods of Implementation:
 - a. Online savings accounts
 - b. Paperless statements
 - c. Utilize direct deposit
 - d. Offer online bill payments
 - e. Earn reward-based credit and debit cards in partnership with environmentally aware organizations.
 - f. Promote net banking
3. Contribution to SDGs:
 - a. Financial inclusion and stability (SDG 8)
 - b. Job creation and enterprise development (SDG 9)
 - c. Employee development and training (SDG 4)
 - d. Transparency (SDG 3)

Through the integration of environmentally friendly techniques, UAB exhibits its dedication to advancing sustainable development and tackling urgent environmental issues. The activities undertaken by the bank make a direct contribution towards the attainment of distinct Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a special emphasis on those that pertain to financial inclusion, job generation, employee growth, and transparency. The expansion of UAB's branch network, for instance, contributes to the achievement of SDG 8 through the promotion of financial inclusion and stability. In a similar vein, the bank's endeavors to foster the growth of small and medium enterprises (SMEs) are following SDG 9, thereby contributing to the generation of employment opportunities and the advancement of firms. Moreover, UAB's commitment to SDG 4, which focuses on education and skills development, is reflected in its investments in staff training and development. In conclusion, the open and honest sharing of information by UAB contributes to the advancement of SDG 3, which is concerned with the promotion of health and well-being. In brief, UAB's incorporation of environmentally friendly practices and sustainable development objectives demonstrates a comprehensive strategy for tackling ecological issues and promoting sustainable progress in the banking industry. The bank's dedication to fostering transparency, job creation, financial inclusion, and staff development serves as a testament to its good societal influence and contribution to a more promising future.

CONCLUSIONS

The study examines green banking practices in the banking industry that support sustainable development, with a particular emphasis on the United Amara Bank case study (UAB). Investigating UAB's green banking practices and their adoption strategies, as well as the bank's role in environmental sustainability and the UN Sustainable Development Goals, are the main objectives of this study (SDGs). According to the report, UAB is a great illustration of how banks may set the standard for adopting green finance and circular economy ideas in order to promote sustainable development. The article focuses on how these projects correspond with the UN Sustainable Development Goals 3, 4, 8, and 9 and their wider implications for sustainable development. The study emphasized the advantages of green practices for the banking industry, including decreased paperwork, increased understanding of environmental sustainability among business professionals, relatively low-interest loans, and environmental lending criteria. We also talk about the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals, concentrating on the 2030 Agenda, which has seventeen objectives, 169 targets, and 232 indicators to evaluate how well they are being implemented. The study concludes that UAB's efforts in these areas demonstrate its dedication to enhancing the economy, society, and environment. The bank is demonstrating its dedication to generating beneficial societal benefits and making a constructive contribution to a better future through its efforts to support financial inclusion, job growth, employee development, and transparency. The study highlights how crucial it is to include sustainable

development in banking operations and how financial institutions play a critical role in promoting sustainable practices.

REFERENCES

- Amir, M. K. (2021). *Banker Attitudes and perception towards green banking: an empirical study on conventional banks in Bangladesh*.
- Ashitha, A. (2016). Green Banking In India And Global Perspective—A Review. *International Journal of Management and Social Science Research Review*, 1.
- Bahl, S. (2012). Green banking—The new strategic imperative. *Asian Journal of Research in Business Economics and Management*, 2(2), 176–185.
- Bai, Y. (2011). Financing a Green Future: An examination of China's banking sector for green finance. *IIIEE Master Thesis*.
- Bhardwaj, B. R., & Malhotra, A. (2013). Green banking strategies: sustainability through corporate entrepreneurship. *Greener Journal of Business and Management Studies*, 3(4), 180–193.
- Chaurasia, A. K. (2014). Green banking practices in Indian banks. *The Journal of Management and Social Science*, 1(1), 41–54.
- Choudhury, T. T., Salim, M., Al Bashir, M. M., & Saha, P. (2013). Influence of stakeholders in developing green banking products in Bangladesh. *Research Journal of Finance and Accounting*, 67–77.
- Dharwal, M., & Agarwal, A. (2013). Green banking: An innovative initiative for sustainable development. *ACCMAN Institute of Management Article*, 2(3), 1–7.
- Goyal, K. A., & Joshi, V. (2011). A study of social and ethical issues in banking industry. *International Journal of Economics and Research*, 2(5), 49–57.
- Hossain, M. A., Rahman, M. M., Hossain, M. S., & Karim, M. R. (2020). The effects of green banking practices on financial performance of listed banking companies in Bangladesh. *Canadian Journal of Business and Information Studies*, 2(6), 120–128.
- Islam, M. J. (2020). Sustainability reporting of banking companies in Bangladesh: a study on environmental aspect. *Canadian Journal of Business and Information Studies*, 2(2), 35–44.
- Islam, M. J., Roy, S. K., Miah, M., & Das, S. K. (2020). A review on corporate environmental reporting (CER): an emerging issue in the corporate world. *Can. J. Bus. Inf. Stud*, 2(3), 45–53.
- Lalon, R. M. (2015). Green banking: Going green. *International Journal of Economics, Finance and Management Sciences*, 3(1), 34–42.
- Sarker, M. N. I., Khatun, M. N., & Alam, G. M. M. (2019). Islamic banking and finance: potential approach for economic sustainability in China. *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, 11(6), 1725–1741.
- Sarker, M. N. I., Peng, Y., Yiran, C., & Shouse, R. C. (2020). Disaster resilience through big data: Way to environmental sustainability. *International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction*, 51, 101769.
- Shuvro, R. A., Saha, S., & Alam, M. J. (2020). Measuring the level of job satisfaction of the employees of Grameen bank: an empirical study. *Can. J. Bus. Inf. Stud*, 2(1), 1–11.
- Stephens, C., & Skinner, C. (2013). Banks for a better planet? The challenge of sustainable social and environmental development and the emerging response of the banking sector. *Environmental Development*, 5(1), 175–179.
- Volz, U. (2018). Fostering green finance for sustainable development in Asia. In *Routledge handbook of banking and finance in Asia* (pp. 488–504). Routledge.
- Zheng, G.-W., Siddik, A. B., Masukujjaman, M., Fatema, N., & Alam, S. S. (2021). Green finance development in Bangladesh: The role of private commercial banks (PCBs). *Sustainability*, 13(2), 795.



© 2024 by the authors. Submitted for possible open access publication under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY SA) license (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>).