

ANNUAL REPORT 2021

আছি সৃষ্টিতে
সমৃদ্ধ সোনার বাংলায়



BASIC Bank Limited

Serving people for progress

A STATE OWNED SCHEDULED BANK



**ANNUAL
REPORT
2021**



Registered Office

Bana Shilpa Bhaban
73, Motijheel Commercial Area
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

Head Office

Sena Kalyan Bhaban
(5th, 6th, 7th & 12th Floor)
195, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000

Incorporation

August 02, 1988

Commercial Operation

January 21, 1989

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

To
The Shareholders
Bangladesh Bank
Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms

Subject: **Annual Report of BASIC Bank Limited for the year ended on December 31, 2021.**

Dear Sir(s)/Madam(s),

We are pleased to present before you the Annual Report 2021 of the Bank together with the Audited Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2021 and as on that date for your kind information and record. The Financial Statements comprise Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Liquidity Statement along with notes thereon.

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Md. Hasan Imam".

Md. Hasan Imam
Company Secretary

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Corporate Profile

Constitution of Bank :

BASIC Bank Limited (Bangladesh Small Industries and Commerce Bank Limited), a state-owned commercial bank, launched its operation on January 21, 1989 being incorporated as a banking company on August 2, 1988 under the erstwhile Companies Act 1913. It is now governed by the Bank Company Act 1991 with its amendment from time to time.

The Bank came into being as outcome of the pragmatic thinking of the policy makers on emergent of a bank in the country exclusively for financing to Small Scale Industries (SSIs). At the outset, it had been a joint venture enterprise of the defunct BCC Foundation with 70 percent shares and the Government of Bangladesh (GOB) with the remaining 30 percent shares. After the closure of BCCI, BCC Foundation became nonfunctional and the Government of Bangladesh then took over 100 percent ownership of the bank on 4th June 1992. Thus, it is recognized as a state-owned Bank.

Introducing SME concept in Bangladesh:

Long before the concept of SME getting into surface, BASIC is the lone bank in the country which first started practicing SME banking in exploring the potential assistance to small investors through providing financial and advisory support successfully.

Since inception, BASIC Bank is unique in its objectives with blending of development and commercial banking panorama. Once treated as one of the best specialized banks in Bangladesh it takes pride itself of being the pioneer in financing to small and medium scale industries, inspired by its Memorandum with a stipulation that 50 percent of loanable fund shall be invested in Small and Medium Scale industries. Now-a-days, SME is being regarded as one of the accredited tools/engine across the world for its intensity in poverty alleviation, employment generation and women empowerment.

Working with local & International Agencies:

In addition to regular banking activities, BASIC Bank works with different local entities like Government bodies, NBFIs, reputed MFIs/NGOs

and international agencies like ADB as a development partner for implementing various development schemes carried out by the government among which Government's Agro-based Project Financing Scheme, Agribusiness Development Project & Second Crop Diversification Project involving the fund of Asian Development Bank (ADB) are worthy of mention. The ultimate object of those projects is to create rural employment opportunities through scaling up agro-enterprises, encouraging production of High Value Crops with a view to rising income of rural people and thus to reduce the extreme poverty.

BASIC has participated in different SME, Agri and SME Women Entrepreneur fairs organized at different parts of the country by different govt. agencies and organizations, like Bangladesh Bank, different Chambers, with its own stalls where it has achieved a number of prestigious as recognition of its aesthetic and objective responsibility towards building of a happy society.

Financing in Agricultural & Rural Sector:

For development of agriculture sector BASIC is concerned from the very beginning of its operation, with providing loans to farmers directly at field level, side by side through MFIs linkage, and to different agro-based processing industries at affordable interest rate. As accreditation of contribution to agriculture, BASIC Bank achieved Bangladesh Bank Governor's Award from Bangladesh Bank on different occasions.

Wrapping up:

Steady growth and high retention rate in clientele base since inception of Bank testifies their immense confidence they repose on our services. Diversified products in both liability and asset sides particularly a wide range of lending products relating to development of small and medium enterprises, and commercial and trading activities attract entrepreneurs from varied economic fields. Along with promotion of products special importance is given on individual clients in line with individual needs. "Serving people for progress", is the motto of the Bank which is followed for development of clientele as well as human resources of the Bank.

An abstract background image showing a tunnel with light rays emanating from the center, creating a sense of depth and movement. The colors transition from blue and purple at the top to yellow and orange at the bottom.

VISION STATEMENT

To facilitate economic development of the country by rendering all-out banking services with special emphasis on finance and promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises.



MISSION STATEMENT

To evolve as the strongest one in the banking industry by rendering quality and timely services with innovative ideas towards entrepreneurship development through utilizing human resources in an effective manner as well as ensuring corporate governance for overall betterment of the society.

Our Goals

- To invest 50 percent of loanable funds in financing small and medium industries sector;
- To serve the depositors in safekeeping and growing their savings;
- To contract or negotiate all kinds of loans, aid or assistance, private or public, from any source, local or foreign and to take all such steps as may be required to complete and effectuate such deals;
- To act as agents for the sale and purchase of any stocks, shares or securities or for any other monetary or mercantile transactions;
- To guarantee or become liable for the payment of money or for the performance of any obligation and generally to transact all kinds of guarantee business and also transact all kinds of agency business;
- To promote the development of small and medium industries and to provide finance to all kinds of banking facilities and to provide technical services to small and medium industries in Bangladesh;

Our Objectives

- To develop a culture of compassionate banking;
- To establish and open offices and branches to carry on all or any or the above businesses within the country and abroad, provided prior permission is obtained from the Bangladesh bank and carry on, transact, undertake and conduct the business of banking in all its branches and to transact and do all relevant matters and things; and
- To ensure secured banking.



Our Approach

Pioneer in SME financing BASIC Bank, specialized in development banking has already created stance and brand in the banking arena providing its clients with a full range of customer franchise services to help them grow in assets and net worth.

BASIC Bank places particular emphasis on small entrepreneurs, quality assets and steady and sustainable growth. Bank offers project loan to develop small and medium scale industrial enterprises for processing and manufacturing goods and services. Besides, Bank facilitates full-fledged commercial banking services like, working capital finance in trading and short term trade finance along with providing international trade services.

BASIC Bank attaches special importance to technical and advisory support to small and medium scale industries in order to enable them run their enterprises smoothly. Under financial inclusion, Bank's diversified its services which included micro credit to the urban, semi urban poor people and farmers in rural areas through linkage with MFIs with a view to facilitate their access to formal financial market for mobilization of resources which is another diversification of our services.

Besides, in keeping pace with the competitive and rapidly changing financial market of the country, BASIC Bank maintains close connections with its clients, regulatory authorities, shareholders (the GOB), other banks and financial institutions.

In 2022, bank will adopt strategic planning to place it on a strong hold position:

Providing best services and attaining excellence:

- To scale up Bank's position from loosing concern to a profitable one by engaging all out efforts specially focusing on recovery heave.
- To bring back glory of being number one bank in Bangladesh in all consideration.
- To grow product portfolio with focus on SMI need based financial services in line with market demand under new challenging situation.
- To continue to extend financing to agriculture and rural sector giving priority to women entrepreneurs for sustainability and generation of rural employment and food security also.
- To drive consumer finance to cater to the need of lower middle income group in urban and rural areas;
- To continue to open new sub-branch to broaden the coverage of network of banking services aiming at reaching out the unbanked people under the approach of financial inclusion.

- To manage credit risk in effective manner, maintain quality asset and net-worth of the institution and contain deviation at zero level.
- To reshape and redesign Bank's products and services to cater to the needs what an individual or a corporate expects in a modern era by way of introducing sub-branches, agreement with Exchange Houses like RIA, Western Union, Agrani Remittance House, different gateway of bringing remittance to the country, online banking facilities, contact less ATM card, facility of payment of all utility bills at one point, keeping the client updated with instant delivery of information on any transaction in account by SMS alert and launching of What's up based banking transactions, all of whom are to give comfort to its customer in hasty busy life.

Balance Sheet Management

- To strengthen our capital and asset base and to improve our funding positions with adopting diversified strategies including recovery of bad debt, keeping regular loan on right track, and make optimum utilization of fund and capital ensuring diversified investment with utmost precaution.

Customer Service:

- To ease and simplify processes and to provide services at no cost, broaden areas of customer service like RTGS (Real-Time Gross Settlement), EFTN (Electronic Fund Transfer Network), core banking facilities, ATM Card Operations, engagement of Alternative Credit Delivery Channel with assistance of MFIs to reach the banking services to the door steps of the commons.
- To adopt new technology and confer training home and abroad to make our human resources updated, efficient and competitive to ensure better customer services.

Create a sustainable brand:

- To ensure good governance, stability, reliability, trust and transparency and to regain ability to contribute to the national exchequer through earning profitability and being branded as SMI Bank i.e. bank exclusively dedicated for financing to Small & Medium scale Industries, the anthem the bank orchestrates from the beginning.

Culturing talent through skill development:

- To provide on and off the job training for developing high skilled talent pool, maintain congenial working atmosphere, motivate, encourage and nurture talent base to maintain standard and practice corporate culture.



Forward Looking Statements

This Annual Report has embedded forward looking statements of BASIC Bank Limited which are reflected in Message from the Chairman, Directors' Report, Managing Director's Message, and others. These statements represent management's outlooks towards the Bank's future financial condition and performance. Such outlooks are based on the Bank's plans and its current goals and expectations, estimates, projections and assumptions, which always carry some risk and uncertainties.

Bank is presently struggling to improve its financial performance due to huge amount of non-performing loans. As such, recovery of non-performing loans gets highest priority in formulating future plan for the bank. But due to the pandemic of Covid-19 and recent worldwide price hike of commodities, different risks of the Banking sector are rising. Bank Management has taken steps to turn loss making branches into profitable branches. Bank is engaging its resources to bring out new & innovative loan and deposit products to serve its customers. Moreover, Bank Management has taken proactive steps for increasing deposit base, especially lost-cost deposit of the Bank.

Management of the Bank makes commitment to stick to the followings –

- giving maximum emphasis on recovery of non-performing loans,
- bringing classified loans within 10% in those branches where classified loans constitute more than 20% of individual total loans of respective branches,
- reducing classified loans within 5% in those branches where classified loans constitute 10% - 20% of individual total loans of respective branches as well as increasing the number of classification free branches,
- increasing quality loans,
- increasing low-cost deposit like savings, current, STD deposit of the bank,
- reducing Loan-Deposit Ratio,
- increasing export business of the bank,
- increasing remittance through our bank,
- reducing operation expenditures,
- reducing capital shortfall and provision shortfall gradually,
- ensuring maximum utilization of human resources.

However, these projections do not guarantee future performances since these involve certain risk and uncertainties. Actual future results may differ materially from that forecasted in 'Forward Looking Statement' due to various internal and external factors, but are not limited to, which are:

- Changes in the monetary policy;
- Changes in Government policy issues, including policies of Bangladesh Bank;
- Volatility of interest rates and currency values;
- Changes in Bank's credit rating affecting operations, pricing and services of the Bank;
- Changes in customers' demand or preference for deposit, loan and investment products and other financial services of our Bank;
- Volatility of capital market and currency value;
- Changes in international prices of essentials which puts pressure on foreign exchange market resulting in instability in the overall foreign exchange market;
- International embargo on certain countries which is likely to affect remittances and trade;
- Requirements of the customers;
- Pandemic like Covid -19.

The preceding list of important factors is not exhaustive. While perusing forward looking statements to make decisions with respect to the Bank, Stakeholders need to consider the preceding factors, other uncertainties and potential events carefully. All the terms mentioned above in forward looking statement may be altered at any point of time.



Board of Directors



Professor Dr. Abul Hashem

Chairman

Professor Dr. Abul Hashem was appointed as a Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited on September 14, 2020 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance.

Dr. Abul Hashem was born in a respectable Muslim family on January 31, 1950 in the district of Feni. He achieved Ph.D. degree in Accounting from the then USSR in 1981 and he published the abstract of his Ph.D. thesis the prestigious 'Moscow Institute of National Economy' presently known as 'Plekhanov Russian University of Economics' in the same year. He was a Senior Fulbright Scholar at Suffolk University, Boston, USA during the years 1998-99. As a Senior Fulbright Scholar, he carried out a policy research on Foreign Direct Investment in Bangladesh. He has also achieved M.Com. Degree in Accounting in 1971 (Examination held in 1973) from the University of Chittagong. He joined as a Lecturer in the Department of Accounting, University of Dhaka, in 1974 and became Professor in 1992. In his long academic career, Dr. Hashem taught various accounting and finance related courses in BBA, MBA and Evening MBA programs of the department of Accounting & Information Systems, University of Dhaka, carried out many research projects and supervised hundreds of graduate theses. His specific research interests include securities market, investment decisions, corporate finance, insurance and risk management, financial reporting, portfolio management and measuring the associated risks.

He is also serving as the Vice Chancellor of Anwer Khan Modern University (AKMU), Dhaka and honorary Professor of Accounting & Information Systems, University of Dhaka. Prior to that, he was the Chairman of Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited from February 13, 2017 to February 12, 2020. He also served as the Full-time Member of University Grants Commission of Bangladesh from 2011 to 2015. He was the Treasurer of University of Dhaka from 1999 to 2002.

He retired as a Professor from the Department of Accounting & Information Systems, University of Dhaka, after completing a very successful and diversified career of about 42 years with extensive teaching and research experience. During this period, he ornamented some of the very prestigious positions of the University of Dhaka, among others, the Treasurer, Faculty Dean, Departmental Chairperson, Chairperson of Bureau of Business Research, Director of Evening MBA program, Provost of Hall, Member of Senate, Syndicate, Teachers' Association of different universities.

Professor Hashem published quite a good number of research based articles in various local and international journals. He attended and presented research papers in many national and international seminars, conferences and workshops. For academic and professional purpose he visited many countries like Russia, Poland, Germany, Belgium, Thailand, China, Pakistan, Nepal, The Netherlands, UK, USA, Hong Kong, France, Malaysia, Singapore, India, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Denmark, Turkey, UAE, Saudi Arabia.

He contributed enormously for the development of the stock markets of Bangladesh during his tenure as the Chairman of Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE). As a full time member of the apex higher education regulatory body of Bangladesh, namely, the University Grants Commission (UGC), he contributed immensely towards the quality assurance of the higher education systems of both the public and private universities. As a highly successful academician, administrator and organizer, he provided his valuable services in the governance of universities, financial institutions, stock exchanges, and the society at large. Professor Dr. Abul Hashem as a visionary person contributed tremendously towards development of the education and corporate regulatory sector of Bangladesh.





Md. Razib Pervez

Director

Mr. Md. Razib Pervez was born in a respectable Muslim family on January 01, 1982 in the district of Patuakhali. His father Late Abdul Mannan Sikder was a former Associate Professor of a Government College and his mother Feroja Begum served as a Librarian of a Private College.

Mr. Razib was appointed as a Director of the Bank on 20.02.2020 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. He is the Founder & Chairperson of Governance Policy Explore Center. Currently he is a PhD Researcher in the Department of Public Administration, Jahangirnagar University. He obtained Master's in Governance & Public Policy from University of Dhaka. Prior to that he obtained Bachelor Degree in Computer Science & Engineering. He also obtained PGD in International Relations from University of Dhaka. Besides, at present he has been discharging duties as an Independent Director of Monno Ceramic Industries Limited.

He is involved in Politics from his student life. He is a member of Finance & Planning Central Sub Committee of Bangladesh Awami League. Before that he was a member of International Affairs Central Sub Committee and Assistant Editor of The Monthly Uttaran, the official organ of Bangladesh Awami League. Besides, he is also associated with different socio-political organizations. During his student life he was actively involved in journalism and his area of interest was information technology. He is also a contributor columnist to major dailies and online news portals.

He has conducted numerous researches on the Life of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. He also edited number of books and articles on Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Recently he wrote a publication about Diplomatic Success of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina. He attended many trainings and seminars in his colorful career.

He is the Chairman of the Risk Management Committee & a member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

Nahid Hossain, PhD

Director

Dr. Nahid Hossain is currently working as Joint Secretary, Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of Bangladesh. He was appointed as Director of the Bank on February 07, 2021. Dr. Hossain joined Bangladesh Civil Service in 1999 and served various positions including Deputy Secretary, Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance, Deputy Secretary, Power Division, Ministry of Energy, Power and Mineral Resources, Superintendent of Police, Natore, Bangladesh Police Academy and Armed Police Battalion of Bangladesh Police. In international capacity, Dr. Hossain worked 3 years 8 months (from 2016 to 2019) in lieu as Visiting Fellow & Adjunct Faculty at School of Law, Western Sydney University, Sydney, Australia. In 2012, he also worked as UN nominated General Trainer at National Police Academy of Timor-Leste and was awarded Solidarity Medal by H.E. President of Timor-Leste for his contribution in the field of police curriculum and training module development. He has worked as Consultant (JICA part) of Dhaka City Solid Waste Management Project.

As a Kubota Fund and Japanese Government Scholar Dr. Nahid Hossain obtained his Doctor of Engineering (PhD) in Environmental Economics from Toyohashi University of Technology and, as a JDS Scholar he did his Master of Economics from Yamaguchi University, Japan. He has Master of Commerce and Bachelor of Commerce in Finance from the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh. He has also acquired a Post Graduate Diploma in Marketing Management from Bangladesh Institute of Management, Dhaka. He has published one academic book, several international academic journals and attended several international academic conferences globally. For his academic and professional contributions Dr. Hossain has received many awards and scholarships throughout his career both in home and in abroad.

Dr. Nahid Hossain has gathered experience in different sectors like environmental issues, energy policies including waste-to-energy, renewable energy, green financing, capital market functionalities, insurance sector development, and macro-economic implications of financial markets through his working and academic involvements.

Dr. Hossain is fluent in English and Japanese.

He is the Chairman of the Audit Committee & a member of Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.





Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan, F.F.

Director

Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan, a veteran Freedom Fighter (F.F.) and seasoned banker having a bright and successful banking career, was appointed as a Director of the Bank on July 25, 2021 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. He obtained BSS (Honours) and MSS in Economics from University of Dhaka. Moreover, he was awarded Ph.D. from World University (USA) Center for Executive Studies, Dhaka, Bangladesh in the year 2015.

Mr. Khan started his banking career at Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB) as Senior Officer through Bankers Recruitment Committee and served BKB from 31.05.1983 to 16.10.2011 in different capacities. Subsequently, Mr. Khan was promoted to General Manager and joined Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank (RAKUB) on 17.10.2011. He got promotion to Deputy Managing Director on 18.01.2015 and served RAKUB till 27.08.2015. Later, he was promoted to Managing Director on 28.08.2016 and served Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation and the Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited as Managing Director & CEO for a total period of one year. In his long career, Mr. Khan attended various training programmes and seminars at home and abroad. Besides, he performed the Holy Hajj in 2019.

He is a member of the Risk Management Committee and the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.



Shamim Ahammed

Director

Shamim Ahammed, a Joint Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh, is presently working in the Planning commission, Ministry of Planning as Joint Chief. He was appointed as Director of the Bank on January 20, 2022 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. He holds Master of Business Administration degree awarded by University of West London, UK achieving a merit position of 1st among 50 international students. Prior to that, he achieved Bachelor of Urban & Rural Planning degree from Khulna University and was placed in First Class.

Mr. Shamim Ahammed has gathered multi-disciplinary knowledge through working in diverse Government sectors; which include Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Civil Aviation & Tourism, Ministry of Finance, Dhaka North City Corporation and Department of Youth Development. He has also performed diligently in the position of Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Batiaghata, Khulna; Revenue Deputy Collector in Jhenaidah, Assistant Commissioner (Land) in Jhenaidah Sadar Upazila and Assistant Commissioner & Magistrate in Mymensingh.

Mr. Shamim Ahmed conducted numerous researches on different contemporary issues and his various analytical articles were published in local and international journals. He attended many foreign & local trainings and seminars in his professional career.

He is a member of the Risk Management Committee and the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.



Md. Anisur Rahman

Managing Director & CEO

Mr. Md. Anisur Rahman started his banking career as a Senior Officer of Agrani Bank Limited in 1988 on his recruitment under BRC. Having a splendid leadership and a progressive vision, Mr. Rahman steered various branches and regional circles of Agrani Bank across the country, different divisions at Head Office and led Agrani Equity and Investment, a subsidiary of the bank, as its CEO. Throughout his career, he proved his competence and excellence of achievement while working in the areas like branch operation, treasury management, credit operation, foreign funding, offshore banking and divisional leadership. He was awarded 'Financial Incentives' for his loan recovery performance and was given an 'Appreciation Letter' for achieving import and export business target. Mr. Rahman worked as 'Project Manager, Core Banking Solution (CBS) Implementation (Business)' and he effectively implemented online banking by bringing nine hundred branches under CBS which enriched operating performance of Agrani Bank. He was also a Govt. Nominated Director of Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited.

Mr. Rahman successfully discharged his duties as Branch Manager of several branches and Head of Divisions as Deputy General Manager at Head Office of Agrani Bank. He was able to turn the Merchant Banking Wing of the Bank into a profitable concern while working as its CEO. By dint of his outstanding performance and eloquent banking qualities, he rose to the position of General Manager in 2015. As a General Manager, he led Khulna Circle, Chattogram Circle, Main/ Principal Branch, Dhaka Circle-1, International Trade and Foreign Currency Management Division of Agrani Bank. He was promoted to the rank of Deputy Managing Director on June 11, 2018 and carried out his duties with utmost sincerity. On 1st April, 2021 he joined BASIC Bank Limited as Managing Director and CEO.

Mr. Rahman obtained Master's Degree in Mathematics from the University of Dhaka. He is also a Diplomaed Associate of the Institute of Bankers Bangladesh (DAIBB). He attended different training programs both at home and abroad.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Assalamu Alaikum.

Being the Chairman of the Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited, I cordially welcome you all to the 33rd Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Bank. On behalf of the Board of Directors, I would like to convey special thanks to the representative of Bank's lone shareholder, the Government of Bangladesh and other stakeholders for their gracious presence in the 33rd AGM of the Bank. It is a matter of great honor and privilege for me to present the Annual Report along with Audited Financial Statements of BASIC Bank Limited for the year 2021.

At the beginning of my deliberation, I would like to pay homage to our 'Greatest National Leader' and the 'Architect' of our independence, 'Father of the Nation', Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. We have celebrated the 50th anniversary of our independence and the 100th birth anniversary of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman in 2021 which is a milestone for an independent nation in the context of global political order.

Besides, I would like to thank our Honorable Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina for making the nation proud

again by unveiling transportation through the 'Padma Bridge', one of the longest bridges of the world constructed over a river with a very strong current and a marvel of an engineering feat, connecting the southern part of the country with the capital and other important parts of the country by road. In fact, the Padma Bridge is a testament to the capacity of Bangladesh to grow at its own will and determination.

Discussion on economic order and banking sector of Bangladesh

I would like to share the scenario of the banking industry of Bangladesh with you that prevailed during the year having significant implications on the performance of banking sector. Afterwards, I will present the highlights of the performance of BASIC Bank.

The year 2021 was quite challenging for the financial sector wherein banking industry faced multifaceted challenges like slow credit growth, excessive liquidity and management of Non-Performing Loans (NPLs). Against such a backdrop, a good number of banks registered

growth in their operating profits despite a little increase of classified loans and downturn in interest-rate spread. Efficient fund management and earning from treasury operation kept financial position of many banks considerably pleasant. The rebound of foreign trade covering both export and import from previous year's unimpressive trend also contributed to achieve operating-profit growth for many banks in 2021 amidst the shattering effect of the 2nd wave of Covid-19 outbreak.

For the banking sector, the year 2021 began with good news that reported an upward trend in foreign remittance resulting in steady forex reserve, a healthy distribution of stimulus loans and a positive trend in both export and import businesses. At the beginning of 2021, the banking sector started to recover from the overcast situation caused by the dreadful outbreak of Covid-19 globally in 2020 resulting in emergency national lockdown for quite a long period to contain domestic transmission, which in turn caused severe production and supply disruptions in almost all sectors of the economy. However, the ray of good hope that peeped at the beginning of 2021, started disappearing when the 2nd wave of Covid-19 hit, slowing down private sector credit growth for which money started accumulating in the banks and deposit rates fell below the inflation rate. At the advent of the 2nd wave of Covid-19 outbreak since the last week of March 2021, the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) had to impose, among others, restrictions on business hours and public movement avoiding lockdown measures. Moreover, the government started a well-timed and well thought-out vaccination program that brought a very good number of urban and rural population under vaccination that ultimately led the country towards lowering the infection rate of the disease and subsequently gaining momentum of its economic activities.

It is evident that judicious decision and measures of the GoB for keeping economic activities open with strict safety measures for public health saved the nation from further sufferings and enabled people to confront the situation successfully and survive with relative ease. In addition to the measures of GoB, Bangladesh Bank, the guardian of the schedule banks, manifested government declared stimulus packages through the commercial banks and prompted them to deliver appropriate services against challenges through timely suggestions and regulatory guidance.

Performance of banking sector showed a mixed picture depicted by fall in the ratio of non-performing

loans (NPLs) to total loans, downfall in capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR), positive trend in the growth of banks' advances, widening of provision shortfall and improvement in profitability.

The ratio of gross NPLs to total loans fell to 7.90 percent at the end of 2021 from that of 8.06 percent at the end of 2020 reflecting positive results of the recent policy for relaxation of loan classification. At the end of 2021, the overall capitalization of the banking system remained broadly stable as per BASEL norm, but the capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) edged down to 11.08 percent from that of 11.64 percent in 2020, mostly due to weaker asset quality of the State Owned Commercial Banks (SCBs). The CRAR of SCBs declined from 4.34 percent in 2020 to 3.71 percent in 2021, reflecting their capital shortfall. Private Commercial Banks (PCBs) witnessed a slight fall in CRAR, from 13.96 percent at the end of 2020 to 13.72 percent in 2021.

Banking sector experienced improvement in profitability in 2021 compared to 2020 as indicated by a rise in net profit and return on equity (RoE). Net Profit in the banking industry increased from BDT 52.79 billion in 2020 to BDT 57.78 billion in 2021. Return on equity modestly increased to 4.44 percent in 2021 from 4.28 percent in 2020, although return on asset (RoA) remained unchanged at 0.25 percent. RoA of SCBs increased by 0.39 percent to -0.68 percent while RoE increased by 7.96 percent to -21.61 percent in 2021 provided that both the indicators were more negative (-1.07 percent and -29.57 percent) in 2020 respectively. However, PCBs witnessed deterioration in these contexts since both RoA and RoE declined to 0.62 percent and 9.34 percent in 2021 from 0.70 percent and 10.22 percent in 2020 respectively.

During the Covid-19 crisis the world had been struggling to save human lives and maintain quality of living standard by ensuring safety to public health confining spread of infection and keeping economic activities running. However, Bangladesh courageously and judiciously handled the pandemic and coped with the situation outlining its capacity of managing disaster that attracted attention of many developing as well as developed countries of the world. Appropriate government measures aided by on-time benevolent fiscal policy, supported by suitable monetary policy, stabilized macroeconomic conditions. As instructed by GoB and guided by Bangladesh Bank, banking sector played the pivotal role to channelize stimulus packages to priority sectors spontaneously and contributed to restore the vibrancy of economic activities.

The country achieved remarkable GDP growth during 2020-21 fiscal in the context of 2nd wave of catastrophic effects of the Covid-19 pandemic. The economy has been continuing to grow at a good pace as well in 2021-22 fiscal.

Besides, Bangladesh has evolved as a country of strong multimodal connectivity in terms of its physical and virtual communication infrastructure since opening of the Padma Bridge for transportation. Now, it is obvious that the purview of physical connectivity of this proud nation will be changed to tap the potentials lying in the southern part of the country.

In spite of all the achievements mentioned earlier, the country has been facing challenges like price hike of daily commodities and supply-side disruption which have been instigating the inflation rate to upsurge, forcing people of low and middle income families of our country to fall into a distressed situation. The main reason for this can be attributed to the fact that the global supply chain has been disrupted due to the Russia-Ukraine war that has broken out in the beginning of 2022. In fact, the war leads the world into severe economic crisis once again. Bangladesh is not an exception to the current global economic order.

However, the banking sector of the country, in line with government policies and directions of Bangladesh Bank, has been trying to contribute to meet the financial needs of the people and save the nation from economic stigma of the war.

Highlights of performance of BASIC Bank Limited

BASIC Bank, in its journey since the beginning, has experienced both glorified days of progressive accomplishment and bitter taste of turning into a losing concern. As a member of the Board of Directors of the Bank, I have felt that our journey with BASIC Bank would always be uncomfortable that can easily be symbolized by travelling along a cracked zigzag track.

After assuming the responsibility of the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank in September, 2020, with sincere cooperation of my colleagues, we identified the underlying flaws of operation and problem areas of the Bank for the proper treatment to restore its previous glorious financial state. Measures have been taken to treat system-fault, remove weaknesses and lapses of functional areas, bring regularity in the working environment and remove maladministration as well as malpractices.

Consequently, liquidity scenario has improved contributing to better Loan to Deposit (LD) Ratio while recovery drives have reaped good results demonstrating management capacity of high standard. We have introduced new style of management for the Bank through 'Circle' concept. Since the core risks areas have been handled cautiously and prudently there have been signs of gradual improvement of the financials of the Bank

The Bank has been striving to improve its condition in terms of basic indicators like asset quality, management competence, profitability and capital base since the second half of 2014. Despite the deplorable condition that we inherited from predecessors of 2009-2014, we have engaged ourselves in relentless effort to keep it safe from further damage that could have been worsened due to the effect of pandemic.

Total asset of the Bank stood at Taka 195.56 billion at the end of year 2021, sliding by 1.12 billion from Taka 196.68 billion in the previous year. Deposit increased by 8% and reached Taka 150.98 billion in 2021 from 139.72 billion in 2020. Increase in deposit was the result of highest efforts of the management and employees of the Bank while channeling deposit was made easier by opening few sub-branches in 2021. Loans and advances stood at about Taka 144.45 billion at the end of 2021 decreasing by 4.68 billion from that of 2020. In accordance with the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, BASIC Bank improved LD ratio by more than 10% that stood at 96.16% at the end of 2021, much better than 106.74% in 2020.

Import business of the Bank stood at Taka 29.18 billion at the end of 2021 registering a growth of 5% that was Taka 27.76 billion in 2020. Export financing increased by 11% from that of the previous year and stood at Taka 21.36 billion at the end of the reporting year. Even then the Bank incurred operating loss of Taka. 4.02 billion in 2021.

Although it was beyond the capacity of the Bank to revert its status, it had made several attempts with innovative approach to regain its financial health. Realizing the potentials of sub-branch operation for extending services to bring more people under banking network, BASIC Bank opened 14 sub-branches in 2021 at different important locations of the country. At present, BASIC Bank has an operational network of 72 branches, 27 sub-branches, 11 collection booths and 23 ATM booths. All the branches are located at prime business locations throughout the country. As



assumed, sub-branches are increasingly contributing to the assimilation of no and low cost deposit. The Bank is now eyeing on extending its services by opening more sub-branches to ensure financial inclusion by bringing both capable and marginal people under the umbrella of its service.

The Bank has always been keen to bring customized banking products in the market for its target customers. Hence, five new deposit products were launched in 2021. Two of these five deposit products have been designed for women and senior citizens of the country, offering one of the best rates in the market. Besides, the Bank has been rendering its effort to design and launch new loan products suitable for small and medium enterprises. Since inception, BASIC Bank has been incorporating banking services that embrace new and updated technology and automation process to meet the complex dynamic needs of its clients and help them manage their financial transactions safely as well as conveniently in terms of place, time and form they prefer. A new website of BASIC Bank Limited consisting of a rich set of features and easier navigability was launched in 2021. An internal platform to manage and share information, circulars, documents, images etc. and to collaborate on plans and tasks has been introduced. Moreover, various in-house software have facilitated articulated use of ICT based modern technology in BASIC Bank.

In addition to adoption of proper strategies, processes and technology, the human-capital in the form of adequately equipped and efficient work-force are essential to achieve organizational objectives. Hence, the Bank lifts the morale of its employees through proper training and development programs to translate its goals into viable realities. With the aim of escalating efficiency,

improving preparedness and strengthening knowledge-base of its human resources, the Bank undertakes various training programs on contemporary issues as well as skill development programs, seminars etc.

Acknowledgements

On behalf of the members of the Board of Directors, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the Government of Bangladesh, the sole owner of the Bank, for their continued support and guidance. The Bank has been suffering from financial illness in terms of various standard indicators for the last decade of its operation. In this regard, I would request our Government to once again come forward with a rescue deal to help retrieve the Bank's health. We appreciate Bangladesh Bank for guiding us in the right direction; we extend sincere thanks to them.

On this occasion, I express my thanks to the fellow Members of the Board of Directors for their judicious cooperation in the decision making process. We feel that clients are our real assets and I am pleased to thank them for choosing us to meet their financial service needs from this Bank. We acknowledge the value of relationship with Government autonomous bodies and corporations who have reposed their trust on us in the form of keeping their deposits with this Bank.

I also acknowledge sincere efforts of the employees of BASIC Bank Limited led by its Managing Director & CEO who are striving to bring the Bank out from the ditch of deep crisis inflicted upon it and restore its past glory. Finally, I hope, sincere endeavor and united support of all stakeholders will pave the way for the Bank to achieve desired result in the days to come.

Professor Dr. Abul Hashem
Chairman, Board of Directors
BASIC Bank Limited



MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO'S SPEECH

Greetings to all Stakeholders

Assalamu Alaikum.

The year 2021 witnessed our determination for accomplishing our tasks amidst an overall downward spiral in banking business after being affected by the outbreak of the Novel Corona Virus (Covid-19). As an adverse effect of the pandemic, most of the businesses in the country experienced great difficulty for quite a long period. The state of businesses traumatized the economy, impaired the banking sector and brought sufferings to millions of people. In such circumstances, BASIC Bank had to face the challenges of extending its services to meet the demand of its customers contending with the adversity. However, we strived to adopt innovative measures to adjust with the difficulties with tremendous support from the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) and Bangladesh Bank and help retrieve respective businesses in the context of their mode of sufferings and extent of their losses.

When we were facing quite a few challenges we targeted for expansion of our customer service and identified areas for improvement through formulation of effective plans and supportive

strategies. With a view to serving our customers and executing the strategies we devised for recovering the good state of the Bank we endeavored whole-heartedly. In spite of that we had to experience another year of struggle in bringing the Bank into the path of profitability. However, despite unimpressive financial achievements in the first half of the year, we continued to work very hard with sheer dedication and achieved mentionable success in the second half of the year.

This annual report depicts the financials and related issues demonstrating the challenges we encountered and achievements we made with the expectation that all stakeholders shall continue to repose their full confidence in the Bank in the coming days.

Looking back...

Banking system of the country has been going through unprecedented critical phases for the last few years. During the course of business in the reporting year, the whole banking sector had to face

major challenges in collecting fresh deposit at low cost. Lowering of interest rates on bank deposits below the rate of inflation prompted customers search conventional as well as non-conventional ways other than the banks to invest and receive comparatively better return. However, the Bank revealed its resilience in the face of such adversity and tried to achieve credible results as a whole.

While setting targets for the reporting year, we anticipated that the liquidity crisis as well as difficulty in recovering non-performing loans and advances would hinder interest income which in turn would make negative impact on the profitability of the Bank. As a result, the Bank exerted its best efforts in recovering non-performing loans, raising the share of low and no cost deposits in total deposit, generating more interest income as well as non-interest income and downsizing interest & other expenditures to reduce its operating loss. Consequently, we made our all-out efforts for the improvement in asset quality, provision and capital requirement of the Bank by concentrating mainly on rescheduling of Non-Performing Loans (NPLs), writing-off some bad loans and selling few eligible securities to adjust NPLs by pursuing appropriate procedures.

On top of that, the Bank optimized its expenditures and utilized its human resources more effectively to aid its financial position. The Bank adopted the philosophy of 'management by objective' for monitoring and supervising the branches and sub-branches by introducing 'Circle' concept and broadening it. To expedite business activities of the Bank, two circles were created in June 2021. Subsequently, two more circles were created in the last part of 2021, operation of which started from the beginning of 2022. At present, operational activities of the branches along with the sub-branches are being dealt in 4 circles, which have been made responsible for improvement of business in the branches and sub-branches.

Further, the Bank emphasized on development of its products and services commensurate with customers' various needs as deemed necessary in present competitive scenario of the dynamic financial market.

Unfortunately, the Bank could not make the best impression of its footprints on the way of its pursuit for achieving the predetermined yearly targets. At the end of the reporting year, 44 branches registered operating profit while a few branches missed out by a small margin from making profit.

However, we expanded the extent of our courage to set challenging targets for 2022 and to achieve the targets with our whole-hearted efforts.

Dealing with the adversities strategically ...

The curse of unfair acts of the past in the Bank put a question mark in the minds of the skeptics on our reputation, trustworthiness, accountability and acceptability achieved by our employees, management and the Board through determination, perseverance and integrity for many years. Yet, the Bank stepped forward firmly to demonstrate its commitment, dedication and sincerity under the astute guidance of the Board of Directors. From the ashes of huge losses incurred round the year up to November, the Bank rose high again and achieved for-the-month operating profit in December, 2021, which brought back confidence of the stakeholders to a certain degree regarding sustainability of the Bank.

During 2021, the Bank extended its business further to more profitable avenues, and at the same time kept a sincere effort towards exhibiting its high ethical standards to its stakeholders basing on newly garnered confidence and vigor. Undoubtedly, the Bank is moving in the right direction towards a bright future of promise and prosperity.

Priorities taken care of...

In 2021, given the reality of struggles of the Bank, we adopted different techniques and strategies to withstand the storm and reach the destined goal of registering into the monthly operating profit zone.

Like the previous years, we prioritized recovery of Non-Performing Loan (NPL) by regularizing some NPLs through rescheduling of recoverable loans and writing-off bad loans where possible while managing liquidity to the optimal level, strengthening low and no cost deposit base, lending to sound customers, exploring new avenues of income, reducing overall expenditures, establishing good governance and optimizing the use of human resources of the Bank.

To meet diversified needs of the customers and attain their satisfaction, we extended support to SME, agriculture sectors as well as big businesses, affected by the outbreak of Covid-19, through effective use of stimulus packages and ensured financial inclusion by providing banking opportunities to low-income generating population. We also set for lowering the cost of deposit by attracting low and no cost deposits from various sources.

We opened a good number of sub-branches in some business hubs of the country and introduced various deposit products, some of which were designed for the female and senior citizens of our society in consideration of their savings motive. Branches along with sub-branches were guided regularly by our senior management to render their best service.

Moreover, we emphasized for improvement in managing our personnel through providing necessary training and motivating them in true sense of organizational requirement. When recovery of few unattainable bad loans seemed 'mission impossible', we remained focused on our attempts until they started yielding positive results. Now, it is a matter of great pride that we recovered considerable amount of money from NPLs manifesting our confidence for recovering more from NPLs.

As a result, our revenue streams started flowing moderately to facilitate the Bank thrive for more operating income and lesser expenditure. Our strategic priority remains the same for 2022 also.

Looking ahead...

Although 2022 looks to be another year filled with difficulties and challenges, we would like to demonstrate more success by negotiating the odds with bold initiatives for continual improvement in our product, governance and service. We have achieved operating profit in each of the first three months of 2022, January to March, mainly owing to recovery of a good amount of NPLs even if there have not been enough opportunity to optimize non-operating income from import business due to Dollar market scenario.

We look forward to improve our position to achieve operating profit by attracting a pool of new customers. We dedicate ourselves for the best benefit of the Bank through recovering non-performing loans, bolstering low-cost deposit base, maintaining relationship with our clients and lending to the SME sector. We have targeted to reduce the number of loss-making branches of the Bank to a single digit this year.

Besides, we are very serious on ensuring strict regulatory compliance by practicing good ethical standards as well as putting our human resources to best of use in order to achieve business objectives of the Bank. We hope that our efforts for enhancing effectiveness will continue to boost positive vibes to the existing and potential customers of the Bank.

Our commitment to stakeholders...

On behalf of the management of the Bank, it is my firm commitment to all the stakeholders that the Bank will strive to prosper through ensuring good governance and regulatory compliance, mitigating liquidity crisis, accelerating loan recovery and knotting a tight bond with the existing customers while adding new potential ones to bolster good assets.

Acknowledgement...

I would like to thank and express my gratitude to the sole shareholder of the Bank - the Government of Bangladesh and the regulator - Bangladesh Bank for their guidance and support. The Board of Directors deserves special thanks for their constant advice and valuable direction. As a witness to the Board meeting proceedings, I, on a personal note, express my highest appreciation to the Chairman and the distinguished Directors for exerting confidence in the commitment and dedication of the Management.

Besides, I thank our regulators, patrons, valued customers and well-wishers for sharing their thoughts with us to enable us accommodate with the social reality and usher in a better tomorrow for the Bank.


And finally, I appreciate all of my colleagues, from sub-staffs to executives for providing services to our customers through crafting innovative ideas and initiatives. Let us stand together with the hope of a bright prospect of the Bank.

Last words...

Lastly, I would like to request every stakeholder of the Bank to come forward whole-heartedly so that we can drive the Bank to the way of success again with better performance similar to what we achieved in the past, during our glorious days.

I want to conclude my message by offering you a new outlook of the Bank in the words of a famous quote by Winston Churchill, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom:

"Success is not final, failure is not fatal: it is the courage to continue that counts."



Mr. Md. Anisur Rahman
Managing Director & CEO
BASIC Bank Limited



পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন
Directors' Report

বিসমিল্লাহির রহমানির রহিম।
সম্মানিত শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণ,
আসসালামু আলাইকুম।

বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেডের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ ব্যাংকের ৩৩-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় আপনাদের স্বাগত জানাচ্ছে এবং ২০২১ সালের নিরীক্ষিত আর্থিক বিবরণীসহ পরিচালক মন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন উপস্থাপন করছে। এই প্রতিবেদনে ব্যাংকের ২০২১ সালের সামগ্রিক কর্মকাণ্ডের উপর আলোকপাত করা হয়েছে।

পরিচালকমন্ডলী ব্যাংকের আর্থিক অবস্থা, এর বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রমের প্রক্রিয়াগত স্বচ্ছতা এবং আর্থিক তথ্যসহ আর্থিক প্রতিবেদনের সঠিকতা নিরূপণ করার জন্যে ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণী পর্যালোচনা করেছেন। ২০২১ সালে ব্যাংকের বিভিন্ন কর্মকাণ্ডের একটি বিস্তারিত পর্যালোচনা তুলে ধরার পূর্বে যে সকল গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় এবং উপাদান এদেশের ব্যাংকিং খাতসহ আন্তর্জাতিক ও অভ্যন্তরীণ অর্থনৈতিক ঘটনা প্রবাহে প্রভাব বিস্তার করেছে সেগুলো সংক্ষেপে উপস্থাপন করা হলো।

বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতির চালচিহ্ন

কোভিড-১৯ এর টিকা উদ্ভাবন এবং সারা বিশ্বে তা প্রচলনের কারণে ২০২১ সালে বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির পুনরুদ্ধার প্রচেষ্টা উলেখযোগ্য অগ্রগতি লাভ করেছে যা বিশেষত বছরের দ্বিতীয়ার্ধের অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ডের পুনরুজ্জীবনের ফলে সম্ভব হয়েছিল। পুরানো বৈশ্বিক আর্থিক ব্যবস্থা পুনঃপ্রবর্তনের লক্ষ্যে জনজীবনে স্বাভাবিকতা ফিরিয়ে আনার উদ্দেশ্যে উন্নত ও উন্নয়নশীল বিশ্বের রাষ্ট্রসমূহের সরকারগুলো ক্রমান্বয়ে লকডাউন, সঙ্গনিরোধ এবং চলাচলের উপর আরোপিত বিধিনিষেধ প্রত্যাহারের মাধ্যমে কোভিড-১৯ প্রতিরোধ ব্যবস্থাপনা শিথিল করেছে। এই ব্যবস্থাগুলি সারা বিশ্ব জুড়ে সরবরাহ-শৃঙ্খল কাঠামোর পুনরুদ্ধারের সাথে সাথে মানুষের আয় উৎসারী কর্মকাণ্ড পুনরুদ্ধারে গতি আনে যা ২০২০ সালে মহামারীর প্রাথমিক সময়ে প্রায় সম্পূর্ণভাবে ভেঙে পড়েছিলো।

গত চার দশকেরও বেশি সময়ের মধ্যে সর্বোচ্চ বৃদ্ধির হার প্রদর্শন করে বৈশ্বিক জিডিপি পূর্ববর্তী বছরের তুলনায় ২০২১ সালে আনুমানিক ৫.৫ শতাংশ হারে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। মূলত বিনিয়োগের সাথে শক্তিশালী ভোজ্য ব্যয়ের সংযোগের ফলে ২০২১ সালে বৈশ্বিক উৎপাদনশীলতার পুনরুদ্ধার সম্ভব হয়েছিল। ২০২১ সালে উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশগুলি ৪.৮ শতাংশ হারে জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি প্রত্যক্ষ করেছে যেখানে মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের মতো বৃহৎ অর্থনীতি ২০২১ সালে ৫.৫ শতাংশ, চীন ৭.৮ শতাংশ, ভারত ৮.৪ শতাংশ, জাপান ২.২ শতাংশ, জার্মানি ২.৫ শতাংশ, যুক্তরাজ্য ৬.২ শতাংশ, ফ্রান্স ৬.২ শতাংশ এবং অস্ট্রেলিয়া ৩.১ শতাংশ জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি প্রত্যক্ষ করেছে। অন্যদিকে উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতির দেশসমূহ ২০২১ সালে ৬.৪ শতাংশ অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি প্রত্যক্ষ করেছে যেখানে দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার দেশসমূহ ৭.৪ শতাংশ, পূর্ব এশিয়ার দেশসমূহ ৬.৭ শতাংশ, মধ্যপ্রাচ্য এবং পশ্চিম এশিয়ার দেশসমূহ ৪.৭ শতাংশ, আফ্রিকান দেশসমূহ ৪.৭ শতাংশ এবং ল্যাটিন আমেরিকা এবং ক্যারিবিয়ান অঞ্চলের দেশসমূহ ৬.৫ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধি প্রত্যক্ষ করেছে। জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির পরিসংখ্যান সামগ্রিকভাবে ইতিবাচক মনে হলেও দেশ ও অঞ্চল জুড়ে আর্থিক পুনরুদ্ধারের মাত্রায় ভিন্নতা রয়েছে। মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাবজনিত প্রতিকূল অর্থনৈতিক প্রভাব মোকাবেলায় রাষ্ট্রসমূহের

সরকারগুলো কর্তৃক গৃহীত পদক্ষেপের পার্থক্যের কারণে একটি রাষ্ট্রের জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির হারের সাথে আপনার একটি রাষ্ট্রের জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির হারে পার্থক্য পরিলক্ষিত হয়েছে। ২০২১ সালে বৈশ্বিক জিডিপি ২০১৯ সালের তুলনায় ১.৯ শতাংশ বেশি থাকলেও এখনও মহামারীর আগেকার সময়ের অনুমিত উৎপাদন স্তরের তুলনায় ৩.৩ শতাংশ কম।

তবে, চাকরি থেকে কর্মী ছাঁটাই বৈশ্বিক অর্থনৈতিক পুনরুদ্ধার প্রক্রিয়ায় একটি বড় বাধা হিসাবে রয়ে গেছে যে কারণে বিশ্বব্যাপী বেকারত্বের উর্ধ্বগতি সম্পর্কিত উদ্বেগও অব্যাহত রয়েছে। এছাড়াও মহামারী সময়কালের এই অভূতপূর্ব সংকটের মধ্যেও বিশ্বব্যাপী অস্বাভাবিকভাবে বিলিয়নেয়ারের সংখ্যা বেড়েছে যখন এই সময়কালেই বিভিন্ন শ্রেণীর মানুষের মধ্যে আয় বৈষম্য বেড়েছে। বিশ্বব্যাপী অর্থনৈতিক পুনরুজ্জীবন প্রক্রিয়ার ভাগ্য কোভিড-১৯ সংক্রমণের নতুন তরঙ্গ, শ্রমশক্তি ব্যবহারের চ্যালেঞ্জ, সরবরাহ-শৃঙ্খলের সীমাবদ্ধতা এবং ক্রমবর্ধমান মুদ্রাস্ফীতির চাপ থেকে উত্তরণ প্রচেষ্টার ভারসাম্যের উপর নির্ভর করে।

২০২১ সালে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক প্রেক্ষাপট

কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাব দেশের অর্থনৈতিক অগ্রগতির রাশ টেনে ধরা স্বত্বেও ২০২১ সালে বাংলাদেশ উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে তার অর্থনীতিকে পুনরুদ্ধার করতে সক্ষম হয়েছে। সারাদেশে কোভিড ভ্যাকসিন প্রদান কার্যক্রমের ব্যাপক বিস্তার অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ডকে অনেকখানি স্বাভাবিক অবস্থায় ফিরিয়ে আনতে প্রধান ভূমিকা পালন করেছে। এছাড়াও ব্যাংক ঋণ এবং অন্যান্য পরিপূরক সুবিধার আকারে সরকার কর্তৃক বরাদ্দকৃত প্রণোদনা প্যাকেজগুলি ব্যবসায়ীদেরকে মহামারীর ক্ষয়ক্ষতির মধ্যে টিকে থাকতে সাহায্য করেছিল যা কিনা ২০২০ সালে অর্থনীতির গতি প্রায় সম্পূর্ণ স্তব্ধ করে দিয়েছিল। সমাজের সবচেয়ে দুর্বল অর্থনৈতিক গোষ্ঠীর মানুষের মধ্যে সরকার কর্তৃক বিনামূল্যে খাদ্য সরবরাহ ও নগদ অর্থ সহায়তার ফলে কঠোর দারিদ্র্যের মধ্যে বসবাসকারী মানুষেরা এই সময়কালে টিকে থেকে একটি ভাল ভবিষ্যতের প্রত্যাশা করেছিল। তবে দেশের বেসরকারী খাতের কিছু শিল্প প্রতিষ্ঠান মহামারীজনিত কারণে সম্পূর্ণ বন্ধ হয়ে যাওয়ার আশংকায় কর্মী ছাঁটাইয়ের নীতি অবলম্বন করায় দেশের শ্রমশক্তির একটি উলেখযোগ্য অংশকে কর্মচ্যুত হতে হয়েছিল যার কারণে বেকারত্বের হারও বেড়ে যায়।

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর (বিবিএস) প্রতিবেদন অনুযায়ী, ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশের জিডিপি ৬.৯ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধি লাভ করেছিলো যা ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির হার, ৫.২ শতাংশের তুলনায় বেশ খানিকটা বেশি। শিল্প খাতে জিডিপি গত অর্থবছরে প্রায় ১০.৩ শতাংশ হারে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে যা ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে ৩.৬ শতাংশ ছিল। সেবা খাতে জিডিপি গত অর্থবছরে প্রায় ৫.৭ শতাংশ হারে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে যেখানে ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে তা ছিলো প্রায় ৩.৯ শতাংশ। কৃষি খাতে জিডিপি গত অর্থবছরে প্রায় ৩.২ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে যেখানে ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে এটি ছিল প্রায় ৩.৪ শতাংশ।

গত অর্থবছরে মোট জিডিপির আকার প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছে ২৮,৩৩৯.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে ছিল ২৬,৫০০.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা। অতীতের মতো, পরিসেবা খাত এই জিডিপি অর্জনে মূল ভূমিকা পালন করেছে যার পরবর্তী অবস্থানে রয়েছে শিল্প ও কৃষি খাত।

২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে জিডিপিতে সেবা খাতের অবদান ছিল ৫১.৯ শতাংশ। এই সময়ে জিডিপিতে শিল্প খাত ৩৬.১ শতাংশ এবং কৃষি খাত ১২.০ শতাংশ অবদান রেখেছে।

উৎপাদন ও সেবা খাত ঘুরে দাড়ানোর ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরের শেষভাগ এবং ২০২২-এর প্রথমার্ধে শক্তিশালী প্রবৃদ্ধি হয়েছে। মহামারী থেকে শক্তিশালী অর্থনৈতিক পুনরুদ্ধারের ফলে দেশের দারিদ্র্য হার বিশ্বব্যবস্থার অনুমিত আন্তর্জাতিক দারিদ্র্যের হার, ১২.৫ শতাংশের চেয়ে কম যা ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে ১১.৯ শতাংশে নেমে এসেছে।

মাথাপিছু আয়ের ক্রমবর্ধমান ধারায় বাংলাদেশের মাথাপিছু আয় ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে ২,৫০০ মার্কিন ডলার অতিক্রম করেছে। অন্যদিকে, ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে দেশের অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতার আরেকটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সূচক মূল্যায়ন গড়ে প্রায় ৫.৪ শতাংশ ছিল। কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাবের কারণে পূর্ববর্তী অর্থবছরে অনেকটাই ব্যাহত হওয়া সরবরাহ-শৃঙ্খল ব্যবস্থা পুনঃবহাল হওয়ার কারণে পণ্যের সহজলভ্যতা এবং পণ্যাদি সরবরাহে সহায়তার কারণে মূল্যায়ন আগের বছরের তুলনায় কম হয়েছে।

পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর আনুমানিক হিসাব অনুসারে, মাথাপিছু জিডিপি এবং মাথাপিছু জাতীয় আয় ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে যথাক্রমে ২,০৯৭ মার্কিন ডলার এবং ২,২২৭ মার্কিন ডলারে উপনীত হয়েছে। দেশীয় সঞ্চয় জিডিপির ২৫.৩ শতাংশে এবং জাতীয় সঞ্চয় ৩০.৭ শতাংশে দাঁড়িয়েছে। মোট বিনিয়োগ জিডিপির ৩১.০ শতাংশে উপনীত হয়েছে যেখানে সরকারি বিনিয়োগ এবং বেসরকারি বিনিয়োগ যথাক্রমে জিডিপির ৭.৩ শতাংশ এবং ২৩.৭ শতাংশ।

বাংলাদেশ ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রায় ৩৭.৮ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারের রপ্তানি আয় এবং ৬০.৬ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারের আমদানি মূল্য পরিশোধ করেছে, যার ফলে ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরেও বাণিজ্যের নেতিবাচক ভারসাম্য তৈরি হয়েছে যা বাংলাদেশের জন্য একটি স্বাভাবিক ঘটনা। আগেকার সময়ের মতোই তৈরি পোশাক খাত রপ্তানি আয়ের সিংহভাগ অর্জন করেছে। অন্যদিকে ক্রমবর্ধমান অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদার উর্ধ্বমুখী প্রবণতার প্রতিফলন ঘটায় মধ্যবর্তী পণ্য, মূলধনী যন্ত্রপাতি এবং ভোগ্যপণ্যে সর্বোচ্চ আমদানী দায় পরিশোধ করতে হয়েছে।

অন্যদিকে, ব্যাপক সংখ্যায় অভিবাসী শ্রমিকদের সম্ভাব্য কর্মচ্যুতির আশঙ্কায় রেমিট্যান্স আয়ে ব্যাপক ক্ষতির আশঙ্কা থাকা সত্ত্বেও বিদেশে নিযুক্ত বাংলাদেশী কর্মীদের কাছ থেকে রেমিট্যান্স বাবদ ২৪.৭ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার বিদেশিক মুদ্রা উপার্জিত হয়েছে যার মানে হল এই খাতের অবস্থা ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরের তুলনায় ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে ভালো হয়েছে। বিদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছর এর শেষ অবস্থান ৩৬.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার থেকে বেড়ে ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছর শেষে ৪৬.৪ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারে উন্নীত হয়েছে।

বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি

২০২১ সালে কোভিড-১৯ মহামারী থেকে বাংলাদেশ তার অর্থনীতিকে উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে পুনরুদ্ধার করেছে। তবে মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাব পরবর্তী সময়ে দ্রব্যমূল্যের উর্ধ্বগতি, দেশের শিক্ষিত জনগোষ্ঠীর কর্মসংস্থানের

অভাব, জনগণের একাংশের নতুন করে দারিদ্র্যসীমার নীচে চলে যাওয়া জাতীয় নতুন চ্যালেঞ্জ উদ্ভূত হয়েছে। এই সমস্যাগুলি সমাজের উচ্চ আয়ের শ্রেণী এবং নিম্ন আয়ের শ্রেণীর মানুষের মধ্যকার আয় বৈষম্য ক্রমাগত বাড়িয়ে তুলছে। বিষয়টি দেশের জনসংখ্যার অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের প্রক্রিয়ায় এবং আর্থ-সামাজিক ন্যায়বিচার নিশ্চিত করার প্রাথমিক শর্ত পূরণে একটি বড় বাধা হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে।

বাংলাদেশের জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি মধ্যমেয়াদে ভালো থাকার ব্যাপারে সংশ্লিষ্টদের মাঝে প্রত্যাশা আছে। মহামারীজনিত প্রাথমিক বিপর্যয় থেকে ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে দেশের অর্থনীতি পুনরুদ্ধারের ফলে প্রকৃতভাবে ৬.৯ শতাংশ জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির অর্জনের ভিত্তিতে ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরের জন্য ৭.২ শতাংশ জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির সংশোধিত প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছে। তবে অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি ও উন্নয়নের সুফল একটি নির্দিষ্ট গোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে সীমাবদ্ধ না রাখার উদ্দেশ্যে বাস্তবায়নে সহায়ক অর্থনৈতিক ও মুদ্রানীতি প্রণয়ন ও বাস্তবায়ন করতে হবে এবং দরিদ্র জনগোষ্ঠীর কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টির উপর সর্বোচ্চ জোর দেয়া গেলে জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির সুফল সর্বস্তরে পৌঁছে দেয়া সম্ভব হবে।

ঋণ পরিশোধে বাংলাদেশের পর্যাপ্ত সক্ষমতা রয়েছে। সাম্প্রতিককালে বিশ্বব্যাপক-আইএমএফ এর যৌথ পর্যালোচনায় বাংলাদেশের ঋণ পরিশোধের সক্ষমতা মূল্যায়নে এটি প্রতীয়মান যে বৈদেশিক এবং সরকারী দেনা পরিশোধ সক্ষমতায় বাংলাদেশ কম ঝুঁকিতে রয়েছে।

খাদ্য ও খাদ্য ব্যতীত পণ্যসামগ্রীর মূল্য বৃদ্ধি সত্ত্বেও, মূল্যায়ন ৫.৩ শতাংশের মধ্যে থাকবে বলে ধারণা করা হয়েছে। মহামারীর ধ্বংসাত্মক প্রভাবগুলির মধ্যে একটি বেকারত্ব যা ২০২১ সালে বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ৫.২ শতাংশে উন্নীত হলেও ২০২২ সালে হ্রাস পাবে বলে আশা করা হচ্ছে। পূর্ববর্তী বছরগুলোর মতো কৃষি খাতের পরে সেবা খাত, ২০২২ সালে দেশের বেশি কর্মসংস্থানের ব্যবস্থা করবে মর্মে আশা প্রকাশ করা হচ্ছে।

২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরের জন্য বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ৫১.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। এর মধ্যে পণ্যদ্রব্য রপ্তানি লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ৪৩.৫ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে যেখানে পরিসেবা রপ্তানির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ৭.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরের জন্য রেমিট্যান্স আয়ের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ২৬.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে।

২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে মোট বিনিয়োগ জিডিপির ৩৩.১ শতাংশ হিসেবে প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছে যেখানে বেসরকারী বিনিয়োগ এবং সরকারী বিনিয়োগ যথাক্রমে ২৫.০ শতাংশ এবং ৮.১ শতাংশ ধরা হয়েছে। যেহেতু দেশের অর্থনীতির প্রায় তিন-চতুর্থাংশ বেসরকারি খাত দ্বারা চালিত, তাই এই খাতে উপযুক্ত বিনিয়োগই দেশের কাজিত অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনের চাবিকাঠি। এছাড়া অবকাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন, বিনিয়োগ ও ঋণের প্রবৃদ্ধি, উৎপাদনশীল কর্মকাণ্ডের উন্নয়ন, কর্মসংস্থান বৃদ্ধি, মাথাপিছু আয় বৃদ্ধি, জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নয়ন, মূল্যায়ন নিয়ন্ত্রণ, রপ্তানি আয় বৃদ্ধি এবং বিদেশিক রেমিট্যান্সের দিকে মনোযোগ নিবদ্ধ করা প্রয়োজন।

মহামারী পরিস্থিতিতেও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উন্নয়ন প্রকল্প, যেমন পদ্মা সেতু, মেট্রো-রেল, রূপপুর পারমাণবিক বিদ্যুৎকেন্দ্র, মাতারবাড়ি বিদ্যুৎ কেন্দ্র এবং অন্যান্য প্রকল্পগুলিকে সচল রাখার নিরলস প্রচেষ্টা বিশেষ প্রশংসার

দাবীদার কারণ দেশের ভবিষ্যত অর্থনৈতিক সম্ভাবনার অনেকটাই নির্ভর করে এ সকল প্রকল্পের সময়ানুগ ও সফল বাস্তবায়নের উপর।

প্রকৃতপক্ষে, আমাদের মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রী শেখ হাসিনা ২৫শে জুন ২০২২ তারিখে পদ্মা সেতু উদ্বোধন করেন এবং ২৬শে জুন ২০২২ তারিখে তা সর্বসাধারণের পরিবহনের জন্য উন্মুক্ত করে দেয়া হয়। সেতুটি সীমিত সম্পদের অধিকারী একটি জাতির সুবৃহৎ দৃঢ় সংকল্প এবং সাফল্যের প্রতীক। এই মেগা অবকাঠামো অবশ্যই দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিমাঞ্চলের ২১টি জেলার তিন কোটি মানুষকে রাজধানীর পাশাপাশি দেশের অন্যান্য অংশের সাথে সংযুক্ত করবে যা অনেক কারণে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতির জন্য অত্যন্ত তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ। পদ্মা সেতুর উদ্বোধনের ফলে মোট দেশীয় মূলধন, কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি, বাণিজ্য বৃদ্ধি এবং মানব সম্পদের উন্নয়নের ফলে প্রতিযোগিতা সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি হওয়ায় জিডিপি আনুমানিক এক শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পাবে মর্মে অনুমান করা হচ্ছে।

পদ্মা সেতু দেশের দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিমাঞ্চলের যোগাযোগ ব্যবস্থাকে অনেকটা উন্নত ও সহজতর করে সরবরাহ-শৃঙ্খল ব্যবস্থাকে অনেকটা সুসংহত করেছে যার ফলে উৎপাদিত কৃষি এবং শিল্প পণ্য স্বল্পতম সময়ে গন্তব্যে পৌঁছাবে। প্রশাসনিক, শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা এবং অন্যান্য পরিসেবার প্রয়োজনে অত্র অঞ্চলের জনগণের পক্ষে রাজধানী এবং অন্যান্য এলাকার সাথে যোগাযোগ সহজতর হবে।

সেতুটি সমাপ্ত হওয়ার কারণে জাতি হিসেবে বাংলাদেশীরা দারুণ আত্মবিশ্বাস অনুভব করছে যা নীতি নির্ধারকদেরকে আরও বেশী উন্নয়নে প্রয়োজনীয় উদ্যোগের পরিকল্পনা করতে উদ্বুদ্ধ করবে। এই সেতুটি বিদেশী বিনিয়োগকারীদেরকে অবকাঠামো, পরিবহন খাতসহ বিভিন্ন খাতে বিনিয়োগ করতে উৎসাহিত করবে। তবে, নতুন শিল্প উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ, বিশেষ করে ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি খাতের জন্য, নূনতম পরিবহন খরচ নিশ্চিতকরণ এবং বাণিজ্য, পরিসেবা ও প্রশাসনিক বিকেন্দ্রীকরণ শুরু করা না গেলে এই ধরনের অবকাঠামোর সুফল পাওয়া কঠিন হবে।

বাংলাদেশের ২০২১ সালের ব্যাংকিং খাত পর্যালোচনা

ঋণগ্রহীতাদের কাছ থেকে ঋণের কিস্তি আদায়ের উপর নিষেধাজ্ঞার অবসান ঘটায় ঋণগ্রহীতারা আগের মতো ঋণ পরিশোধ করতে শুরু করায় ব্যাংকগুলো তাদের আয়ে উন্নতি করতে সক্ষম হয়েছিল যার ফলে ২০২১ সালে ব্যাংকিং খাত কিছু কিছু ক্ষেত্রে পুনরুদ্ধারের অভিজ্ঞতা অর্জন করেছে। যেহেতু ব্যাংকিং খাত অর্থনীতির অন্যান্য সকল খাতের প্রাণশক্তি হিসেবে কাজ করে তাই এই খাতকে সুস্থ ও সবল রাখা ছাড়া আর কোন বিকল্প নেই।

ব্যাংকিং নীতি এবং নিয়ন্ত্রক ধারায় গুরুত্বপূর্ণ পরিবর্তন এবং বাস্তবায়ন, যেমন ঋণ এবং আমানতে সুদের হার হ্রাসের পাশাপাশি ২০১৯ সালে খেলাপি ঋণগ্রহীতাদের জন্য ঋণ পরিশোধের বাধ্যবাধকতা শিথিলকরণ এবং ২০২০ সালে কোভিড মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাবের ফলে ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের স্বাভাবিক ধারা ব্যাহত হয় যা আগে কখনই এই মাত্রায় প্রত্যক্ষ করা যায়নি। ফলে কিছু ব্যাংক তাদের মুনাফার ধারা অব্যাহত রাখার জন্য কর্মীদের বেতন কর্তন এবং কর্মী ছাঁটাইয়ের মতো ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করে যা ব্যাংকারদের মধ্যে অনিশ্চয়তা এবং আস্থার অভাব তৈরি

করে। তবে এই বিষয়ে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের যথাযথ হস্তক্ষেপ ব্যাংকিং খাতের উপর থেকে কেবল ব্যাংক কর্মচারীদের আস্থা হারানো নয় বরং গ্রাহকদের আস্থা হারানোর সম্ভাবনা থেকেও রক্ষা করেছে।

বাংলাদেশের ব্যাংকিং খাত দীর্ঘদিন ধরে চার ধরনের তফসিলি ব্যাংক, যথা- রাষ্ট্র মালিকানাধীন বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক (এসওসিবি), উন্নয়ন আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান (ডিএফআই), বেসরকারি বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক (পিসিবি) এবং বিদেশী বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক (এফসিবি) এর সমন্বয়ে পরিচালিত হচ্ছে।

২০২১ সালে পরিচালন মুনাফা অর্জনের শ্রেষ্ঠিতে বেশিরভাগ ব্যাংক, বিশেষ করে বেসরকারী ব্যাংকসমূহ, ২০২০ সালের তুলনায় ২০২১ সালে ভাল ফল করেছে।

ঋণগ্রহীতারা ঋণ পরিশোধ শুরু করায় তা ব্যাংকসমূহের আয় কিছুটা বাড়িয়ে তুলতে সাহায্য করেছে যার ফলস্বরূপ বেশিরভাগ ব্যাংকেরই মুনাফা অর্জিত হয়েছে। মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাবে সবচেয়ে বেশি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি ব্যবসার দোরগোড়ায় ঋণ সুবিধা পৌঁছে দেয়ার সর্বাঙ্গিক প্রচেষ্টার ফলে বিরূপ পরিস্থিতির মধ্যেও দেশের অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থার পুনরুজ্জীবনে ব্যাংকিং খাতের ভূমিকা অবশ্যই প্রশংসার দাবী রাখে। মহামারীর জন্য সরকার ঘোষিত প্রণোদনা প্যাকেজের আওতায় যোগ্য ঋণগ্রহীতাদের মধ্যে ঋণ সুবিধা বিতরণের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা বেশিরভাগ ব্যাংকই পূরণ করতে পেরেছে। সামগ্রিকভাবে, দেশের ক্ষুদ্র, মাঝারি, মাইক্রো এবং কুটির শিল্প খাত ব্যাংকিং খাত থেকে এমন কিছু আর্থিক সহায়তা পেয়েছে যার ভিত্তিতে ভবিষ্যত ব্যবসায়িক সম্ভাবনা তৈরি হওয়ার বিষয়টি নিশ্চিত হয়েছে।

আশানুরূপ না হলেও পূর্ববর্তী বছরের ধারাবাহিকতায় ২০২১ সালেও ব্যাংকগুলোর সামগ্রিক আমানত এবং ঋণ স্থিতি বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। ২০২১ সালের শেষের দিকে ব্যাংকগুলোতে রাখা মেয়াদী আমানত এবং তলবি আমানতসহ মোট আমানত দাঁড়িয়েছে ১৪,০৯৯.১ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ২০২০ সালের তুলনায় প্রায় ৯.৭ শতাংশ বেশি। অন্যদিকে, ২০২১ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকগুলোতে মোট ঋণের স্থিতি ছিল ১১,৮১১.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ১১.১ শতাংশ বেশি।

২০২১ সালের শেষে সামগ্রিকভাবে অভ্যন্তরীণ ঋণের স্থিতি ছিল ১৫,৩২১.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা। ২০২১ সালে বেসরকারী খাতে ব্যাংকসমূহের ঋণ স্থিতি ১২,৬৩২.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছিল এবং সরকারি খাতে ব্যাংকের ঋণ স্থিতি ২,৬৮৯.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছিল। সরকারি খাতের ঋণের মধ্যে সরকারের ঋণ ছিল ২,৩৪৫.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা। ২০২১ সালে বেসরকারি খাতে ব্যাংক সমূহের ঋণ ১০.৬০ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে মর্মে প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছে। সরকারি খাতের ঋণ ২১.০০ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে এবং সরকারের ঋণ ২২.৬০ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। সামগ্রিকভাবে, ২০২১ সালে দেশীয় ঋণ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে ১২.৩০ শতাংশ।

২০২১ সালের ডিসেম্বর শেষে শিল্প খাত এবং কৃষি খাতে ব্যাংকিং খাতের ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল যথাক্রমে ৪,৯০০.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা এবং ৫৪০.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা। অন্যান্য প্রধান খাত যেমন- নির্মাণ, পরিবহন, ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য এবং ভোক্তা অর্থায়নে ঋণ প্রদানের পরিমাণ ছিল যথাক্রমে ১,০১১.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা, ৭০.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা, ৪,০০৩.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা এবং ৯৫৩.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা। অবশিষ্ট খাতসমূহে

ব্যাংকসমূহের প্রদত্ত ঋণের পরিমাণ ২০২১ সালের ডিসেম্বর শেষে ৩৩৩.০০ বিলিয়ন টাকায় উপনীত হয়েছে।

মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাবের ফলে প্রভূত বিপর্যয় সত্ত্বেও দেশের রপ্তানি-আমদানি ব্যবসা ২০২০ সালের তুলনায় ২০২১ সালে অনেক ভালো করেছে যার প্রমাণ হচ্ছে রপ্তানি ব্যবসার মাধ্যমে দেশের ৪১.৯ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার অর্জিত হয়েছে যেখানে আমদানিতে অর্থায়নের পরিমাণ ছিল ৭৪.৪ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার।

ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণে নমনীয়তা প্রত্যাহার করে ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের স্বাভাবিক পদ্ধতির প্রয়োগ আবারও শুরু হওয়ার ফলে ব্যাংকগুলোর খেলাপি ঋণের পরিমাণ ২০২১ সালে আবারও বেড়েছে। ২০২১ সালে মোট ঋণস্থিতির মধ্যে খেলাপি ঋণ ৭.৯৩ শতাংশ যা ২০২০ সালে ছিল ৭.৬৬ শতাংশ। নিম্নমান, সন্দেহজনক এবং মন্দ ও ক্ষতিজনক হিসাবে শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২১ তারিখে ১,০৩২.৭৪ বিলিয়ন টাকায় পৌঁছেছে। এর আগে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের নির্দেশনার সাথে সামঞ্জস্য রেখে ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২০ পর্যন্ত ব্যাংকগুলো অনেক ঋণ বিরূপ মানে শ্রেণীকরণ থেকে বিরত ছিল। ছয়টি রাষ্ট্র মালিকানাধীন বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকের খেলাপি ঋণের পরিমাণ পূর্ববর্তী বছরের স্থিতি ৪২২.৭ বিলিয়ন টাকা থেকে ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২১ এ বেড়ে ৪৪৯.৭ বিলিয়ন টাকায় উপনীত হয়েছে। অন্যদিকে ৪২টি বেসরকারি বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকের খেলাপি ঋণের পরিমাণ ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২০ এর স্থিতি ৪০৩.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা থেকে বেড়ে ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২১ এ ৫১৫.২ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছে। নয়টি বিদেশি বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকের শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের পরিমাণ এক বছর আগের ২০.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা থেকে বেড়ে ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২১ এ ২৭.৮ বিলিয়ন টাকায় উন্নীত হয়েছে।

উদ্ধৃত পরিস্থিতিতে বলা যায় যে, ব্যাংকিং শিল্পের ভবিষ্যৎ নির্ভর করছে এই খাতের নীতিনির্ধারকদের প্রজ্ঞা ও দূরদর্শিতার ওপর। ঋণের সর্বোত্তম ব্যবহারের বিষয়ে নিয়মিত তদারকি এবং স্বেচ্ছা-খেলাপি ঋণ গ্রহীতাদের বিরুদ্ধে দৃঢ় অবস্থান ও শাস্তিমূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা প্রয়োজন যেন ঋণ পরিশোধ না করে খেলাপি হওয়া ঋণগ্রহীতাদের একটি সাধারণ অভ্যাসে পরিণত না হয়। ভাল এবং সম্ভাবনাময় ঋণগ্রহীতাদের জন্য প্রণোদনার অনুশীলন করা প্রয়োজন যেন ব্যবসার উন্নতি ও কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টির জন্য ব্যাংক ঋণের প্রকৃত উদ্দেশ্য পূরণ হয়। এছাড়াও, ব্যাংকিংকে আরও অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক করতে হবে যেন সমাজের প্রান্তিক এবং দেশের প্রত্যন্ত অঞ্চলের মানুষও দেশের অর্থনৈতিক অগ্রগতির প্রক্রিয়ায় অংশগ্রহণ করতে পারে।

বেসিক ব্যাংকের কার্যক্রম পর্যালোচনা

২০২১ সাল ছিল বেসিক ব্যাংকের জন্য একটি মিশ্র অর্জনের বছর হিসেবে পরিগণিত হবে কারণ মহামারী পরিস্থিতির প্রেক্ষাপটে বছরের প্রথমার্ধ ব্যাংকের জন্য অনেক চ্যালেঞ্জ তৈরি করেছিল যা বছরের শেষার্ধ্বে কিছুটা নমনীয় হয়েছিল। যদিও ব্যাংকটি বার্ষিক পরিচালন ক্ষমতির মধ্য দিয়ে আসছিল তবে শেষ পর্যন্ত ডিসেম্বর, ২০২১ এ ৩৩.৫ কোটি টাকার পরিচালন মুনাফা অর্জন করে বছরের শেষ নাগাদ মাসিক পরিচালন মুনাফার ধারায় ফিরে আসতে সক্ষম হয়েছিল। শ্রেণীবদ্ধ ঋণ থেকে আদায় জোরদার করার জন্য ব্যাংক ব্যবস্থাপনার নিরলস প্রচেষ্টা এই সাফল্যের উদাহরণ সৃষ্টি করেছে কারণ বছরের শেষের দিকে কিছু খেলাপি ঋণগ্রহীতার কাছ থেকে মোটা অঙ্কের ঋণ আদায় করা সম্ভব হয়েছিল।

মহামারীর বিরূপ প্রভাব মোকাবেলায় সহায়তা করার জন্য ব্যবসায়ীদের অনুকূলে ২০২০ সালে আরোপিত ঋণ-দায় পরিশোধের স্থগিতাদেশ প্রত্যাহার হওয়ার কারণে ২০২১ সালে ব্যাংকের সুদ আয় আগের বছরের তুলনায় উলেখযোগ্যভাবে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।

২০২০ সাল শেষে ব্যাংকের মোট সম্পদের পরিমাণ প্রায় ১৯৫.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছিল যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ১.১ বিলিয়ন টাকা কম। মহামারীর ক্ষত সারিয়ে ব্যাংক সর্বাঙ্গিকভাবে স্বাভাবিক ব্যাংকিং এর ধারায় প্রত্যাবাসনের প্রয়াস চালিয়ে গেলেও এটি মুনাফার ধারায় ফিরতে সক্ষম হয়নি যার ফলে বছর শেষে ব্যাংকের ৪.০২ বিলিয়ন টাকার ক্ষতি হয়েছে। ঋণের সুদ হারের নিম্নগামীতা, অকার্যকর ঋণ বৃদ্ধির মত কিছু উলেখযোগ্য কারণ ব্যাংকের পরিচালন ক্ষতি বৃদ্ধিতে ভূমিকা রেখেছিল।

বেসিক ব্যাংক ১৫০.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকার আমানত স্থিতি নিয়ে বছর শেষ করে যা আগের বছরের স্থিতির তুলনায় প্রায় ১১.২ বিলিয়ন টাকা বেশি। আমানতের এই প্রবৃদ্ধি গত কয়েক বছর ধরে কর্পোরেট এবং ব্যক্তিগত আমানত সংগ্রহে ব্যাংকের সকল স্তরের কর্মীদের কঠোর ও সম্মিলিত পরিশ্রমের ফসল। এছাড়াও আমানতের ভিত্তি শক্তিশালী করার উপর ব্যাংক ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্তৃক অধিকতর গুরুত্ব আরোপ কর্মীদেরকে আমানত সংগ্রহে অতিরিক্ত প্রচেষ্টা চালানোর পাশাপাশি গ্রাহক সেবার মানোন্নয়নেও উৎসাহিত করেছে। আগের বছরের মতোই রাষ্ট্র মালিকানাধীন ব্যাংকসমূহ প্রাইভেট ব্যাংকগুলোর তুলনায় তহবিলের জন্য সুদ হার বেশি রেখেছিল যা তাদের আমানতের ভিত্তি বজায় রাখার পাশাপাশি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনেও সহায়তা করেছিল।

ব্যাংকের আমানতের মিশ্রণের খানিকটা উন্নতি হয়েছে, যেখানে সঞ্চয়ী আমানতের (এসবি) পরিমাণ ২০২০ সালের অবস্থান, ৫.১ শতাংশ থেকে উলেখযোগ্যভাবে বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ২০২১ সালে ৬.০ শতাংশে উন্নীত হয় এবং চলতি আমানতের (সিডি) পরিমাণ ২০২০ সালের অবস্থান, ৫.৮ শতাংশ থেকে হ্রাস পেয়ে ২০২১ সালে ৫.২ শতাংশে দাঁড়িয়েছে। অন্য দিকে, উচ্চ ব্যয়ী মেয়াদী আমানতের পরিমাণ ২০২০ সালের ৬৮.০ শতাংশ হতে হ্রাস পেয়ে ২০২১ সালে ৬৬.৩ শতাংশে অবস্থান করেছে।

২০২১ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকের বকেয়া ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ১৪৪.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা, যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ৪.৭০ বিলিয়ন টাকা কম। মহামারী পরিস্থিতিতে নতুন ঋণ কার্যক্রমে জড়িত হওয়ার ঝুঁকি বিবেচনা করে ব্যাংকের ঋণ প্রদান কর্মকান্ড, বিশেষ করে নতুন ঋণ প্রদানে নিয়ন্ত্রণমূলক পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করার কারণে এই হ্রাস ঘটেছিল। অধিকাংশ, কিছু পুরানো শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ উলেখযোগ্য আদায়ের ফলে বছর শেষে ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের পরিমাণ কমিয়ে দিয়েছে।

২০২১ সালে শিল্পখাতে ব্যাংকের ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ৮৮.২ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ছিল মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের বকেয়া স্থিতির ৬১.১ শতাংশ। বেসিক ব্যাংক তার যাত্রার শুরু থেকেই দেশের শিল্পোন্নয়নে উলেখযোগ্য অবদান রেখে চলেছে।

২০২১ সাল সমাপনান্তে মোট বকেয়া ঋণের মধ্যে মাইক্রোক্রেডিটের পরিমাণ ছিল ০.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের প্রায় ০.২ শতাংশ। এছাড়া ক্ষুদ্র শিল্প উদ্যোগসমূহে ব্যাংকের ঋণের

পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ১৩.২ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা মোট ব্যাংক ঋণের ৯.২ শতাংশ। তদুপরি, মাঝারি শিল্প খাতের উদ্যোগসমূহে ব্যাংকের ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ৪.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণের ৩০.৯ শতাংশ। এই তথ্যগুলি সাক্ষ্য দেয় যে বেসিক ব্যাংক দেশের ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি শিল্পের বিকাশ নিশ্চিত করার যে উদ্দেশ্যে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়েছিল সে উদ্দেশ্য পূরণের লক্ষ্যে নিরলসভাবে কাজ করে চলেছে।

২০২১ সাল শেষে ব্যাংকের কৃষিভিত্তিক ঋণের বকেয়া স্থিতি ছিল ১.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা মোট বকেয়া ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের প্রায় ১.১ শতাংশ। ২০২১ সালে এই খাতে ব্যাংক ০.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকার বেশী বিতরণ করেছে। কৃষি খাতে অবদান রাখার জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তহবিল সরবরাহ রাখার বিষয়টি ব্যাংকের সর্বোচ্চ অগ্রাধিকারে রয়েছে।

প্রয়োজনীয় ঋণ সুবিধার মাধ্যমে মূলধন যোগান দিয়ে নারীদের আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ তৈরি করে ব্যাংক নারী ক্ষমতায়নেও সহায়ক ভূমিকা পালন করছে। এই প্রক্রিয়ার অংশ হিসেবে ব্যাংক ২০২১ সালে ৪২ জন নারী উদ্যোক্তাকে মোট ০.১ বিলিয়ন টাকা ঋণ প্রদান করে আত্মকর্মসংস্থানে সহায়তা করেছে, যা এই খাতের উন্নয়নে ব্যাংকের প্রতিশ্রুতির সাক্ষ্য দেয়।

২০২১ সালে, বিশেষ করে বছরের শেষার্ধ্বে, দেশের অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ড স্বাভাবিক হতে শুরু করায় বিদেশী ক্রেতাদের রপ্তানি আদেশ বৃদ্ধির সাথে সাথে স্থানীয় ভোক্তাদের মধ্যে আমদানি পণ্যের চাহিদা বৃদ্ধির ফলে রপ্তানি ও আমদানি ব্যবসা আগের গতি ফিরে পেতে শুরু করে। এই ইতিবাচক অগ্রগতিসমূহ ব্যাংকের আমদানি-রপ্তানি ব্যবসায় প্রতিফলিত হয়েছে। সহযোগী অন্যান্য প্রতিষ্ঠানের মতো বেসিক ব্যাংকের আমদানি রপ্তানি ব্যবসা ২০২১ সালে আগের বছরের তুলনায় বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। ব্যাংক ২০২১ সালে ২৯.১ বিলিয়ন টাকার আমদানিতে অর্থায়ন করেছে যা ২০২০ সালের তুলনায় ২.৭ বিলিয়ন টাকা বেশি। এছাড়া, ২০২১ সালে ব্যাংক ২১.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকার রপ্তানি ব্যবসা করেছে যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় ২.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা বেশি।

২০২১ সালে অকার্যকর ঋণ থেকে ব্যাংকের নগদ আদায় ছিল প্রায় ১.০৭ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা মহামারী পরিস্থিতি বিবেচনায় প্রশংসনীয়। অন্যদিকে, ২০২১ সালে অবলোপন করা ঋণ থেকে আদায় হয়েছিল ৯১.২ মিলিয়ন টাকা। এই সময়ে ব্যাংক ৪.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকার ঋণ এবং অগ্রিম পুনঃতফসিল করেছে যা অবশ্যই ব্যাংকের শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখতে সহায়তা করেছে। তবে ব্যাংকের সর্বোত্তম প্রচেষ্টা সত্ত্বেও অকার্যকর ঋণকে কাজিখত স্তরে নামিয়ে আনা যায়নি যদিও এই কার্যক্রমে অনেক উন্নতি হয়েছে যা পূর্বে উল্লেখ করা হয়েছে। ২০২১ সালের শেষে মোট ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের মধ্যে শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের হার ৪৯.৩ শতাংশে এসে দাঁড়িয়েছিল যা আগের বছর শেষে যে স্থিতি ছিল তার তুলনায় ২.৪ শতাংশ কম। শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ হ্রাস করা এখনও ব্যাংকের জন্য একটি বড় চ্যালেঞ্জ কারণ এটি ব্যাংকের পরিচালনের ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে নেতিবাচক প্রভাব অব্যাহত রেখেছে।

ব্যাংকিং নেটওয়ার্ক

বেসিক ব্যাংক দেশের নির্দিষ্ট গ্রামীণ ও শহুরে এলাকার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে অবস্থিত ৭২টি শাখার মাধ্যমে গ্রাহকদেরকে বিভিন্ন ধরনের ব্যাংকিং পরিষেবা প্রদান করছে। গ্রাহকসেবার পরিধি বাড়ানোর জন্য ব্যাংকটি

ইতোমধ্যে দেশের অনেক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে ২৭টি উপশাখা খুলেছে এবং ২০২২ সালের শেষ নাগাদ আরও উপশাখা খোলার লক্ষ্যে এগিয়ে যাচ্ছে।

এছাড়াও, ব্যাংক তার ১১টি বুথের মাধ্যমে বিভিন্ন ধরনের বিল সংগ্রহ করে, যার মধ্যে ঢাকায় ৬টি, কক্সবাজারে ২টি, এবং ময়মনসিংহ, বরিশাল ও পটুয়াখালীতে ১টি করে বুথ রয়েছে।

উপরন্তু, ব্যাংক ঢাকা বিভাগে ১৫টি, বরিশাল বিভাগে ৩টি, চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগে ৩টি এবং খুলনা ও সিলেট বিভাগে ১টি করে মোট ২৩টি এটিএম বুথের কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করছে। সেবার পরিধি বৃদ্ধি এবং দেশের বিভিন্ন প্রান্তের মানুষকে ব্যাংকিং সেবার আওতায় নিয়ে আসার জন্য ব্যাংক রাজধানীর অন্যান্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবস্থান এবং রাজধানীর বাইরে দেশের বিভিন্ন স্থানে নতুন নতুন এটিএম বুথ খোলার পরিকল্পনা করছে।

প্রযুক্তি

যেহেতু আধুনিক ব্যাংকিং এর বৈশিষ্ট্য হল তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের পরিসর বৃদ্ধি করে নতুন দিগন্ত উন্মোচনের পাশাপাশি আরও বেশি বিকল্প উন্মুক্ত করা, সেহেতু বেসিক ব্যাংক সর্বদা গ্রাহকদের জন্য আর্থিক প্রযুক্তি এবং ডিজিটাল উদ্ভাবন প্রক্রিয়া গ্রহণ করে চলেছে। ফলস্বরূপ, গ্রাহকদের সদা পরিবর্তনশীল চাহিদা মেটানো এবং তাদের জটিল ও পরিবর্তনশীল চাহিদার সাথে সামঞ্জস্য রেখে তাৎক্ষণিক ও সঠিক পরিষেবা সরবরাহ করতে যথাযথ সুরক্ষা সতর্কতা এবং অপেক্ষাকৃত সুবিধাজনক উপায়ে সেবা নিশ্চিত করার পাশাপাশি বেসিক ব্যাংক নিয়মিতভাবে অটোমেশন প্রক্রিয়ার হালনাগাদকরণ এবং তথ্যপ্রযুক্তির নতুন নতুন সংস্করণ গ্রহণ করে আসছে।

প্রতিষ্ঠার পর থেকেই ব্যাংক তথ্য প্রযুক্তি নির্ভর ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের অনুলীলন করা এবং নিয়মিতভাবে সংযোজন, অভিযোজন এবং যথাযথ তথ্য প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহারে অনেক বেশি গুরুত্ব দিয়ে চলেছে। ১৯৯১ সালে ব্যাংক তার নিজস্ব ব্যাংকিং সফটওয়্যারটি তৈরি করেছিল যা পরে গ্রাহক পরিষেবায় দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য সেন্ট্রাল রিয়েল টাইম কোর ব্যাংকিং সিস্টেম দ্বারা প্রতিস্থাপন করা হয়। ব্যাংকের প্রধান কার্যালয়ের পাশাপাশি শাখা-উপশাখাসমূহ এক যুগেরও বেশী সময় ধরে এই 'কোর ব্যাংকিং সিস্টেমের' আওতায় কাজ করে চলেছে।

উপরন্তু, ব্যাংকের সক্ষমতা বাড়ানো এবং প্রতিদিনের কার্যক্রমকে সহজতর করার জন্য ব্যাংক তার নিজস্ব সফটওয়্যার ইঞ্জিনিয়ারদের তৈরি করা বিভিন্ন সফটওয়্যার ব্যবহার করছে এবং ব্যবহারকারীর প্রয়োজন মেটাতে অভিনব সফটওয়্যার প্রবর্তনের জন্য প্রতিনিয়ত কাজ করে চলেছে। ব্যাংক এখন বিভিন্ন সংস্থার ইউটিলিটি বিল নিজস্ব অনলাইন সফটওয়্যারের মাধ্যমে সংগ্রহ করছে।

গ্রাহকের চাহিদা মেটাতে প্রযুক্তি ভিত্তিক উন্নততর ব্যাংকিং সেবা প্রদানের লক্ষ্যে বেসিক ব্যাংক ২০২০ সালের ৬ই ডিসেম্বর 'ভিসা' ব্র্যান্ডের 'কন্সটাক্টলেস ডুয়াল কারেন্সি ক্রেডিট কার্ড' পরিষেবা চালু করেছে। পাশাপাশি, ব্যাংকের বর্তমান বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রম প্রকাশের জন্য সার্বক্ষণিক একটি অফিশিয়াল ফেসবুক পেজ এর ব্যবস্থা রাখা হয়েছে।

ব্যাংকের শাখা এবং বিভাগসমূহের কম্পিউটারগুলিতে মাইক্রোসফট “এসসিভিএমএমের” মাধ্যমে দূর থেকে লগইনের সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণ, ওরাকল অডিট ভল্ট এবং ডাটাবেস ফায়ারওয়াল ইনস্টল করে ডাটাবেস সিস্টেমের সুরক্ষা নিশ্চিতকরণ, আইসিটি সাপোর্টের জন্য রিমোট অ্যাক্সেস ভিপিএন প্রয়োগ, ডকুমেন্ট ব্যবস্থাপনা পদ্ধতির ডিজিটাইজেশন, মানব সম্পদ সম্পর্কিত তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য “পিআইএমএস ওয়েব সফটওয়্যার”-এর ব্যবহার আমাদের ব্যাংকের অটোমেশনের গতি বজায় রাখবে বলেই আশা করা যায়।

ব্যাংক ওয়েস্টার্ন ইউনিয়ন মানি ট্রান্সফার, রিয়া, মানিগ্রাম, অগ্রণী রেমিটেন্স হাউস Sdn. Bhd. মালয়েশিয়া, অগ্রণী এক্সচেঞ্জ হাউস (প্রাঃ) লিমিটেড, সিঙ্গাপুরের মত সুবিধাগুলি ব্যবহার করে নিয়মিত ও অনিয়মিত গ্রাহকদেরকে রেমিট্যান্স সেবা প্রদান করছে। বাংলাদেশ অটোমেটেড চেক প্রসেসিং সিস্টেম (বিএসপিএস), বাংলাদেশ অটোমেটেড ক্লিয়ারিং হাউস (ব্যচ) এর অধীনে বাংলাদেশ ইলেক্ট্রনিক ফান্ড ট্রান্সফার নেটওয়ার্ক (বিইএফটিএন) কার্যক্রম এবং বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের রিয়েল টাইম গ্রুস সেটেলমেন্ট সিস্টেম (আরটিজিএস) সেবাসমূহে ব্যাংক সফলভাবে অংশ নিচ্ছে।

সিপিটিইউয়ের ই-টেভারিং সিস্টেমটি ব্যবহার করে দরপত্র দাতাদের জন্য ব্যাংক তার সকল শাখায় ই-জিপি সেবা প্রদান করছে। ব্যাংক কিউ-ক্যাশ শেয়ারড এটিএম/পস নেটওয়ার্কের পাশাপাশি বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের জাতীয় পেমেণ্ট সুইচ (এনপিএস) এর মাধ্যমে গ্রাহকদের এটিএম/ডেবিট কার্ড সেবা প্রদান করছে। পাশাপাশি এটি গ্রাহকদের কিউ-ক্যাশ পেমেণ্ট গেটওয়ে এর মাধ্যমে ই-কমার্স সেবাও প্রদান করছে।

বেসিক ব্যাংক বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সর্বশেষ সুরক্ষা নির্দেশিকা অনুসারে নিজস্ব তথ্য প্রযুক্তি সুরক্ষা নীতির পাশাপাশি তার সুরক্ষা ব্যবস্থাও হালনাগাদ করেছে এবং অভ্যন্তরীণ পদক্ষেপও গ্রহণ করেছে। এই ক্ষেত্রে বহিরাগত তথ্য প্রযুক্তি ব্যবস্থা নিরীক্ষকদের দ্বারা দুর্বলতা মূল্যায়ন, অনুপ্রবেশ পরীক্ষা এবং ব্যাংকের তথ্য প্রযুক্তি ব্যবস্থাদির বৈশিষ্ট্যাবলী পর্যালোচনা সম্পন্ন হয়েছে। সম্ভাব্য অনুপ্রবেশকারীদের হুমকি থেকে ব্যাংককে রক্ষা করতে ব্যাংকের সুইফট সিস্টেমের সুরক্ষা বাড়াহে।

২০২০ সালে জাতীয় সাইবার ড্রিল প্রতিযোগিতায় ব্যাংক সমস্ত সরকারী, আধা-সরকারী, স্বায়ত্তশাসিত সংস্থা, ব্যাংক এবং আর্থিক সংস্থা গুলির মধ্যে প্রথমস্থান অর্জন করেছে যা ব্যাংকের জন্য অত্যন্ত গর্বের বিষয় এবং যা ব্যাংকের আইসিটি সুরক্ষা উদ্যোগ এবং মানদণ্ডের দক্ষতার স্মারক বহন করে।

ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা

দক্ষ ও কার্যকরভাবে ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য ব্যাংককে বিভিন্ন প্রক্রিয়া ও পদ্ধতি, যেমন- ঝুঁকি সনাক্তকরণ, পরিমাপ, নিরীক্ষণ, প্রশমন ইত্যাদি ব্যবস্থার উপর সর্বদাই নির্ভর করতে হয়। বেসিক ব্যাংকও একটি সমন্বিত ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার সংস্কৃতি তৈরি করেছে যেখানে ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনাকে সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের সম্মিলিত দায়িত্ব হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হয়।

ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির (বিআরএমসি) সহায়তায় পরিচালনা পর্ষদ ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনায় সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে। বিআরএমসি ব্যাংকের বর্তমান এবং ভবিষ্যত ব্যবসায়িক কর্মকাণ্ডে সামঞ্জস্য বিধান করার জন্য দীর্ঘস্থায়িত্ব, পর্যাপ্ত মূলধন এবং উপযুক্ত মূলধন পর্যাণ্ডতা মূল্যায়ন প্রক্রিয়া নিশ্চিত করতে বিভিন্ন ধরনের ঝুঁকি প্রশাসন কাঠামো এবং ঝুঁকি দর্শন প্রবর্তন করেছে। এটি ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য গৃহীত পদক্ষেপগুলিকে পর্যবেক্ষণ করে এবং সময়ে সময়ে পর্ষদকে হালনাগাদ তথ্য প্রেরণ করে। বিআরএমসি ঝুঁকি নীতিগুলিকেও পর্যালোচনা করে এবং পর্ষদকে সুপারিশ করে।

পর্ষদ ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রম পরিচালনার অন্তর্নিহিত ঝুঁকিগুলি পর্যালোচনা করে এবং ঋণ ও বিনিয়োগের অনুমোদন এবং অন্যান্য সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণের সময় কৌশলগতভাবে ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার নীতি, পদ্ধতি এবং নির্দেশিকাগুলি অনুমোদন করে থাকে।

ব্যাংকের ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্তৃপক্ষ ব্যাংকের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত নীতিমালা এবং কৌশলসমূহ কার্যকর করে। এক্সিকিউটিভ রিস্ক ম্যানেজমেন্ট কমিটি (অল রিস্ক কমিটি - এআরসি) এই সকল নীতির ক্রমাগত পর্যবেক্ষণের পাশাপাশি ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি যেন তার সীমার সাথে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ থাকে সেটিও পর্যবেক্ষণ করে। এআরসি ব্যাংকের ৬টি ঝুঁকি সম্পর্কিত কমিটির কার্যক্রমও পর্যবেক্ষণ করে যেগুলো মূলত পৃথক পৃথক ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ কার্যক্রম পরিচালনায় গঠিত হয়েছিল। তদুপরি, ব্যাংকে সামগ্রিক তদারকি পর্যালোচনা প্রক্রিয়া (এসআরপি) সহজ করার পাশাপাশি ব্যাংকের মূলধন পর্যাণ্ডতা, ঝুঁকির অবস্থান, মূলধন স্তর এবং অধিষ্ঠিত মূলধনের মান নির্ধারণের জন্য, ব্যাংকের এসআরপি দল বিআরএমসি-এর তদারকিতে কাজ করে এবং পরিচালনার উদ্দেশ্যে কার্যক্রম নির্ধারণ করে।

যেহেতু ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার কার্যাদি, প্রক্রিয়া, প্রশাসন, কার্যক্রম এবং অনুশীলনের বিন্যাসায়নের ওপর ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার কাঠামো নির্মিত হয় এবং প্রথম কার্যালয় বা ব্যাংকের ঋণ ডেস্ক থেকে ঝুঁকির উদ্ভব হয় সেহেতু বিভিন্ন কর্মকাণ্ড পরিচালনার স্তরটি ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার প্রথম পর্যায় হিসেবে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হয়। এই স্তরে বেসিক ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন বিভাগের ঝুঁকি হ্রাস করতে আন্তরিকতার সাথে কাজ করে। এছাড়াও ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কাঠামোর অধীনে পৃথক ডেস্ক ও সুস্পষ্ট দায়িত্ব সম্বলিত ০৬টি মূল ঝুঁকি ও মূলধন ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য আলাদা একটি ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ রয়েছে।

এছাড়া ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার গাইডলাইন হিসেবে বেসিক ব্যাংক বেশ কয়েকটি নীতিমালা প্রবর্তন করেছে, যার মধ্যে রয়েছে, (ক) ঋণ নীতিমালা (খ) সম্পদ-দায় ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা (গ) অভ্যন্তরীণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও পরিপালন নীতিমালা (ঘ) মানি লন্ডারিং ও সন্ত্রাসে অর্থায়ন প্রতিরোধ নীতিমালা (ঙ) ট্রেজারী ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা (চ) তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি নীতিমালা (ছ) পাইকারি অর্থায়ন বিষয়ক নির্দেশনা (জ) তারল্য সংরক্ষণ পরিকল্পনা (ঝ) জালিয়াতি ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা এবং (ঞ) অভ্যন্তরীণ মূলধন পর্যাণ্ডতা মূল্যায়ন প্রক্রিয়া সংক্রান্ত নীতিমালা। বিচক্ষণতার সাথে ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার স্বার্থে ব্যাংক এর বিভিন্ন স্তরের কর্মকর্তাদেরকে নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থা ও অভ্যন্তরীণভাবে প্রণীত সকল নীতিমালা, নির্দেশনা এবং পদ্ধতিসমূহ যথাযথভাবে অনুসরণে উৎসাহিত করে থাকে।

মূলধন স্থিতি

বছর শেষে মিলিয়ন টাকায় ব্যাংকের মূলধন স্থিতির অবস্থান নিম্নরূপঃ

বিবরণ	২০২১	২০২০
পরিশোধিত মূলধন	১০,৮৪৬.৯৮	১০,৮৪৬.৯৮
শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণের মোট ইকুইটি	(৫৭৪.৯০)	৩,৬৯৩.১২
শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণের মোট ইকুইটি	৩৯১.৪৮	৪,১৯৪.৪১
মূলধন ঘাটতি	(১৭১৪৭.১৮)	(৯,৪১৬.৪৩)

ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের বিপরীতে ক্রমান্বয়ে প্রভিশন সংরক্ষণ করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় বকেয়া প্রভিশন মূলধনের সাথে সমন্বয় না করার বিষয়ে নিয়ন্ত্রক কর্তৃপক্ষের কাছ থেকে ছাড় পাওয়া সত্ত্বেও গত কয়েক বছরে পুঞ্জীভূত লোকসানের কারণে ব্যাংকের মূলধন ঘাটতি বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে যার দরুন ব্যাংকের মূলধনের অবস্থা সুবিধাজনক নয়।

নিরীক্ষক নিয়োগ

১৯৯৪ সালের কোম্পানি আইনের ২১০ নং অনুচ্ছেদ অনুসারে “খান ওয়াহাব শফিক রহমান কোঃ, চার্টার্ড অ্যাকাউন্ট্যান্টস”, ২০২০ সালের জন্য ব্যাংকের পরিচালনা পর্ষদের সিদ্ধান্ত অনুযায়ী ব্যাংকের বিধিবদ্ধ নিরীক্ষক হিসাবে নিযুক্ত হন।

আর্থিক বিবরণী

ব্যাংক ২০২১ সালেও যথারীতি তার হিসাবরক্ষণ প্রক্রিয়া যথাযথভাবে অনুসরণ করেছে। ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণীসমূহ বাংলাদেশ অ্যাকাউন্টিং স্ট্যান্ডার্ডস (বিএএস), বাংলাদেশ ফিন্যান্সিয়াল রিপোর্টিং স্ট্যান্ডার্ডস (বিএফআরএস), ব্যাংক কোম্পানি আইন ১৯৯১ এর প্রযোজ্য ধারাগুলি (২০১৩ পর্যন্ত সংশোধিত) এবং অন্যান্য প্রযোজ্য আইন এবং বিভিন্ন নিয়ন্ত্রক কর্তৃপক্ষের বিধিবিধানের কঠোর অনুসরণে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত ফরম্যাট অনুযায়ী প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। তেমনি, ২০২১ সালের ৩১শে ডিসেম্বর অনুযায়ী প্রণীত ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণী ব্যাংকের অবস্থা, এর কর্মকাণ্ডের ফলাফল, নগদ প্রবাহ এবং ইকুইটি পরিবর্তনের বিষয়সমূহ যথাযথভাবে উপস্থাপন করেছে। ব্যাংকের বিধিবদ্ধ বহিরাগত নিরীক্ষক “খান ওয়াহাব শফিক রহমান কোঃ (চার্টার্ড অ্যাকাউন্ট্যান্টস)” ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণীসমূহের সঠিকতা যাচাই করেছে।

জাতীয় কোষাগার ও অর্থনীতিতে অবদান

বেসিক ব্যাংক তার পরিচালন মূনাফার উপর নিয়মিত কর্পোরেট কর প্রদান করে। ২০২১ সালে কর্পোরেট কর হিসেবে ব্যাংক ০.০৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা রাষ্ট্রীয় কোষাগারে জমা দিয়েছে। ব্যাংক কর, মূসক, আবগারি শুল্ক এবং বিভিন্ন আয়ের এবং/ অথবা বিলের উৎসে আরোপিত কর, যেমন আমানতের সুদ, বিভিন্ন বিক্রোতা কর্তৃক অফিস সামগ্রী সরবরাহ, কর্মচারীদের বেতন এবং গ্রাহকদেরকে প্রদত্ত ব্যাংকিং সেবাসমূহের বিপরীতে আদায়কৃত কর ইত্যাদি সরকারী নির্দেশনা অনুসারে সরাসরি রাষ্ট্রীয় কোষাগারে জমা দিয়ে জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডকে (এনবিআর) সহায়তা করে থাকে।

সমঝোতা স্মারক (এমওইউ)

সার্বিক আর্থিক অবস্থার উন্নতি এবং নিরাপদ, বিচক্ষণ ও সুদৃঢ় ব্যাংকিং সংস্কৃতির চর্চার প্রতি লিখিতভাবে তার অবস্থান ও প্রতিশ্রুতির বহিঃপ্রকাশ স্বরূপ বেসিক ব্যাংক জুলাই, ২০১৩ সালে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাথে প্রথম সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষর করে। এরপর থেকে প্রতি বছর কয়েকটি বিষয়বস্তু সংশোধন করে বেসিক ব্যাংক বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাথে সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষর করে আসছে। তবে সর্বশেষ ২০১৮ সালের ২৩ই জুলাই সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষরিত হয়েছে। তবে ২০২১ সালের ১০ই আগস্ট এবং ২০২২ সালের ৯ই সেপ্টেম্বর ব্যাংক পুনরায় সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষর করেছে।

মূলধন ও ঋণভারিত সম্পদ অনুপাত (সিআরএআর) বৃদ্ধি, ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের বৃদ্ধি রোধ, সম্পদের মান উন্নতকরণ, নগদ আদায় বৃদ্ধি, তারল্য বৃদ্ধি, পরিচালন ব্যয় হ্রাসকরণ, শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ এবং অগ্রিম-আমানত অনুপাত হ্রাস, উপার্জন বৃদ্ধি, ঋণিক ব্যবস্থাপনার উন্নতি, মানবসম্পদ বিকাশ, পেমেন্ট অবকাঠামো ডিজিটালকরণ, নিরীক্ষিত ব্যালান্সশিট এবং নির্ধারিত প্রতিবেদন জমা দেওয়ার মতো কয়েকটি লক্ষ্য ও শর্ত পূরণের জন্য সমঝোতা চুক্তির মাধ্যমে ব্যাংককে নির্দেশনা দেয়া হয়।

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জনের জন্য পরিচালনা পর্ষদ প্রয়োজনীয় নীতিমালার খসড়া তৈরি করে, কার্যকর পরিকল্পনা তৈরি করে এবং সমন্বিত কৌশল অবলম্বন করে। পর্ষদ নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্যগুলির বিপরীতে ব্যবস্থাপনার অর্জনসমূহ নিয়মিত পর্যালোচনা ও মূল্যায়ন করে। যদিও অনিবার্য কারণবশত ব্যাংক লক্ষ্যগুলি অর্জনে পিছিয়ে পড়েছে, তবে লক্ষ্যের আরও কাছাকাছি পৌঁছাতে প্রচেষ্টা চালিয়ে যাচ্ছে।

বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি (এপিএ)

বেসিক ব্যাংক তার পরিচালন দক্ষতা, আর্থিক অবস্থা, ঋণের মান, আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তির ব্যবস্থা, স্বচ্ছতা ও জবাবদিহিতার উন্নয়নের বিষয়ে ২০২১-২০২২ অর্থবছরের জন্য আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ (এফআইডি), অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের সাথে ৩০ জুন, ২০২১ তারিখে বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি (এপিএ) স্বাক্ষর করেছিলো। বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তির লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনের উদ্দেশ্যে কয়েকটি কৌশলগত কর্মপরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে, যা সুনির্দিষ্ট কার্যাবলী সম্পাদনের মাধ্যমে অর্জন করতে হবে। এই চুক্তিতে কৌশলগত উদ্দেশ্য, নির্দিষ্ট কর্মকাণ্ড এবং প্রত্যেক কর্মকাণ্ডের বিপরীতে কর্মদক্ষতার সূচক অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে। চুক্তিতে নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনের লক্ষ্যে বেসিক ব্যাংকের ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক ব্যাংকের সকল শাখা এবং প্রধান কার্যালয়ের বিভিন্ন বিভাগের সাথে আলাদা আলাদা বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি (এপিএ) সম্পাদন করেছেন। যেহেতু পর্ষদ বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তির (এপিএ) লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় নীতিমালা প্রণয়ন ও কৌশল নির্ধারণ করে দেয়, সেহেতু পর্ষদ নিয়মিতভাবেই এ বিষয়ে ব্যাংকের অবস্থান পর্যালোচনা ও মূল্যায়ন করে থাকে এবং চুক্তির লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনে ব্যাংক ব্যবস্থাপনাকে নির্দেশনা দিয়ে থাকে। প্রদত্ত নির্দেশনা অনুসারে লক্ষ্যমাত্রার বিপরীতে বিভিন্ন অর্জনের প্রতিবেদন ত্রৈমাসিক, অর্ধবার্ষিক এবং বার্ষিক ভিত্তিতে নিয়মিতভাবে এফআইডি বরারবর প্রেরণ করা হয়। এফআইডি, লক্ষ্যমাত্রার বিপরীতে ব্যাংকের অর্জনসমূহ পর্যালোচনা ও মূল্যায়ন করে ব্যাংকের সক্ষমতা পরিমাপ করে থাকে।

মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়ন

ব্যাংক নিজস্ব প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউটে ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের বিভিন্ন দিক নিয়ে প্রশিক্ষণ, কর্মশালা এবং সেমিনার আয়োজন করে এবং তার কর্মীদের বিভিন্ন পেশাদার সংস্থা যেমন- বাংলাদেশ ইনস্টিটিউট অফ ব্যাংক ম্যানেজমেন্ট (বিআইবিএম), বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমিতে বছরব্যাপী বিভিন্ন সমসাময়িক বিষয় এবং ব্যাংকিংয়ের নতুন সুযোগ-সম্ভাবনা সম্পর্কে বিশেষায়িত প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণের জন্য কর্মীদের প্রেরণ করে। তবে, গত বছর কোভিড-১৯ এর প্রাদুর্ভাবের কারণে এই কার্যক্রমগুলি মূলত অনলাইন প্ল্যাটফর্ম এর মাধ্যমে সংগঠিত হয়েছিল যেখানে অংশগ্রহণকারীরা তাদের নিজ নিজ কর্মস্থল, এমনকি তাদের নিজ নিজ বাসস্থান থেকে এই সেমিনার, কর্মশালা এবং প্রশিক্ষণ সেশনে অংশ নেওয়ার সুযোগ পেয়েছিল। এই ব্যবস্থা ব্যাংকের স্বাস্থ্য সুরক্ষা কার্যক্রম বজায় রাখা এবং মহামারীতে ভাইরাস সংক্রমণের শঙ্কা এড়িয়ে মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রম অব্যাহত রাখতে সাহায্য করে।

ব্যাংকের নিয়মিত মানব সম্পদ বিকাশ প্রচেষ্টার অংশ হিসাবে ২০২১ সালে মোট ১৮৮৪ জন কর্মকর্তা বেসিক ব্যাংক প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট, বিআইবিএম, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমী এবং অন্যান্য প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট কর্তৃক অনলাইনে আয়োজিত ৫১টি সেমিনার, কর্মশালা এবং প্রশিক্ষণ সেশনে অংশ নিয়েছিলেন। তবে মহামারী পরিস্থিতির কারণে গত বছর কোনো কর্মীকে প্রশিক্ষণের জন্য বিদেশে পাঠানো হয়নি। ব্যাংকের প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট কর্মচারীদের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ উপকরণ প্রস্তুত এবং সংকলন করে প্রশিক্ষণ দেওয়ার সময় তাদের পাঠ্যক্রমের উপকরণ হিসাবে সরবরাহ করে থাকে, যা তাদের জ্ঞান এবং দক্ষতা অর্জনে সহায়তা করে।

মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়ন উদ্যোগের সফল বাস্তবায়নের জন্য ব্যাংকের বার্ষিক বাজেটে প্রতি বছর প্রয়োজনীয় পরিমাণ বরাদ্দ রাখা হয়। ২০২১ সালের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ, কর্মশালা, সেমিনার ও কর্মীগণের প্রশোদনা খাতে ২.২ মিলিয়ন টাকার বাজেট বরাদ্দ করা হয়েছিল যা মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়নে ব্যাংকের অঙ্গীকারেরই বহিঃপ্রকাশ।

একটি টেকসই ব্র্যান্ড নির্মাণ

২০০৯ থেকে জুন, ২০১৪ এর মধ্যবর্তী সময়ের অস্বস্তিকর ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের পর থেকে ব্যাংক গত ৭-৮ বছর ধরে আরও বেশী সময় এবং অর্থ ব্যয় করে হারানো ইমেজ পুনঃপ্রতিষ্ঠায় সচেতন প্রয়াস গ্রহণ করেছে। আলোচিত সময়কালের ঘটনা পরস্পরা বিবেচনায় নিয়ে ব্যাংক ব্যবস্থাপনা দেখতে পেয়েছে যে, বর্তমান সময়ে গ্রাহকদের সাথে সাথে অন্যান্য সংশ্লিষ্ট পক্ষগুলোর বিশ্বাস ধরে রাখতে ব্যাংকের ইতিবাচক ভাবমূর্তি বিনির্মাণ ও ইতিবাচকতা বৃদ্ধির প্রয়োজন রয়েছে। এমন বাস্তবতায় প্রচলিত পদ্ধতি অবলম্বনের পাশাপাশি ব্যাংক বিপণন ও প্রচারের আধুনিক পদ্ধতি এমনভাবে অবলম্বন করেছে যেন সাধারণ মানুষ ব্যাংকের উপস্থিতি উপলব্ধি করে। এই কর্মকাণ্ডগুলোকে ব্যাংকের অস্তিত্বের সাথে সেটে থাকা "বিশেষায়িত ব্যাংক" এর তকমা বেড়ে ফেলার ক্ষেত্রে কৌশলগত পদক্ষেপ হিসাবে ধরে নেয়া যায়। শাখা এবং উপশাখাসমূহে হিসাব খেলার সংখ্যা বৃদ্ধি পাওয়ায় সর্বসাধারণের ব্যাংকে রূপান্তরিত হওয়ার লক্ষ্যে ব্যাংক উলেখযোগ্য সাফল্য অর্জন করেছে। একথা প্রতীয়মান হয় যে, অধিকন্তু সেশ্যাল মিডিয়াসহ বিভিন্ন

অনলাইন প্যাটপর্মে উপস্থিতি নিশ্চিত করা ও ব্যাংকের বিবিধ কার্যক্রমের হালনাগাদ তথ্য প্রদর্শন করার মাধ্যমে ব্যাংক অধিকতর স্বচ্ছতা অর্জন করেছে। এছাড়া বিভিন্ন জাতীয় দিবস উদযাপনে অনুষ্ঠান আয়োজন এবং এ সংক্রান্ত খবরাখবর মিডিয়ায় প্রকাশ করার কার্যক্রম মানুষের মাঝে ব্যাংকের উপস্থিতি অনুভূত হওয়ার প্রেক্ষাপট তৈরী করেছে।

উলিখিত কর্মকাণ্ডের পাশাপাশি ব্যাংকের সুনাম বৃদ্ধিতে প্রথিতযশা সরকারী-বেসরকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান যেমন কর্পোরেট হাউস, হাসপাতাল, সরকারী কর্পোরেশনের সাথে মেল-বন্ধন ও যোগাযোগ প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হচ্ছে। মানুষের কাছ থেকে ব্যাংকের ব্যাপারে ইতিবাচক সাড়া পাওয়ার লক্ষ্যে ব্যাংকিং পরিসেবার সাথে মানুষের সংযোগায়ন ঘটানো এবং তাদের সাথে শক্তিশালী ব্যবসায়িক সম্পর্ক প্রতিষ্ঠায় আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তি কার্যক্রম যেমন স্কুল ব্যাংকিং, প্রান্তিক পর্যায়ের ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমকে যথেষ্ট গুরুত্ব দেয়া হচ্ছে।

আগামীর প্রত্যাশা

২০২১ সালের ডিসেম্বর মাসে পরিচালনা মুনাফা অর্জন করার মাধ্যমে বেসিক ব্যাংক পরিচালন মুনাফায় ফিরে আসার লক্ষ্য প্রকাশ করেছে। বছরের শেষ ভাগে আদায় কার্যক্রম থেকে শক্তিশালী অর্জন হেতু ব্যাংকের এই ঘুরে দাঁড়ানো ছিলো একটি বার্তা যা সামনের বছরগুলোতে সমৃদ্ধ দিনের সম্ভাবনার প্রত্যাশা তৈরি করেছে। আসলে কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীজনিত পশ্চাদপসরণ থেকে দেশের অর্থনীতির পুনরুজ্জীবন সমগ্র ব্যাংকিং খাতের ভালো সময়ের ইঙ্গিত দেয়। তবে মনে রাখতে হবে যে, নীতি এবং নিয়ন্ত্রণ ব্যবস্থাপনায় পরিবর্তনসহ ব্যাংকিং খাতের গতিময়তা প্রতিনিয়ত পরিবর্তিত হচ্ছে যা বেসিক ব্যাংকের জন্য অধিকতর চ্যালেঞ্জ তৈরি করেছে। উপরন্তু মহামারীর সময়কালে মানুষের ব্যাংকিং এর অভ্যাস পরিবর্তনের সাথে সাথে বিপণন ও প্রচারণার ধরণে যে পরিবর্তন এসেছে প্রতিযোগিতায় টিকে থাকতে গেলে তা অত্যন্ত সতর্কতার সাথে খেয়াল রাখতে হবে। সামগ্রিকভাবে, পরিবর্তনশীল ব্যাংকিং পরিবেশের সাথে খাপ খাইয়ে নিতে এবং উন্নয়নের অগ্রযাত্রা ধরে রাখতে ব্যাংককে অবশ্যই নতুন এবং উপযুক্ত কৌশল ও নীতি প্রণয়ন ও বাস্তবায়ন করতে হবে। যেহেতু প্রচলিত ব্যাংকিং ব্যবস্থাই পরিবর্তনশীল ধারায় ব্যাংকিংয়ে নিত্যনতুন এবং গ্রাহক বান্ধব উপায় উদ্ভাবন করে চলেছে বেসিক ব্যাংককেও অবশ্যই এই সকল উপায় অবলম্বন করা এবং এই খাতের অগ্রযাত্রার সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে চলার জন্য যখন প্রয়োজন তখন তার কার্যক্রমের পদ্ধতি হালনাগাদ করার জন্য প্রস্তুত থাকতে হবে।

কৃতজ্ঞতা

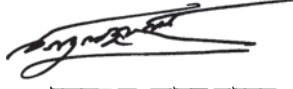
পরিশেষে, সমরোপযোগী সমর্থন ও বিচক্ষণ নির্দেশনার জন্য পরিচালনা পর্ষদ বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ও অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগের প্রতি গভীর কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করছে। ব্যাংকের একমাত্র মালিক হিসাবে বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে অবদান রাখার জন্য বাংলাদেশ সরকারের কাছে পর্ষদ বিনীতভাবে ঋণী। বিশেষ ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন করছি স্বায়ত্তশাসিত সংস্থাগুলোকে যারা ব্যাংকের উপর আস্থা রেখেছে এবং ব্যাংকে তহবিল জমা রাখার মাধ্যমে সহায়তার হাত প্রসারিত করেছে। আমরা অন্যান্য সকল আমানতকারী এবং গ্রাহকদেরকে তাদের ব্যবসায়ের সকল ক্ষেত্রে

ব্যাংকের প্রতি সমর্থন জানানো এবং সহযোগিতার জন্য প্রশংসা করি। যে সকল বেসরকারী সংস্থা দারিদ্র্যহ্রাসের লক্ষ্যে প্রান্তিক মানুষের কাছে ক্ষুদ্র ঋণের সুবিধা পৌঁছানোর উদ্দেশ্যে বেসিক ব্যাংকের সাথে কাজ করে যাচ্ছে, তারাও পরিচালনা পর্ষদের কাছে বিশেষ ধন্যবাদের দাবী রাখে।

অনেক ধরনের প্রতিবন্ধকতার মধ্যেও, বিশেষ করে কোভিড-১৯ মহামারী সময়কালে, ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালকের নেতৃত্বে ব্যাংকের কল্যাণের জন্য নিজেদের দায়িত্ব পালনে কর্মীদের প্রচেষ্টা, কর্তব্য নিষ্ঠা ও আত্মনিবেদনকে পরিচালকমন্ডলী প্রশংসার দৃষ্টিতে দেখে।

পরিশেষে, পরিচালনা পর্ষদ ব্যাংকের সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট সকল পক্ষ এবং শুভাকাঙ্ক্ষীকে ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছে এবং আগামীর দিনগুলোতে তাদের অধিকতর সৌভাগ্য কামনা করছে।

পরিচালনা পর্ষদ এর পক্ষে



প্রফেসর ড. আবুল হাসেম
চেয়ারম্যান

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim.
Respected Shareholders,
Assalamu Alaikum.

The Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited takes the privilege of welcoming you to the 33rd Annual General Meeting of BASIC Bank Limited and presents the Directors' Report along with the Audited Financial Statements for the year 2021. This report sheds light on various aspects of Bank's performance during the year 2021.

The Directors have reviewed the financial statements to assess financial position of the Bank, transparency of its processes and accuracy of financial data as well as financial reporting of the Bank. Before delivering a thorough review of the performance of the Bank for 2021, important factors and events which shaped the global and domestic economic scenario as well as the position of banking sector have been briefly presented.

Global Economic Scenario

Global economy experienced notable recovery in 2021 with sharp decline in the number of COVID-19 infection cases due to formulation and wide administration of COVID vaccines all around the world which was marked by significant revival of economic activity especially during the second half of the year. Governments all over the world gradually started relaxing COVID-19 prevention measures with many developed as well as developing economies completely withdrawing lockdowns, quarantine and movement restrictions with a view to bringing back as much normalcy as possible. These measures injected some pace in rejuvenation of income generation activities of people with resurrection of supply chain structures all round the world which almost completely broke down during the outbreak of pandemic in 2020.

Global GDP increased by an estimated 5.5 percent in 2021 compared to the previous year, marking highest rate of growth in more than four decades. Global recovery in output in 2021 was largely fueled by robust consumer spending and accumulation in investment. Developed economies enjoyed GDP growth of 4.8 percent in 2021 with large economies like The United States experiencing GDP growth of 5.5 percent in 2021, China 7.8 percent, India 8.4 percent, Japan 2.2 percent, Germany 2.5 percent, The United Kingdom 6.2 percent, France 6.0 percent and Australia 3.1 percent. On the other hand developing economies experienced economic growth of 6.4 percent in 2021 with South Asian countries experiencing growth

of 7.4 percent, East Asian countries 6.7 percent, Middle Eastern and West Asian countries 4.7 percent, African countries 4.7 percent and Latin American Caribbean countries 6.5 percent. These aggregate growth figures, however, do not show the fact of marked divergences in the pace of recovery across countries and regions. GDP growth rate varied widely from country to country mainly due to differences in policy measures taken by different governments to combat adverse economic effects caused by outbreak of the pandemic for revival of their respective economies. Global GDP in 2021 was 1.9 percent higher than in 2019 but still 3.3 percent below the level of output projected prior to the pandemic.

However, concern regarding global unemployment surge persisted as job cuts and layoffs continue to be a major setback in economic recovery process. Also discrimination in earnings of different income groups kept on rising as the pandemic period saw sharp increase in the number of billionaires all around the world even amidst this unprecedented economic crisis. The fate of global economic revival process hinged on a delicate balance amid new waves of COVID-19 infections, persistent labor market challenges, lingering supply-chain constraints and rising inflationary pressures.

Economic Scenario of Bangladesh in 2021

Bangladesh made remarkable economic recovery in 2021 though the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic kept pegging back the economic progress of the country to some extent. Wide spread administration of COVID vaccine throughout the country played a major role in bringing economic activities back to some sort of normalcy. In addition, incentive packages allotted by the government to businesses in the form of bank loan and other complementary facilities helped them survive the onslaught of the pandemic which had almost brought the economy to a complete halt in 2020. Distribution of food and cash for free by the government among the most vulnerable economic group of the society also meant that people living in hardcore poverty could survive this period and hope for a better future. However, rate of unemployment kept on rising as a significant portion of the country's labour force was forced out of work as some industries in the private sector resorted to the policy of lay off to keep themselves afloat amidst the fear of complete shutdown.

As per report of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Bangladesh experienced GDP growth of 6.94 percent in FY 2020-21 which is much higher compared to GDP growth of 5.2 percent in FY 2019-20. In the industrial sector GDP grew by

10.29 percent in the last fiscal year which was 3.61 percent in FY 2019-20. In the services sector GDP grew by 5.73 percent in the last fiscal year while it was 3.93 percent in FY 2019-20. In the agriculture sector GDP grew by 3.17 percent in the last fiscal year while it was 3.42 percent in FY 2019-20.

The total GDP size was estimated at Taka 28,339.4 billion in the last fiscal year which was Taka 26,500.6 billion in FY 2019-20. Like in the past, service sector played the key role in achieving this GDP followed by industry and agriculture sector. Service sector accounted for 51.9 percent of GDP in FY 2020-21. Industry sector contributed 36.1 percent of GDP and agriculture sector contributed 12.0 percent of GDP.

Strong turnaround of manufacturing and service sector activities led strong growth in the later half of FY 2020-21 and in the first half of FY 2021-22. Following a strong economic recovery from the pandemic, estimated poverty declined to 11.9 percent in FY 2020-21 from 12.5 percent in FY 2019-20, as per the international poverty rate by World Bank.

In continuation of the growing trend in per capita income Bangladesh's per capita income crossed USD 2,500.00 in FY 2020-21. Another important indicator of country's economic stability- inflation averaged around 5.4 percent mark in FY 2020-21, lower than previous year as a result of greater availability of commodity due to reinstating of supply chain systems and more logistics support which was disrupted much due to the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic in the previous fiscal year.

According to provisional estimate of BBS, per capita GDP and per capita national income stood respectively at USD 2,097 and USD 2,227 in FY 2020-21. Domestic savings stood at 25.3 percent of GDP and national savings stood at 30.7 percent. Gross investment stood at 31.0 percent of GDP where public investment and private investment accounted for 7.3 percent and 23.7 percent of GDP, respectively.

Bangladesh registered export earnings of about USD 37.8 billion and import payment of USD 60.6 billion in FY 2020-21, resulting in negative balance of trade in FY 2020-21 which is a common phenomenon for Bangladesh. As usual, RMG sector accounted for the lion's share of export earnings while intermediate goods, capital machinery and consumer goods accounted for the highest share of import payment reflecting the trend of ever increasing domestic demand.

Remittance from the workforce employed abroad recorded USD 24.7 billion which means that performance of this sector definitely improved from the position in FY 2019-20 despite much fear of loss earning due to probable job cuts of migrant workers in large numbers. Reserve of foreign currency also increased to USD 46.4 billion in FY 2020-21 from USD 36.0 billion in FY 2019-20.

Economic Outlook

Bangladesh made notable economic recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic in 2021. However new challenges such as continuous hike in commodity prices, lack of employment among educated population of the country, rise in the number of people under poverty line etc. surfaced during the period as after-effects of the pandemic. These problems also go hand in hand with the phenomenon of ever growing disparity between the high income group and low income group of the society. It remains a major impediment in the process of economic elevation of the country's mass population which is the primary condition for ensuring socio-economic justice among the masses.

GDP growth of Bangladesh is expected to remain sound in the medium term. Considering the recovery that the country's economy made in FY 2020-21 from the initial setbacks caused by the pandemic, GDP growth projection has been revised up to 7.2 percent for FY 2021-22 based on actual achievement of 6.9 percent GDP growth of FY 2020-21. However, in order to fully realize the benefits of this GDP growth supportive economic and monetary policy, to be formulated and implemented with utmost emphasis on employment generation for poor people, will have to ensure that the benefits of economic growth and development are not confined within a certain group of people.

Public debt remains sustainable, and the recent joint World Bank-IMF Debt Sustainability Analysis assessed that Bangladesh remained at low risk of external and public debt distress.

Despite a rise in both food and non-food prices, inflation is estimated to remain within 5.3 percent in FY 2021-22. Unemployment rate, which hiked to 5.2 percent in 2021 as one of the devastating effects of the pandemic, is expected to come down in 2022. The service sector, followed by the agriculture sector, is expected to generate the majority of employment for the country in 2022 like the previous years.

The target for export for FY 2021-22 has been set at USD 51.00 billion. Out of this, target for merchandise export has been set at USD 43.5 billion while target for service export has been set at USD 7.5 billion. The target for remittance earnings has been set at USD 26.0 billion for FY 2021-22.

Gross investment is estimated to be 33.1 percent of the GDP in FY 2021-22 where private investment and public investment are estimated to be 25.0 percent and 8.1 percent respectively. Since almost three fourth of the country's economy is driven by the private sector, investment from this sector remains the key to the desired economic growth of the country. Besides, issues such as infrastructural development, investment & credit growth, improvement of productive activity, growth in employment generation, increase in per capital income, improvement of living standard, control of inflation, increase in export earnings and foreign remittance need to be looked after carefully.

Relentless efforts to keep important development projects, such as Padma Bridge, Metro-Rail, Ruppur Nuclear Power Plant, Matarbari Power plant and other projects ongoing in the pandemic situation deserve especial praise as the country's future economic prospect depends very much on successful and timely completion of these projects.

In fact, Padma Bridge has been inaugurated by our Honourable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina on the 25th of June, 2022 and opened for transportation on 26th June, 2022. The bridge itself is a testament of great determination and success for Bangladesh for uniting its people while it is treated as a country with limited resources. This mega infrastructure will certainly connect three crore people of 21

south-western districts with the capital city as well as other parts of the country in multilateral dimension that carries great significance for the economy of Bangladesh on several accounts. The GDP of the country is estimated to increase by more than one percent in terms of formation of gross domestic capital, generation of employment, increase of trade and improvement in human resource improving competitiveness in many ways.

The Padma Bridge facilitates the supply chain to be improved a lot since it has improved the transportation system that carries the agricultural commodities and industrial outputs to the scarce zone within a short time. People will have easy access to the capital and other parts of the country for their administrative, educational, healthcare and other services.

Upon completion of the bridge, Bangladeshis as a nation feels great confidence which will stimulate the policymakers to plan for more progressive initiatives. This bridge will encourage foreign investors to invest in various sectors including infrastructure, transportation etc. However, it will be difficult to reap the benefits of such infrastructure unless new industrial ventures, especially for small and medium sector, are started, decentralization of trade, services, administration etc. takes place and cost of transportation is minimized.

Review of Banking Industry in 2020

Banking sector experienced some sort of recovery in 2021 as finally the prohibition on realization of loan installments from borrowers came to an end and banks were able to improve their earnings as borrowers started repaying their loans again like before. Since banking sector serves as the lifeblood of all other sectors of the economy there is absolutely no other alternatives to keeping this sector healthy and sound.

Introduction and implementation of major policy and regulatory changes, such as reduction of interest rate for both lending and deposit collection as well as relaxation of repayment obligations for troubled borrowers in 2019 followed by sudden outbreak of

COVID pandemic in 2020 disrupted normal mode of banking operation like never before. As a result, some banks resorted to measures such as salary cut and layoffs to maintain their profitability which brought about uncertainty and lack of confidence among bankers. However, due intervention from Bangladesh Bank in this regard saved the banking industry from plunging into further loss of confidence, not only on part of the bank employees but also on part of the customers.

Bangladesh's banking industry has long been operating with four types of scheduled banks State-owned Commercial Banks (SoCBs), Development Financial Institutions (DFIs), Private Commercial Banks (PCBs) and Foreign Commercial Banks (FCBs).

In terms of registering operating profit, most banks especially private banks, fared better in 2021 than 2020. Start of repayment of loans by borrowers helped them boost those banks' income to some extent which in turn resulted in profitability for majority of the banks.

The role of banking sector in revival of the country's economic condition even amidst the pandemic situation must be praised as the banks made all out effort in taking credit facilities to the door steps of small and medium scale businesses which were the most affected ones by the outbreak of the pandemic. Majority of the banks were able to fulfill their targets of distribution of credit facilities under government declared stimulus packages to deserving borrowers. This ensured that the country's small, medium, micro and cottage sector got some sort financial support upon which future business prospects could be built.

Continuing with previous year's trend, overall deposit and credit balance of the banks grew in 2021 as well, although not as expected. Total deposit including time deposits and demand deposits held in banks at the end of 2021 stood at Taka 14,099.1 billion which is around 9.7 percent higher than that of 2020. On the other hand, balance of total outstanding advances in banks at the end of 2021 was Taka 11,811.0 billion which is around 11.1 percent higher than that of the previous year.

Overall domestic credit outstanding at the end of 2021 was Taka 15,321.9 billion. Banks' credit to private sector stood at Taka 12,632.5 billion while credit to public sector stood at Taka 2,689.4 billion at the end of 2021. Credit to Government stood at Taka 2,345.4 billion. Private sector credit by banks is estimated to have grown by 10.6 percent in 2021. Public sector credit grew by 21.0 percent while credit to Government grew by 22.6 percent. Overall, domestic credit grew by 12.3 percent in 2021.

Bank's lending to industrial sector and agriculture sector stood at Taka 4,900.0 billion and Taka 540.0 billion respectively at the end of December, 2021. Lending to other major sectors, such as constructions, transport, trade and commerce and consumer finance were Taka 1,011.0 billion, Taka 70.0 billion, Taka 4,003.0 billion and Taka 953.0 billion respectively. Lending to remaining other sectors stood at Taka 333.0 billion at the end of December, 2021.

Export business registered USD 41.9 billion while import payments accounted for USD 74.4 billion which means that country's export-import business performed much better in 2021 compared to that of 2020 despite setbacks resulted from outbreak of the pandemic.

The size of the banks' non-performing loans (NPLs) increased again in 2021 as normal mode of banking operation resumed with withdrawal of leniency in classifying non-performing loans. The share of NPL in the total outstanding loans rose to 7.93 percent in 2021 from 7.66 percent in 2020. The classified loans cover substandard, doubtful and bad/loss portions of total outstanding credit, which reached Taka 1,032.74 billion as of December 31, 2021. The banks were not allowed to classify loans adversely until December 31, 2020, in line with the BB's directives. The volume of defaulted loans with six state-owned commercial banks increased to Taka 449.7 billion as of December 31, 2021 from Taka 422.7 billion a year before. On the other hand, volume of NPLs with 42 private commercial banks rose to Taka 515.2 billion as of December 31, 2021 from Taka 403.6 billion as of December 31, 2020. The classified loans of nine foreign commercial

banks increased to Taka 27.8 billion as of December 31, 2021 from Taka 20.3 billion a year before.

Under the above circumstances, it can be said that the future of the banking industry depends on the foresight and diligence of the policy makers of this sector. Strong monitoring of the use of credit, as well as firm stance and punitive actions against willful loan defaulters are to be put in place so that defaulting in loan repayment does not become a common practice among borrowers. Incentives for good and prospective borrowers are needed to be extended so that the true purpose for bank credit for flourishing business and employment generation is fulfilled. Besides, banking needs to be more inclusive so that people from lower tiers of the society and remote corners of the country are not left out from participating in the process of economic progress of the country.

Review of BASIC Bank's Operations

2021 was a mixed year for BASIC bank as the first half of the year posed many challenges for the bank on the back drop of the pandemic situation which somewhat eased out during the latter half of the year. Though the bank registered operating loss on yearly basis, it was at last able to get back on the track of monthly operating profit by the end of the year by registering operating profit of Tk.33.5 crore for the month of December, 2021. Relentless effort by the Management to bolster recovery from classified loans translated into this success as some hefty recovery from some defaulter borrowers was made during the latter part of the year.

Interest income of the Bank increased significantly in 2021 compared to the previous year due to withdrawal of suspension of loan repayment obligations for businessmen which was granted to them during 2020 to help them combat adverse effects of the pandemic on their businesses.

Total asset of the Bank stood at about Taka 195.5 billion at the end of the year 2021 which is about Taka 1.1 billion less than the previous year. The bank strived toward normalcy by gradually recovering from the scars of the pandemic; yet

despite its best efforts Bank was unable to maintain profitability for which a loss of Taka 4.02 billion resulted. Downward revision in interest rates for lending, increase in NPL etc. were some of the most significant reasons which contributed to the increase in operating loss.

The Bank finished the year with deposit balance of Taka 150.9 billion which was about Taka 11.2 billion more compared to the previous year's balance. This increase in deposit resulted from the hard yards put in by employees of all levels of the Bank in the collection of corporate and individual deposits. In addition, management's emphasis on strengthening the deposit base has prompted employees to put in extra effort with the support of improvement in customer service quality. Like the previous year, state owned banks kept their offer of interest rate much higher for funds compared to their private counterparts that helped them maintain as well as improve their deposit base.

Deposit mix of the Bank improved somewhat with the share of savings deposit (SB) increasing notably to 6.0 percent in 2021 from 5.1 percent in 2020 and current deposit (CD) decreasing to 5.2 percent in 2021 from 5.8 percent in 2020. On the other hand, the percentage of high cost term deposit went down to 66.3 percent in 2021 from 68.0 percent in 2020.

The balance of outstanding loans and advances of the Bank was about Taka 144.4 billion at the end of 2021, which was about Taka 4.7 billion less compared to the previous year. This decline resulted from a controlled approach to lending activity of the Bank, especially fresh lending, considering the risks associated with engaging in new lending activity amidst the pandemic situation. Moreover, notable recovery of some old classified loans helped keep the year-end balance of loans and advances down to some extent.

Industrial sector accounted for 61.1 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances at the end of 2021 with outstanding balance of about Taka 88.2 billion. BASIC bank has been contributing significantly to the industrial development of the country ever since its inception.

Out of the total outstanding credit at the end of 2021, micro credit accounted for about Taka 0.3 billion which was around 0.2 percent of the total loans and advances of the Bank. Besides, loan to small scale industrial ventures accounted for about Taka 13.2 billion which was 9.2 percent of the total loan of the Bank. Moreover, loan to medium scale industries accounted for about Taka 4.46 billion which was 30.9 percent of the total loan of the Bank. These numbers highlight the fact again that BASIC Bank has stayed committed to its original purpose of ensuring development of the small, medium and micro industries of the country for which it was originally formed.

Agriculture loan registered outstanding balance of Taka 1.6 billion at the end of 2021 which was about 1.1 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances. On the other hand, the Bank disbursed more than Taka 0.6 billion in this sector in 2021. Contribution to the agriculture sector by providing required fund remains a top priority for the Bank.

The Bank has also been supporting women empowerment by creating self-employment opportunities for them by financing their entrepreneurial endeavors with required credit facility. In the process the Bank facilitated self-employment efforts of 42 women entrepreneurs in 2021 by providing them total credit of Taka 0.11 billion which shows the Bank's commitment for development of this sector.

As country's economic activity started to move toward some sort of normalcy in 2021, especially the latter half of the year, export and import business started to pick up pace like before with improvement of export orders from foreign buyers as well as demand for imported commodities among local consumers. These positive developments also reflected in the Bank's performance of export-import business. Like its peers BASIC Bank's export-import business performance improved in 2021 compared to the previous year. The Bank facilitated import business of Taka 29.1 billion in 2021, which is Taka 2.7 billion higher than the performance of 2020. Besides, The Bank facilitated export business of Taka 21.3 billion in 2021 which is Taka 2.4 billion higher than that of the previous year.

The Bank's cash recovery from NPL was about Taka 1.07 billion in 2021 which is commendable considering the pandemic situation. On the other hand, recovery from written-off loan was Taka 91.2 million in 2021. During the same period the Bank rescheduled loans and advances of Taka 4.5 billion which definitely helped keep the NPL of the Bank under control. However, despite Bank's best efforts, NPL could not be brought down to the desired level though much improvement was made in this area as mentioned earlier. Share of NPL in total loans and advances stood at 49.3 percent at the end of 2021 which is 2.4 percent lower compared to the position at the end of the year before. Reduction of NPL still remains a great challenge for the Bank as it continues to weigh heavily on other operating areas of the Bank.

Banking Network

The Bank is providing different types of banking services to the customers through its 72 branches located at important locations of specific urban and rural areas of the country. In order to expand its services to every possible corner of the country the Bank has already opened 27 sub-branches until now at important locations of the country with a target of opening more sub-branches by the end of 2022.

Besides, the Bank collects different types of bills through its 11 collection booths, of which 6 are situated in Dhaka, 2 in Cox's Bazar, 1 in Mymensingh, 1 in Barisal and the remaining one in Patuakhali.

Moreover, the Bank maintains 23 ATM booths of which 15 are in Dhaka Division, 3 are in Barisal Division, 3 in Chittagong Division and 1 each in Khulna and Sylhet Division. The Bank has plans to open new ATM booths soon at other important locations of the capital and outside in order to expand its service coverage and bring more people from different corners of the country under its banking umbrella.

Technology

Since modern banking is marked by increasing use of ICT for opening up new horizon as well as wider options, BASIC Bank always prefers adoption of fintech and digital innovation for its customers. Consequently, to meet ever changing demand of customers and offering and ensuring prompt and accurate service with appropriate safety precautions and relative convenience to meet the complex dynamic needs of its customers, BASIC Bank regularly updates automation and adopts new form of information technology.

Since inception, the Bank has been practicing IT enabled banking operations and persisting to weigh much in acquisition, adaption and use of appropriate information technology regularly. Bank developed its own Banking Software back in 1991 which was later replaced by a Centralized Real Time Core Banking System solution to increase efficiency in customer service dimension. Branches as well as Head Office of the Bank have been operating through this 'Core Banking System' for a number of years now.

Furthermore, to enhance performance and to streamline day-to-day operations, the Bank is using different software developed by its own software engineers and is continuously pursuing to introduce innovative software to meet the needs of the users. The Bank is now collecting different types of utility bills through its own online utility bill collection software.

With a view to upgrading technology oriented better banking services in meeting customer demand BASIC Bank launched 'Contactless Dual Currency Credit Card' service of 'Visa' brand on the 6th of December, 2020. An official Facebook page of the Bank is being maintained to publish the current activity of the Bank.

Execution of Microsoft SCVMM for extending service through remote login in computers in branches and divisions, ensuring safety for database system through Oracle Audit Vault and Database Firewall, execution of Remote Access VPN for ICT related support, digitalization of

document management system, developing PIMS WEB Software for managing information of human resources shall keep the pace of automation of our banking service in right direction.

The Bank provides remittance services at its branches to permanent as well as walking customers by using the facilities of Western Union Money Transfer, Ria, Moneygram and other renowned exchange houses. Bank is successfully participating in Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System (BACPS), Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfer Network (BEFTN) operations under Bangladesh Automated Clearing House (BACH) and Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS) of Bangladesh Bank.

The Bank provides e-GP services at its branches to the tender participants using the e-tendering system of CPTU. The Bank is also providing ATM / Debit Card services to its customers under Q-Cash shared ATM/POS Network as well as through National Payment Switch (NPS) of Bangladesh Bank. Besides, it is also providing e-Commerce services to its customers through Q-cash Payment gateway.

The Bank has updated its own ICT Security Policy as well as its security measures as per latest ICT Security Guideline of Bangladesh Bank and initiated steps within the organization. In this respect, vulnerability assessment, penetration test and configuration review of the ICT Systems of the Bank are being accomplished periodically by the External ICT Systems Auditor. The security of the Bank's SWIFT System has been enhanced to protect the Bank from the threats of potential intruders. It has been a matter of pride that the Bank has secured the first position among all Government, Semi-Government, Autonomous bodies, Banks and Financial Institutions in the National Cyber Drill Competition in 2020 which is a great manifestation of its ICT security initiatives and standards.

Risk Management

The Bank constantly requires efficient and effective systems and mechanisms for risk management, i.e. identification, measurement, monitoring, and control

of risk across the Bank. Hence, BASIC Bank has developed an inclusive risk management culture where risk management is considered to be a responsibility shared by all concerned.

The Board of Directors (BoD) with support from the Risk Management Committee of the Board (BRMC) plays the most important role in managing risk of the Bank. The BRMC sets up various risk governance structure, and risk philosophy to ensure sustainability, adequate capital and appropriate capital adequacy assessment process to accommodate the present and future business operations. It looks after the steps taken for managing risks of the Bank and updates the Board from time to time. The BRMC also reviews risk policies and recommends to the BoD.

The Board reviews the inherent risks of banking operation and approves risk management policy, procedures, and guidelines for the Bank at strategic level while approving loans and investments and making other decisions.

The management of the Bank implements the policies and the strategies approved by the BoD. Executive Risk Management Committee (All Risk Committee - ARC) continuously monitors policies, and the threshold limits of risks that to be taken in line with the Bank's risk appetite. ARC also monitors the activities of 06 Core Risks Addressing Committees of the Bank which were formed for the effective governance of individual core risk areas. Moreover, to facilitate overall supervisory review process (SRP) in the Bank as well as to assess the Bank's capital adequacy, risk position, resulting capital levels, and quality of capital held, SRP The Team of the Bank works under comprehensive supervision of the BRMC and assigns tasks to operational level.

Since the full array of risk management functions, processes, governance, programs, and practices constitutes the risk management framework, operational level encompasses the first line of risk management, where risks originate in front office, or from credit desk of the Bank. At this level, BASIC

Bank, with its various divisions, works rigorously to reduce risk origination. Moreover, the Bank's risk management structure includes a separate Risk Management Division having separate desks for 06 core risks and capital management with clearly assigned duties, and responsibilities of the desks and officials of the Division.

Besides, BASIC Bank has put in place a number of policies, viz., (i) Credit Policy (ii) ALM Policy (iii) Treasury Risk Management Policy (iv) ICC Policy (v) AML & CFT Policy (vi) ICT Policy, (vii) Wholesale Borrowing and Funding Guidelines, (viii) Liquidity Contingency Plan, (ix) ICAAP Policy for providing guidelines for managing risks efficiently. BASIC Bank encourages its employees, at all levels, to adhere to the regulatory, as well as internal policies, guidelines and procedures for prudential risk management.

Capital Position

The year-end capital position of the Bank in million Taka stands as under:

Particulars	2021	2020
Paid up capital	10,846.98	10,846.98
Total shareholders' equity	(574.90)	3,693.12
Total capital	391.48	4,194.41
Capital Deficit	(17147.18)	(9,416.43)

Capital position of the Bank has not been up to the mark due to accumulation of losses over the last few years despite receiving regulatory forbearance for maintaining provision against loans and advances gradually and not adjusting the remaining required provision in calculating regulatory capital of the Bank.

Financial Reporting

Like always the Bank has maintained proper books of accounts in 2021. The financial statements of the Bank are prepared in strict compliance of Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS), Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS), applicable sections of The Bank Companies Act 1991 (amended up to 2013) and other applicable laws and regulations of different regulatory bodies

as per the format prescribed by Bangladesh Bank. As such, the financial statements of the Bank as of 31st December, 2021 have fairly presented the state of affairs of the Bank, the outcomes of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity. The statutory external auditor of the Bank, Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman Co. (Chartered Accountants), have certified the authenticity of financial statements of the Bank.

Appointment of Auditors

Being pursuant to section 210 of the Companies Act 1994, Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman Co., Chartered Accountants, was appointed as statutory auditor of the Bank for the year 2021 as per decision of Board of Directors of the bank.

Contribution to National Exchequer and Economy

The Bank pays corporate tax regularly on its operating income. The Bank deposited Taka 0.04 billion as corporate tax to the national exchequer in 2021. Moreover, the Bank assists the National Board of Revenue (NBR) by collecting tax, VAT, excise duty and different levies at source from income and/or bills originating from interest on deposit, supply of office materials by vendors, salaries of the employees and banking services provided to customers which are deposited to government exchequer as directed.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

With a view to making its standpoints and commitments relating to improvement of overall financial condition and practice of safer, prudent and sound banking culture in 'black and white', BASIC Bank signed first MoU with Bangladesh Bank in July, 2013. Henceforth, MoU has been signed with Bangladesh Bank every year after revising few contents of MoU. The MOU has remained discontinued until 2020 since expiry of the MOU last signed on 23rd July, 2018. However, MOU has been signed again on the 10th of August, 2021 and Subsequently on the 09th of September, 2022.

The MoU dictates the Bank for compliance of some targets and conditions such as increasing Capital to Risk weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR), restraining growth of loans and advances, improving asset quality, augmenting cash recovery, improving liquidity, minimizing operating expenses, reducing classified loans and ADR (Advance Deposit Ratio), increasing earnings, improving risk management, developing human resources, digitizing payments infrastructure, submitting audited balance sheet and regulatory reporting in time etc.

To attain the targets set by Bangladesh Bank, the Board of Directors drafts necessary policy, crafts effective plans and devises accommodative strategies. The Board reviews and evaluates management's performance regularly against those agreed targets. Although the Bank fell behind to achieve the targets due to inevitable reasons, it is striving to attain closer to the targets.

Annual Performance Agreement (APA)

The Bank signed Annual Performance Agreement (APA) with the Financial Institutions Division (FID), Ministry of Finance on 30 June, 2021 for the financial year 2021-2022 regarding improvement of its operational efficiency, financial conditions, credit quality, financial inclusion system, transparency and accountability measures. To attain the goals of the APA some strategic objectives have been set which are to be attained by accomplishing some specific activities and attaining set target there against. The APA consists of strategic objectives, specific activities and performance indicators for compliance.

Since the Board formulates necessary policy and sets strategy to attain the goals of APA, it reviews and evaluates the achievement against the APA targets regularly and provides guidelines to the management to achieve the targets. The achievements are regularly reported to the FID on quarterly, half yearly and annual basis as directed. The FID reviews and evaluates the achievements against the targets and thus measures Bank's performance.

Development of Human Resources

The Bank arranges training, workshops and seminars year round on different aspects of banking operations at its own training institute and sends its employees to various professional bodies, such as Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM), Bangladesh Bank Training Academy for receiving specialized trainings on various contemporary issues and new avenues of banking. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19, these activities were organized mainly on online platform where the participants got the opportunity to attend these seminars, workshops and training sessions from their respective workplace as well as from their home. This arrangement allowed the Bank to carry on its human resource development activities maintaining health safety and avoiding fear of spread of the virus amidst the pandemic. As a part of the Bank's regular human resource development effort, a total of 1884 employees attended 51 seminars, workshops and training sessions online arranged by BASIC Bank Training Institute, (BIBM), Bangladesh Bank Training Academy and other training institutes during 2021. However, due to the pandemic situation no employee could be sent abroad for foreign training last year. Training Institute of the Bank prepares and compiles materials for employees which are provided to them as course materials at the time of delivering training for enabling them to acquire knowledge and build skills.

For successful accomplishment of human resource development initiatives, necessary amount is allocated in the annual a budget of the Bank every year. For the year 2021, budget of Taka 2.2 million was allocated for training, workshop, seminar and employee reward purpose which again highlights the Bank's commitment to human resource development.

Building a Sustainable Brand

Over the last 7-8 years the Bank has made conscious effort to invest more time and money in reviving its image after an unpleasant period of banking operation from 2009 to mid 2014.

Management of the Bank has taken notice of the fact that it is very important to build a more positive image of the Bank in this day and age in order to retain trust of the clients of the bank as well as other stakeholders, especially considering what happened during that captioned period. Hence, The Bank has adopted modern means of marketing and promotion besides conventional ones to make its presence felt among the common people. This can also be considered as a strategic move to shed the tag of "specialized banking" that the Bank once carried. To become the bank of mass people is what the Bank is currently aiming for and it has achieved notable success in becoming a Bank for the common people which is evident in the increase in number of its branches and sub-branches. Moreover, ensuring its presence in the social media as well as online has helped the Bank achieve more transparency where important updates on the Bank's operation are exhibited from time to time. Also organizing programs to commemorate national days and publishing news on these programs in the media has created more opportunities for the Bank to make its presence felt among the public.

Besides the above mentioned activities, tie ups and associations are being made with renowned public and private organizations, such as corporate houses, hospitals, govt. corporations in order to enhance the Bank's reputation. Financial inclusion activities, such as school banking and root level banking are being given due importance to garner positive response from the people about the bank by connecting them to the overall banking network and building strong business relationship with them.

The Way Forward

By registering operating profit for the month of December, 2021 the Bank has definitely shown signs of getting the Bank on the track of operating profit again. Fuelled by strong recovery performance toward the end of the year, this turn around by the Bank can be considered as a signal for the better days that are expected to come in the upcoming year. Revival of the economy from the setbacks caused by COVID-19 outbreak also hints at likeliness of better days for the banking industry

on the whole. However, it must be remembered that dynamics of the banking industry keep on changing from time to time with shifts in major policies and regulations which can pose greater challenges for the Bank in the upcoming days. Moreover, changes brought about by the pandemic era to customer's banking habits as well as marketing and promotional styles for the banks must be considered very seriously in order to survive the competition in the industry. On the whole, new and suitable strategies and policies must be formulated and implemented by the Bank to adjust to and thrive in the changing banking environment. As conventional style of banking keeps making way for new and more customer friendly ways of banking, BASIC Bank must be well prepared to adopt these ways and update its way of operation as and when required in order to keep pace with industry trends.

Acknowledgement

Finally, the Board of Directors expresses its profound gratitude to Bangladesh Bank, the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance for their relentless support and prudent guidance. Board humbly confers its indebtedness to the Government of Bangladesh for their immense contribution as the sole owner of the Bank. We

convey 'Special thanks' to the authorities autonomous bodies who extended their support to the Bank by depositing their funds and reposing trust in the Bank. We appreciate all other depositors and clients for their support and cooperation in all respects of business of the Bank. NGOs who have been working with the Bank in extending micro credit facilities to the marginal people with a view to eradicating their poverty deserve special thanks from the Board of Directors.

The Board acknowledges the efforts, commitment and dedication of the employees, especially in the era of COVID-19 pandemic, led by the Managing Director of the Bank, in discharging their duties for the betterment of the Bank, in spite of all the difficulties.

Finally, the Board of Directors thanks all stakeholders and well wishers of the Bank and wishes better fortune for them in the upcoming days.

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Professor Dr. Abul Hashem
Chairman, Board of Directors
BASIC Bank Limited



Meeting of The Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited



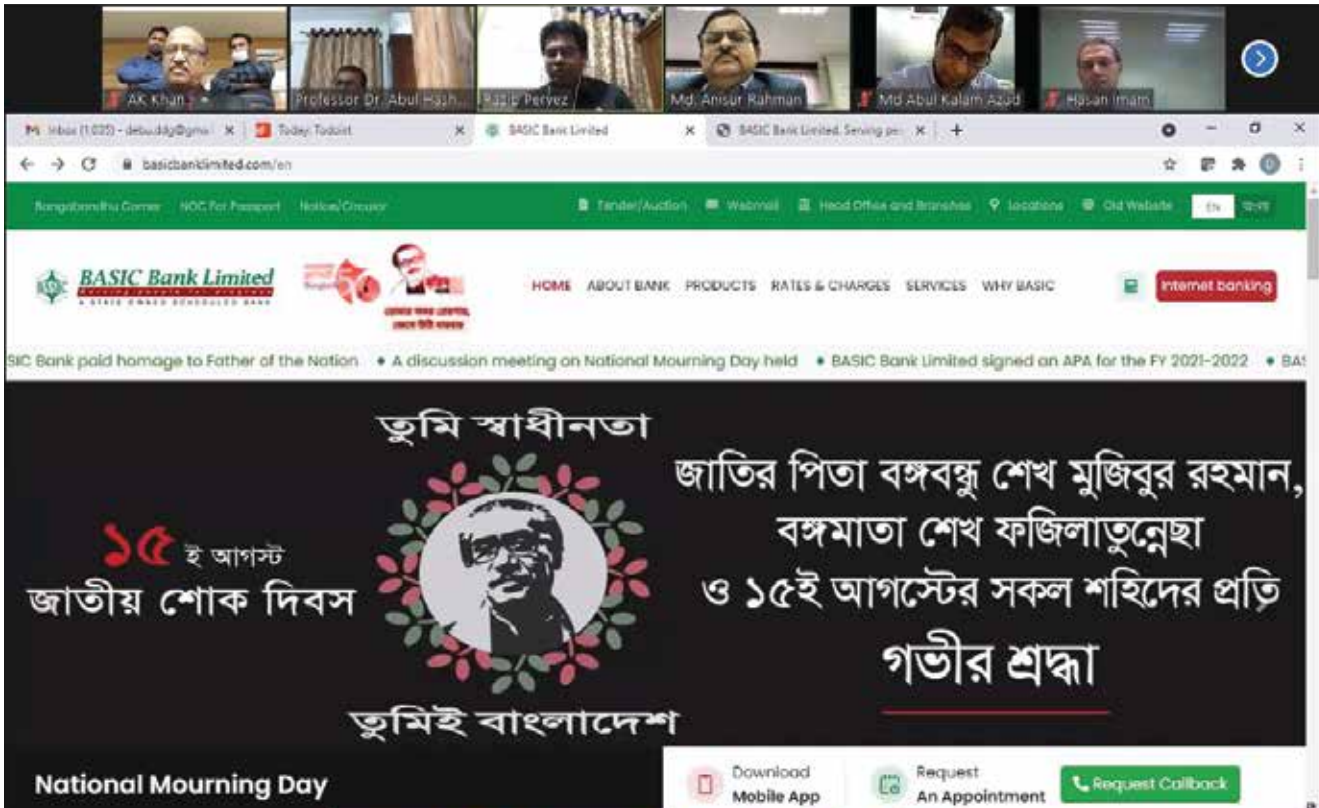
BASIC Bank Limited opened 'Sonagazi Sub-branch' at Sonagazi Upazila Muktijoddha Complex in Feni. Professor Dr. Abul Hashem, Chairman of BASIC Bank inaugurated the sub-branch as chief guest on Thursday, 02 December, 2021.



BASIC Bank limited celebrated the 58th birthday of Sheikh Russel, the youngest son of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on Monday, October 18, 2021 at bank's Head Office. Prof. Dr. Abul Hashem, Chairman of BASIC Bank along with Md. Razib Pervez, Dr. Nahid Hossain, Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan, Directors, Md. Anisur Rahman, Managing Director and CEO of the bank and observer to BASIC Bank Shaikh Md. Salim, General Manager of Bangladesh Bank attended the program.



BASIC Bank Limited has introduced Automated Challan System for easy payment of passport fees and income taxes on 14 February 2021 at bank's Main Branch in Motijheel, Dhaka.



BASIC Bank Limited launched its new website on Thursday 26 August 2021. Professor Dr. Abul Hashem, Chairman of BASIC Bank inaugurated the website through virtual platform as chief guest.



BASIC Bank Limited announced September 2021 as the month of recovery of classified loans with the slogan 'Repay loan timely and build a prosperous country'. Md. Anisur Rahman, Managing Director & CEO of BASIC Bank inaugurated the program on 1st September



It is a special type of saving deposit account of the Bank that allows to deposit money, keep it safe, and withdraw funds, all while getting waiver of various account operation and maintenance related charges and fees. It also promotes the savings habit among the people.



BASIC Bank Limited, Pioneer in SME Financing

Board of Directors

● Shamim Ahammed

● Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan

● Md. Razib Pervez



● Professor Dr. Abul Hashem

● Md. Anisur Rahman

● Nahid Hossain, PhD





Report of The Audit Committee

Constitution/Formation of the Audit Committee:

The Audit Committee, an important functional committee, was constituted by the Board in its 148th meeting held on April 05, 2003 in compliance with the guidelines of BRPD Circular No.12 dated December 23, 2002 of Bangladesh Bank to provide an independent oversight of the financial reporting, non-financial corporate disclosures, internal control and compliance to governing rules and laws. After issuance of BRPD Circular No.11 dated October 27, 2013 by Bangladesh Bank, reconstitution of the Committee is being made in compliance of the stipulation enunciated in the said circular.

Particulars of the Members of the Audit Committee as on 31.12.2021

Sl.No.	Name	Status with the Bank	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification
1.	Dr. Nahid Hossain	Director	Chairman	B.Com (Hons.), M.Com (Finance & Banking), Master of Economics (Japan), Doctor of Engineering (Environment & Life Engineering, Japan)
2.	Mr. Md. Razib Pervez	Director	Member	B.Sc. Engineering (CSE) MA (Public Affairs) M. Phil (Public Administration)

Meetings held during 2021:

During the year 2021 the Audit Committee met 14 (Fourteen) times wherein efforts were made there to accomplish the duties and responsibilities that would serve the purpose of constitution of the Committee. Details of the meetings held in 2021 are as under:

Sl. No.	Meeting No.	Date	Sl. No.	Meeting No.	Date
1.	82	07.01.2021	8.	89	22.06.2021
2.	83	20.01.2021	9.	90	10.08.2021
3.	84	28.02.2021	10.	91	05.09.2021
4.	85	31.03.2021	11.	92	30.09.2021
5.	86	28.04.2021	12.	93	19.10.2021
6.	87	09.05.2021	13.	94	23.11.2021
7.	88	01.06.2021	14.	95	29.12.2021

Activities of the Audit Committee during 2021:

The Committee while discharging its duties and responsibilities followed the guidelines enunciated in the BRPD Circular No.11 dated October 27, 2013 of Bangladesh Bank, and emphasis was given on the following fundamentals:

- Internal Control
- Financial Reporting
- Internal Audit
- External Audit
- Compliance

Besides, the major areas reviewed/discussed/evaluated/recommended by the Audit Committee during the year 2021 are as under:

- Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 2020.
- Appointment of auditors for the year 2020 and fixing their remuneration.
- Review of Self-Assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Control statement of the Bank for the periods July-December 2020 and January-June 2021.
- Risk based grading of the Branches of the Bank for the year 2020.
- Review of the Special Audit Report (Report year: 2010 -2013) of Comptroller and Auditor General of Bangladesh related to the accounts of financial year 2010-2013 conducted by Commercial Audit Directorate on BASIC Bank Limited, Head Office.
- Review of the Functional Audit report submitted by Audit Firm appointed by the Bank regarding irregularities related to Loans & Advances during 2010-2014.
- Review of report submitted on irregularities conducted in six accounts of the borrowers of Uttara Branch of BASIC Bank Limited.
- Compliance status of Executive Summary & major irregularities mentioned in the 22nd Comprehensive Inspection Report based on 31.12.2019 conducted on BASIC Bank Limited, Head Office by Bangladesh Bank.
- Compliance status on irregularities mentioned in the Special Inspection (Surprise) Reports of Department of Currency Management, Bangladesh Bank, Head Office, Dhaka conducted on Shyamoli Branch, Dhaka.
- Review of detailed report on 7-fraud forgeries of the Bank mentioned in the statement related to unresolved fraud & forgeries in the Bank.
- Statement of Accounts for the half-year ended on 30.06.2021.
- Review of up-to-date information regarding default borrowers of different branches of the Bank.
- Review of aging report and current status as on 31.12.2020 of unsettled money loan suits filed by the Bank.



Dr. Nahid Hossain
Chairman
Audit Committee



Report of The Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee Report:

The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors was formed in line with the Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular No.11 dated October 27, 2013 which was lastly reconstituted at 546th Board meeting held 02.08.2021 with the following members:

Particulars of the Members of the Risk Management Committee as on 31.12.2021

Sl.No.	Name	Status with the Bank	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification
1.	Mr. Md. Razib Pervez	Director	Chairman	B.Sc. Engineering (CSE) MA (Public Affairs) M. Phil (Public Administration)
2.	Dr. Nahid Hossain	Director	Member	B.Com (Hons.), M.Com (Finance & Banking), Master of Economics (Japan), Doctor of Engineering (Environment & Life Engineering, Japan)
3.	Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan	Director	Member	BSS (Hons.) MSS (Economics), Ph.D

During the year 2021, the Risk Management Committee met 14(fourteen) times wherein efforts were there to accomplish the duties and responsibilities that would serve the purpose of constitution of the Committee. Details of the meetings held in 2021 are as under:

Sl. No.	Meeting No.	Date	Sl. No.	Meeting No.	Date
1.	32	22.02.2021	8.	39	26.09.2021
2.	33	04.03.2021	9.	40	12.10.2021
3.	34	29.03.2021	10.	41	28.10.2021
4.	35	22.04.2021	11.	42	09.11.2021
5.	36	16.06.2021	12.	43	30.11.2021
6.	37	10.08.2021	13.	44	12.12.2021
7.	38	05.09.2021	14.	45	30.12.2021

The role and responsibilities of the Committee include, among others:

- i. To formulate a policy for overall risk management.
- ii. To set appropriate organizational structure for controlling risks.
- iii. To advise on the development and maintenance of a supportive culture, in relation to the management of risk.
- iv. To submit observations and recommendations to the Board.
- v. To review risk management policy and guidelines.

The major areas discussed/evaluated/reviewed and recommended by the Risk Management Committee in those analyses are as under:

- Lawyer Engagement Policy 2021
- Re-fixation of Lawyer fees
- Disposal Policy of undelivered cheque and unusable security stationery.
- Key Preservation policy
- Comprehensive Risk Management report as on 31.12.2020 & 30.06.2021.
- Comprehensive Risk Management Rating of the Bank based on December 31, 2020 and June 30, 2021.
- Risk Appetite Statement of the Bank for the year 2021.
- Surveillance Credit Rating Report of 2020
- Statement on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) under Supervisory Review Process of BASEL-III for the year 2020.
- Present status of the Residual Risk (Documentation error) of BASIC Bank Limited as per statement on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) under Supervisory Review Process of BASEL-III for the year 2019 & 2020.
- Half Yearly Report (01.07.2020 to 31.12.2020) & (01.07.2021 to 30.06.2021) regarding the steps taken by the Bank in terms of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT).
- Present status of the Loans & Advances of Top 20 Borrower (Group wise) of the Bank.
- Information regarding Top 50 default borrowers of the Bank.
- Information regarding mortgaged properties for which the Bank has received the right of possession & sale under section 33(5) & 33(7) of the Artharin Adalat Ain-2003.



Md. Razib Pervez
Chairman

Risk Management Committee

Disclosures on Risk Based Capital Requirement under Basel-III

For the year ended December 31, 2021

Disclosure Overview

The following detailed qualitative and quantitative disclosures are provided in accordance with the Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for Banks in Line with Basel-III) issued by Bangladesh Bank through BRPD Circular No. 18 dated December 21, 2014. This is intended to provide the users an insight about various risk exposures, to which the Bank is exposed and maintained adequate capital against them. The users will also be able to compare the Bank's performance within the banking industry.

Scope and purpose

The purpose of Market Discipline in the Revised Regulatory Capital Framework is to complement the Minimum Capital Requirements (MCR) and the Supervisory Review Process (SRP). The aim of introducing Market Discipline in the revised Framework is to establish more transparent and more disciplined financial market so that stakeholders can assess the position of a bank regarding holding of assets and to identify the risks relating to the assets and capital adequacy to meet probable loss of assets.

All the quantitative disclosures furnished here are on **Solo Basis** and on the basis of Audited Financial Statements of BASIC Bank Limited for the year ended 31 December, 2021 prepared under relevant International Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) and related circulars/instructions issued by Bangladesh Bank from time to time.

A) Scope of Application

Qualitative Disclosures	
a. The name of the top corporate entity in the group to which this guidelines applies.	BASIC Bank Limited
b. An outline of differences in the basis of consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes, with a brief description of the entities within the group: (a) that are fully consolidated; (b) that are given a deduction treatment; and (c) that are neither consolidated nor deducted	The Risk Based Capital Adequacy Guideline applies to BASIC Bank Limited on " Solo Basis " as there are no subsidiaries of the Bank on reporting date.
c. Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the group.	Not Applicable
Quantitative Disclosures	
d. The aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries (whether deducted or subjected to an alternative method) included in the capital of the consolidated group.	Not Applicable

B) Capital Structure

Qualitative Disclosures

- a. Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all capital instruments, especially in the case of capital instruments eligible for inclusion in CET-1, Additional Tier-1 or Tier-2.

For the purpose of calculating capital under Capital Adequacy Framework, the capital of banks shall be classified into two tiers-

- Tier-1 Capital (Going-Concern Capital)
- Tier-2 Capital (Gone-Concern Capital)

Tier -1 Capital is further classified into two categories-

- Common Equity Tier-1 (CET-1)
- Additional Tier-1

CET-1 capital, which is the sum of core capitals like Paid-up Capital, Retained Earnings, Statutory Reserve, General Reserve etc. after netting regulatory adjustments like Shortfall in loan loss provision maintained, Goodwill, Deferred Tax Assets etc., of BASIC Bank as on 31 December, 2021 was TK. (272.23) crore. This had been calculated considering Regulatory Forbearance allowed by Bangladesh Bank for total provision shortfall of TK. 4,757.50 crore which have to be maintained within next 10 years started from 2022, vide its letter no # DOS(CAMS)1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297 dated April 28, 2022. As per the Forbearance, Regulatory Capital was calculated without adjusting shortfall in provision against NPL which was TK. 4,312.35 crore.

Additional Tier-1 (AT-1) Capital shall consist of Non-cumulative Irredeemable Preference Share account, Instruments issued by the banks that meet the qualifying criteria for the same, Minority Interest etc. after netting regulatory adjustments. On 31 December, 2021, the Bank only had a Non-cumulative Irredeemable Preference Share account for TK. 120.50 crore in AT-1 Capital.

On the other hand, Tier-2 Capital represents other elements which fall short of some of the characteristics of the core capital but contribute to the overall strength of a bank. Tier-2 Capital shall consist of General Provisions, Subordinated Debt/Instruments issued by the banks etc. after netting regulatory adjustments. The Bank had a total of TK. 183.68 crore eligible for Tier-2 Capital on 31 December, 2021.

These instructions have been adopted in a phased manner starting from the January 2015, with full implementation of capital ratios from the beginning of 2019. All banks will be required to maintain the capital adequacy ratios on an ongoing basis as per following table:

Particulars	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Minimum CET-1 Capital Ratio	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%	4.50%
Minimum T-1 Capital Ratio	5.50%	5.50%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%	6.00%
Minimum Total Capital Ratio	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%	10.00%
Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)	-	0.625%	1.25%	1.875%	2.50%	2.50%	2.50%
Minimum CET-1 plus CCB	4.50%	5.125%	5.75%	6.375%	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%
Minimum T-1 Capital Ratio plus CCB	5.50%	6.125%	7.25%	7.875%	8.50%	8.50%	8.50%
Minimum Total Capital plus CCB	10.00%	10.625%	11.25%	11.875%	12.50%	12.50%	12.50%

Quantitative Disclosures	Tier- 1 Capital (Going Concern Capital) (Amount in crore TK.)			
b. The amount of Regulatory Capital, with separate disclosure of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CET-1 Capital • Additional Tier-1 Capital • Total Tier-1 Capital • Tier-2 Capital 	Common Equity Tier-1			
	Fully Paid-up Capital	1,084.70		
	Statutory Reserve	222.47		
	General Reserve	4.00		
	Retained Earnings	(4,101.26)		
	Others (fresh fund provided by Govt. in the process of converting to capital)	2,600.00		
			(190.09)	
	Regulatory Adjustments (from CET-1):			
	Shortfall in provisions against NPL	-		
	Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)	82.14		
			(82.14)	
				(272.23)
	Additional Tier-1 Capital			
	Non-cumulative irredeemable pref. shares	120.50		
				120.50
			(151.73)	
Tier- 2 Capital (Gone Concern Capital)				
General Provision	183.68			
Revaluation Reserves as on 31 Dec, 2014	13.86			
		197.54		
Regulatory Adjustments (from Tier-2):				
100% phase in deduction from Rev. Reserve		(13.86)		
			183.68	
			31.95	
	Total Regulatory Capital [A+B+C] *			

* Regulatory Forbearance was allowed by Bangladesh Bank for total provision shortfall of TK. 4,757.50 crore vide its letter no # DOS(CAMS)1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297 dated April 28, 2022. As per the Forbearance, Regulatory Capital was calculated without adjusting TK. 4,312.35 crore as shortfall in provision against NPL.

C) Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures	Capital Adequacy is the cushion required to be maintained for covering the Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk so as protecting the depositors and general creditors' interest against such losses. In line with latest Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy that has been issued through BRPD Circular No. 18 dated December 21, 2014, the Bank has adopted Standardized Approach (SA) for computing capital requirement for Credit Risk and Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for computing capital requirement for Operational Risk.			
Quantitative Disclosures (Amount in crore TK.)				
b) Capital requirement for Credit Risk	1,500.80			
c) Capital requirement for Market Risk	38.84			
d) Capital requirement for Operational Risk	207.03			
e) Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio:	Total	CET-1	Tier-1	Tier-2
• For the consolidated group	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
• For stand alone	0.18%	-1.56%	-0.87%	1.05%
f) Capital Conservation Buffer Maintained (2.50% of CET-1)	0.00			
g) Available Capital under Pillar-2 req.	0.00			

D) Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

a. The general qualitative disclosures requirement with respect to credit risk, including:

- Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes);

To define past due and impairment through classification and provisioning, BASIC Bank Limited follows Bangladesh Bank circulars and guidelines.

All loans and advances are categorized into 04 (four) types for the purpose of classification, namely-(a) Continuous Loan, (b) Demand Loan, (c) Fixed Term Loan, and (d) Short-term Agricultural & Micro Credit.

The basis for determination of Past Due/Overdue period is as under:

Types of Facility	Past Due/Overdue Period
Continuous Loan	If not repaid/renewed within the fixed expiry date for repayment or after the demand by the Bank is treated as past due/overdue from the following day of the expiry date.
Demand Loan	If not repaid within the fixed expiry date for repayment or after the demand by the Bank is treated as past due/overdue from the following day of the expiry date.
Fixed Term Loan	In case of any installment(s) or part of installment(s) is not repaid within the fixed expiry date, the amount of unpaid installment(s) is treated as past due/overdue after 6 months of the expiry date.
Short-term Agricultural & Micro Credit	If not repaid within the fixed expiry date for repayment is treated as past due/overdue after 6 months of the expiry date.

The summary of objective criteria for loan classification is as below:

Types of Facility	Past Due/Overdue Period for Loan Classification		
	Sub-standard (SS)	Doubtful (DF)	Bad Loss (B/L)
Continuous Loan	3 months or more but less than 9 months	9 months or more but less than 12 months	12 months or more
Demand Loan	3 months or more but less than 9 months	9 months or more but less than 12 months	12 months or more
Fixed Term Loan	3 months or more but less than 9 months	9 months or more but less than 12 months	12 months or more
Cottage, Micro & Small Loan under CMSME (Continuous/Demand/Fixed)	6 months or more but less than 18 months	18 months or more but less than 60 months	30 months or more
Short-term Agricultural & Micro Credit	12 months or more but less than 36 months	36 months or more but less than 60 months	60 months or more

- Description of approaches followed for specific and general allowances and statistical methods

Type of Loans & Advances	Required Provision (% of Base for Provision)					
	Standard	SMA	SS	DF	BL	
Consumer Finance	Housing Finance	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
	Loans to Professionals	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
	Other than Housing finance and loans to professionals	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Loans to Brokerage House, Merchant Bank or Stock Dealers, etc.	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%	
CMSME Financing	0.25%	0.25%	5% & 20%	20% & 50%	100%	
Others	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%	
Short term Agri. Credit and Micro Credit	1%	1%	5%	5%	100%	

- Discussion of the bank's credit risk management policy

Credit risk is defined as the possibility of failure of the Bank's borrower(s) to meet the financial obligation in accordance with agreed terms. The main objective of credit risk management is to minimize the negative impact through adopting proper measures and also limiting credit risk exposures within acceptable limit.

BASIC Bank Limited has a Credit Risk Management Division (CRMD) as well as a Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC) for prudent management of credit risk. Final authority and responsibility for all activities that expose the Bank to credit risk belong to the Board of Directors. The Board, however, delegated specific authority to the Managing Director and other Executives of the Bank through a well structured delegation of power. Besides, the Board determines Risk Appetite for credit risk of the Bank desiring optimum business mix, risk preference etc. The Bank strictly adheres to the regulatory policies; rules etc. as regard to credit management and are in compliance with regulatory requirements as stipulated by Bangladesh Bank from time to time. The credit assessment process of the Bank is initiated at Branch as well as Circle Offices which include all plausible aspects including eligibility of the borrower, requirement of information and/or documents etc. While assessing the overall rating of borrowers, the Bank follows Bangladesh Bank's prescribed Internal Credit Risk Rating (ICRR) system which captures quantitative and qualitative issues related to financial risk, performance behavior, business and industry risk, management risk, security risk, relationship risk and compliance risk. Collateral values are also accurately identified by using standard evaluation methodologies. Bank procedures require verification including certification by Bank officials during initial, annual and periodic reviews including genuineness checking of collaterals. All these procedures are also ensured before sanction of the loan through Credit Pre-Audit Cell of Audit & Inspection Division under Internal Control & Compliance of the Bank. Respective branch, Circles, as well as Internal Control & Compliance (ICC) of the Bank are simultaneously engaged in effective credit monitoring of the Bank. Besides, Risk Management Division of the Bank reviews various parameters of credit risk, e.g. concentration, quality of assets etc. on time to time and places the observations to All Risk Committee of the Bank.

BASIC Bank Limited is very much concerned with managing non-performing loan (NPL) which is being conducted by Recovery Division of the Bank. The Bank follows Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular for classification of loans & advances & provisioning. Recovery positions of the Bank are regularly reviewed and potential alternative actions are relentlessly asserted. Targets for the branches are determined to recover classified and write-off loans and advances. Head Office Executives have also been assigned with the responsibility of recovery of classified and write-off loans of branches of the Bank. Circle Offices are also designated with the responsibility of monitoring recovery of branches of the Bank. Moreover, Write-off Loan Recovery Unit, Intelligence Unit and Mamla Porjobekkhon Unit (MPU) are also working in this regard.

Quantitative Disclosures

b. Total gross credit risk exposures broken down by major types of credit exposure.

Type	Amount (in crore)	Percentage
Term Loan	7,389.15	51.15%
Cash Credit	2,620.20	18.14%
Overdraft	1,181.51	8.18%
Export/Packing Credit	41.49	0.29%
Loan Against Trust Receipt	341.16	2.36%
Real Estate Loan	792.47	5.49%
Transport Loan	453.31	3.14%
Micro Credit Financing	47.37	0.33%
Staff Loan	214.23	1.48%
Bill Purchased & Discounted	75.87	0.53%
Others	1,288.42	8.92%
Total	14,445.18	100.00%

c. Geographical distribution of exposures, broken down in significant areas by major types of credit exposure.

Division	Amount (in crore)	Percentage
Dhaka	8,932.43	61.84%
Chattogram	2,176.10	15.06%
Rajshahi	770.55	5.33%
Khulna	648.76	4.49%
Barishal	63.54	0.44%
Sylhet	132.26	0.92%
Rangpur	841.31	5.82%
Mymensingh	880.23	6.09%
Total	14,445.18	100.00%

d. Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, broken down by major types of credit exposure.

Sector (only industrial loan)	Amount (in crore)	Percentage
Food & Allied	1,327.19	16.13%
Textile	955.83	11.61%
ERMG	1,058.76	12.86%
Accessories	107.49	1.31%
Jute Product & Allied	451.42	5.48%
Forest Product & Allied	4.33	0.05%
Paper, Board, Printing & Packaging	541.01	6.57%
Tannery, Leather and Rubber	228.64	2.78%
Chem. Pharm. and Allied	158.53	1.93%
Glass, Plastic, Ceramic & other non-metal	197.57	2.40%
Engineering	255.51	3.10%
Electrical & Electronics	38.54	0.47%
Service Industry	591.95	7.19%
Misc. Industry	2,054.75	24.96%
Industry not elsewhere classified	259.02	3.15%
Total	8,230.54	100.00%

	Type of credit exposure	Amount (in crore)	Percentage
e. Residual contractual maturity breakdown of the whole portfolio, broken down by major types of credit exposure.	Up to 01 Month	360.09	2.49%
	Above 1 month but not more than 3 month	3,381.50	23.41%
	Above 3 month but not more than 1 year	1,980.92	13.71%
	Above 1 year but not more than 5 years	4,129.39	28.59%
	Above 5 years	4,593.28	31.80%
	Total	14,445.18	100.00%
f. By major industry or counterparty type: (Amount in crore TK.)			
• Amount of impaired loans and if available, past due loans, provided separately;		8,637.75	
• Specific and general provisions; and		1,792.05	
• Charges for specific allowances and charge-offs during the period.		0.00	
g. Movement of NPLs & Provisions: (Amount in crore TK.)			
Gross Non Performing Loans (NPLs)		8,637.75	
Non Performing Loans (NPLs) to Outstanding Loans & Advances			59.80%
Movement of Non Performing Assets (NPAs)			
Opening balance		7,712.19	
Additions		1,322.49	
Reductions		396.93	
Closing balance		8,637.75	
Movement of specific provisions for NPAs			
Opening balance		2,212.48	
Provisions made during the period		0.00	
Provision Provided for Write-off/Interest Waived		(588.39)	
Provision made from recovery of written-off loan		0.00	
Write-back of excess provisions		0.00	
Closing balance		1,624.09	

E) Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions

Qualitative Disclosures

a. The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to Equity Risk, including:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and • Discussion of important policies covering the valuation and accounting of equity holdings in the banking book. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices. | <p>Equity investments of the Bank are mainly for capital gain purpose and dividend earnings from invested securities of various companies. Bank also has some equity investment for strategic purpose.</p> <p>The holding of Bank's quoted and unquoted shares are valued at cost price. Provisions are made at the end of the year if total market value of the quoted and un-quoted shares is lower than the cost value of those shares.</p> |
|--|--|

Quantitative Disclosures

<p>b. Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for quoted securities, a comparison to publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.</p>	<p>Value disclosed (cost value of Quoted & Un-quoted securities) in the balance sheet of investments was Tk. 124.96 Crore and market value of which was Tk. 114.87 Crore.</p> <p>Cost value of investment in Quoted Securities was Tk. 118.59 Crore and market value thereof was Tk. 108.06 Crore.</p>
<p>c. The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.</p>	<p>The cumulative realized gains arising from sales and liquidations were Tk. 4.67 Crore in the year of 2021.</p>
<p>d.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total unrealized gains (losses) • Total latent revaluation gains (losses) • Any amounts of the above included in Tier- 2 capital. 	<p>Total unrealized losses were Tk. 10.08 crore.</p> <p>--</p> <p>--</p>
<p>e. Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements.</p>	<p>Specific Market Risk: TK. 12.50 crore</p> <p>General Market Risk: TK. 12.50 crore</p> <p>Total capital charge on equities: TK. 24.99 crore</p>

F) Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Qualitative Disclosures

<p>a. The general qualitative disclosure requirement including the nature of IRRBB and key assumptions, including assumptions regarding loan prepayments and behavior of non maturity deposits, and frequency of IRRBB measurement.</p>	<p>Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book is the risk of changes in market interest rate. Any positive or negative movement in the market interest rate affects the value of the banking book. It affects the current earning as well as the net worth of the Bank.</p>
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Quantitative Disclosures

<p>b. The increase (decline) in earnings or economic value (or relevant measure used by management) for upward and downward rate shocks according to management's method for measuring IRRBB, broken down by currency (as relevant).</p>	<p>Market Value of Assets: TK. 19,785.58 crore</p> <p>Market Value of Liabilities: TK. 19,629.32 crore</p> <p>Weighted average of Duration Gap: 1.25 years</p> <p>CRAR after different level of shocks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor Level : -1.14% • Moderate Level : -2.46% • Major Level : -3.79%
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G) Market Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

a. Views of BOD on trading/investment activities	As the Market Risk is the probability of losing assets in Balance Sheet and Off-Balance Sheet position arising out of the volatility in market variables i.e., interest rate, exchange rate and price; the Board of Directors approves all necessary policies related to Market Risk and review them on regular basis.
Methods used to measure Market Risk	Standardized Approach has been used to measure the Market Risk.
Market Risk Management system	Treasury & Capital Market Services Division, Mid Office Division & Back Office Division of the Bank have been functioning to manage market risk covering liquidity, interest rate and foreign exchange risks with oversight by Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) comprising Senior Executives and is chaired by the Managing Director of the Bank. The Risk Management Division also reviews the market risk parameters time to time and places the observations to All Risk Committee of the Bank.
Policies and processes for mitigating Market Risk	There are approved limits for advance deposit ratio, liquid assets to total deposit ratio, liquid assets to short term liabilities, net open position, LCR, NSFR, WBG, structural liquidity profile, maturity mismatch, commitments for both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items etc. The limits are monitored and enforced regularly to protect the Bank against market risks. These limits are reviewed based on prevailing market and economic conditions to minimize risk due to market fluctuation.

Quantitative Disclosures

b. The capital requirements for:	<u>(Amount in crore TK.)</u>
Interest Rate Risk;	10.24
Equity Position Risk;	24.99
Foreign Exchange Risk; and	3.62
Commodity Risk.	0.00

H) Operational Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

a. Views of BOD on system to reduce Operational Risk

As the Operational Risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and system or from external events, the Board of Directors approves all necessary policies related to operational risk and reviews them on regular basis.

Bank has internal manuals on Internal Control & Compliance and on Human Resource where details of operational policies, procedures and HR related activities have been stated, which is approved by the Board of Directors.

Performance gap of executives and staffs

Bank regularly monitors and reviews the performance of Executives both quantitatively and qualitatively through analysis of achievement of business target in various parameters and behavioral, tactical and leadership aspects through confidential evaluation process.

Potential external events

No potential external events are expected to expose the Bank to significant Operational Risk.

Policies and processes for mitigating Operational Risk

The internal control and compliance policy is approved by the Board taking into account relevant guidelines of Bangladesh Bank for mitigating operational risks. The Bank has three Divisions under Internal Control and Compliance, namely Audit & Inspection Division, Monitoring Division and Compliance Division.

Audit and Inspection team regularly works to detect and remove procedural flaws, errors and frauds. Monitoring Division ensures proper implementation of control tools to strengthen internal check and internal control system of the Bank. Compliance Division works to ensure all sorts of regulatory and policy compliance to help smooth operation and maintain consistency and thus reduce risk. The Bank are using some tools for mitigating operational risk such as Self Assessment of Anti-fraud Internal Control; Quarterly Operational Report (QOR) and Departmental Control Function Check List (DCFCL) in line with the Bangladesh Bank's relevant Instructions and recommendations. It is required to submit the statement on Self Assessment of Anti-fraud Internal Control to Bangladesh Bank on quarterly rest.

Bank's Anti-Money Laundering Division is devoted to thwart all money laundering and terrorist finance related activities. The Central Customer Service & Complaints Management Unit is also engaged in mitigating the operation risks of the Bank.

Bank is running through centralized real time online system. External events like natural disasters and unauthorized access to Bank's centralized computer system can affect the Bank significantly. Bank has alternative arrangement for disaster recovery and a highly qualified team of IT experts who are working to prevent any type of unauthorized access.

Approach for calculating capital charge for operational risk

Bank uses Basic Indicator Approach for calculating capital charge for Operational Risk as per instruction of Bangladesh Bank.

Quantitative Disclosures

b. The capital requirements for Operational Risk:

TK. 207.03 crore

I) Liquidity Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures

a. Views of BOD on system to reduce liquidity Risk

Board of Directors (BOD) has instructed to follow all the guidelines and instructions related to liquidity risk management with utmost importance. Moreover, the BOD has also instructed to maintain liquidity at an optimum level so that no liquidity ratio can violate regulatory range.

Methods used to measure Liquidity Risk

The Bank uses 'Cash-Flow Approach' and 'Stock Approach' for measuring Liquidity Risk. Under 'Cash-Flow Approach' Liquidity Risk is tracked through maturity or cash flow mismatches. Calculation of gaps at various 'time-buckets', is adopted as standard tool for measuring Liquidity Risk. While, Liquidity Risk under 'Stock Approach' is measured liquidity position of various Balance-Sheet items.

Liquidity Risk management system

Liquidity Risk is the potential inability to meet the liabilities as they become due. 'Cash-Flow Approach' and 'Stock Approach' are used for managing, monitoring and measuring Liquidity Risk. The Liquidity/Funds requirements under stress situations, sources of raising the funds and its possible impact on profit and loss are also worked out at quarterly interval.

Policies and processes for mitigating Liquidity Risk

Various regulatory ratios/limits like ADR, CRR, SLR, LCR, and NFSR, etc. are in place to apply the stock approach to monitor and to control Liquidity Risk and various liquidity related ratios are reported to Bangladesh Bank on weekly, monthly and quarterly basis.

Quantitative Disclosures

b. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	368.98%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	107.35%
Stock of High quality liquid assets	TK. 3,855.49 crore
Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days	TK. 1,044.91 crore
Available amount of stable funding	TK. 15,764.22 crore
Required amount of stable funding	TK. 14,685.25 crore

J) Leverage Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures

b. Views of BOD on system to reduce excessive leverage

The Board of Directors has instructed the management to follow all guidelines and instructions that are given by regulators in order to reduce excessive leverage in the Bank.

Policies and processes for managing excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage

The Leverage Ratio is calibrated to act as a credible supplementary measure to the risk based capital requirements. The Leverage Ratio is intended to constrain the build-up of leverage in the Bank and to reinforce the risk based requirements with an easy to understand and a non-risk based measure.

Approach for calculating exposure

The Bank has been aware of its leverage and has been trying to increase its core capital as well has controlling the growth of on and off-balance sheet exposure.

The accounting measure of exposure is generally followed to calculate total exposure for leverage ratio. The Bank includes both on and off-balance sheet items for measuring total exposure as instructed by the Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy of Bangladesh Bank.

Quantitative Disclosures

b. Leverage Ratio	-0.82%
On-Balance Sheet Exposure	TK. 17,932.05 crore
Off-Balance Sheet Exposure	TK. 576.68 crore
Total Exposure (after related deductions)	TK. 18,426.59 crore

K) Remuneration Policy

Qualitative Disclosures

a. Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration.

Name, composition and mandate of the main body overseeing remuneration.

The Board of Directors of the Bank oversees the remuneration policy. At the beginning, the Board forms "Pay Scale Committee". The committee examines the proposed pay scales, fringe benefits and allowances thoroughly and submits their recommendations after suitable adjustment, amendment or modification where applicable. Eventually, the Board approves the policy. The Human Resources Division executes the approved remuneration structure.

External consultants whose advice has been sought, the body by which they were commissioned and in what areas of the remuneration process.

Not Applicable.

A description of the scope of the bank's remuneration policy (e.g., by regions, business lines), including the extent to which it is applicable to foreign subsidiaries and branches.

At present the Bank is following National Pay Scale-2015 as remuneration policy for the employees. The Bank does not differentiate remuneration according to regions or business lines etc. However, the Policy includes remuneration practices of the employees based on their designation. There are different provisions for those who fall under disciplinary proceedings. The Bank has no foreign subsidiaries and branches.

A description of the types of employees considered as material risk takers and as senior managers, including the number of employees in each group.

Senior Management, Branch Managers and Divisional Heads may be considered as Material Risk Takers of the Bank. 'Senior Manager' refers to Senior Management in the rank of Deputy General Manager to Managing Director. As on 31 December 2021, the number of each group is as like as DGM: 39, GM: 07, DMD: 03.10.

b. Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes.

An overview of the key features and objectives of remuneration policy.

Only cash and cash equivalent remuneration is being permitted whereas there are no equity or equity linked payments.

The objectives of the remuneration policy incorporates:

- to attract and retain skilled and motivated employees; and
- to incentivize executive to lead employees to achieve goals.

Whether the remuneration committee reviewed the firm's remuneration policy during the past year, and if so, an overview of any changes that was made.

A discussion of how the bank ensures that risk and compliance employees are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee.

c. Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes.

An overview of the key risks that the bank takes into account when implementing remuneration measures.

An overview of the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks; including risks difficult to measure (values need not be disclosed).

A discussion of the ways in which these measures affect remuneration.

A discussion of how the nature and type of these measures has changed over the past year and reasons for the change, as well as the impact of changes on remuneration.

Earlier, pay scales have been revised in the year 2013, 2010 and 2007. Later on the Board of Directors of the Bank introduced ' চাকুরি (ব্যাংক, বীমা ও আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান) (বেতন ও ভাতাদি) আদেশ, ২০১৫' for the employees with effective from 22 December, 2019.

The policy aims to ensure that quality human resources are being employed, retained and compensated in accordance with their responsibilities and expertise. There is no scope of independent remuneration provision at the current pay scale of the Bank for the risk and compliance employees.

The level and composition of the remuneration deems to be appropriate and fair in the context of the interests of the Bank. The Bank aims to maintain a strong risk framework and continuous assessment of the risks in order to protect its resources.

In this context, Bank employs an array of measures based on the nature and types of business lines/segments. The most effective tools and indicators used for measuring such risks include asset quality ratio (NPL ratio), Net Interest Margin (NIM) ratio, provision coverage ratio, credit-deposit ratio, cost-income ratio as well as some non-financial indicators such as compliance status as per regulatory norms etc.

The key measures of the remuneration policy commensurate with the process of setting targets, Annual Performance Appraisals (APA) and the long term plans of the Bank. At the end of each financial year, the actual performance of the Bank is being assessed with target set at the beginning of the year. Bank evaluates each employee's performance on annual basis based on some pre-determined financial and non-financial indices. However, there are significant implications of the above measures on the remuneration policy of the Bank.

In the previous year, the Bank did not experience any changes of these measures affecting remuneration.

d. Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration.

An overview of main performance metrics for bank, top-level business lines and individuals.

The main performance metrics is the outcome of a comprehensive review of some performance indicators such as Profitability, Capital to Risk Weighted Ratio (CRAR), Liquidity Ratios, Return on Assets (ROA), Cost to Income Ratio, Net Interest Margin (NIM), NPL Ratio, Loan Growth, and Deposit Growth etc.

A discussion of how amounts of individual remuneration are linked to bank-wide and individual performance.

Though fixed remuneration pool is defined over the years (generally after 03 years), variable remuneration package (incentives bonus) does not arise unless a predetermined level of profit is achieved despite personal achievements of employees.

A discussion of the measures the bank will in general implement to adjust remuneration in the event that performance metrics are weak.

A set remuneration process is in practice. Weak performance metrics/scorecards hardly affect the remuneration practice.

e. Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to adjust remuneration to take account of longer-term performance.

A discussion of the bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and, if the fraction of variable remuneration that is deferred differs across employees or groups of employees, a description of the factors that determine the fraction and their relative importance.

The Bank does not offer any deferred variable remuneration.

A discussion of the bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and (if permitted by national law) after vesting through claw back arrangements.

Not Applicable

f. Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that the bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms.

An overview of the forms of variable remuneration offered (i.e., cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms)

Only cash based remuneration exists.

A discussion of the use of the different forms of variable remuneration and, if the mix of different forms of variable remuneration differs across employees or groups of employees), a description the factors that determine the mix and their relative importance.

Not Applicable.

Quantitative Disclosures

<p>g. Number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year and remuneration paid to its member.</p>	<p>Nil</p>
<p>h.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year. • Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awarded during the financial year. • Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year. • Number and total amount of severance payments made during the financial year. 	<p>Nil</p> <p>Number of employees: 2005 Total amount: TK. 15.71 Crore only (for 2 festival bonuses and Boishakhi Bonus).</p> <p>No such awards given during the financial year.</p> <p>Nil</p>
<p>i. Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms. Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.</p>	<p>Nil</p>
<p>j. Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fixed • Variable. • Deferred and non-deferred. • Different forms used (cash, shares and share linked instruments, other forms). 	<p>TK. 8.33 Crore only.</p> <p>Nil</p> <p>Nil</p> <p>Cash only</p>
<p>k. Quantitative information about employees' exposure to implicit (e.g., fluctuations in the value of shares or performance units) and explicit adjustments (e.g., claw backs or similar reversals or downward revaluations of awards) of deferred remuneration and retained remuneration:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments. • Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post explicit adjustments. • Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments. 	<p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p> <p>Not Applicable</p>



Sustainability Report

Sustainable Banking means providing socially and environmentally responsible products and services that will have long term positive impact to financial institutes and community as a whole. Financial institutions unwilling to follow the path towards sustainability will lose competitiveness. A new “triple bottom line” approach “people, planet and profit” to banking contextualizes the relationships between people, the social equity bottom line; planet, the environmental bottom line; and profit, the economic bottom line. Guided by these, BASIC Bank is anchored on creating a holistic impact that benefits all constituents of its stakeholder ecosystem.

This type of banking focuses on responsible and inclusive lending, promoting projects and programs in line with Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) investing. An ESG framework guides investment decisions to factor in the impact on the environment, social issues and overall governance instead of just potential returns.

As a development financial institution, BASIC Bank has demonstrated its commitment firmly towards sustainable development to foster social and economic growth. To meet the expectations of the stakeholders, the Bank is concentrating on sustainability of its business. BASIC Bank emphasizes Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG) investing while it's lending programs. As a part of social commitment, Bank prioritizes by ascertaining investment of 50 percent of its loan able funds in the Small and Medium Scale Industries (SMIs).

BASIC Bank places of high importance in avoiding environmentally hazardous and socially undesirable projects. While financing various projects reports related to 'Initial Environmental Examination' as well as 'Environmental and Social Impact Assessment' are taken care of and Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) are also conducted prior to fund the projects. What is more, the Bank categorically performs Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRR) with conformity to prudential regulations and put due weight on social return on investment before approving any credit proposals. The Bank is promoting the 'green' initiatives through effective finance; it also facilitates to micro credit borrowers through direct approach and indirectly through the role of NGOs, Alternative Credit Delivery Channel and MFIs.

All branches of BASIC Bank are technologically sophisticated and fully fledged offices since inception. In addition, it is the first state owned bank that implemented real time on-line banking in the country where in-house environmental management has also been highly prioritized. The following issues are considered for implementing in-house environmental management of the Bank:

1. Using more daylight and saving electricity;
2. Conserving natural resources like water, gas, air and saving other physical resources like paper and stationery;
3. Using online communication technology extensively;
4. Incorporating the latest developments and trends of technologies for fostering utilization of energy ;
5. Setting up energy efficient devices while using energy efficient vehicles for corporate business travels;

6. Creating awareness among the employees for efficient use of electricity, water, gas, paper, stationary, fuel and re-use of equipments.

Social initiatives and CSR:

The Bank confers its commitment to social issues such as employees' health and safety factors to borrower's entity, presence of child labor as well as forced labor, wage compensation, working hours, congenial atmosphere at the factories/offices etc. while assessing business proposals and making positive decisions in favor of the clients.

Socially responsible business is BASIC Bank's prime motto. Hence the Bank has been taking part in CSR activities since 2008. CSR areas of the bank include education, health, environment and climate change mitigation & adaptation, income generating activities, disaster management, infrastructure development, sports and culture, other sectors(as defined by Bangladesh Bank). Being a corporate citizen, the Bank reaffirms its commitment towards social wellbeing of the citizens of the country. As part of social responsibility, the Bank has established a day-care center in collaboration with other four nationalized commercial banks. This facility has been crafted for those working mothers who would not be burdened by the feeling of insecurity of their wards at home. The Bank along with other co-founders is contributing a proportional amount every month to incur operational expenditure of the center. On different occasions, the Bank has donated blankets under its CSR initiatives for the cold-stricken and natural calamity hit people of our country.

Green Banking

Green Banking is a part of global initiatives that are intended for financing environment friendly projects/ventures. Green Banking concerns for ethical standard of banking addressing sustainability and social responsibility in banking. Practice of Green Banking focuses on environment-friendly practices at all levels of organization and examines environmental impact of a project before maneuvering a financing decision.

Being a socially and environmentally responsible bank of the country, BASIC Bank persists to improve its own standard progressively while contributing in building socially responsible business environment taking into account the interest of the stakeholders. The Bank is aiming to create long-term resilient, sustainable economy, sustainable environment and social value. As part of these sustainability goals, BASIC Bank is supporting loans to environment friendly proposals and refraining from projects which are non-compliant. Policies have been put in place to increase BASIC Bank's exposure to climate change-mitigating industries; introducing 'Green Banking' products namely 'BASIC Alternative Power Generation System (Solar System) Financing Scheme in the renewable energy sector.

The Bank conforms to the instructions stipulated in the detailed guidelines on Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) circulated by Bangladesh Bank. Moreover, the Bank is continuously assessing

Environmental & Social Risk Assessment-Generic Checklist in addition to existing Internal Credit Risk Rating System (ICRRS) for either of new, renewal, rescheduling and restructuring industrial projects.

BASIC Bank firmly promotes green banking to reach its long term strategic objective to be a green, triple bottom line bank where every decision will be taken with both financial and environmental considerations in mind. The Bank's green banking initiatives includes online & paperless banking, reducing green house gas emission, mapping bank's carbon foot print, efficient energy use, environment friendly projects, plant nursery and horticulture projects etc.

In 2021, the Bank assessed Environmental & Social Risk Assessment-Generic Checklist of 337 projects, business ventures worth BDT18,164.60 million. The bank also takes care on environmental and social issues while processing each loan proposal. The bank has stepped into green finance zone by funding 59 (Fifty Nine) projects comprising 34 (Thirty Four) brick fields using 1 (One) Tunnel Kiln, 33 (Thirty Three) Zig Zag Kiln, 12 (Twelve) „Integrated Cow Rearing & Bio Gas Plant', 4 (four) projects for installation of ETP, 4(four) 'Waste Paper Recycling Plant for production of Recycled Paper', 2(Two) „Pet Bottle Recycling Plant', 1(one) 'Polythene Recycling Plant', 1(one) 'Solar Panel Manufacturing Plant', 1(one) 'Vermicompost', as of 31 December 2021 under project loan and working capital policy.

Women Empowerment

To ensure more involvement of women in country's economic activities, to make credit more available/convenient for women entrepreneurs and to promote women entrepreneurship, BASIC Bank has formed 'Women Entrepreneur Development Unit' at Head Office level and Women Entrepreneur Dedicated Desk at all of its branches. Total outstanding of disbursed loan to women entrepreneurs as on 31 December 2021 was BDT 4,482.58 million.

Financial Inclusion

'Financial Inclusion' has become an issue of worldwide concern and a very popular term in the banking arena. Financial inclusion refers to delivery of banking services and credit at an affordable cost to the vast section of disadvantaged and low income group of people. The various financial services include savings, loans, insurance, payments, remittance facilities and financial counseling/advisory services within the formal financial system.

Millions of people across the country still remain unbanked or have limited access to banking services. For achieving SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) targets, financial inclusion is considered as a very important tool for Bangladesh to grow as a middle income country. BASIC Bank limited has taken initiative to bring the unbanked people of our country under the coverage of banking channel by opening bank account through financial inclusion program. The major focus under this program has given to the underprivileged, uprooted, street child, poor and low income group people.

BASIC Bank has always devised effective strategy for disbursing agricultural and rural credit (micro finance) targeting more financial inclusion of financially vulnerable people of the country. To promote financial inclusion, BASIC Bank has already launched different high yield deposit products and arranged promotional campaigns at divisional and district level through school banking conferences, development fairs, SME fairs etc. The Bank has conducted workshops, seminars, symposiums in branches in order to train its employees so that appropriate service can be delivered to the vulnerable people of the country.

Innovation in Banking and Public Service

During the last two decades of the twenty first century and the new millennium only the banking industry has emerged as the only sector amongst all others for its ever growing innovative cultures paving the way for newer and more challenging „Innovative Ideas". By this token, a good number of private and state-owned commercial banks all over the country are evolving new banking Apps and various on-line services for their customers.

Innovation and its practices in the banking as well as public services is of utmost importance in easing public administration functions which play a significant role in enhancing employee efficiency and keeping congenial working environment everywhere. The honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh has taken various initiatives for institutionalizing the issues of innovation in public services. Taking the purview of the instruction from access to Information (a2i) under the Prime Minister's Office, the Bank has constituted an 'Innovation Team' headed by a General Manager. The Central Innovation Team of BASIC Bank has been functioning as a working partner of the Ministry of Finance to minimize 'TCV' (Time, Cost and Visits), enhance the functional quality, and increase the efficiency of the working force as well as to modernize and to develop new service rendering methods. As part of the drive, the Bank has successfully initiated the following innovative ideas:

- (1) Real-time Utility Bill Payment System;
- (2) SMS Alert Service;
- (3) Automated Leave Register;
- (4) Automated Salary Payment Mechanism;
- (5) Credit Report Database;
- (6) 100% Real-time on-line banking in all branches
- (7) Wall Mag BASIC
- (8) E-training Portal
- (9) Call a Customer
- (10) BASIC Bank Whatsapp Banking Services App
- (11) Intranet Portal of BASIC Bank Limited etc.

Besides, the Bank is preparing itself technologically with a view to implement the following innovative ideas within a shortest possible time.

- (1) BASIC Rin Prokoron Engine;
- (2) BASIC Apps for the customers;
- (3) Auto Cheque Book Issue;
- (4) Auto Check-list for the clients;
- (5) On-line Account opening mechanism and many more.



Implementation of the National Integrity Strategy

Generally integrity refers to behavioral development influenced by ethics and honesty. The concerns for ethics and standards in public life, and strategies to control corruption are now almost global and central to democratic governance and management of public services, particularly countries like Bangladesh. There are now growing recognitions in governments all over the world including Bangladesh to integrate measures for fighting corruption to their governance agenda. The present Government of Bangladesh by giving it top priority has formulated National Integrity Strategy (NIS) in 2012 and made National Integrity Strategy is an integral part of 'Vision 2021' as the document on 'Bangladesh Perspective Plan 2010-2021' put a greater importance towards prevention of corruption and committed to launch a movement in this regard. As a consequence, through a process of wide-ranging stakeholder consultations National Integrity Strategy was approved by the Cabinet Division in October, 2012.

To implement the National Integrity Strategy, BASIC Bank Limited formed Ethics Committee and the Focal Point officer at Head Office as per instruction of the Financial Institutions Division (FID), Ministry of Finance and a time bound action plan was submitted to the same Ministry and the Bangladesh Bank. Subsequently, quarterly progress report on the implementation of the National Integrity Strategy is regularly submitted to the FID and the Bangladesh Bank. Besides, quarterly meeting of Ethics Committee is convened on regular basis. In order to increase awareness, ethics has been included in the training module of foundation and other courses for different level of employees arranged by BASIC Bank Training Institute. As a result, 360 employees have been trained on ethics during the year 2021. Besides, the Service Rules of the Bank was revised to a great extent covering

every aspects of service for betterment of employees of the Bank, which came into effect on July 01, 2015.

The Bank assigned one official in the rank of Deputy General Manager as responsible officer to provide information as per provision of the Right to Information Act, 2009. Besides, another official in the rank of Managing Director is assigned as appellate officer under the said Act. Besides, to reduce GRS the BASIC Bank has "Central Customer Service and Complaints Management Cell" at Head Office. At the same time acceptance of complaint through on-line is also in force. In order to monitor and supervise the banking rules, regulations and norms, the Bank has Audit and Inspection Division, Monitoring Division and Compliance Division. Besides, Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is also in existence for overall monitoring of the internal control and compliance of the Bank. In addition, the Bank has Risk Committee at management level to mitigate inherent risks involved in banking. The Risk Management Committee of the Board is also there to monitor and supervise the core risks in banking. The Risk Management Committees meet regularly at a certain interval to assess and minimize risks of the Bank.

As corruption erodes the institutional capacity of governments, increases business operational costs, discards corporate reputation, diverts essential public resources away from their rational uses and damages development efforts which all together impose direct costs on society and enhance the sufferings of the mass-people, so the National Integrity Strategy would help strengthening the practice of ethics inevitably towards betterment of the nation for which BASIC Bank is also working with its stakeholders.



Corporate Governance Practices of the Bank

Preface:

Corporate governance encompasses the framework of rules, relationships, systems and processes within which fiduciary authority is exercised and controlled in companies. The parties involved in corporate governance include the governing or regulatory bodies i.e., Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, the Managing Director / Chief Executive Officer, the Board of Directors, Management and Shareholders. Other Stakeholders who take part include employees, suppliers, creditors, lenders, customers and the community at large. Good governance is an essential element in corporate success and sustainable economic growth of a nation. Being a stakeholder of the society BASIC Bank is keen to augment the corporate governance practices toward accountability, sustainable growth of the Bank as well as betterment of our economy.

The Board:

The members of the Board of Directors of the Bank are appointed by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The Board with the chairmanship of Professor Dr. Abul Hashem started its journey through convening its first meeting (509th

Board meeting) held on September 23, 2020. As on December 31, 2021 the Board is comprised of five members of whom three are professionals, one is a bureaucrat and the rest one is the CEO of the Bank. Since January 2021, total 40 Board meetings were held up to December 2021. The Directors, having sound academic and professional background, skills and experiences, add value toward corporate governance and maximizing the shareholders' value.

The Board discharges its duties through convening Board meetings on regular basis as per Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Bank, directives of Bangladesh Bank as well as usual banking norms and practices.

Chairman of the Board:

The Chairman, Professor Dr. Abul Hashem, a renowned professor of the University of Dhaka, was appointed for the first time on September 14, 2020 by the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Hashem has been serving as the Vice Chancellor of Anwer Khan Modern University (AKMU), Dhaka and honorary Professor of Accounting & Information Systems, University of Dhaka in addition to his appointment as Chairman of BASIC Bank Limited.

Attendance of the Directors in Board Meetings held during 2021:

Sl No.	Name of the Director	Total No. of meetings held	No. of attendance	Remarks
1.	Professor Dr. Abul Hashem Chairman	40	40	-
2.	Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha Director	40	16	Last attended the 540 th Board meeting held on 24.05.2021 before completion of his tenure.
3.	Mr. Md. Razib Pervez Director	40	40	-
4.	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam Director	40	19	Last attended the 543 rd Board meeting held on 27.06.2021 before completion of his tenure.
5.	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Alam Managing Director	40	04	Last attended the 528 th Board meeting held on 31.01.2021 before completion of his tenure.
6.	Dr. Nahid Hossain Director	40	33	After joining the Bank as Director in 532 nd meeting held on 01.03.2021, a total of 33 Board Meetings were held up to 31 December 2021.
7.	Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan Director	40	18	After joining the Bank as Director in 546 th meeting held on 02.08.2021, a total of 19 Board Meetings were held up to 31 December 2021.
8.	Mr. Ahmad Hossain General Manager & Managing Director (Additional Charge)	40	08	After appointment as Managing Director (Additional Charge) on 02.02.2021, a total of 08 Board Meetings were held before Mr. Md. Anisur Rahman joined the Bank as Managing Director and CEO on 01.04.2021.
9.	Mr. Md. Anisur Rahman Managing Director & CEO	40	28	After appointment as Managing Director & CEO of the Bank on 01.04.2021, a total of 28 Board Meetings were held up to 31 December 2021.

The Committees of the Board of Directors:

As per Banking Companies Act 1991 (amended up to 2018), presently there are three committees of the Board, namely Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank. Each Committee operates under separate Terms of Reference (ToR) as per said Act and the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.

Executive Committee:

The Board delegated administrative, financial and business authorities to the Executive Committee though all policy matters and strategic issues are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors of the Bank. The present Executive Committee of the Bank as on 31.12.2021 is comprised of the following members:

1. Professor Dr. Abul Hashem - Chairman
2. Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan - Member

A total of 02 meetings of the Executive Committee were held in 2021.

Audit Committee:

The ToR of the Audit Committee is based on the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The present Audit Committee of the Bank as on 31.12.2021 is comprised of the following members:

1. Dr. Nahid Hossain - Chairman
2. Mr. Md. Razib Pervez - Member

A total of 14 meetings of the Audit Committee were held in 2021.

Risk Management Committee:

The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors is a relatively new concept that was reflected through amendments to the Banking Companies Act in 2013. The ToR of the Risk Management Committee is based on the guidelines

of Bangladesh Bank. The Risk Management Committee of the Bank as on 31.12.2021 is comprised of the following members:

1. Mr. Md. Razib Pervez - Chairman
2. Dr. Nahid Hossain - Member
3. Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan - Member

A total of 14 meetings of the Risk Management Committee were held in 2021.

Compliance with Bangladesh Bank regulations:

The Bank as a scheduled commercial bank gives priority towards meticulous compliance with all regulatory requirements of Bangladesh Bank focusing core risk management, capital adequacy, loan classification and provisioning, foreign exchange regulations, liquidity management, anti-money laundering guidelines, BASEL implementation etc.

Compliance with Corporate Governance guidelines of Bangladesh Bank:

The Bank follows the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank on corporate governance (published through BRPD Circular No.11, BRPD Circular Letter No.18 and BRPD Circular Letter No.19, all dated October 27, 2013) regarding responsibilities and accountabilities of the Board of Directors, responsibilities of the Chairman of the Board focusing credit and risk management, internal control, human resources management as well as income and expenses, responsibilities and accountabilities of the CEO and the contractual appointment of the Adviser, Consultant for any bank.

Compliance with BSEC regulations:

The Bank follows the applicable regulations of the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) though it is yet to be a listed company.

Managing Director's and Chief Financial Officer's Declaration to the Board on Integrity of Financial Statement

28 April 2022

The Board of Directors
BASIC Bank Limited
Senakalyan Bhaban
195 Motijheel C/A
Dhaka-1000

Subject: **Declaration on Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 December 2021**

Dear Sirs,

In accordance with the condition No. 1(5)(XXV) of the notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/ Admin/80 Dated 03 June 2019 under section 2CC of the Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969, we do hereby declare that:

- (1) The Financial Statements of BASIC Bank Limited for the year ended on 31 December 2021 have been prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in Bangladesh and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed;
- (2) The estimates and judgments related to the financial statements were made on a prudent and reasonable basis, in order for the financial statements to reveal a true and fair view;
- (3) The form and substance of transactions and the Bank's state of affairs have been reasonably and fairly presented in its financial statements;
- (4) To ensure above, the Bank has taken proper and adequate care in installing a system of internal control and maintenance of accounting records;
- (5) Our internal auditors have conducted periodic audits to provide reasonable assurance that the established policies and procedures of the Bank were consistently followed; and
- (6) The management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and there exists no material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

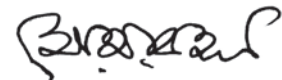
In this regard, we also certify that: -

- (i) We have reviewed the financial statements for the year ended on 31 December 2021 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
 - (a) these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 - (b) these statements collectively present true and fair view of the Bank's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws.
- (ii) There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Bank during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of the code of conduct for the Bank's Board of Directors or its members.

Sincerely yours,



Md. Ismail
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)



Md. Anisur Rahman
Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer



BASIC Bank at a Glance

33 Years of Banking

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2021	2020	2019	2018
Authorized Capital	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00
Paid-up Capital	10,846.98	10,846.98	10,846.98	10,846.98
Share Money Deposit	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00
Reserve and Surplus	(37,421.89)	(33,153.85)	(29,839.84)	(26,465.66)
Shareholders' Equity	(574.91)	3,693.13	7,007.14	10,381.32
Fixed Assets	375.01	414.93	472.71	312.29
Total Assets	195,561.35	196,678.18	194,915.97	191,560.41
Deposits	150,980.39	139,714.95	138,307.35	131,821.58
Long-term Debt	4,627.16	8,454.52	7,315.44	7,082.11
Loans and Advances	144,451.77	149,125.94	151,769.61	151,968.05
Placement & Investment	36,058.78	29,157.29	27,995.90	25,313.44
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	7,993.92	7,772.95	8,489.12	9,586.44
Gross Expenditure	12,016.88	11,476.08	11,555.65	10,787.00
Profit before Tax and Provision	(4,022.96)	(3,703.13)	(3,066.53)	(1,200.56)
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(3,969.79)	(3,718.18)	(3,269.03)	(3,538.95)
Tax Paid (cumulative)	8,339.99	8,292.03	8,245.39	8,124.98
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	29,176.40	27,758.60	32,514.70	41,925.40
Export Business	21,362.20	19,161.10	22,470.90	23,102.40
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	0.18	3.08	6.53	8.25
Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	(0.38)	2.64	5.07	7.88
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	9.15	10.39	9.58	7.75
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	92.92	100.84	103.88	109.45
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	62.48	74.00	72.82	68.70
After Tax Return on Average Assets	(2.02)	(1.90)	(1.69)	(1.81)
Net Profit to Gross Income	(49.66)	(47.83)	(38.51)	(36.92)
Interest Margin Cover	(163.46)	(155.39)	(77.25)	(41.11)
After Tax Return on Equity	(49.01)	(28.09)	(20.57)	(21.08)
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	40.31	40.13	39.71	40.72
Number of Branches	72	72	72	68
Number of Employees	2,005	2,070	2,097	2,075
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	75.30	67.50	65.95	63.53
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	72.05	72.04	72.37	73.24
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	(2.01)	(1.79)	(1.46)	(0.58)

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2017	2016	2015	2014
Authorized Capital	55,000.00	55,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Paid-up Capital	10,846.98	10,846.98	10,846.98	2,946.98
Share Money Deposit	26,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	7,900.00
Reserve and Surplus	(22,939.89)	(16,038.66)	(899.90)	2,166.94
Shareholders' Equity	13,907.09	10,808.32	25,947.08	13,013.92
Fixed Assets	349.66	409.03	514.23	649.68
Total Assets	198,816.67	204,739.63	194,173.36	171,118.53
Deposits	143,180.24	158,070.98	148,167.23	139,934.06
Long-term Debt	2,198.15	2,325.16	2,482.94	2,673.97
Loans and Advances	145,568.59	134,882.80	128,807.01	119,384.90
Placement & Investment	37,599.23	54,209.42	44,677.93	37,299.33
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	10,615.17	11,932.41	11,514.96	15,113.56
Gross Expenditure	10,263.62	11,841.56	14,079.21	16,237.94
Profit before Tax and Provision	351.55	90.85	(2,564.25)	(1,124.38)
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(6,843.69)	(14,930.40)	(3,140.36)	(1,100.16)
Tax Paid (cumulative)	8,067.46	7,918.05	7,879.44	7,844.26
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	39,035.90	30,380.20	32,104.90	38,318.80
Export Business	22,285.70	23,415.80	21,892.70	26,691.30
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	(13.22)	(15.59)	(7.55)	(28.07)
Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	9.71	6.84	17.51	9.30
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	13.60	10.86	16.88	12.03
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	100.25	83.62	84.72	85.32
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	67.50	73.50	70.47	54.14
After Tax Return on Average Assets	(3.39)	(7.49)	(1.72)	(0.67)
Net Profit to Gross Income	(64.47)	(125.12)	(27.27)	(7.28)
Interest Margin Cover	(6.52)	(39.29)	(115.46)	(50.36)
After Tax Return on Equity	(55.38)	(81.24)	(12.10)	(11.55)
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	40.34	40.57	44.15	41.18
Number of Branches	68	68	68	68
Number of Employees	2,103	2,132	2,163	2,237
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	68.08	74.14	68.50	62.55
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	69.22	63.27	59.55	53.37
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.17	0.04	(1.19)	(0.50)

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2013	2012	2011	2010
Authorized Capital	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00
Paid-up Capital	2,946.98	2,946.98	2,357.59	1,964.65
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	3,092.20	3,493.60	3,124.17	2,509.78
Shareholders' Equity	6,039.18	6,440.58	5,481.76	4,474.43
Fixed Assets	723.08	526.82	364.46	283.12
Total Assets	157,072.19	109,682.06	78,031.73	61,569.38
Deposits	134,493.45	87,693.23	62,650.73	49,259.60
Long-term Debt	2,780.50	3,742.93	2,788.15	2,718.46
Loans and Advances	109,428.44	85,955.76	56,884.76	46,341.51
Placement & Investment	34,584.88	14,111.57	13,760.82	9,294.02
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	17,338.74	13,402.26	8,825.20	6,120.53
Gross Expenditure	15,868.54	10,792.18	6,476.70	4,403.49
Profit before Tax and Provision	1,470.20	2,610.08	2,348.50	1,717.05
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(531.53)	27.89	976.11	660.93
Tax Paid (cumulative)	7,798.92	7,066.80	5,987.61	4,948.64
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	42,007.20	37,093.50	47,087.80	42,205.90
Export Business	30,538.30	29,939.20	33,061.10	23,998.80
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	(1.66)	10.05	10.13	9.41
Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	4.49	7.34	8.75	9.08
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	11.80	9.91	14.28	12.06
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	78.31	91.75	87.74	94.08
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	84.52	105.56	108.22	81.55
After Tax Return on Average Assets	(0.40)	0.03	1.40	1.24
Net Profit to Gross Income	(3.07)	0.21	11.06	10.80
Interest Margin Cover	61.62	110.17	139.76	95.15
After Tax Return on Equity	(8.50)	0.47	19.61	14.95
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	43.07	52.12	54.67	56.78
Number of Branches	68	62	45	34
Number of Employees	2,145	1,657	1,132	964
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	62.70	52.92	55.35	51.10
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	51.02	51.87	50.25	48.07
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.69	1.58	2.07	1.78

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2009	2008	2007	2006
Authorized Capital	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Paid-up Capital	1,455.30	1,309.77	1,247.40	945.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	2,468.65	1,672.82	1,349.17	1,294.00
Shareholders' Equity	3,923.95	2,982.59	2,596.58	2,239.00
Fixed Assets	232.65	228.36	196.11	154.52
Total Assets	45,308.31	46,660.03	38,773.91	29,417.09
Deposits	34,501.69	38,368.23	31,947.98	24,084.65
Long-term Debt	2,875.16	1,708.40	1,385.81	830.06
Loans and Advances	29,261.53	27,269.13	22,263.35	19,000.00
Placement & Investment	12,244.91	15,659.03	13,560.92	8,212.23
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	5,162.30	5,060.29	3,549.51	2,870.32
Gross Expenditure	3,593.96	3,526.35	2,458.41	1,858.69
Profit before Tax and Provision	1,568.34	1,533.94	1,091.10	1,011.62
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	648.85	549.86	282.96	554.14
Tax Paid (cumulative)	4,225.37	3,538.01	2,790.98	2,245.16
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	33,976.60	27,359.77	21,266.57	17,804.27
Export Business	19,887.70	22,270.87	16,794.96	15,463.74
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	13.48	12.04	12.91	11.98
Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	11.37	7.81	9.23	10.34
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	24.67	47.70	49.10	40.42
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	84.81	71.07	69.69	78.89
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	116.44	114.69	109.70	112.99
After Tax Return on Average Assets	1.41	1.30	0.83	1.96
Net Profit to Gross Income	12.57	10.87	7.97	19.31
Interest Margin Cover	135.79	137.08	176.80	211.72
After Tax Return on Equity	18.79	19.68	11.70	27.82
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	56.93	59.32	56.73	53.43
Number of Branches	32	31	31	28
Number of Employees	776	735	721	651
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	44.46	52.20	44.31	37.00
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	37.71	37.10	30.88	29.19
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	2.02	2.09	1.51	1.55

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2005	2004	2003	2002
Authorized Capital	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	500.00
Paid-up Capital	810.00	675.00	450.00	300.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	916.14	816.23	799.29	712.90
Shareholders' Equity	1,726.14	1,491.23	1,249.29	1,012.90
Fixed Assets	135.78	101.41	73.49	76.68
Total Assets	27,136.37	19,436.57	14,766.32	13,019.42
Deposits	22,325.58	15,509.18	11,266.54	10,021.24
Long-term Debt	937.51	839.61	690.95	676.51
Loans and Advances	15,339.35	12,000.15	9,282.20	7,957.04
Placement & Investment	10,236.82	6,098.51	4,361.93	3,988.76
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	2,228.21	1,768.85	1,558.52	1,290.66
Gross Expenditure	1,599.77	1,241.63	1,004.85	856.15
Profit before Tax and Provision	628.44	527.22	553.67	434.51
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	285.49	291.48	236.39	251.55
Tax Paid (cumulative)	1,777.70	1,434.76	1,199.02	881.73
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	14,094.96	12,507.80	9,882.80	8,645.00
Export Business	11,097.23	7,908.00	6,933.90	5,557.60
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	11.77	12.49	12.57	13.20
Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	10.36	10.47	10.65	10.11
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	58.01	50.56	51.05	54.80
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	69.74	77.37	82.39	79.40
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	114.56	116.70	121.10	119.20
After Tax Return on Average Assets	1.23	1.70	1.70	2.20
Net Profit to Gross Income	12.81	16.48	15.17	19.35
Interest Margin Cover	214.56	205.07	210.87	187.00
After Tax Return on Equity	17.75	21.27	20.90	28.18
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	50.66	62.21	59.16	63.00
Number of Branches	27	27	26	26
Number of Employees	601	578	523	510
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	37.15	26.83	21.54	19.65
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	25.52	20.76	17.75	15.60
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	1.05	0.91	1.06	0.85

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2001	2000	1999	1998
Authorized Capital	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Paid-up Capital	300.00	240.00	160.00	80.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	461.39	457.77	424.43	394.48
Shareholders' Equity	761.35	697.77	584.43	474.48
Fixed Assets	65.73	51.11	37.83	41.96
Total Assets	9,721.93	7,730.67	7,173.17	5,620.57
Deposits	7,512.62	5,845.15	5,647.93	4,551.48
Long-term Debt	582.82	555.98	368.85	344.61
Loans and Advances	6,260.78	4,618.73	3,960.11	3,218.90
Placement & Investment	2,605.23	2,462.17	2,021.19	2,040.72
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	1,041.76	877.48	794.59	591.64
Gross Expenditure	685.64	573.30	528.01	364.73
Profit before Tax and Provision	356.12	304.18	266.58	226.91
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	213.67	173.34	159.95	136.15
Tax Paid (cumulative)	698.76	556.31	425.47	318.84
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	7,542.80	7,948.00	7,391.10	7,208.20
Export Business	5,957.90	5,557.00	5,060.30	4,420.20
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.49	15.30	14.27	14.01
Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	10.13	11.94	10.34	10.42
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	51.47	59.52	59.09	62.29
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	83.34	79.02	66.71	66.81
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	118.01	117.74	85.34	115.56
After Tax Return on Average Assets	2.45	2.33	2.50	2.73
Net Profit to Gross Income	20.51	19.75	20.45	23.01
Interest Margin Cover	173.91	150.67	112.67	192.07
After Tax Return on Equity	28.06	27.04	30.21	28.69
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	50.18	46.96	40.09	42.21
Number of Branches	25	25	23	22
Number of Employees	497	453	417	372
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	15.12	12.90	13.54	12.24
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	12.60	10.20	9.50	8.65
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.72	0.67	0.64	0.61

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	1997	1996	1995	1994
Authorized Capital	500.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Paid-up Capital	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	258.34	163.73	105.96	53.49
Shareholders' Equity	338.34	243.73	185.96	133.49
Fixed Assets	36.39	25.45	21.27	21.37
Total Assets	4,350.14	3,962.55	3,280.16	2,609.85
Deposits	3,541.60	3,357.05	2,773.73	2,241.33
Long-term Debt	273.29	196.45	166.08	119.68
Loans and Advances	2,630.90	1,724.81	1,561.29	1,112.24
Placement & Investment	1,395.59	1,320.43	995.57	483.90
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	440.46	311.43	291.62	232.87
Gross Expenditure	268.83	207.41	191.66	181.51
Profit before Tax and Provision	171.63	104.02	99.96	51.36
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	94.61	57.77	52.48	25.68
Tax Paid (cumulative)	228.08	151.06	104.81	57.33
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	7,017.56	4,986.10	4,657.86	2,613.50
Export Business	3,754.87	2,609.30	1,783.09	1,227.08
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.45	12.39	-	-
Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	9.55	7.26	6.70	5.96
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	59.58	70.42	66.22	68.17
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	69.86	47.82	54.17	49.62
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	113.69	99.57	97.52	74.04
After Tax Return on Average Assets	2.28	1.60	1.78	1.04
Net Profit to Gross Income	21.48	18.54	18.00	11.03
Interest Margin Cover	194.64	112.45	109.68	60.33
After Tax Return on Equity	27.96	23.70	28.22	21.28
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	35.83	40.99	43.44	46.25
Number of Branches	21	19	18	17
Number of Employees	351	315	300	238
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	10.09	10.66	9.25	9.42
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	7.50	5.48	5.20	4.67
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.49	0.33	0.33	0.22

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	1993	1992	1991	1990	1989
Authorized Capital	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Paid-up Capital	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	27.81	10.48	4.83	4.36	1.09
Shareholders' Equity	107.81	90.48	84.83	84.36	81.09
Fixed Assets	20.82	16.26	15.15	14.08	7.62
Total Assets	2,321.13	1,646.95	991.37	661.91	406.73
Deposits	1,977.60	1,367.36	843.79	529.19	317.72
Long-term Debt	122.18	125.80	30.00	30.00	-
Loans and Advances	986.61	715.75	432.80	200.00	66.45
Placement & Investment	672.29	553.61	404.60	341.11	287.52
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)					
Gross Income	197.67	126.70	98.80	61.11	28.42
Gross Expenditure	163.01	117.52	95.33	52.22	24.28
Profit before Tax and Provision	34.66	9.18	3.47	8.89	4.14
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	17.33	4.13	2.87	3.27	1.09
Tax Paid (cumulative)	31.65	14.32	9.27	8.67	3.05
C. Others (Million Taka)					
Import Business	1,851.13	1,656.70	1,144.16	582.39	296.41
Export Business	718.63	365.50	115.64	36.76	-
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)					
Capital Adequacy Ratio	-	-	-	-	-
Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	5.45	6.62	10.05	15.94	25.52
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	66.91	75.59	61.21	81.86	104.05
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	49.89	52.35	51.29	37.79	20.91
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	83.69	92.70	101.48	102.99	111.41
After Tax Return on Average Assets	0.76	0.23	0.23	0.39	0.35
Net Profit to Gross Income	8.77	3.26	2.90	5.35	3.84
Interest Margin Cover	84.98	57.85	82.15	102.43	123.10
After Tax Return on Equity	17.48	4.71	3.39	3.95	1.34
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	22.16	15.38	15.56	23.84	28.12
Number of Branches	16	13	10	7	3
Number of Employees	196	159	124	100	48
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	10.09	8.60	6.80	5.29	6.62
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	5.03	4.50	3.49	2.00	1.38
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.18	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.09



Independent Auditors' Report

to the Shareholders of **BASIC** Bank Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BASIC Bank Limited (the Bank), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2021 and profit and loss account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2021, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended as per International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as explained in note 2.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), Bangladesh Bank, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) Bye Laws.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to the following matters disclosed in the financial statements. Our opinion, however, is not modified in respect of those matters.

- Note 14.3 to the financial statements which describe the risk-weighted assets and capital ratios as defined in Basel Capital Accord which shows that the Bank has failed to maintain required capital.
- Notes 7, 7.7, 13.1 and 34 to the financial statements which describe the total loans and advances and provision thereon.
- Total required provision as per External Auditor is Tk. 6,549.55 crore. Bangladesh Bank also

agreed with the External Auditor. The Bank has maintained provision of Tk. 1,792.05 crore during the year. The difference is Tk. 4,757.50 crore. The difference will be adjusted by next ten (10) succeeding years (2022 to 2031) as per Letter No. DOS(CAMS)1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297, Dated 28 April 2022 and Letter No. DBI-8/51(1)/2022-324, Dated 26 April 2022 of Bangladesh Bank which is disclosed in Note 7.7 & 13.1 of the FS. The justification behind not maintaining the required provision was the insufficiency of the bank's capital/equity to maintain required provision.

- The Bank provided us a list of 60 (Sixty) loan clients/accounts files of the Bank of its Gulshan, Shantinagar, Dilkusha, Babubazar, Main Branch of Dhaka and Agrabad branch of Chittagong, loans for which were sanctioned and disbursed/renewed during the period from 2010-2014 without complying with relevant policies, procedures of the Bank, the rules and regulations of the Bangladesh Bank, etc. Investigation on all of those loan clients/accounts files is still being carried out by Anti-Corruption Commission, Bangladesh. In the interest of said investigation, the Bank has informed us that all those files containing original documents, records, instruments, etc. were seized and taken by the Anti-Corruption Commission, Bangladesh. However, during our audit period we have obtained the recent updates on these clients and found that among these 60 parties, 44 (Forty-four) clients have loan outstanding amounting to BDT 3,898.38 Crore which are bad/loss and loans of the remaining 16 (Six-teen) parties have been written-off upon receipt of full outstanding amount. However, these parties still have an open loan account with outstanding of BDT 1.00 due to on-going litigation with Anti-Corruption Commission Bangladesh.
- Note 16 to the financial statements which describes the share money deposit of Tk. 2,600 Crore is yet to converted into paid up share capital due to pending approval of increase in authorized capital by RJSC. However, this amount has been considered as share capital while calculating EPS in accordance with circular নং ১৪৬/ এফআরসি/ প্রশাঃ/ প্রজ্ঞাপন/ ২০২০/ ০১ dated 11 February 2020 from Financial Reporting Council (FRC).

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current Period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Our assessed key audit matters and how we addressed those matters are outlined below:

Description of key audit matters	Our response to key audit matters
Measurement of provision for loans and advances	
<p>The process for estimating the provision for loans & advances portfolio associated with credit risk is judgmental and complex. While estimating such provision certain judgmental factors need to be considered including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future business performance of the borrower; • Key assumptions relating to further business performance of the borrower; • Market value of the collateral; • Ability to repossess collateral; and • Recovery rates. <p>Furthermore, these provisions are processed manually using the voluminous data extracted from the IT system of the Bank and following the instructions of Bangladesh Bank (the central bank of Bangladesh) issued from time to time.</p> <p>Due to high level of judgment involved and using some manual process in estimating the provision for loans and advances, we considered this to be a key audit matter.</p> <p>For individually assessed provisions, the measurement of the provision may be dependent on the valuation of collateral, estimates of exit values and the timing of cash flows.</p> <p>Provision measurement is primarily dependent upon key assumptions relating to probability of default, ability to repossess collateral and recovery rates.</p> <p>At the year end, the Bank reported total loans and advances of BDT 144,451 million (2020: BDT 149,125 million) and provision for loans and advances of BDT 17,920.50 million (2020: BDT 23,634.63 million) respectively. We have focused on the following significant judgments and estimates which could give rise to material misstatement or management bias:</p>	<p>We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Credit monitoring and provisioning process; • Identification of loss events, including early warning and default warning indicators; and • Review of quarterly Classification of Loans (CL). • Follow Bangladesh Bank's circular and guidelines; • Furthermore, obtained the recent updates of the clients under investigation by Anti-Corruption Commission, Bangladesh. Among these 60 (Sixty) loans accounts, 44 (Forty-four) clients have loan outstanding amounting to BDT 3,898.38 Crore, classified as bad/loss and loans of the remaining 16 (Six-teen) parties have been written-off upon realization of full outstanding amount. However, these parties still have a loan account with outstanding of BDT 1.00 due to on-going litigation with Anti-Corruption Commission Bangladesh. <p>Our substantive procedures in relation to the provision for loan and advances portfolio comprised the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewed the adequacy of the Banks general and specific provisions; • Assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts based, checked the calculations of the provisions and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information. • Assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines. <p>Finally, compared the amount of provision requirement as determined by Bangladesh Bank inspection team to the actual amount of provision maintained.</p>

- Completeness and timing of recognition of loss events in accordance with criteria set out in BRPD circular no 14, dated 23 September 2012, BRPD circular no. 03 dated 21 April 2019, BRPD circular no. 17 dated 28 September 2020 and BRPD circular no. 56 dated 10 December 2020.

Bangladesh Bank has taken into consideration the further negative impact on business and economy due to the subsequent waves of Covid-19 and issued BRPD Circulars no. 3 dated 31 January, 2021, no. 5 dated 24 March, 2021 and no, 51 dated 29 December 2021 and BRPD Circular letter No. 53 dated 30 December 2021 respectively through which the Banks are allowed to continue moratorium on further downgrading of the classification of loan and advances subject to certain conditions. One of such conditions is to receive by 31 December 2021, at least 15% of the total installment amounts due on 2021 from the concerned Client as per the Banker and Client relationship.

Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval vide its Letter No. DOS(CAMS)1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297, Dated 28 April 2022 and Letter No. DBI-8/51(1)/2022-324, Dated 26 April 2022

The Bank provided us a list of 60 (Sixty) loan clients/accounts files of the Bank loans for which were sanctioned and disbursed/renewed during the period from 2010-2014. Investigation on all of those loan clients/accounts files is still being carried out by Anti-Corruption Commission, Bangladesh.

See note no 7, 7.7, 13.1 and 34 to the financial statements.

Loans and advances

Loans and advances are the main element of financial statements of the Bank. Income of the Bank is mainly dependent on the portfolio of loans and advances. Management performance is highly dependent on the target achievement of loans and advances. Loan disbursement requires robust documentation followed by approval from appropriate level of authority. We have identified loans and advances as key audit matter because there is an inherent risk of fraud in disbursement of loans and advances by management to meet specific targets or expectations.

In addition, the bank reported non-performing loan of BDT 86,377 Million, 12% higher than the previous year (2020: BDT 77,121 Million), which is 59.80% of the total loans and advances.

We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on credit appraisal, loan disbursement procedures and monitoring process as well as the percentage of non-performing loan of loans and advances. We have performed procedure to check whether the Bank has ensured appropriate documentation as per Bangladesh Bank regulations and the Bank's policy before disbursement of loans and advances. In addition, we have performed procedure to check whether the loans and advances is recorded completely and accurately and that are existed at the reporting date. Furthermore, we have assessed the appropriateness of disclosure against Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

See note no 7, 7.7, 13.1 and 34 to the financial statements.

Recognition of Interest Income	
<p>Recognition of interest income has significant and wide influence on financial statements. Recognition and measurement of interest income has involvement of complex IT environment. We identify recognition of interest income from loans and advances as a key audit matter because this is one of the key performance indicators of the Bank and therefore there is an inherent risk of fraud and error in recognition of interest by management to meet specific targets or expectations.</p> <p>Moreover, as per Bangladesh Bank BRPD circular no 53 dated 30 December 2021, considering future risk banks were allowed to recognize outstanding/ arrear interest income on loans where deferral facilities were given upon receiving at least 15% of the total receivable amount.</p> <p>Accordingly, this has been considered as key audit matter.</p>	<p>We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls over recognition and measurement of interest on loans and advances. We performed test of operating effectiveness on automated control in place to measure and recognize interest income. We have also performed substantive procedure to check whether interest income is recognized completely and accurately. We assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosure against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.</p> <p>Finally, we also conducted substantive analytical procedures to assess reasonableness of interest recognized during the year with reference to the product wise outstanding loan balances.</p>
See note no 19 to the financial statements	

Measurement of deferred tax assets (DTA)	
<p>At the year end of 31 December 2021 the Bank reported total deferred tax assets of BDT 821 million (31 December 2020: BDT 720 million).</p> <p>Significant judgment is required in relation to deferred tax assets as their recoverability is dependent on forecasts of future profitability over a number of years.</p> <p>Accordingly, this has been considered as key audit matter.</p>	<p>We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Bank's key controls over the recognition and measurement of DTAs and the assumptions used in estimating the Bank's future taxable income. We also assessed the completeness and accuracy of the data used for the estimations of future taxable income. The Bank has sufficient taxable profit to recover the deferred tax assets in foreseeable future. We involved tax specialists to assess key assumptions, controls, recognition and measurement of DTA's. Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against IAS 12 Income Tax.</p>
See note 36 to the financial statements.	

Increasing of authorized capital and measurement of share money deposit	
<p>The bank has an amount of BDT 26,000 million, kept as share money deposit in the financial statements, which was received from the government of Bangladesh. Since the authorized capital of the bank is not enough to convert the said amount into paid up capital, the bank is carrying out the process of increasing the authorized capital to 55,000 million from 25,000 million.</p>	<p>We assessed the processes and controls put in place by the Bank to increase the authorized capital and the conversion of the share money deposit. We checked necessary compliances and procedures relating the matter. Finally, we assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards.</p>

Upon receiving of necessary certification by RJSC in relation to the increasing authorized capital, the bank will convert the money kept as share money deposit to paid up capital.

This has a wide influence on the financial statements and requires adequate compliance.

Accordingly, this has been considered as key audit matter.

See note 16 to the financial statements.

Valuation of treasury bills and treasury bond

The classification and measurement of Treasury Bills and Treasury Bond require judgment and complex estimates.

In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, the fair value of Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds is determined using complex valuation techniques which may take into consideration direct or indirect unobservable market data and complex pricing models which require an elevated level of judgment.

We assessed the processes and controls put in place by the Bank to identify and confirm the existence of treasury bills and bonds.

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the key controls over the treasury bills and bonds valuation processes, including controls over market data inputs into valuation models, model governance, and valuation adjustments.

Finally we assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

See note no 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 to the financial statements

Impairment assessment of unquoted investments

In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, the fair value of unquoted shares and bonds, especially any impairment is calculated using valuation techniques which may take into consideration direct or indirect unobservable market data and hence require an elevated level of judgment.

We have assessed the processes and controls put in place by the Company to ensure all major investment decisions are undertaken through a proper due diligence process

We tested a sample of investments valuation as at 31 December 2021 and compared our results to the recorded value.

Finally, we assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

See note no 6.2 to the financial statements

IT systems and controls

Our audit procedures have a focus on IT systems and controls due to the pervasive nature and complexity of the IT environment, the large volume of transactions processed in numerous locations daily and the reliance on automated and IT dependent manual controls.

Our areas of audit focus included user access management, developer access to the production environment and changes to the IT environment. These are key to ensuring IT dependent and application-based controls are operating effectively.

We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Bank's IT access controls over the information systems that are critical to financial reporting.

We tested IT general controls (logical access, changes management and aspects of IT operational controls). This included testing that requests for access to systems were appropriately reviewed and authorized.

We tested the Bank's periodic review of access rights and reviewed requests of changes to systems for appropriate approval and authorization.

We considered the control environment relating to various interfaces, configuration and other application layer controls identified as key to our audit.

Legal and regulatory matters

We focused on this area because the Bank operates in a legal and regulatory environment that is exposed to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome may be difficult to predict.

These uncertainties inherently affect the amount and timing of potential outflows with respect to the provisions which have been established and other contingent liabilities.

Overall, the legal provision represents the Bank's best estimate for existing legal matters that have a probable and estimable impact on the Bank's financial position.

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Bank's key controls over the legal provision and contingencies process.

We enquired to those charged with governance to obtain their view on the status of all significant litigation and regulatory matters.

We enquired of the Bank's internal legal counsel for all significant litigation and regulatory matters and inspected internal notes and reports.

We assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts are based, recalculated the provisions, and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information.

We also assessed the Bank's provisions and contingent liabilities disclosure.

Implementation of IFRS 16 Leases	
<p>IFRS 16 modifies the accounting treatment of operating leases at inception, with the recognition of a right of use (ROU) on the leased asset and of a liability for the lease payments over the lease contract term. With respect to operating leases of premises used by the Bank, at inception of the lease, the less or receives a right of using the premises, in exchange of a lease debt, using an implicit discount rate</p> <p>Our key audit matter was focused on all leasing arrangements within the scope of IFRS 16 are identified and appropriately included in the calculation of the transitional impact and specific assumptions applied to determine the discount rates for lease are inappropriate.</p>	<p>In responding to the identified key audit matter, we completed the following audit procedures:</p> <p>Assessed the design and implementation of key controls pertaining to the determination of the IFRS 16 Leases impact on the financial statements of the Bank;</p> <p>Assessed the appropriateness of the discount rates applied in determining lease liabilities;</p> <p>Verified the accuracy of the underlying lease data by agreeing to original contract and checked the accuracy of the IFRS 16 calculations through recalculation of the expected IFRS 16 adjustment; and</p> <p>Assessed whether the disclosures within the financial statements are appropriate in light of the requirements of IFRS.</p>
<p>See notes no 8, 25 and 31 to the financial statements</p>	

Reporting on Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all of the information in the Annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance or conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is material misstatement therein, we are required to request management and those charged with governance to correct the material misstatement.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements and Internal Controls:

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation for the financial statements of the Bank in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as explained in note 2.1 and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. The Bank Company Act 1991 and the Bangladesh Bank Regulations require the Management to ensure effective internal audit, internal control and risk management functions of the Bank. The Management is also required to make a self-assessment on the effectiveness of anti-fraud internal controls and report to Bangladesh bank on instances of fraud and forgeries.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Bank's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements,

whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;

- obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances;
- evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation;
- obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Bank to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the Bank audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act 1994, the Bank Company Act 1991 and the rules and regulations issued by Bangladesh Bank, we also report that:

- (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- (b) to the extent noted during the course of our audit work performed on the basis stated under the 'Auditors' Responsibility' section in forming the above opinion on the financial statements of the Bank and considering the reports of the management to Bangladesh Bank on anti-fraud internal controls and instances of fraud and forgeries as stated under 'Management's Responsibility' section for the financial statements and internal control:
 - (i) internal audit, internal control and risk management arrangements of the Bank, as disclosed in the financial statements appeared to be materially adequate;
 - (ii) nothing has come to our attention regarding material instances of forgery or irregularity or administrative error and exception or anything detrimental committed by employees of the Bank other than matter disclosed in the financial statements.
- (c) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- (d) the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Bank together with the annexed notes dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- (e) the financial statements of the Bank have been drawn up in conformity with prevailing rules, regulations and international Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as explained in note 2.1 as well as with related guidance issued by Bangladesh Bank.
- (f) Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval vide its Letter No. DOS (CAMS)1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297, Dated 28 April 2022 and Letter No. DBI-8/51(1)/2022-324, Dated 26 April 2022
- (g) Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) as required by Bangladesh Bank has not been maintained adequately during the year as stated in note 14.3 to the financial statements;
- (h) the records and statements submitted by the branches have been properly maintained and consolidated in the financial statements;
- (i) the information and explanations required by us have been received and found satisfactory;
- (j) the expenditures incurred were for the purpose of the Bank's business for the year and;
- (k) we have reviewed over 80% of the risk weighted assets of the Bank and we have spent around 4,700 person hours for the audit of the books and account of the Bank.

Dated, Dhaka
April 28, 2022



Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Signed by: **S M Tanjilur Rahman ACA**

Partner

Enrolment No.: 1885

DVC Code: 2204281885AS183731

BASIC Bank Limited

Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2021

	Note	Amount of Taka	
		31.12.2021	31.12.2020
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Cash:	3	9,069,939,430	11,620,429,781
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)		984,826,707	965,559,539
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s) (including foreign currencies)		8,085,112,723	10,654,870,242
Balance with other banks & financial institutions:	4	1,639,410,607	1,398,683,243
In Bangladesh		545,821,469	532,334,645
Outside Bangladesh		1,093,589,138	866,348,598
Money at Call & Short Notice	5	3,100,000,000	1,500,000,000
Investments:	6	31,319,367,901	26,258,606,497
Government		30,069,733,183	24,912,975,062
Others		1,249,634,718	1,345,631,435
Loans & Advances:	7	144,451,774,009	149,125,944,182
Loans, Cash Credit & Overdraft etc.		143,693,087,750	148,588,751,177
Bills purchased & discounted		758,686,259	537,193,005
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	8	375,013,262	414,925,076
Other assets	9	5,581,984,668	6,335,736,807
Non-banking Assets	10	23,858,490	23,858,490
Total Assets:		195,561,348,367	196,678,184,076
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Borrowings from other banks, financial Institutions and agents	11	4,627,159,738	8,454,517,572
Deposits and other accounts:	12	150,980,393,126	139,714,950,632
Current Accounts and other Accounts		7,284,149,930	7,386,679,727
Bills Payable		764,339,325	852,394,757
Savings Bank Deposits		8,989,545,636	7,202,598,235
Fixed Deposits		133,942,358,235	124,273,277,913
Bearer Certificates of Deposit		-	-
Other Deposits		-	-
Other liabilities	13	40,528,705,001	44,815,590,903
Total Liabilities:		196,136,257,865	192,985,059,107
Capital/Shareholders' Equity			
Paid up Capital	14.2	10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
Statutory Reserve	15	2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642
Other Reserve	16	27,366,050,948	27,664,294,236
Surplus in Profit and Loss A/C	17	(41,012,633,587)	(37,042,842,409)
Total Shareholders' Equity		(574,909,497)	3,693,124,969
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		195,561,348,367	196,678,184,076

**OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS****CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:**

Acceptances and Endorsements
 Letters of Guarantee
 Irrevocable Letters of Credit
 Bills for Collection
 Other Contingent Liabilities


Total:**OTHER COMMITMENTS:**

Documentary credit and short term trade-related transactions
 Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed
 Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities
 Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments

Total:**Total Off-Balance Sheet items including contingent liabilities:**

Note	Amount of Taka	
	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
18		
	2,531,612,340	2,014,684,146
	2,695,423,506	4,030,633,234
	10,489,331,924	7,050,758,325
	201,012,477	324,870,764
	1,091,457,325	1,090,839,725
	17,008,837,572	14,511,786,194
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	17,008,837,572	14,511,786,194

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes.


 Managing Director



 Director


 Director


 Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

Dated, Dhaka
 April 28, 2022


Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.
 Chartered Accountants

BASIC Bank Limited

Profit & Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Note	Amount of Taka	
		2021	2020
Interest income	19	4,888,166,886	4,565,159,807
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	20	(9,311,115,386)	(8,770,015,143)
Net interest income		(4,422,948,500)	(4,204,855,336)
Investment income	21	2,186,997,825	2,427,825,589
Commission, exchange and brokerage	22	684,507,606	663,690,825
Other operating income	23	234,244,253	116,276,112
Total operating income		3,105,749,684	3,207,792,526
		(1,317,198,816)	(997,062,810)
Salary and allowances	24	1,954,708,539	1,966,898,718
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	25	305,996,198	330,504,674
Legal & professional expenses	26	12,101,553	17,001,845
Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc.	27	14,828,606	18,964,503
Stationery, Printings, Advertisements etc.	28	30,393,138	29,920,955
Managing Director's salary and fees	29	4,482,033	5,226,820
Directors' fees	30	2,675,600	2,457,400
Auditors' fees		920,000	920,000
Charges on loan losses		-	-
Depreciation of bank's assets	31	76,413,139	79,252,935
Repair of bank's assets	32	35,959,524	28,966,648
Other expenses	33	267,283,892	225,949,571
Total operating expenses		2,705,762,222	2,706,064,069
Profit/(Loss) before provision		(4,022,961,038)	(3,703,126,879)
Provision (excess provision) for loan	34	169,797,292	221,622,010
Provision (excess provision) for Off Balance Sheet Exposures	34	26,202,921	4,817,474
Provision (excess provision) for other assets	34	(1,063,094)	(91,541,907)
Provision (excess provision) for Investment	34	(194,937,119)	(134,897,577)
Provision (excess provision) for Balance with other Banks and NBFIs	34	-	-
Total provision		-	-
Total Profit/(Loss) before taxes		(4,022,961,038)	(3,703,126,879)
Provision for Current Tax	35	47,963,499	46,637,714
Provision for Deferred Tax	36	(101,133,359)	(31,583,369)
Net Profit/(Loss) after Taxation		(3,969,791,178)	(3,718,181,224)



Appropriations:

Statutory Reserve
General Reserve
Dividends etc.

Retained surplus

Earning Per Share (EPS)

Diluted Earning Per Share (Diluted EPS)

Note	Amount of Taka	
	2021	2020
37	-	-
37	-	-
37	-	-
	(3,969,791,178)	(3,718,181,224)
39	(3.66)	(3.43)
39	(1.08)	(1.01)

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes.

Managing Director

Director

Director

Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

Dated, Dhaka
April 28, 2022

Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.
Chartered Accountants

BASIC Bank Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2021

	Amount of Taka	
	2021	2020
<u>Cash flows from operating activities</u>		
Interest receipts in cash	7,851,419,458	5,962,731,103
Interest payments	(9,076,166,646)	(8,916,861,528)
Dividends receipts	45,810,193	47,452,841
Fee and commission receipts in cash	684,507,606	663,690,825
Recoveries of loans previously written off	90,300,765	25,005,000
Cash payments to employees	(1,939,228,047)	(1,926,460,334)
Cash payments to suppliers	(30,393,138)	(29,920,955)
Income taxes paid	(148,070,287)	(130,448,132)
Receipts from other operating activities (item- wise)	132,266,862	91,979,197
Payments for other operating activities (item-wise)	(639,765,373)	(624,764,641)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(3,029,318,607)	(4,837,596,624)
<u>Increase/Decrease in operating assets and liabilities</u>	6,171,738,153	4,988,458,445
Statutory deposits	-	-
Purchase/sale of trading securities	(5,359,004,692)	(1,373,087,141)
Loans & advances to other banks	-	-
Loans & advances to customers	4,674,170,173	2,643,670,241
Other assets (item-wise)	100,472,779	(351,586,352)
Deposits from other banks	42,824,522	(4,641,400)
Deposits from customers	11,222,617,972	1,412,246,098
Other liabilities (item-wise)	(4,509,342,601)	2,661,856,999
Net cash from operating activities	3,142,419,546	150,861,821
<u>Cash flows from investing activities</u>		
Proceeds from Sale of Securities	-	-
Payments for Purchase of Securities	-	-
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(38,537,683)	(22,283,622)
Sales of property, plant & equipment	13,712,984	104,970
Net cash from investing activities	(24,824,699)	(22,178,652)
<u>Cash flows from financing activities</u>		
Increase/(Decrease) of Long Term Borrowing	(3,827,357,834)	1,139,074,722
Receipt from Government	-	-
Conversion of borrowing into reserve	-	-
Payment of Dividend	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	(3,827,357,834)	1,139,074,722
Net increase/decreasing cash	(709,762,987)	1,267,757,891
Effects of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalent	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning period	14,519,113,024	13,251,355,133
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	13,809,350,037	14,519,113,024



Analysis of cash and cash equivalents at end of period

Cash
 Balance with other banks & financial institutions
 Money at call on Short Notice

Amount of Taka	
2021	2020
9,069,939,430	11,620,429,781
1,639,410,607	1,398,683,243
3,100,000,000	1,500,000,000
13,809,350,037	14,519,113,024


 Managing Director


 Director


 Director


 Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

Dated, Dhaka
 April 28, 2022


Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.
 Chartered Accountants

BASIC Bank Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Particulars	Paid-up Capital	Statutory Reserve	Other Reserve				Sub-Total	Profit and Loss	Total
			Non-cumulative irredeemable preference share	General Reserve	Share Money deposit	Investment Revaluation Reserve			
	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	
Balance as at 01 January 2021	10,846,982,500	2,224,690,642	1,205,000,000	40,000,000	26,000,000,000	419,294,236	27,664,294,236	3,693,124,969	
Net Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(37,042,842,409)	
Increase/ (decrease) of Investment Revaluation Reserve during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(298,243,288)	(298,243,288)	(3,969,791,178)	
Transferred to Other Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cash Dividend Paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Share Money received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Issuance of bonus share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transferred to Statutory Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Free Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance as at 31 December 2021	10,846,982,500	2,224,690,642	1,205,000,000	40,000,000	26,000,000,000	121,050,948	27,366,050,948	(41,012,633,587)	

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes.



Managing Director



Director



Director



Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

BASIC Bank Limited

Liquidity Statement (Asset and Liability Maturity Analysis) As at 31 December 2021

Particulars	(Amount in Taka)					Total
	Up to 01 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	
Assets:						
Cash in hand	3,083,519,319	-	-	-	5,986,420,111	9,069,939,430
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	1,205,107,401	-	-	434,303,206	-	1,639,410,607
Money at call on short notice	3,100,000,000	-	-	-	-	3,100,000,000
Investment	1,851,815,275	-	4,817,615,355	12,677,120,237	11,972,817,034	31,319,367,901
Loans and Advances	27,006,393,745	10,409,493,300	19,809,200,000	41,293,900,000	45,932,786,964	144,451,774,009
Fixed assets including premises, furniture & fixtures	-	-	2,953,475	64,655,637	307,404,150	375,013,262
Other assets	-	152,737,249	22,605,426	1,186,994,995	4,219,646,999	5,581,984,669
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	23,858,490	23,858,490
Total Assets	36,246,835,740	10,562,230,549	24,652,374,256	55,656,974,075	68,442,933,748	195,561,348,368
Liabilities:						
Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank, other banks, financial institutions and agents	1,000,479,848	1,100,000	1,005,200,000	27,200,000	2,593,179,890	4,627,159,738
Deposits & Other accounts	26,332,818,625	30,795,509,426	62,814,923,400	28,644,520,575	2,392,621,100	150,980,393,126
Provision and other liabilities	270,000,000	550,800,000	2,184,000,000	1,525,900,000	35,998,005,001	40,528,705,001
Total Liabilities	27,603,298,473	31,347,409,426	66,004,123,400	30,197,620,575	40,983,805,991	196,136,257,865
Net Liquidity Gap	8,643,537,267	(20,785,178,877)	(41,351,749,144)	25,459,353,500	27,459,127,757	(574,909,497)

Managing Director

Director

Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

BASIC Bank Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2021

1. The Bank and its activities

1.1 Corporate information

BASIC Bank Limited ("the Bank") was incorporated as a banking company in 1989 under the eastwhile Companies Act, 1913 and governed by the Bank Companies Act, 1991 (amended 2013). In 2001 the Bank changed its earlier name 'Bank of Small Industries and Commerce Bangladesh Limited' and registered the new name with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms. Initially the Bank started its operation as a joint venture organization of the then BCC foundation, a welfare trust in Bangladesh and the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. On 4 June 1992 the Government of Bangladesh took over 70% shares held by the then BCC Foundation and became the sole owner of the Bank. It operates with 72 branches and 14 sub-branches in Bangladesh. The registered office of the Bank is located at 73 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000.

1.2 Objectives

The Memorandum and Articles of Association of BASIC Bank Limited stipulate that at least fifty percent of its loanable fund shall be used for financing Small and Medium Scale Industries. The principal activities of the Bank is unique in blending development financing and commercial banking.

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Bank are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) and the requirements of the Bank Companies Act 1991 (amended 2013), the rules and regulations issued by Bangladesh Bank and the Companies Act 1994. In case any requirement of the Bank Companies Act 1991, and provisions and circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank differ with those of IFRS, the requirements of the Bank Companies Act 1991, and provisions and circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank shall prevail. Material departures from the requirements of IFRS are as follows:

i) Investment in shares and securities

IFRS: As per requirements of IAS 39 investment in shares and securities generally falls either under "at fair value through profit and loss account" or under "available for sale" where any change in the fair value (as measured in accordance with IFRS 13) at the year-end is taken to profit and loss account or revaluation reserve respectively.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003 investments in quoted shares and unquoted shares are revalued at the year end at market price and as per book value of last audited balance sheet respectively. Provision should be made for any loss arising from diminution in the value of investment; otherwise investments are recognised at cost.

ii) Revaluation gains/losses on Government securities

IFRS: As per requirement of IAS 39 where securities will fall under the category of Held for Trading (HFT), any change in the fair value of held for trading assets is recognised through profit and loss account. Securities designated as Held to Maturity (HTM) are measured at amortised cost method and interest income is recognised through the profit and loss account.

Bangladesh Bank: Held for Trading (HFT) securities are revalued on the basis of marked to market at every week end and at year end. Any gains on revaluation of securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are recognised in other reserves as a part of equity and any losses on revaluation of securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are charged in the profit and loss account. Interest on HFT securities including amortisation of discount are recognised in the profit and loss account. Held to Maturity (HTM) securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are amortised at the year end and gains or losses on amortisation are recognised in other reserve as a part of equity.

iii) Provision on loans and advances/investments

IFRS: As per IAS 39 an entity should start the impairment assessment by considering whether objective evidence of impairment exists for financial assets that are individually significant. For financial assets that are not individually significant, the assessment can be performed on an individual or collective (portfolio) basis.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 15 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 06 dated 29 May 2013, BRPD Circular No. 05 dated 16 May 2019, BRPD Circular No. 03 dated 21 April 2019, BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 21 July 2020, BRPD Circular No. 17 dated 28 September 2020, BRPD Circular No. 56 dated 10 December 2020 BRPD Circulars no. 3 dated 31 January, 2021, no. 5 dated 24 March, 2021 and no, 51 dated 29 December 2021 and BRPD Circular letter No. 53 dated 30 December 2021; a general provision at 0.25% to 5% under different categories of unclassified loans has to be maintained regardless of objective evidence of impairment. Also provision for sub-standard loans, doubtful loans and bad & loss loans has to be provided at 5%, 20%, 50% and 100% respectively for loans and advances depending on the duration of overdue. Again as per BRPD circular no. 10 dated 18 September 2007 and BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, a general provision at 1% is required to be provided for all off-balance sheet exposures. Such provision policies are not specifically in line with those prescribed by IAS 39.

iv) Recognition of interest in suspense

IFRS: Loans and advances to customers are generally classified as 'loans and receivables' as per IAS 39 and interest income is recognised through effective interest rate method over the term of the loan. Once a loan is impaired, interest income is recognised in profit and loss account on the same basis based on revised carrying amount.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, once a loan is classified, interest on such loans are not allowed to be recognised as income, rather the corresponding amount needs to be credited to an interest suspense account, which is presented as liability in the balance sheet.

v) Other comprehensive income

IFRS: As per IAS 1 Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) is a component of financial statements or the elements of OCI are to be included in a single Other Comprehensive Income statement.

Bangladesh Bank: Bangladesh Bank has issued templates for financial statements to be strictly followed by all banks. The templates of financial statements issued by Bangladesh Bank do not include Other Comprehensive Income nor are the elements of Other Comprehensive Income allowed to be included in a single Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) Statement. As such the Bank does not prepare the other comprehensive income statement. However, elements of OCI, if any, are shown in the statements of changes in equity.

vi) Financial instruments – presentation and disclosure

In several cases Bangladesh Bank guidelines categorise, recognise, measure and present financial instruments differently from those prescribed in BAS 39. As such full disclosure and presentation requirements of IFRS 7 and IAS 32 cannot be made in the financial statements.

vii) Repo Transactions

IFRS: When an entity sells a financial asset and simultaneously entered into an agreement to repurchase the asset (or a similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (repo or stock lending), the arrangement is accounted for a deposit, and the underlying asset continues to be recognised in the entities financial statements. These transaction will be treated as loan and the difference between selling price and repurchase price will be treated as interest expenses.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD guidelines, when a bank sells a financial assets and simultaneously enters into an agreement to repurchase the asset (or a similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (repo and stock lending), the agreement is accounted for a normal sales transactions and the financial assets are derecognised in the seller's book and a recognised in the buyers book.

viii) Financial guarantees

IFRS: As per IAS 39, financial guarantees are contracts that require an entity to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee liabilities are recognised initially at their fair value, and the initial fair value is amortised over the life of the financial guarantee. The financial guarantee liability is subsequently carried at the higher of this amortised amount and the present value of any expected payment when a payment under the guarantee has become probable. Financial guarantees are included within other liabilities.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14, financial guarantees such as letter of credit, letter of guarantee and acceptance will be treated as off-balance sheet items. No liability is recognised for the guarantee except the cash margin.

ix) Cash and cash equivalent

IFRS: Cash and cash equivalent items should be reported as cash item as per IAS 7.

Bangladesh Bank: Some cash and cash equivalent items such as 'money at call and on short notice', treasury bills, Bangladesh Bank bills and prize bond are not shown as cash and cash equivalents. Money at call and on short notice presented on the face of the balance sheet, and treasury bills, prize bonds are shown in investments.

x) Non-banking asset

IFRS: No indication of non-banking asset is found in any IFRS.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14, there must exist a face item named non-banking asset.

xi) Cash flow statement

IFRS: The cash flow statement can be prepared using either the direct method or the indirect method. The presentation is selected to present these cash flows in a manner that is most appropriate for the business or industry. The method selected is applied consistently.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14, cash flow is the mixture of direct and indirect methods.

xii) Balance with Bangladesh Bank (Cash Reserve Requirement)

IFRS: Balance with Bangladesh Bank should be treated as other asset as it is not available for use in day to day operations as per IAS 7.

Bangladesh Bank: Balance with Bangladesh Bank is treated as cash and cash equivalents.

xiii) Presentation of intangible asset

IFRS: An intangible asset must be identified and recognised, and the disclosure must be given as per IAS 38.

Bangladesh Bank: There is no regulation for intangible assets in BRPD 14.

xiv) Off-balance sheet items

IFRS: There is no concept of off-balance sheet items in any IFRS; hence there is no requirement for disclosure of off-balance sheet items on the face of the balance sheet.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14, off balance sheet items (e.g. Letter of Credit, Letter of Guarantee, Acceptance, etc.) must be disclosed separately on the face of the balance sheet.

xv) Loans and advances net of provision

IFRS: Loans and advances should be presented net of provision.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD 14, provision on loans and advances are presented separately as liability and can not be netted of against loans and advances.

2.2 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of the financial statements of the Bank in conformity with IFRSs require management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an on going basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised and in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized and presented in the financial statements of the Bank are included in following notes/statements:

- a) Note 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.4 & 13.5 Provision for loans and advances, off balance sheet exposure, other assets, investments and balance with other banks & NBFIs.
- b) Note 31 Depreciation
- c) Note 35 Current tax liabilities
- d) Note 36 Deferred tax asset
- e) Liquidity Statement

2.3 Foreign currency transaction

a) Foreign currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Bank operates, i e. the functional currency. The financial statements of the Bank are presented in Taka which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

b) Foreign currencies translation

Foreign currency transactions are converted into equivalent Taka using the ruling exchange rates on the dates of respective transactions as per IAS-21" The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates". Foreign currency balances held in US Dollar are converted into Taka at weighted average rate of inter bank market as determined by Bangladesh Bank on the closing date of every month. Balances held in foreign currencies other than US Dollar are initially translated into equivalent US Dollar at buying rates taken from Reuters and then retranslated from US Dollar into equivalent Taka in the same specified above.

c) Commitments

Commitments for outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts disclosed in these financial statements are translated at contracted rates. Contingent liabilities / commitments for letters of credit and letters of guarantee denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in Taka terms at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of giving commitment or taking liability.

d) Transaction gains and losses

Foreign exchange differences (rates at which transactions were initially recorded and the rate prevailing on the reporting date/date of settlements) of the monetary items are recognized in the profit and loss account.

2.4 Statement of cash flows

Statements of Cash flow has been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 7 "Statement of Cash Flows" and under the guideline of Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular no.14 dated 25 June 2003. The Statement shows the structure of changes in cash and cash equivalents during the financial year.

2.5 Liquidity statement

The liquidity statement of assets and liabilities as on the reporting date has been prepared on residual maturity term as per the following basis:

- i) Balance with other Banks and financial institutions, money at call on short notice, etc. are on the basis of their maturity term;
- ii) Investments are on the basis of their respective maturity;
- iii) Loans and advances are on the basis of their repayment schedule;
- iv) Fixed assets are on the basis of their useful lives;
- v) Other assets are on the basis of their realization/amortization;
- vi) Borrowing from other Banks, financial institutions & agents, etc. are as per their maturity/repayment terms;
- vii) Deposits & other accounts are on the basis of their maturity term & past trend of withdrawal by the depositors; and
- viii) Provisions and other liabilities are on the basis of their payment/adjustments schedule.

2.6 Statement of changes in equity

Statement of Changes in Equity has been prepared in accordance with IAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements” and following the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank BRPD circular no.14 dated 25th June 2003.

2.7 Reporting period

These financial statements cover one calendar year from 01 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

2.8 Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offsetted and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.9 Assets and basis of their valuation

2.9.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include notes and coins on hand, unrestricted balances held with Bangladesh Bank and highly liquid financial assets which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in their fair value, and are used by the Bank management for its short term commitments.

2.9.2 Loans, advances and provisions

Loans and advances are stated in the balance sheet on gross basis. General provisions on unclassified loans and contingent assets, specific provisions for classified loans and interest suspense account thereon are shown under other liabilities. Provision against classified loans and advances is made on the basis of quarter end review by the management and instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 15 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 06 dated 29 May 2013, BRPD Circular No. 05 dated 16 May 2019, BRPD Circular No. 03 dated 21 April 2019, BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 21 July 2020, BRPD Circular No. 17 dated 28 September 2020, BRPD Circular No. 56 dated 10 December 2020, BRPD Circulars no. 3 dated 31 January, 2021, no. 5 dated 24 March, 2021 and no. 51 dated 29 December 2021 and BRPD Circular letter No. 53 dated 30 December 2021. The rates for provisions are stated below:

Particulars		Provision Rate
General provision on		
a.	Consumer Financing (House Financing)	1%
b.	Consumer Financing (Loans to Professional)	2%
c.	Consumer Financing (Other than house finance and loans to professional)	2%
d.	Small and Medium Enterprise Financing (SMEF)	0.25%
e.	Short Term Agriculture & Micro Credit	1%
f.	Loans to BHs/ MBs/ Sds against Shares etc	2%
g.	All other Credit	1%
h.	Special Mention Account	0.25%, 1%

Particulars		Provision Rate
Specific provision on		
a.	Substandard Loans and Advances	
	i. Short Term Agri Credit & Micro Credit	5%
	ii. Other than Short Term Agri Credit & Micro Credit	5%, 20%
b.	Doubtful Loans and Advances	
	i. Short Term Agri Credit & Micro Credit	5%
	ii. Other than Short Term Agri Credit & Micro Credit	5%, 20%, 50%
c.	Bad & Loss Loans and Advances	100%

2.9.3 Investments

Investments have been initially recognised at cost, including acquisition charges associated with the investment. Premiums have been amortised and discount accredited, using the effective or historical yield method. The investment in government securities (Treasury bills & bonds) are classified into Held to Maturity (HTM) & Held for Trading (HFT) as per Bangladesh Bank's guidelines contained in DOS Circular Letter No. 05 dated 26 May 2008 as amended vide DOS Circular Letter No. 05 dated 28 January 2009, DOS Circular No. 06 dated 15 July 2010 & DOS Circular Letter No.01 dated 19 January 2014. Same procedures are followed for investment in Bangladesh Bank Bill. Reclassification of HTM securities into HFT securities are also done in compliance with Bangladesh Bank's guidelines.

Held to Maturity (HTM)

Held-to-maturity investments are non-derivative assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity that the entity has the positive intent and ability to hold to maturity, and which are not designated at fair value through profit or loss or as available for sale. These are measured at amortized value at each year end by taking into account any premium or discount on acquisition. Any increase/decrease in value for amortization of such investments is transferred to revaluation reserve account and shown in the statement of changes of equity. The gains on such security at the time of maturity of the security are credited to income account.

Held for Trading (HFT)

The securities under this category are the securities acquired by the Bank with the intention to trade by taking advantages of short term price/interest movement. The government securities (Treasury Bills/Bangladesh Bank Bills) under "Held for Trading" category are amortized and measured at present value on the basis of marking to market method weekly. The resulting gains & losses are transferred to profit and loss account and then gains arising from marking to market are instantly transferred to other reserve account from profit and loss account. The government securities (Treasury Bond) under "Held for Trading" category are measured at present value on the basis of marking to market method weekly. The resulting gains are transferred to other reserve account & losses are transferred to profit and loss account. The gains/(losses) arising on maturity or sale of such securities are credited/(debited) to profit and loss account.

Value of investments has been enumerated as follows:

Investment class	Initial recognition	Measurement after initial recognition	Recording of changes
Bangladesh Bank Bill/ Treasury Bill /Bond (HTM)	Cost	Amortised value	Both increase and decrease in value are transferred to revaluation reserve account.
Bangladesh Bank Bill/ Treasury Bill (HFT)	Cost	Market value	Both gains & losses are transferred to profit and loss account: gains arising from marking to market are instantly transferred to other reserve account from profit and loss account.
Treasury Bond (HFT)	Cost	Market value	Increase in value to equity and decrease in value to Profit & Loss account.
Prize Bond	Face value	None	None
Subordinated Bond	Cost	None	None
Shares	Cost	Lower of cost and market value	Any loss, charged in Profit & Loss account. Realized gain, recognized in Profit & Loss accounts. Unrealized gain, not recognized in accounts.

Investment in listed (quoted) securities

These securities are bought and held primarily for the purpose of selling them in future or hold for dividend income. These are reported at cost. Unrealized gains are not recognized in the profit and loss account. But provision for diminution in value of investment has been made properly.

Investment in unlisted (unquoted) securities

Subordinated Bond is reported at cost and shares are reported at lower of cost and market value.

Other Investments

Other investments like prize bond is also eligible for SLR, which is shown at face value.

Investment and related income

- a) Income on investments other than shares is accounted for on accrual basis concept; and
- b) Dividend income on investment in shares is accounted for in the year when right has been established.

2.9.4 Fixed assets

Recognition and measurement

Items of fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation as per BAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment". Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of assets. Subsequent costs is capitalized only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the costs will flow to the entity. Ongoing repairs and maintenance is expensed as incurred.

Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of the related equipment is capitalized as part of that equipment.

Depreciation

Items of fixed assets are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use. Depreciation on the fixed assets has been charged for the year at the following rates:

Category of fixed assets	Rate	Method of Depreciation
Furniture and fixtures	10%	Reducing balance method
Interior Decoration	10%	Reducing balance method
Machinery and Equipment	20%	Reducing balance method
Computer Hardware	20%	Straight line method
Software	20%	Straight line method
Motor Vehicles	25%	Straight line method
Leasehold Assets	1%	Straight line method over the lease hold period

For additions during the year, depreciation is charged for the remaining days of the year and for disposal depreciation is charged up to the date of disposal.

On disposal of fixed assets, the cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the fixed assets schedule and gain or loss on such disposal is reflected in the profit and loss account, which is determined with reference to the net book value of the assets and net sale proceeds.

2.9.5 Intangible assets

- a) An intangible asset is recognised if it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the entity and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably in accordance with IAS 38: "Intangible Assets".

Initial cost comprises license fees paid at the time of purchase and other directly attributable expenditure that are incurred in customizing the software for its intended use. Subsequent expenditure on intangible asset is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific assets to which it relates. All other expenditure is expensed as incurred.

- b) Software represents the value of computer application software licensed for use of the Bank, other than software applied to the operation software system of computers. Intangible assets are carried at its cost, less accumulated amortization and any impairment losses.
- c) Software is amortized using the straight line method over the estimated useful life of 5 (five) years commencing from the date of the application software is available for use over the best estimate of its useful economic life.

2.9.6 Other assets

Other assets include all balance sheet accounts not covered specifically in other areas of the supervisory activity and such accounts may be quite insignificant in the overall financial condition of the Bank.

2.9.7 Receivables

Receivables are recognized when there is a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity.

2.9.8 Inventories

Inventories measured at the lower of cost and net realizable value.

2.9.9 Leasing

Leases are classified as finance leases whenever the "terms of the lease" transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee as per IAS-17 "Leases". All other leases are classified as operating leases as per IAS-17 "Leases". Operating lease are rental agreements and all installments are charged to the income statement.

2.9.10 Non-banking assets

The bank has not acquired any non-banking assets in exchange for loan during the period of financial statements. The bank acquired non-banking assets of land valueing at Tk. 82,19,490 and building valueing at Tk. 1,56,39,000; Total Tk. 2,38,58,490 in exchange for loan in 2019.

2.9.11 Reconciliation of inter-bank and inter-branch account

Accounts with regard to inter-bank (in Bangladesh and outside Bangladesh) are reconciled regularly and there are no material differences which may affect the financial statements significantly.

Un-reconciled entries / balances in the case of inter-branch transactions as on the reporting date are not material.

2.10 Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity when there is no contractual obligation to transfer cash or other financial assets.

2.11 Statutory reserve

Bank Companies Act, 1991 requires the Bank to transfer 20% of its current year's profit before tax to reserve until such reserve equals to its paid up capital and share premium account.

2.12 Deposits and other accounts

Deposits by customers & banks are recognized when the Bank enters into contractual provisions of arrangements with the counterparties, which is generally on trade date, & initially measured at the consideration received.

2.13 Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

Borrowed funds include call money deposits, borrowings, re-finance borrowings and other term borrowings from banks, Financial Institutions & other Organizations. They are stated in the balance sheet at amounts payable. Interest paid / payable on these borrowings is charged to the income statements.

2.14 Basis for valuation of liabilities and provisions

2.14.1 Provision for current taxation

Provision for current income tax has been made as per prescribed rate in the Finance Ordinance, 2021 on the gross receipts/accounting profit made by the Bank after considering some of the add backs to income and disallowances of expenditure as per income tax laws in compliance with IAS-12 "Income Taxes".

2.14.2 Provision for deferred taxation

Deferred tax is recognized in compliance with IAS 12 "Income Taxes" and BRPD Circular no. 11 dated 12 December 2011, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the date of balance sheet. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset as there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each date of balance sheet and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

2.14.3 Benefits to the employees

The retirement benefits accrued for the employees of the Bank as on reporting date have been accounted for in accordance with the provisions of International Accounting Standard-19, "Employee Benefit". Bases of enumerating the retirement benefit schemes operated by the Bank are outlined below:

a) Provident Fund

Provident fund benefits are given to the permanent employees of the Bank in accordance with Bank's service rules. Accordingly a trust deed and provident fund rules were prepared. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Taxes Zone - 8, Dhaka has approved the Provident Fund as a recognized provident fund within the meaning of section 2(52), read with the provisions of part - B of the First Schedule of Income Tax Ordinance 1984. The recognition took effect from 30 September 1995. The Fund is operated by a Board of Trustees consisting at least five members. Usually all confirmed employees of the Bank are contributing 10% of their basic salary as subscription to the Fund. The Bank also contributes equal amount of the employees' contribution. Interest on the provident fund balance is credited to the members' account on yearly basis.

b) Gratuity Fund

The Bank made provision for gratuity fund at discretion of the management to provide an employee with financial benefit on his ceasing the Bank's service or in the event of his death to his legal heirs/nominees or successors, in respect of which provision is made annually covering all its permanent eligible employees who have completed at least eight years of service.

c) Benevolent Fund

The benevolent fund is subscribed by monthly contribution of the employees. The Bank also contributes to the fund @ 0.5% of profit /lump sum at the end of the year. The fund is established to sanction grant in event of death on duty or permanent disabilities of the employees & to provide financial assistance to the employees & dependants.

d) Superannuation Fund

The Bank operates a contributory superannuation fund to give benefit to employees at the time of retirement and also cover group term life insurance. Employees are contributing to the fund monthly and the Bank also contributes a lump sum amount from the profit at the end of each year.

e) Welfare Fund

The Bank has been maintaining a welfare fund created from profit. This fund is utilized for various social activities as part of corporate social responsibility of the Bank.

2.14.4 Provision for liabilities

A provision is recognized in the balance sheet when the Bank has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligations, in accordance with the IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".

2.14.5 Provision for Off-balance sheet exposures

Off-balance sheet items have been disclosed under contingent liabilities and other commitments as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines. In accordance with BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, general provision @ 1% has been made on the outstanding balances of Off-Balance Sheet exposure of the Bank as at 31 December 2021. Provision is made on the total exposure and amount of cash margin or value of eligible collateral is not deducted while computing Off-Balance sheet exposure.

2.14.6 Provision for nostro accounts

As per instructions contained in the circular letter no. FEPD (FEMO)/01/2005-677 dated 13 Sep 05 issued by Foreign Exchange Policy Department of BB, Banks are required to make provision regarding the un-reconciled debit balance of nostro account for more than 3 months as on the reporting date in these financials. Since there is no unreconciled entries which are outstanding more than 3 months then Bank's are not required to make provision.

2.15 Revenue recognition**2.15.1 Interest income**

In terms of the provisions of the IAS-18 "Revenue", the interest income is recognized on accrual basis. Interest on loans and advances ceases to be taken into income when such advances are classified. It is then kept in interest suspense. After the loans is classified as bad and loss, interest ceases to apply and recorded in a memorandum account. Interest on classified advances is accounted for on a cash receipt basis.

2.15.2 Investment income

Interest income on investments is recognized on accrual basis. Capital gain is recognized when it is realized.

2.15.3 Fees and commission income

Fees, Commission and Exchange Income on services provided by the Bank are recognized as and when the related services are performed. Commission charged to customers on letter of credit and letter of guarantee are credited to Income at the time of effecting the transactions.

2.15.4 Dividend income on shares

Dividend income from investment in shares is recognized when the Bank's right to receive dividend is established as per IAS 18 "Revenue".

2.15.5 Interest paid and other expenses

In terms of the provisions of IAS-1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" interest and other expenses are recognized on accrual basis.

2.16 Risk Management

The risk of BASIC Bank Limited is defined as the possibility of losses, financial or otherwise. The risk management of the Bank covers core risk areas of banking viz. credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk that includes foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, equity risk, operational risk & reputation risk arising from money laundering incidences. The prime objective of the risk management is that the Bank evaluates & takes well calculative business risks & thereby safeguards the Bank's capital, its financial resources & profitability from various business risks through its own measures & through implementing Bangladesh Bank guidelines & following some best practices as under:

a) Credit risk

It arises mainly from lending, trade finance, leasing and treasury businesses. It can be described as the potential loss arising from the failure of a counter party to perform as per contractual agreement with the Bank. The failure may result from unwillingness of the counterparty or deterioration in his or her financial condition.

The Bank has 06 (six) credit divisions namely Industrial Credit Division (ICD), Commercial Credit Division (CCD), Agriculture, Micro Credit and Special Finance Division (AMCSFD), Small Enterprise Finance Division (SEFD), Consumer Finance Division (CFD) and Trade Finance Division (TFD) focused on different areas/sectors of the economy and entrusted with the duties of Credit Appraisal to ensure the merit of loan proposals. The Bank ensures strict management of credit quality by analyzing/assessing borrower risk on historical repayment performance of the borrower, historical and projected financial statements, industry outlook, collateral coverage of the proposed credit facility, market reputation of the borrower and any other relevant aspects. To manage its credit risk at a tolerable level, the Bank prepares an Annual Credit Budget where the amount of loan to each sector is allocated on yearly basis. Budgeted allocation to each sector is monitored or adjusted periodically on the basis of national economic trends, business or sector viability, the Bank's credit position and profitability, the central bank's regulations and guidelines, availability of investable fund and so on. Moreover, total aggregate loans and advances of branches are allocated and controlled on the basis of the credit budget. The Bank also has a Credit Pre-Audit Cell (CPAC) that oversees and ensures proper documentation pertaining to the approved credit facilities.

The Bank takes its lending decision based on the credit risk assessment report by the appraisal team. In determining Single borrower / Large loan limit, the instructions of Bangladesh Bank are strictly followed. Internal audit is conducted at periodical intervals to ensure compliance of Bank's & Regulatory polices. Loans are classified as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines. Concentration of single borrower/large loan limit is shown in the notes to the financial statements.

b) Liquidity risk

The object of liquidity risk management is to ensure that all foreseeable funding commitments and deposit withdrawals can be met when due. To this end, the Bank is maintaining a diversified and stable funding base comprising of core retail and corporate deposits and institutional balance. Management of liquidity and funding is carried out by Treasury Division under approved policy guidelines. Treasury Front Office is supported by a very structured Back Office. A Mid Office Division has also been created as per requirement of Bangladesh Bank. The Liquidity management is monitored by Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) on a regular basis. A written contingency plan is in place to manage extreme situation.

c) Market risk

The exposure of market risk of the Bank is restricted to foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk & equity risk.

Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is defined as the potential change in earnings due to change in market prices. The foreign exchange risk of the Bank is minimal as all the transactions are carried out on behalf of the customers against underlying L/C commitments and other remittance requirements. No foreign exchange dealing on Bank's account was conducted during the year.

Treasury Division independently conducts the transactions, Back Office of Treasury is responsible for verification of the deals & passing of their entries in the books of account and Mid Office of Treasury monitors dealer's adherence to various internal, regulatory and counter party limits. All foreign exchange transactions are revalued at Mark-to-Market rate as determined by the bank as mid rate at the month end & the mid rate is being published by the Treasury Division of the bank as per approved policy. All Nostro accounts are reconciled on a monthly basis & outstanding entry beyond 30 days is reviewed by the management for its settlement. The position maintained by bank at the end of day was within the stipulated limit prescribed by Bangladesh Bank.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk may arise either from trading portfolio or non-trading portfolio. The short-term movement in interest rate is negligible or nil. Interest rate risk of non-trading business arises from mismatches between future yield of an asset & its funding cost. Asset Liability Committee monitors interest rate movement on a regular basis.

Equity risk

Equity risk arises from fall in market price of shares which are regularly monitored by the management. The management keep required provision as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines when the cost price exist under the market price.

d) Reputation risk arising from money laundering incidences

Money Laundering has significant economic and social consequences, especially for developing countries and emerging markets. The adverse consequences of money laundering are reputational, operational, legal and concentration risks and include loss of profitable business, liquidity problems through withdrawals of funds, termination of correspondent banking facilities, loan losses etc.

An anti-money laundering / counter terrorist financing (AML/CFT) program is an essential component of a bank's compliance regime. The primary goal of an AML/CFT program is to protect the bank against money laundering, terrorist financing and other financial crimes and to ensure that the bank is in full compliance with relevant laws and regulations. The management of BASIC Bank Limited has taken prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing as part of the Bank's risk management strategies. 'Anti Money Laundering (AML) and Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Policy' of the Bank has been revised and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank in its 494th meeting held on 05 March 2020.

The Bank established a separate division namely Anti-Money Laundering Division (AMLDD) for mitigating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing related risks. The Deputy Managing Director is acting as the Chief Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer (CAMLCO) of the Bank. In addition, Central Compliance Committee (CCC) is working to develop and review institutional strategy and program for preventing money laundering and terrorist financing. AMLDD is performing as the secretariat of Central Compliance Committee. AMLDD is continuously monitoring and reviewing overall Bank's compliance to mitigate ML/TF risks. Besides, a senior level executive from each Branch is working as a Branch Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer (BAMLCO). Audit and Inspection Division conducts audit for an effective Anti Money Laundering System Check throughout the year. Moreover, members of CCC and employees of AMLDD pay visit to Branches to supervise the AML procedures and functions at branch level as and when required.

Sound Know Your Customer (KYC) and Transaction Profile (TP) are in place to recognize the risk associated with accounts. Cross-border transactions (both incoming and outgoing messages) are screened against UN, OFAC, EU and other Sanction lists through SWIFT screening Software. Moreover, the Bank has its own AML Screening System for screening customer against UN Sanction List, Domestic Sanction List and Private List before opening an account and making payment of foreign remittance (through Bank or Exchange Houses).

The Bank is providing CTR/STR data through goAML web portal of Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU) on regular basis. It is the requirement of BFIU to report cash transaction of BDT 10 Lac and above in a single day in a single account and suspicious transaction as and when detected. BASIC Bank Training Institute arranges training programs on AML & CFT throughout the year to develop awareness and skill for mitigating money laundering and terrorist financing risks.

e) Operational risk

Operational risk may arise from error and fraud due to lack of internal control and compliance. Management through Compliance Division controls operational procedure of the Bank. Audit and Inspection Division undertakes periodical and special audit of the branches and divisions at the Head Office for review of the operation and compliance of statutory requirements. The Audit Committee of the Board subsequently reviews the reports of the Compliance Division.

f) Asset Liability Management Risk

Asset Liability Management (ALM) is a risk management technique designed to earn an adequate return while maintaining a comfortable surplus of assets beyond liabilities. The scope of ALM function can be described as liquidity risk management, management of market risks, trading risk management, funding and capital planning, profit planning, growth projection, etc.

The ALM committee usually makes decisions on financial direction of the Bank. The ALCO's goal is to manage the sources and uses of funds, identify balance sheet management issues like balance sheet gap, interest rate gap etc. ALCO also reviews liquidity contingency plan and implements asset and liability pricing strategy for the Bank. The bank revised its asset liability management policy in line with Bangladesh Bank guideline. The board of the bank approved the revised policy in September 2017, which is followed meticulously.

g) ICT Risk Management

ICT risk refers to the potential of ensuing harmful effects that an organization may suffer from intentional or unintentional threats to information and information technology systems. Managing ICT risk is part of running regular operation of the Bank now a days. Failure to manage ICT risk may lead to serious security breaches, financial losses & even business discontinuity. Hence, it is imperative that there should be a mechanism to identify, assess and mitigate ICT risk. BASIC Bank Limited, with the approval of the Board, has adopted an ICT policy in compliance with ICT security guidelines of Bangladesh Bank covering various aspects of ICT risk management. Based on the policy the Bank has taken necessary measures for mitigating ICT risk and impending hazards through implementing proper strategies and processes of identifying, appreciating, analyzing and assessing the same. The Bank has also taken necessary initiatives which would make a positive impact on improving ICT segment of core risks management. All observations by Bangladesh Bank, related to ICT segment of core risks management are being complied in time. Necessary measures are also being taken to minimize manual intervention, as much as possible, by implementing automatic handling of network level and server level failure. Moreover, necessary initiatives are also being taken to comply with the ICT related issues mentioned in the circular of Bangladesh Bank regarding Self-Assessment of Anti Fraud Internal Controls. Internal ICT audit by Audit and Inspection Division of Head Office in different branches of the Bank are being carried out regularly. The Bank has been carrying out the job of Vulnerability Assessment (VA), Penetration Test (PT) by the external experts having sufficient expertise on ICT securities. The Bank has taken necessary steps to enhance the securities of the network, database and e-mail systems of the Bank. An independent ICT Security Unit comprising some ICT security experts has already been established within the Bank for monitoring, identifying and overseeing all kinds of potential ICT risks and threats. Moreover, the Bank has taken necessary initiatives to protect its ICT System from unauthorized Network Access, Denial of Service Attack, Zero-Day Virus Attack, Advanced Persistent Threat (APT) Attack, Malware Attack, Spyware Attack etc. The Bank is also carrying out training programs on importance an awarness of ICT security for its employees to prevent from different malicious activities.

h) Internal Control and Compliance

The primary objectives of Internal Control and Compliance are to help the bank perform better through the effective use of its resources, identify its weaknesses, take appropriate measures to overcome the same and ensure compliance with regulatory framework including applicable laws and regulations. Internal Control and Compliance of the Bank includes three fold functions viz. Internal Audit & Inspection of Branches and Divisions of Head Office, Monitoring of operational activity of the bank to assess the risk of individual Branches/Divisions and Compliance of Internal Audit & Inspection Reports of Branches & Divisions and Bangladesh Bank Audit Reports including Bangladesh Bank Special Audit Reports on Core Risks & Cash Incentive and Government Commercial Audit Reports. These functions are being carried out by 03 (three) divisions namely Audit & Inspection Division, Audit Findings Monitoring Division and Compliance Division. The Audit Committee of the Board subsequently reviews the major lapses identified by Audit and Inspection Division as well as compliance of these lapses. The Audit Committee also reviews periodic financial statements of the bank, Bangladesh Bank Inspection Reports and other issues indicated in the Bangladesh Bank Guidelines. Necessary steps/measures are taken on the basis of observation & suggestion of the Committee.

i) Fraud & Forgeries

The term 'Fraud' commonly includes activities such as theft, corruption, conspiracy, embezzlement, money laundering, bribery & extortion. Fraud risk is one of the components of Operational risk. Operational risk focuses on the risks associated with errors or events in transaction processing or other operations. We are absolutely committed to maintain an honest, open & well intentioned atmosphere within the organization. We are also committed to prevent fraud and detection of fraud. Fraud & Forgery has emerged as one of the major threats in banking sector with regular development of avenues by the fraudsters.

In the year 2017, the bank has started to further develop the Risk & Fraud awareness culture among the employees & reduce the likelihood of fraud occurring in the Bank. In 2019, Audit & Inspection Division (AID) of the Bank has conducted 60 regular Audit & Inspections & 13 special inspections at different Branches and 22 regular Inspections at different Divisions of Head Office, where allout efforts were taken by the officials of AID to detect fraud & forgeries and to find out potential risk factors.

In connection with dealing the situation and ensuring safety checking measures against fraud & forgery related issues, Monitoring Division of the Bank quarterly prepare Self Assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Controls report and submit the same to Bangladesh Bank with joint signature of the Managing Director & the Chairman of Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

2.17 Earnings per share (EPS)

The Bank presents basic and diluted (when dilution is applicable) earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares in accordance with BAS 33 "Earnings per Share". Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank with the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for the effect of change in number of shares for bonus issue, share split and reverse split. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. However, dilution of EPS is not applicable for these financial statements as there was no dilutive potential ordinary shares during the relevant periods. Hence no Diluted EPS has been calculated.

2.18 Events after the reporting period

All material events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Companies'/Bank's position at the balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements as per IAS 10 "Events after the Reporting Period". Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

2.19 Directors' responsibility on statement

The Board of Directors takes the responsibility for the preparation and presentation of these financial statements.

Memorandum items

Memorandum items are maintained to have control over all items of importance and for such transactions where the Bank has only a business responsibility and no legal commitment. Stock of travelers cheques, savings certificates, wage earners bonds and other fall under the memorandum items.

Capital Expenditure Commitment

There was no capital expenditure contracted but incurred or provided for at 31 December 2021. Besides, there was no material capital expenditure authorized by the board but not contracted for at 31 December 2021.

2.20 Related party disclosures

As per IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures", a related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity (i.e. BASIC Bank Limited) that is preparing its financial statements. Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged as per IAS 24.

Related Parties include the Bank's Directors, key management personnel, associates, companies under common directorship etc. as per IAS 24 "Related Party Disclosures". All transactions involving related parties arising in the normal course of business are conducted at arm's length at normal commercial rates on the same terms and conditions as third party transactions using valuation modes, as admissible.

2.21 Board of Directors as on 31 December 2021:

Name	Status	Other Position
Professor Dr. Abul Hashem	Chairman	Vice Chancellor , Anwer Khan Modern University Ex-Chairman , Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited Ex-Member , University Grants Commission of Bangladesh Ex-Treasurer , University of Dhaka Ex-Dean , Faculty of Business Studies, University of Dhaka Ex-Chairman , Department of Accounting, University of Dhaka Ex-Director , Bangladesh Shilpa Bank, and Ex-Director , Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited
Mr. Md. Razib Pervez	Director	Founder & Chairperson – Governance Policy Explore Center, Lead Management - Political Economy Research Foundation- PERF.
Dr. Nahid Hossain	Director	Joint Secretary Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh
Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan	Director	Managing Director & CEO (Retired) Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited
Mr. Md. Anisur Rahman	Director	Managing Director & CEO BASIC Bank Limited

The Board of Directors conducted 40 (forty) meetings during the year.

2.22 Audit Committee as on 31 December 2021:

Members of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors:

Name	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification
Dr. Nahid Hossain	Chairman	B.Com (Hons.), M.Com (Finance & Banking), Master of Economics (Japan), Doctor of Engineering (Environment & Life Engineering, Japan)
Mr. Md. Razib Pervez	Member	B.Sc. Engineering (CSE), MA (Public Affairs), MPhil (Public Administration)

Audit Committee conducted 14 (fourteen) meetings during the year.

2.23 Risk Management Committee as on 31 December 2021:

Name	Status	Educational Qualification
Mr. Md. Razib Pervez	Chairman	B.Sc. Engineering (CSE), MA (Public Affairs), MPhil (Public Administration)
Dr. Nahid Hossain	Member	B.Com (Hons.), M.Com (Finance & Banking), Master of Economics (Japan), Doctor of Engineering (Environment & Life Engineering, Japan)
Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan	Member	BSS (Hons.), MSS (Economics), Ph.D

Risk Management Committee conducted 14 (fourteen) meetings during the year.

2.24 Executive Committee as on 31 December 2021:

Name	Status	Educational Qualification
Professor Dr. Abul Hashem	Chairman	B.Com (Hons.), M.Com (Accounting), Ph.D (Russia), Post-doctoral Fellowship (USA)
Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan	Member	BSS (Hons.), MSS (Economics), Ph.D

Executive Committee conducted 02 (two) meetings during the year.

2.25 Head Office Management Committee (MANCOM) as on 31 December 2021:

SL No.	Name	Designation	Status with the Committee
1	Mr. Niranjan Chandra Debnath	Deputy Managing Director-I	Chairman
2	Mr. Md. Abdur Rahim	Deputy Managing Director-II	Member
3	Mr. Abu Md. Mofazzal	Deputy Managing Director-III	Member
4	Mr. Ahmad Hossain	General Manager	Member
5	Mr. Hasan Tanvir	General Manager	Member
6	Mr. Abu Sayed Md. Rowshanul Haque	General Manager	Member
7	Mr. Md. Ismail	General Manager	Member
8	Mr. Khan Iqbal Hasan	General Manager	Member
9	Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad	General Manager	Member
10	Mr. Md. Momenul Hoque	General Manager	Member
11	Mr. Debasish Karmaker	Deputy General Manager, Human Resources Division	Member Secretary

The Head Office Management Committee conducted 09 (nine) meetings during the year.

2.26 Compliance report on International Accounting Standards (IAS) & International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) is the sole authority for adoption of International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). While preparing the financial statements, BASIC Bank applied all the applicable IAS and IFRS as adopted by ICAB. Details are given below:

Name of the IAS	IAS No.	Status
Presentation of Financial Statements	1	Applied*
Inventories	2	N/A
Statement of Cash Flows	7	Applied*
Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates & Errors	8	Applied
Events after the Reporting Period	10	Applied
Construction Contracts	11	N/A
Income Taxes	12	Applied
Property, Plant and Equipment	16	Applied
Leases	17	Applied
Revenue	18	Applied
Employee Benefits	19	Applied
Accounting for Govt. Grants & Disclosure of Govt. Assistance	20	N/A
The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	21	Applied
Borrowing Costs	23	Applied
Related Party Disclosures	24	Applied
Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	26	Applied
Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements	27	N/A
Investments in Associates	28	N/A
Interests in Joint Ventures	31	N/A
Financial Instruments: Presentation	32	Applied*
Earnings Per Share	33	Applied
Interim Financial Reporting	34	Applied
Impairment of Assets	36	Applied
Name of the IAS	IAS No.	Status
Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	37	Applied*
Intangible Assets	38	Applied
Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	39	Applied*
Investment Property	40	N/A
Agriculture	41	N/A
Name of the IFRS	IFRS No.	Status
First Time Adoption of Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standard	1	N/A
Share Based Payment	2	N/A
Business Combinations	3	N/A
Insurance Contracts	4	N/A
Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	5	N/A
Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	6	N/A
Financial Instruments: Disclosure	7	Applied*
Operating Segments	8	Applied
Consolidated Financial Statements	10	N/A
Joint Arrangements	11	N/A
Disclosure of interests in other Entities	12	N/A
Fair Value Measurement	13	N/A

* Subject to departure described in note 2.1

2.27 Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR)

Bank authority is very much concerned about responsibility to the society and its people. With industrialization, the impacts of business on society and the environment assumed an entirely new dimension. For this Corporate Social Responsibility has become a criterion of socially lawful business endeavour and the acceptance of it is growing day by day. Countries of developed economy have taken the idea of "Social Responsibility". BASIC Bank Ltd. has also realized its responsibilities to the society and very much willing to contribute to the improvement of the society within the framework of Bangladesh Bank guidelines, being the largest state owned commercial bank in Bangladesh.

2.28 Regulatory and legal compliance

The Bank complied with the requirement of the following regulatory and legal authorities:

- i. The Bank Company Act, 1991 (amended 2013)
- ii. The Companies Act 1994
- iii. Rules, regulations and circulars issued by the Bangladesh Bank from time to time
- iv. The Income Tax Ordinance 1984 and Rules
- v. The Value Added Tax (VAT) 1991 and Rules
- vi. The Stamp Act-1899
- vii. The Customs Act-1969
- viii. The Money Laundering Prevention Act, 2012
- ix. The Anti Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2012
- x. Labor Act, 2006 (amended in 2013) etc.

2.29 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 28 April 2022.

2.30 General

- a) These financial statements are presented in Taka, which is the Bank's functional currency. Figures appearing in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Taka.
- b) The expenses, irrespective of capital or revenue nature, accrued / due but not paid have been provided for in the books of the Bank.
- c) Figures of previous year have been rearranged whenever necessary to conform to current years presentation.

		Amount of Taka	
		31.12.2021	31.12.2020
3. Cash			
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	Note 3.1	984,826,707	965,559,539
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s)	Note 3.2	8,085,112,723	10,654,870,242
Total		9,069,939,430	11,620,429,781
3.1 Cash in Hand (including foreign currencies)			
In Local Currency (3.1.1)		981,650,677	954,635,845
In Foreign Currencies		3,176,030	10,923,694
Total		984,826,707	965,559,539
3.1.1 In Local Currency			
In Hand		938,340,277	918,884,845
In ATM		43,310,400	35,751,000
		981,650,677	954,635,845
3.2 Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s)			
In Local Currency	Note 3.2.1	7,415,375,124	10,067,102,250
In Foreign Currencies	Note 3.2.2	669,737,599	587,767,992
		8,085,112,723	10,654,870,242
3.2.1 In Local Currency			
Bangladesh Bank		7,234,894,922	9,853,575,703
Sonali Bank (acting as agent of Bangladesh Bank)		180,480,202	213,526,547
		7,415,375,124	10,067,102,250
3.2.2 In Foreign Currencies			
Bangladesh Bank - EURO		5,289,276	5,540,368
Bangladesh Bank - GBP		4,617,596	5,972,629
Bangladesh Bank - YEN		22	24
Bangladesh Bank - US\$		659,830,705	576,254,971
		669,737,599	587,767,992
3.2.2.1 Balance with Bangladesh Bank as per DB -5		6,873,540,630	10,068,728,775

Reason of Difference between balance with Bangladesh Bank and DB-5:

The reason of difference between balance with Bangladesh Bank and DB-5 is that the balance of foreign currency clearing account is not shown in DB-5 statement and Tk. 57.00 Lac deducted from actual Bangladesh Bank (BDT) A/C balance which is lien amount against TT discounting facilities. Moreover, there were some entries passed by Bangladesh Bank on year ending date but we passed corresponding entries on later date after receiving advice from Bangladesh Bank.

3.3 Statutory Deposits

Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) have been calculated and maintained as per Section 33 of the Bank Companies Act 1991 and BRPD Circular No. 11 and 12 both dated August 25, 2005, MPD Circular No. 2 dated December 10, 2013 and MPD Circular No. 03 dated April 09, 2020.

The Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) on the Bank's time and demand liabilities at the rate of 4.00% has been calculated and maintained with Bangladesh Bank in current account and 13.00% Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) has been calculated and maintained with excess CRR balance, all kinds of approved govt. securities, cash in hand including FC balance with Bangladesh Bank and Sonali Bank (as agent of Bangladesh Bank). Both the reserves maintained by the Bank are in excess of the statutory requirements, as shown below:

3.3.1 Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)

Required Reserve (4.00% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities)

Actual reserve maintained

Surplus/(Deficit)
Required (%)
Maintained (%)
3.3.2 Statutory Liquidity Reserve (SLR)

Required Reserve (13.00% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities)

Actual reserve maintained

Surplus/(Deficit)
Required (%)
Maintained (%)
4. Balance with other banks & financial institutions

In Bangladesh- local currency

Note 4.1

Outside Bangladesh- NOSTRO & FC Term Placement

Note 4.2

4.1 In Bangladesh
4.1.1 Current Accounts

Sonali Bank Ltd.

Agrani Bank Ltd.

Janata Bank Ltd.

Rupali Bank Ltd.

Bangladesh Krishi Bank

NCC Bank Ltd.

4.1.2 Short Notice Deposit Accounts

Sonali Bank Ltd.

Agrani Bank Ltd.

Janata Bank

Rupali Bank Ltd.

Trust Bank Ltd.

The Premier Bank Ltd.

4.1.3 Other Deposit

Receivable from ICB Islami Bank

4.1.4 Fixed Deposit Accounts
i) FDR/Placement with Banks
ii) FDR/Placement with Non-Bank Financial Institutions (NBFIs):

Bangladesh Industrial Finance Company (BIFC) Limited

Total

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2021	31.12.2020
5,986,392,765	5,339,491,351
6,154,342,089	8,594,332,565
167,949,324	3,254,841,214
4.00%	4.00%
4.11%	6.44%
19,455,776,485	17,353,346,889
32,112,800,822	30,821,267,651
12,657,024,337	13,467,920,762
13.00%	13.00%
21.46%	23.09%
545,821,469	532,334,645
1,093,589,138	866,348,598
1,639,410,607	1,398,683,243
1,420,418	11,059,184
3,519,659	9,036,835
11,882,380	3,000,154
5,305,835	4,556,586
3,570,323	3,104,862
3,989,973	5,787,185
29,688,588	36,544,806
10,018,069	986,233
11,883,817	-
25,855	29,086
50,021,214	18,798,633
13,872,212	45,592,478
6,732	7,737
85,827,899	65,414,167
130,304,982	130,375,672
-	-
300,000,000	300,000,000
300,000,000	300,000,000
545,821,469	532,334,645

4.2 Outside Bangladesh (Nostro & FC Term Placement)

Interest bearing accounts	Note 4.2.1
Term Placements	Note 4.2.2

4.2.1 Interest-bearing Accounts

		Amount of Taka	
		31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Sonali Bank Kolkata-EURO		455,762	487,965
BANQUE MAROCAINE DU COMMERCE (MADRID, SPAIN)-EURO		-	7,657,329
Sonali Bank London (EUR)		5,833,313	-
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi London-GBP		-	6,985,309
Sonali Bank London (UKP)-GBP		1,157,502	-
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi Japan-JPY		899,703	1,087,352
Arif Habib Bank, Karachi-USD		94,659	93,556
Mashreq Bank India-USD		55,524	54,877
Mashreq Bank New York-USD		395,109	390,504
Sonali Bank Kolkata-USD		18,088,764	23,729,288
Bank of Ceylon-USD		781,520	792,843
CITI Bank NA, New York (Export)-USD		201,329,957	740,919,229
Sonali Bank London-USD		9,374,544	-
AB Bank Ltd, Mumbai (USD)		13,060,695	16,368,390
Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd.-USD		843,797	4,210,532
HDFC Bank Ltd.-USD		7,582,983	16,950,362
United Bank of India, Mumbai-ACU		20,335,324	20,072,673
Habib American Bank New York-USD		7,868,583	12,699,732
Kookmin Bank, Seoul-USD		33,231,399	13,848,657
Total		321,389,138	866,348,598

(Annexure - A may kindly be seen for details)

4.2.2 Term Placement

AB Bank Limited (USD)	343,200,000	-
Midland Bank Limited (USD)	429,000,000	-
Total	772,200,000	-
Grand total (Nostro and Term Placement)	1,093,589,138	866,348,598

4.3 Maturity grouping of balances with other banks & financial institutions:

On demand	29,688,587	36,544,805
Upto 1 month	1,175,418,814	866,348,598
Over 1 month but not more than 3 months	-	65,414,167
Over 3 months but not more than 1 year	-	-
Over 1 year but not more than 5 years	434,303,206	430,375,673
Over 5 years	-	-
Total	1,639,410,607	1,398,683,243

5 Money at Call & Short Notice

Commercial Banks	Note 5.1	3,100,000,000	1,500,000,000
Financial Institutions (Public & Private)		-	-
		3,100,000,000	1,500,000,000

5.1 Commercial Banks

AB Bank Ltd	1,200,000,000	-
Community Bank Ltd	600,000,000	-
Modhumoti Bank Ltd	100,000,000	-
Midland Bank Ltd	1,200,000,000	1,500,000,000
	3,100,000,000	1,500,000,000

		Amount of Taka	
		31.12.2021	31.12.2020
6. Investments			
Government Securities	Note 6.1	30,069,733,183	24,912,975,062
Other Investments	Note 6.2	1,249,634,718	1,345,631,435
		31,319,367,901	26,258,606,497
6.1 Government Securities			
Treasury Bills and Reserve Repo	Note 6.1.1	-	-
Treasury Bonds	Note 6.1.2	30,066,046,283	24,910,233,362
Prize Bond		3,686,900	2,741,700
		30,069,733,183	24,912,975,062
6.1.1 Treasury Bills (at revalued Amount) (A)			
364 Days Government Treasury Bills		-	-
364 Days Reverse Repo		-	-
182 Days Government Treasury Bills		-	-
91 Day Government Treasury Bills		-	-
28 Days Government Treasury Bills		-	-
01 Day Reverse Repo-Bangladesh Bank		-	-
		-	-
Reverse Repo (B)			
Reverse Repo-Banks and NBFIs		-	-
Reverse Repo-Bangladesh Bank		-	-
Total		-	-
Grand Total (A+B)		-	-
6.1.2 Treasury Bonds (at revalued Amount)			
02 Years Government Treasury Bond		547,534,321	573,484,995
05 Years Government Treasury Bond		7,177,362,343	5,585,288,833
10 Years Government Treasury Bond		17,635,494,593	14,189,738,187
15 Years Government Treasury Bond		2,534,018,371	2,552,737,308
20 Years Government Treasury Bond		2,171,636,655	2,008,984,039
		30,066,046,283	24,910,233,362
6.2 Other Investments			
Shares	Note 6.2.1	1,249,575,218	1,345,571,935
Others (Memorial Coin)		59,500	59,500
		1,249,634,718	1,345,631,435
6.2.1 Shares			
a. Quoted companies			
Shares in listed companies		1,185,944,392	1,281,981,503
b. Unquoted companies			
Share of Karmasangsthan Bank		15,000,000	15,000,000
ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Mutual Fund		33,840,176	33,799,782
Preference Share of BDCL		7,450,000	7,450,000
Equity Of Grameen I. T. Park		4,201,760	4,201,760
Share of CDB Ltd.		3,138,890	3,138,890
Sub-total		63,630,826	63,590,432
Grand Total (a+b)		1,249,575,218	1,345,571,935

(Details of Investment in shares may kindly be seen in Annexure - B)

6.3 Investment in Securities are classified as per Bangladesh Bank Circular

Held To Maturity (HTM)	Note 6.3.2
Held For Trading (HFT)	Note 6.3.1
Other Bond (Sukuk Bond)	

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2021	31.12.2020
21,920,063,135	16,851,613,559
7,908,403,148	7,821,039,803
237,580,000	237,580,000
30,066,046,283	24,910,233,362
7,908,403,148	7,821,039,803
-	-
7,908,403,148	7,821,039,803
21,920,063,135	16,851,613,559
-	-
21,920,063,135	16,851,613,559

6.3.1 Held For Trading (HFT):

Treasury Bond
Treasury Bill and reverse repo

6.3.2 Held For Trading (HTM):

Treasury Bond
Treasury Bill and reverse repo

Treasury bond and treasury bills are categorized into HTM and HFT as per Bangladesh Bank Circular. HTM securities are measured at amortized value at each year end by taking into account any premium or discount on acquisition. Any decrease in value for amortization loss of such investment is transferred to profit and loss account of respective year. Any increase in value for amortization gain of such investments is transferred to revaluation reserve account and shown in the equity. Such gains are credited to income account at the time of maturity or sale of the security. HFT securities are revalued weekly and loss on revaluation is shown in Profit & Loss account and gain is shown as Revaluation Reserve under capital account. Securities are shown at revalued amount.

6.4 Assets pledged as security

Assets in the amounts shown below were pledged as security for the following liabilities

Liabilities to bank
Liabilities to customers

-	-
-	-
-	-

There is no assets pledged, mortgaged or hypothecated against bank's borrowings.

6.5 Maturity Grouping of Investments

On demand
Upto 1 month
Over 1 month but not more than 3 months
Over 3 months but not more than 1 year
Over 1 year but not more than 5 years
Over 5 years

3,686,900	2,741,700
1,848,128,375	550,000,000
-	88,400,000
4,817,615,355	2,564,903,147
12,677,120,237	12,373,600,000
11,972,817,034	10,678,961,650
31,319,367,901	26,258,606,497
143,693,087,750	148,588,751,177
758,686,259	537,193,005
144,451,774,009	149,125,944,182

7. Loans & Advances

Loans, Cash Credit & Overdraft etc.	Note 7.2
Bills purchased & discounted	Note 7.10

7.1 Residual maturity grouping of loans including bills purchased and discounted

Payable on demand	
Not more than 3 months	
Above 3 months but not more than 1 year	
Above 1 year but not more than 5 years	
Above 5 years	

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2021	31.12.2020
3,600,900,000	4,191,100,000
33,814,987,045	28,750,900,000
19,809,200,000	17,696,600,000
41,293,900,000	39,827,800,000
45,932,786,964	58,659,544,182
144,451,774,009	149,125,944,182

7.2 Loans, Cash Credit & Overdraft etc.
In Bangladesh

Loans	Note 7.2.1
Cash credits	
Overdrafts	Note 7.2.2
Others	Note 7.2.3

Outside Bangladesh

76,701,430,693	77,279,976,846
26,202,008,888	28,299,006,992
11,815,051,960	14,322,465,854
28,974,596,209	28,687,301,485
143,693,087,750	148,588,751,177
-	-
143,693,087,750	148,588,751,177

7.2.1 Loans

Loan General	
Term Loan	

2,809,884,871	3,213,664,430
73,891,545,822	74,066,312,416
76,701,430,693	77,279,976,846

7.2.2 Overdrafts

SOD agst Bank's Own FDR	
SOD agst Other Bank's FDR	
SOD agst govt. bonds and securities	
SOD agst Bank's Own Deposit Scheme	
SOD for issuance of CDR/SDR/PO	
Temporary Overdraft	
Overdraft Secured Mortgage	
Overdraft Secured (Other Securities)	
Overdraft (Clean)	
Overdraft Industrial Special CMSME COVID 19	
Overdraft Service Special CMSME COVID 19	
Overdraft Commercial Special CMSME COVID 19	

256,952,910	246,757,223
296,762,607	322,039,757
45,954,113	39,711,655
519,749,361	512,001,029
17,161,058	17,181,058
354,887,704	420,645,461
8,564,056,570	10,360,863,334
767,611,785	1,349,441,213
267,797,380	237,615,545
410,437,717	471,906,698
61,265,868	43,370,125
252,414,887	300,932,756
11,815,051,960	14,322,465,854

7.2.3 Others

Export Credit/Packing Credit	
Payment Against Documents	
Loan Against Trust Receipt	
Other short term advance	
Tender Bidding & Work order financing	
Loan against Govt. Fund and other scheme	
Credit to NBF	
Real Estate Loan	
Transport Loan	
Consumer Credit	
Micro Credit Financing	
Agricultural Credit	
Sundry/Misc. Loan	
Staff Loan	

414,895,794	330,093,177
837,101,562	44,531,132
3,411,557,361	2,263,209,737
171,840,054	62,458,694
289,085,163	283,581,757
149,580,050	118,219,243
2,488,937,725	2,933,645,601
7,924,669,046	7,593,217,324
4,533,062,726	6,405,891,427
1,374,784,415	1,554,345,682
473,704,178	450,891,981
169,317,577	248,191,664
4,593,729,741	4,015,774,311
2,142,330,817	2,383,249,755
28,974,596,209	28,687,301,485

7.3 Loans on the basis of significant concentration including bills purchased & discounted

- Advances to Directors
- Advances to MD and other Senior Executives
- Advances to Customers group
- Advances to Industrial sector

Note 7.3.1

7.3.1 Advances to Industrial sector

		Amount of Taka	
		31.12.2021	31.12.2020
		-	-
a. Advances to Directors		2,176,647,637	2,422,202,238
b. Advances to MD and other Senior Executives		59,969,736,003	58,512,029,470
c. Advances to Customers group		82,305,390,369	88,191,712,474
d. Advances to Industrial sector		144,451,774,009	149,125,944,182
Food and Allied Ind.		13,271,918,003	15,804,408,480
ERGM		10,587,633,079	10,764,517,460
Textile		9,558,258,428	10,330,960,322
Accessories		1,074,877,344	1,146,147,622
Jute Prod. and Allied Ind.		4,514,227,243	4,549,351,538
Forest Prod. and Allied Ind.		43,312,183	48,535,236
Paper, Board, Printing, Pub. and Packaging		5,410,085,892	3,340,588,051
Tannery Leather and Rubber Prod.		2,286,417,803	2,470,740,028
Chem. Pharm. and Allied Ind.		1,585,293,052	1,957,865,579
Plastic Ind.		1,377,345,393	1,788,146,889
Glass, Crmc. and Other non Metal. Pr.		598,427,171	978,676,666
Engineering		2,555,146,357	2,994,641,392
Electrical and Electronics Ind.		385,360,771	665,769,060
Real Estate & Housing		10,488,376,508	11,978,931,556
Transport and Communication		6,116,232,971	7,810,011,340
Ship, Shipbuilding and Breaking		473,711,943	473,711,943
Power, Gas and Water		503,706,705	443,157,396
Hotel and Restaurant		1,044,993,647	827,288,424
Hospital and Clinic		840,559,505	804,421,327
Brick Kiln		3,469,154,122	3,632,060,159
Telecommunication & IT		369,588,778	399,659,140
Other Service Ind.		3,160,557,421	2,394,093,158
Ind. Not Elsewhere Classified		2,590,206,050	2,588,029,708
Total		82,305,390,369	88,191,712,474

7.4 Loans & advances allowed to each customer exceeding 10% of Bank's paid up capital

Number of Customers	31	30
Amount of outstanding advances	53,982,500,000	50,140,600,000
Amount of classified advances thereon	42,292,200,000	25,877,573,000
Amount of recovery	3,464,834,670	3,827,538,000
Measures taken for recovery	Persuasion and negotiation for recovery is going on	Persuasion and negotiation for recovery is going on

*In 2020 and 2021, capital of the Bank was negative. As such, loans and advances allowed to customers' group exceeding 10% of the Banks' paid-up capital are reported here as per Bangladesh Bank approval.

(Details are given in Annexure - C)

7.5 Geographical Location - wise Loans and Advances

Inside Bangladesh

Dhaka Division	89,324,341,468	92,118,304,395
Chattogram Division	21,760,963,301	22,440,670,285
Rajshahi Division	7,705,462,022	8,004,789,795
Khulna Division	6,487,640,154	7,448,268,564
Barishal Division	635,397,512	610,310,571
Sylhet Division	1,322,601,891	1,314,619,551
Rangpur Division	8,413,066,783	8,156,646,720
Mymensingh Division	8,802,300,878	9,032,334,301
Total Inside Bangladesh	144,451,774,009	149,125,944,182

Outside Bangladesh

	-	-
Total	144,451,774,009	149,125,944,182

7.6 Distribution of Loans and advances according to BRPD Circular by Bangladesh Bank
A. Unclassified loan:

 Standard
 SMA

Sub-Total
B. Classified loan:

 Sub-standard
 Doubtful
 Bad and loss

Sub-Total
Total loans and advances (A+B)
7.7 Provision required for loans and advances
Status
Unclassified-General provision

 STAC & Micro Credit
 SMA
 Others (excluding staff loan)
 Staff loan

Sub-Total
Classified-specific provision

 Sub-standard
 Doubtful
 Bad/Loss

Sub-Total
Total Required provision as per Bangladesh Bank's approval
Total provision maintained
Excess/(short) provision

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2021	31.12.2020
43,534,867,825	48,253,429,955
14,539,438,061	23,750,624,582
58,074,305,886	72,004,054,537
381,828,917	1,176,167,512
322,725,194	805,204,711
85,672,914,012	75,140,517,422
86,377,468,123	77,121,889,645
144,451,774,009	149,125,944,182
12,918,082	17,435,554
899,239,921	625,550,003
744,001,346	818,321,451
23,477,610	48,532,659
1,679,636,959	1,509,839,667
15,900,355	48,038,618
12,988,114	66,452,114
16,211,978,932	22,010,304,595
16,240,867,401	22,124,795,327
17,920,504,360	23,634,634,994
17,920,504,360	23,634,634,994
-	-

Note: Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank's approval vide its Letter No. DOS(CAMS)1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297 dated 28 April 2022 and Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2021-781 dated 22 April 2021. Bangladesh Bank has allowed the Bank to provide provision shortfall of Tk. 4,757.50 crore against loans and advances in next 10 years starting from 2022. As such, there is no un-approved provision shortfall of the Bank as on 31 December 2021 and as on 31 December 2020.

Details of provision may kindly be seen in Note 13.1 and 13.2

7.8 Listing of Assets Pledged as Security/Collaterals
Nature of the secured assets

 Fixed Assets
 Cash and quasi-cash
 Others

114,612,821,412	126,918,276,104
5,830,596,015	4,435,776,706
6,429,954,829	3,821,329,868
126,873,372,256	135,175,382,678

7.9 Particulars of Loans and Advances:

	Amount of Taka	
	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
(i) Loans considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured;	51,788,584,169	64,472,838,625
(ii) Loans considered good for which the banking company holds no other security other than debtor's personal guarantee;	2,493,852,623	4,386,834,250
(iii) Loans considered good secured by personal undertaking of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtor;	9,510,351,496	2,863,992,191
(iv) Loans adversely classified ; provision not maintained thereagainst	-	-
	63,792,788,288	71,723,665,066
(v) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons	2,170,016,759	2,386,921,166
(vi) Loans due from companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company have interests as directors, partners or managing agents or in case of private companies as members;	-	-
(vii) Maximum total amount of advance including temporary advance made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking companies or any of them either separately or jointly with any other person;	2,442,331,929	2,499,132,618
(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company have interests as directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies as members;	-	-
(ix) Due from banking companies.	85,672,914,012	75,140,517,422
(x) Amount of classified loans on which interest has not been charged		
(a) (Decrease)/ Increase in provision	(5,883,927,926)	1,039,246,624
Amount of loan written off	6,736,125,072	-
Amount realized against loan previously written off	90,300,765	25,005,000
(b) Amount of provision kept against loan classified as bad/loss	16,211,978,932	22,010,304,595
(c) Interest credited to the interest suspense account	8,574,968,624	3,148,368,381
(xi) Amount of the written off loan:		
(a) Cumulative amount of Written off loan	11,450,516,153	4,714,391,081
(b) Amount written off during the current year	6,736,125,072	-
(c) Amount of written off loan for which law suit has been filed	11,144,529,391	4,713,153,000

7.10 Bills Purchased and Discounted

Payable in Bangladesh	682,696,880	378,626,721
Payable outside Bangladesh	75,989,379	158,566,284
	758,686,259	537,193,005

7.11 Maturity grouping of bills purchased & discounted

Not more than 01 months	467,440,463	368,300,000
Above 01 months but not more than 03 months	219,687,340	148,800,000
Above 03 months but not more than 06 months	71,558,456	20,093,005
Above 06 months	-	-
	758,686,259	537,193,005

8. Fixed assets including premises, furniture & fixtures
Own Assets

Furniture and Fixtures

Interior Decoration

Machinery and Equipment

Computer Hardware

Software

Motor Vehicles

Less: Accumulated depreciation

Sub-total (A)
Leased Assets

Leasehold Assets

Less: Accumulated depreciation

Sub-total (B)
Total (A+B)
A Schedule of Fixed Assets is given in Annexure-D.
9. Other Assets
i) Income generating
ii) Non-Income generating

a) Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc.

b) Security deposits Note 9.2

c) Advance rent

d) Advance for space of BASIC Zaman Tower

e) Advance for space of Banani

f) Other prepayments Note 9.1

g) Advance income tax

h) Income receivable Note 9.3

i) Deferred Tax Assets Note 36

j) Suspense account Note 9.4

k) Advances/expenditures incurred against proposed branches

l) Balance with Fakrul Islam securities

m) ICB Securities Trading Co. Ltd.

n) Rupali Bank Securities Ltd.

o) Branch adjustment account

p) Sundry debtors Note 9.5

q) Position Clearing (Net)

r) Position General Ledger (Net)

9.1 Other prepayments:

Total Other Prepayments (GL# 40090000)

Less Advance against proposed branch

Less Loss on amortization of HTM

Less Advance prepayment HO and Banani Br.

9.2 Security deposits

Security deposits, rent and other prepayments made to statutory authorities, other institutions and individuals are considered good.

9.3 Income receivable

Income receivable consists of interest income receivable from various investments and Loans have been verified and considered good.

9.4 Suspense account

Suspense account consists of Excise Duty and petty cash etc.

		Amount of Taka	
		31.12.2021	31.12.2020
		126,760,529	125,894,614
		355,950,155	343,758,243
		378,294,598	375,331,731
		449,826,780	441,831,483
		150,093,583	150,093,583
		338,697,587	381,654,870
		1,799,623,232	1,818,564,524
		1,427,563,445	1,406,632,924
		372,059,787	411,931,600
		4,000,000	4,000,000
		1,046,525	1,006,524
		2,953,475	2,993,476
		375,013,262	414,925,076
		-	-
		22,605,426	22,553,101
		11,381,598	11,285,528
		76,535,864	103,349,274
		759,999,993	759,999,993
		161,315,950	161,315,950
		5,226,022	4,688,344
		181,202,766	113,550,545
		2,314,974,734	3,137,039,674
		821,351,977	720,218,618
		152,737,249	68,942,114
		2,714,400	-
		20	20
		93,035,788	3,335,268
		29,999,967	-
		230,593,253	454,339,173
		243,204,263	613,698,071
		475,105,398	-
		-	161,421,134
		5,581,984,668	6,335,736,807
		1,188,485,762	1,085,128,051
		(2,714,400)	-
		(259,229,397)	(159,123,764)
		(921,315,943)	(921,315,943)
		5,226,022	4,688,344

c) Term Borrowing

Bangladesh Bank Refinance Loan for House building	
Bangladesh Bank Refinance Loan for Solar,Bio-gas,ETP,BANECO	
Refinance scheme of Bangladesh Bank for Tk. 10 Account	
Refinance scheme of Bangladesh Bank for Jute Sector	
Milk Production and Artificial Insemination	
Financing Brick Kiln Efficiency Improvement Project	
Fund Export Industry-Salary Payment under COVID-19 BB Refinance	
Refinance under BRPD # 10/2020	
Special Stimulus Refinance Scheme for agriculture sector (ACD Circular # 01, Date -13/04/2020 for Covid-19)	
Refinance Scheme -2020 for Low- income Professionals, Farmers & holders of Small/Marginal Business	
Refinance Scheme for "CMSME Working Capital Loan/ Investment under Covid-19"	
Refinance Scheme of SME Foundation	

Sub-total ©
Total (a+b+c)

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2021	31.12.2020
50,145,259	56,099,318
1,263,636	-
2,540,000	4,595,000
30,000,000	30,000,000
2,100,000	21,850,000
95,063,938	95,063,938
183,101,707	264,844,000
526,300,965	136,213,789
143,630,000	21,880,000
21,500,002	156,000,000
424,595,000	308,620,000
18,950,000	-
1,499,190,507	1,095,166,045
3,499,190,507	7,095,166,045
-	-
-	-
153,379,147	153,379,147
662,589,850	764,526,750
312,000,234	441,445,630
1,127,969,231	1,359,351,527
1,127,969,231	1,359,351,527

11.2 Outside Bangladesh
a) Demand Borrowing

Demand Borrowing- Foreign Currency

Sub-Total (a)
b)Term Borrowing

Loan for Micro Credit and Small Scale Industries (KfW, Germany)

Second Crop Diversification Project

Agro Business Development Project of ADB

Sub-Total (b)
Total (a+b)
11.3 Overall transaction of Reverse Repo:

Securities bought under repo:	2021		2020	
	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year
i) with Bangladesh Bank	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii) with other banks & NBFIs	Nil	627,142,021	Nil	2,169,626,965

11.4 Overall transaction of Repo:

Securities sold under repo:	2021		2020	
	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year
i) with Bangladesh Bank	Nil	Nil	Nil	4,637,877,502
ii) with other banks & NBFIs	Nil	2,518,977,000	Nil	2,690,699,608

12. Deposits & Other Accounts

Non-Interest bearing Deposits

Note 12.1

7,910,066,361

8,105,955,203

Interest bearing Deposits

Note 12.2

143,070,326,765

131,608,995,429

150,980,393,126
139,714,950,632
12.1 Non-Interest bearing Depositss

Current, Savings and Other Deposits

Note 12.1.1

7,145,727,036

7,253,560,446

Bills Payable

Note 12.1.2

764,339,325

852,394,757

7,910,066,361
8,105,955,203

12.1.1 Current, Savings and Other Deposits

Current Deposit
Savings Deposit
Margin Deposit
Sundry/Other Deposit

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2021	31.12.2020
4,536,556,430	4,610,422,427
92,501,925	9,056,399
1,987,711,537	2,003,137,803
528,957,144	630,943,817
7,145,727,036	7,253,560,446

12.1.2 Bills Payable

Payment Order
Demand Draft

761,056,233	849,110,628
3,283,092	3,284,129
764,339,325	852,394,757

12.2 Interest bearing Deposits

Savings Bank Deposits Note 12.2.1
Fixed Deposits, SND, Other Deposit Scheme Note 12.2.2
Current Deposit

8,989,545,636	7,202,598,235
133,942,358,235	124,273,277,913
138,422,894	133,119,281
143,070,326,765	131,608,995,429

12.2.1 Savings Bank Deposits

Savings Account

8,989,545,636	7,202,598,235
8,989,545,636	7,202,598,235

12.2.2 Fixed Deposits

Short Notice Deposits
Term Deposits
Other Deposit Scheme

17,731,114,205	14,906,566,832
109,892,053,198	103,726,488,208
6,319,190,832	5,640,222,873
133,942,358,235	124,273,277,913

12.3 Maturity Grouping of other deposits & inter-bank deposits**Deposit from Bank**

Repayable on demand
Repayable within 1 month
Above 01 Month but not more than 6 Months
Above 6 Month but not more than 1 Year
Above 01 Year but not more than 05 Years
Above 05 Years but not more than 10 Years
Above 10 Years

452,140	3,445,683
36,310,376	71,513,929
213,086,149	132,064,531
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
249,848,665	207,024,143

Other Deposits

Payable on Demand
Less than 01 Month
Above 01 Months but not more than 6 Months
Above 06 Months but not more than 01 Year
Above 01 year but not more than 05 Years
Above 05 years not more than 10 years
Above 10 years

1,185,647,860	1,230,054,317
25,110,408,249	22,649,386,071
52,483,313,851	60,789,335,469
40,914,032,826	26,045,800,000
28,644,520,575	26,957,200,000
2,392,621,100	1,836,150,632
-	-
150,730,544,461	139,507,926,489
150,980,393,126	139,714,950,632

13. Other liabilities

		Amount of Taka	
		31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Provision for Loans and Advances	Note 13.1	17,920,504,360	23,634,634,994
Provision for Off Balance Sheet Exposures	Note 13.2	157,163,678	130,960,757
Provision for other assets	Note 13.3	1,688,725,747	1,689,788,841
Provision for Investment	Note 13.4	109,544,034	304,481,153
Provision for Balance with other Banks and NBFIs	Note 13.5	300,000,000	300,000,000
Interest Suspense Account	Note 13.6	16,111,394,886	15,059,898,134
Provision for Ex-gratia/Incentive Bonus	Note 13.7	7,688,066	7,688,066
Provision for Gratuity	Note 13.8	93,564,481	68,601,956
Provision for Welfare Fund		14,253,367	14,253,367
Provision for Benevolent Fund		5,000,000	10,000,000
Provision for Superannuation Fund		10,000,000	10,000,000
Provision for Current Taxes	Note 35	554,121,389	586,575,956
Provision for Card Related Contingency		2,165,028	-
Provision for Expenses Payable	Note 13.9	37,383,203	35,803,299
Provision for stationary		156,152	59,938
Interest Accrued and Payable on Deposits		2,414,659,410	2,096,422,821
Interest Payable on Borrowing		163,754,141	247,041,990
Privileged Creditors		391,844,097	386,041,276
Deposit Insurance Premium Payable		15,772,890	15,395,468
Branch Adjustment Account		-	-
Position Clearing (Net)*		-	161,565,827
Position General Ledger (Net)*		475,920,095	-
Sundry Creditors		37,956,191	47,054,633
Miscellaneous Creditors	Note 13.10	17,133,785	9,322,427
		40,528,705,001	44,815,590,903

*Under multi currency concept an organization maintains different statement of affairs for each currency it deals in including base (BDT) currency and one consolidated statement of affairs of all currencies converted into base currency. In the consolidated affairs all the assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted in base currency and presented with other assets and liabilities in base currency. This consolidated affairs reflects the overall position of the bank expressed in base currency. Two GL are maintained in the bank to account any foreign currency transaction. These GLs are Position GL for foreign currency position and Position Clearing GL. Position GL, accounts for original currency units other than base currency and Position Clearing GL accounts for corresponding value of foreign currency converted into base currency. Position, from the treasury point of view, means the available funds in different currencies with which the bank can trade. As value of any currency undergo change, Position in that currency need to be evaluated from time to time and necessary adjustments are made through these GLs.

13.1 Provision for Loans and Advances

Classified Loan	Note 13.1.1	16,240,867,401	22,124,795,327
Unclassified Loan	Note 13.1.2	538,676,166	768,739,081
Special General Provision-COVID-19	Note 13.1.3	1,140,960,793	741,100,586
Provision held at the end of the year		17,920,504,360	23,634,634,994

13.1.1 Provision for Classified Loan

Provision held at beginning of the year	22,124,795,327	21,085,548,703
Fully Provided Debt Written off/Interest Waived	(5,883,927,926)	-
Recovery from Earlier Written off Loan	-	25,005,000
Transferred to provision for unclassified loans	-	-
Transferred from provision for unclassified loans	-	787,802,140
Transferred from provision for Off Balance Sheet Items	-	-
Transferred to provision for Off Balance Sheet Items	-	-
Transferred from provision for investment	-	134,897,577
Transferred from provision for other assets	-	91,541,907
Provision made during the year	-	-

Provision held at the end of the year

16,240,867,401	22,124,795,327
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Note: Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank's approval vide its Letter No. DOS(CAMS)1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297 dated 28 April 2022 and Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2021-781 dated 22 April 2021. Bangladesh Bank has allowed the Bank to provide provision shortfall of Tk. 4,757.50 crore against loans and advances in next 10 years starting from 2022.

13.1.2 Provision for Unclassified Loan

Provision held at beginning of the year	768,739,081	2,302,459,281
Provisions no longer required/adjusted	-	-
Transferred to provision for classified loans	-	(787,802,140)
Transferred to special general provision-COVID 19	(399,860,207)	(741,100,586)
Transferred to provision for Off Balance Sheet Items	(26,202,921)	(4,817,474)
Transferred from provision for investment	194,937,119	-
Transferred from provision for other assets	1,063,094	-
Provision made during the year	-	-

Provision held at the end of the year

538,676,166	768,739,081
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13.1.3 Special General Provision-COVID-19

Provision held at beginning of the year	741,100,586	-
Transferred from provision for un-classified loans	399,860,207	741,100,586
Provision made during the year	-	-

Provision held at the end of the year

1,140,960,793	741,100,586
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13.2 Provision for off Balance Sheet Items

Provision held at beginning of the year	130,960,757	126,143,283
Transferred to provision for classified loans	-	-
Transferred from provision for unclassified loans	26,202,921	4,817,474
Provision made during the year	-	-

Provision held at the end of the year

157,163,678	130,960,757
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A provision of Taka 157,163,678 has been made @1.00% on total off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank which will be treated as supplementary capital of the Bank.

13.5 Provision for Balance with other Banks and NBFIs

Provision for FDR with BIFC Limited

Total Required Provision

Opening Balance of Maintained Provision

Provision made during this year

Closing Balance of Maintained Provision**Excess Provision/Provision Shortfall****13.6 Interest Suspense Account**

Balance at the beginning of the year

Amount transferred to Interest Suspense account during the Year

Amount recovered from Interest Suspense account during the Year

Suspense Written off/Waived During the Year

Total

Add: Transferred from Interest Income account as per auditor's advice

Balance at the end of the year**13.7 Provision for Ex-gratia/Incentive Bonus**

Opening Balance

Less: Arrear payment to Mr. Syed Mosahed (ID#1078), DGM

Closing Balance**13.8 Provision for Gratuity**

Opening Balance

Less: Transferred to Gratuity Fund Savings Account

Add: Provision made for the current year

Closing Balance

Required Balance of the fund as on 31 December

Balance as on 31 December

Incremental requirement for the year**Excess/(Short) Provision for Gratuity****13.9 Provision for Expenses Payable:**

Provision for telephone-office and residence

Provision for electricity expenses

Provision for water, gas and sewerage

Provision for postage expenses

Provision for rent

Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance

Provision for on-line Banking expenses

Provision for various audit fees

Provision for vehicle expenses

Provision Loan installment payable

Provision for entertainment expenses

Provision for other expenses

	Amount of Taka	
	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
	300,000,000	300,000,000
Total Required Provision	300,000,000	300,000,000
Opening Balance of Maintained Provision	300,000,000	300,000,000
Provision made during this year	-	-
Closing Balance of Maintained Provision	300,000,000	300,000,000
Excess Provision/Provision Shortfall	-	-
Balance at the beginning of the year	15,059,898,134	12,529,843,679
Amount transferred to Interest Suspense account during the Year	8,516,945,614	3,148,368,381
Amount recovered from Interest Suspense account during the Year	(6,671,274,726)	(617,403,746)
Suspense Written off/Waived During the Year	(852,197,146)	(910,180)
Total	16,053,371,876	15,059,898,134
Add: Transferred from Interest Income account as per auditor's advice	58,023,010	-
Balance at the end of the year	16,111,394,886	15,059,898,134
Opening Balance	7,688,066	7,688,066
Less: Arrear payment to Mr. Syed Mosahed (ID#1078), DGM	-	-
Closing Balance	7,688,066	7,688,066
Opening Balance	68,601,956	-
Less: Transferred to Gratuity Fund Savings Account	(68,601,956)	-
	-	-
Add: Provision made for the current year	93,564,481	68,601,956
Closing Balance	93,564,481	68,601,956
Required Balance of the fund as on 31 December	2,228,949,706	1,859,470,374
Balance as on 31 December	2,135,385,225	1,790,868,418
Incremental requirement for the year	93,564,481	68,601,956
Excess/(Short) Provision for Gratuity	-	-
Provision for telephone-office and residence	541,694	549,591
Provision for electricity expenses	787,907	1,180,609
Provision for water, gas and sewerage	120,933	181,875
Provision for postage expenses	5,300	8,000
Provision for rent	10,948,083	6,835,059
Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance	287,490	450,485
Provision for on-line Banking expenses	95,748	95,748
Provision for various audit fees	1,161,750	1,006,250
Provision for vehicle expenses	57,400	188,379
Provision Loan installment payable	407,358	350,297
Provision for entertainment expenses	-	38,500
Provision for other expenses	22,969,540	24,918,506
Total	37,383,203	35,803,299

13.10 Miscellaneous creditors:

Misc. Creditors as per affairs (GL#59930000)
 Less: Special Reserve-BCCI
 Less: Provision for investment
 Less:Audited Loan Loss Provision
 Less:Unaudited Loan Loss Provision
 Less: Loan Loss Provision-Recovery of Written Off Loan

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2021	31.12.2020
18,211,065,022	23,995,639,682
(7,782,258)	(7,782,258)
(4,201,760)	(439,378,730)
(17,881,667,826)	(23,514,151,267)
(300,279,393)	-
-	(25,005,000)
17,133,785	9,322,427

13.11 Branch adjustments account represents outstanding inter branch and head office transaction (Net) originated. The un - responded entries as of 31 December 2021 are given below:

Particulars	No. of Un-responded entries		Amount of Un-responded entries	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Up to 03 Months	1408	201	327,280,120	157,943,667
Over 03 Month but within 06 Months	1	0	16,535,000	0
Over 06 Month but within 01 Year	0	0	0	0
Over 01 Year but within 05 Years	0	0	0	0

14. Capital
14.1 Authorized

5,500,000,000 ordinary shares of Tk 10.00 each

55,000,000,000	55,000,000,000
-----------------------	-----------------------

14.2 Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital

The Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital of the Bank as follows:

1,084,698,250 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10.00 each

10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
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The Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh is the Sole Owner-Shareholder of the Bank and all the Ordinary Shares are Vested with the Ministry of Finance.

14.3 Risk-weighted Assets and Capital Ratios as Defined by the Basel Capital Accord

In terms of section 13(1) of Bank Company Act 1991 (amendment 2013) and Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 required capital, available Tier-I and Tier-II capital of the Bank for the period ended as on 31 December 2021 is shown below:

*Tier-1 capital:***Common Equity Tier-1**

Paid up Capital
Statutory Reserve
General Reserve
Retained Earnings
Share Money Deposit

Less :Regulatory adjustments:

Provision Shortfall for loans and advance
Deferred tax assets

Total adjustments**Additional Tier- 1 Capital**

Non-qumulative irredeemable preference share

Total Tier-1 capital**Tier-2 capital**

General Provision Maintained against Unclassified Loan
Provision for Off -Balance Sheet Items
Exchange Equalization
Revaluation Reserve of HTM and HFT Securities

Total regulatory capital (Tier-1 + Tier-2)**A. Total regulatory Capital (Tier-1 + Tier-2)**

Total Capital (Tier-1)
Total Capital (Tier-2)*

Total Eligible Capital (Tier-1 + Tier-2)**B. Risk Weighted Assets**

Balance Sheet Business
Off- Balance Sheet Business

Total Risk-weighted Assets**C. Required Capital on Risk Weighted Assets**

(10% on Total Risk Weighted Assets)

D. Capital Surplus /(Shortfall) under MCR [A-C]**Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR)**

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2021	31.12.2020
10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642
40,000,000	40,000,000
(41,012,633,587)	(37,042,842,409)
26,000,000,000	26,000,000,000
(1,900,960,445)	2,068,830,733
-	-
(821,351,977)	(720,218,618)
(821,351,977)	(720,218,618)
(2,722,312,423)	1,348,612,115
1,205,000,000	1,205,000,000
(1,517,312,423)	2,553,612,115
1,679,636,959	1,509,839,667
157,163,678	130,960,757
-	-
-	-
1,836,800,637	1,640,800,424
319,488,214	4,194,412,539
(1,517,312,423)	2,553,612,115
1,836,800,637	1,640,800,424
319,488,214	4,194,412,539
169,677,804,039	131,503,694,408
4,988,932,296	4,604,706,353
174,666,736,335	136,108,400,761
17,466,673,634	13,610,840,076
(17,147,185,419)	(9,416,427,537)
0.18%	3.08%

*Provision maintained and capital calculated by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank's approval vide its Letter No. DOS(CAMS) 1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297 dated 28 April 2022 and Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2021-781 dated 22 April 2021. Bangladesh Bank has allowed the Bank to provide provision shortfall of Tk. 4,757.50 crore against loans and advances in next 10 years starting from 2022.

Note: Revaluation reserve:

As per Basel III revaluation reserve as on December 2014 to be gradually adjusted in five years @20% each year and after five years revaluation reserve will not be considered as part of tier 2 capital. As such 100% of the amount of eligible revaluation reserve (i.e., 50% of revaluation reserve as on end 2014) Tk. 13,86,35,011 adjusted and shown in accounts as under:

	2021	2020
Opening Revaluation Reserve	-	138,635,011
Less: Adjustment (0, 100% of 138,635,011)	-	138,635,011
Closing Revaluation Reserve	-	-

15. Statutory Reserve

Opening Balance at the Beginning of the Year
 Add: Addition During the Year (20% of pre-tax Profit)
Closing Balance at the End of the Year

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2021	31.12.2020
2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642
-	-
2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642

As per section 24 of Bank Companies Act 1991, no amount was transferred to statutory reserve in 2020 and 2021 as there was no pre-tax profit.

16 Other Reserve

General Reserve (Note: 16.1)
 Investment Revaluation Reserve (Note: 16.2)
 Share Money deposit
 5% Non-cumulative preference share/Other Free Reserve

40,000,000	40,000,000
121,050,948	419,294,236
26,000,000,000	26,000,000,000
1,205,000,000	1,205,000,000
27,366,050,948	27,664,294,236

16.1 General Reserve

Opening Balance at the Beginning of the Year
 Add: Addition During the Year
Closing Balance at the End of the Year

40,000,000	40,000,000
-	-
40,000,000	40,000,000

The Bank has been maintaining this reserve as venture capital fund since 1999 for equity support to innovative but risky project.

16.2 Investment Revaluation Reserve

Opening Balance at the Beginning of the Year
 Increase/(decrease) during the Year
Closing Balance at the End of the Year

419,294,236	15,129,552
(298,243,288)	404,164,684
121,050,948	419,294,236

17. Surplus in Profit and Loss Account

Opening Balance
 Profit during the Year
 Cash Dividend Paid During the Year
 Issuance of Bonus Share
Surplus in Profit and Loss Account during the year

(37,042,842,409)	(33,324,661,185)
(3,969,791,178)	(3,718,181,224)
-	-
-	-
(41,012,633,587)	(37,042,842,409)

17.1 Item-Wise Profit and Loss Account
Income:

Interest, Discount and Similar Income
 Dividend Income
 Fees, Commission and Brokerage
 Gains less Losses Arising from Dealing in Foreign Currencies
 Income from Non-Banking Assets
 Other Operating Income

7,029,354,518	6,945,532,555
45,810,193	47,452,841
684,507,606	663,690,825
-	-
-	-
234,244,253	116,276,112
7,993,916,570	7,772,952,333

Total Income
Expenses:

Interest, Fee and Commission
 Losses on Loans and Advances
 Administrative Expenses
 Other Operating Expenses
 Depreciation on Banking Assets

9,311,115,386	8,770,015,143
-	-
1,959,190,572	1,972,125,538
670,158,511	654,685,596
76,413,139	79,252,935
12,016,877,608	11,476,079,212

Total Expenses

Profit Before Tax and Provision

(4,022,961,038)	(3,703,126,879)
------------------------	------------------------

		Amount of Taka	
		31.12.2021	31.12.2020
18. Contingent Liabilities			
Local Bills for Collection		134,222	134,222
Foreign Bills for Collection		200,878,255	324,736,542
Letters of Guarantee	Note 18.1	2,695,423,506	4,030,633,234
Irrevocable Letters of Credit		8,431,238,951	5,997,499,783
Back to Back L/C		2,058,092,973	1,053,258,542
Acceptances and Endorsements		2,531,612,340	2,014,684,146
Travellers Cheques Stock		-	42,400
Value of Wage Earners Bond in Hand and others		58,358,000	57,698,000
Miscellaneous- Revolving Fund		1,033,099,325	1,033,099,325
		17,008,837,572	14,511,786,194
18.1 Letters of guarantee			
A. Claim against the Bank which is not recognized as Loan		-	-
B. Money for which the Bank is contingently liable in respect of guarantees favouring:			
Directors		-	-
Government		2,160,571,888	3,088,572,069
Bank and Other Financial Institutions		576,500	576,500
Others		534,275,118	941,484,665
		2,695,423,506	4,030,633,234
19. Interest income			
Interest on Loans and advances		4,842,705,706	4,538,963,097
Interest on money at call and short notice		40,640,931	21,081,667
Interest on placement with Banks		4,818,244	5,039,789
Interest on foreign currency balance		2,005	75,254
		4,888,166,886	4,565,159,807
20. Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.			
On Savings Bank Deposit (note 20.1)		244,823,816	261,759,269
On Short Notice Deposit		672,094,278	628,623,724
On Fixed Deposit (note 20.2)		7,415,836,110	6,725,893,741
On Current Deposit		1,826,275	1,703,709
Other Deposits and deposit schemes (note 20.3)		555,363,225	501,981,351
On Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank and other financial institutions (note 20.4)		421,171,682	650,053,349
		9,311,115,386	8,770,015,143

20.1 On Savings bank deposit:

On Savings Deposit (Conventional)
On School Banking Scheme
On Krishok Savings Account
On RMG Worker Account
On Leather Industry Worker
On Pothopushpo Savings Account
On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account
On BASIC Chalantika
On Trinomul Savings Account

20.2 On Fixed deposit:

Interest paid on Fixed Deposit (Conventional)
Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme
Interest paid on double benefit scheme
Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme
Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme
Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner scheme
Interest paid on monthly gainer scheme
Interest paid on monthly income scheme
Interest paid on double deposit scheme

Total
20.3 Other Deposits and deposit schemes

Interest paid on BASIC Fortune
Interest paid on BASIC Fortune Plus
Interest paid on BASIC Swaponon puron
Interest paid on BASIC DPS Plus
Interest paid on Sata Barsha Sanchoy Prokalpo
Interest paid on BASIC Monthly Saving Scheme
Interest paid on BASIC Nari Monthly Saving Scheme
Interest paid on BASIC Probin Monthly Saving Scheme
Less: Penal Interest recovered on Deposit Scheme

20.4 Interest on Borrowings

Interest on Refinance under BRPD Circular No. 10/2020
Interest on Refinance under SMESPD Circular No. 02/2020
Interest on Refinance under FID Circular No. 01/2020
Interest on Refinance under ACD Circular No. 01/2020
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Brick Kiln
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Jute sector
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Milk Production
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance- HBL
Interest on borrowing on B. B. refinance for funding Solar, Bio-Gas and ETP Scheme
Interest on borrowing on B.B refinance for Tk. 10 account holders
Interest on Repo-Bangladesh Bank
Interest on Term Borrowing
Interest on Short Term Borrowing
Interest on Borrowing-Call Money
Interest on Term Loan KFW
Interest on Borrowing-ADB Loan
Interest on SME Refinance (ADB Fund-2)
Interest on Second Crop Diversified Project-ADB
Interest on borrowing outside Bangladesh

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2021	31.12.2020
236,026,049	253,727,778
6,956,907	6,376,575
763,841	734,736
300,213	263,653
1,130	918
1,935	1,050
123,430	86,138
105,791	93,954
544,520	474,467
244,823,816	261,759,269
6,672,788,135	6,109,022,475
435,547,036	169,786,419
93,896,722	328,947,007
-	-
258,560	7,125,195
88,265,064	49,369,870
116,610,266	61,642,775
7,827,107	-
643,220	-
7,415,836,110	6,725,893,741
2,338,459	12,315,908
340,267,478	344,420,436
1,042,686	1,969,595
200,305,699	143,480,181
10,404,382	562,208
926,844	-
820,638	-
46,412	-
(789,373)	(766,977)
555,363,225	501,981,351
15,461,796	1,528,622
16,802,967	533,789
1,166,230	261,251
894,204	37,772
4,753,200	4,978,663
250,000	1,412,500
640,442	1,923,540
2,662,930	2,995,593
10,849	-
150,968	259,058
938,628	45,591,362
335,034,722	514,055,980
-	-
2,565,556	29,069,930
5,368,260	5,368,260
13,191,602	17,759,056
-	-
21,279,328	24,277,973
-	-
421,171,682	650,053,349

	Amount of Taka	
	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
21. Investment income		
On GT Bill, Bangladesh Bank Bill and GT Bond, Rever (Note 21.1)	2,389,475,840	2,113,222,908
Dividend on Shares	45,810,193	47,452,841
On Other Investment	10,213,960	61,903
Profit on sale of investment (note 21.2)	442,313,439	595,890,905
	2,887,813,432	2,756,628,557
Less: Interest Paid for Purchase of Treasury Bond	29,832,761	7,302,033
Less: Loss on sale of investment	427	26,405,815
Less: Loss on investment	-	-
Less: Loss on revaluation of HFT securities	670,982,419	295,095,120
	700,815,607	328,802,968
Total	2,186,997,825	2,427,825,589
21.1 On Government Treasury Bill and Bond		
Interest on GT bond	2,389,456,940	2,108,092,553
Amortization of Discount on Treasury Bill	-	-
Interest on Reverse repo	18,900	5,130,355
Amortization of discount-Bill	-	-
Total	2,389,475,840	2,113,222,908
21.2 Profit on sale of investment		
Profit on sale of HFT Securities	19,724,454	63,147,855
Profit on sale of Share	46,770,601	11,413,221
Profit on Repo trading	375,818,384	521,329,829
Total	442,313,439	595,890,905
22. Commission, exchange and brokerage		
Foreign bill purchased	374,398	274,764
Local Bill Purchased	2,233,408	2,734,225
Remittance	2,652,448	2,078,565
Letter of Guarantee	37,132,712	41,505,521
Letter of Credit	133,212,746	128,766,693
Bills for Collection	6,905,733	7,199,823
Acceptances and endorsement	43,814,533	31,678,111
Export Bill	13,850,230	10,699,352
Exchange gain net of exchange loss (22.1)	401,015,301	408,085,640
Commission on sale of instruments	11,233,349	106,049
Commission on online banking services	706,669	-
Other Commission	31,376,079	30,562,082
Miscellaneous (includes commission on sale of PSP,TC)	-	-
	684,507,606	663,690,825
22.1 Exchange gain net of exchange loss		
Exchange Earning	451,680,023	457,981,573
Less: Exchange Loss	50,664,722	49,895,933
	401,015,301	408,085,640

Note: Exchange gain/ profit(loss) on exchange trading has been net of which was shown separately in earlier years.

23. Other operating income

Various Fees	7,225,212	5,034,279
Income on locker	1,155,000	1,157,000
Recoveries from client and staffs	44,652,584	35,491,512
Service and other Charges	49,114,171	57,650,662
Income from ICT services	10,436,381	-
Income from on-line client services	2,367,118	2,283,006
Recoveries of Loan Previously Write Off	90,300,765	-
Recoveries and miscellaneous earnings	-	-
Income from ATM/Card services	2,804,828	2,527,537
Expopt L/C advising, handling,transfer charges etc.	5,536,901	4,820,940
Income from non banking asset	-	-
Miscellaneous income (note 23.1)	8,974,667	7,311,176
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	11,676,626	-

23.1 Miscellaneous Income:

Discount received	10,443	500
Project Examination and Appraisal Fee	125,000	15,000
Other Operating Income	8,839,224	7,295,676
Other Non-operating Income	-	-

23.2 Profit on sale of fixed assets:

Cost of assets sold	57,478,975	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation of assets sold	55,442,617	-
Book value of assets sold	2,036,358	-
Sale value of fixed assets sold	13,712,984	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets	11,676,626	-

24. Salary and Allowances

Salaries (note 24.1)	884,952,377	880,700,729
Allowances (note 24.2)	479,039,033	574,997,914
Provident Fund	85,622,792	84,746,024
Benevolent Fund	5,000,000	10,000,000
Gratuity Fund	333,564,481	248,601,956
Pension Fund	65,276	40,764
Bonus	156,464,580	157,811,331
Superannuation Fund	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total	1,954,708,539	1,966,898,718

Note 24.1: Salaries:

Salary-Basic salary	862,555,337	859,171,316
Wages sub-staff	956,881	635,027
Casual wages menial staff	21,440,159	20,894,386
Total	884,952,377	880,700,729

Note 24.2: Allowances:

Allowances	479,039,033	574,997,914
Leave Fare Assistance	-	-
Total	479,039,033	574,997,914

	Amount of Taka	
	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
23. Other operating income		
Various Fees	7,225,212	5,034,279
Income on locker	1,155,000	1,157,000
Recoveries from client and staffs	44,652,584	35,491,512
Service and other Charges	49,114,171	57,650,662
Income from ICT services	10,436,381	-
Income from on-line client services	2,367,118	2,283,006
Recoveries of Loan Previously Write Off	90,300,765	-
Recoveries and miscellaneous earnings	-	-
Income from ATM/Card services	2,804,828	2,527,537
Expopt L/C advising, handling,transfer charges etc.	5,536,901	4,820,940
Income from non banking asset	-	-
Miscellaneous income (note 23.1)	8,974,667	7,311,176
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	11,676,626	-
Total	234,244,253	116,276,112
23.1 Miscellaneous Income:		
Discount received	10,443	500
Project Examination and Appraisal Fee	125,000	15,000
Other Operating Income	8,839,224	7,295,676
Other Non-operating Income	-	-
Total	8,974,667	7,311,176
23.2 Profit on sale of fixed assets:		
Cost of assets sold	57,478,975	-
Less: Accumulated depreciation of assets sold	55,442,617	-
Book value of assets sold	2,036,358	-
Sale value of fixed assets sold	13,712,984	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets	11,676,626	-
24. Salary and Allowances		
Salaries (note 24.1)	884,952,377	880,700,729
Allowances (note 24.2)	479,039,033	574,997,914
Provident Fund	85,622,792	84,746,024
Benevolent Fund	5,000,000	10,000,000
Gratuity Fund	333,564,481	248,601,956
Pension Fund	65,276	40,764
Bonus	156,464,580	157,811,331
Superannuation Fund	10,000,000	10,000,000
Total	1,954,708,539	1,966,898,718
Note 24.1: Salaries:		
Salary-Basic salary	862,555,337	859,171,316
Wages sub-staff	956,881	635,027
Casual wages menial staff	21,440,159	20,894,386
Total	884,952,377	880,700,729
Note 24.2: Allowances:		
Allowances	479,039,033	574,997,914
Leave Fare Assistance	-	-
Total	479,039,033	574,997,914

	Amount of Taka	
	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
25. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Electricity Etc.		
Rent	228,382,739	249,911,361
Rates, Taxes and VAT	4,421,619	4,051,668
Utilities/Electricity and Heating	43,748,326	41,666,081
Insurance	29,443,514	34,875,564
	305,996,198	330,504,674
26. Legal & Professional Expenses		
Legal Expense (note 26.1)	11,203,015	15,932,495
Professional Fees (note 26.2)	898,538	1,069,350
	12,101,553	17,001,845
26.1 Legal Expenses:		
Lawyers fees	400,588	3,787,025
Law Charges	1,126,806	2,146,761
Stamp Charges and Court Fees	43,120	22,349
Other Legal expenses	9,613,801	9,976,360
Other Professional expenses	18,700	-
	11,203,015	15,932,495
26.2 Professional Expenses:		
Consultancy Fee	538,583	908,100
Management fees	-	-
Other Professional Fee	359,955	161,250
	898,538	1,069,350
27. Postage, Stamps, Telecommunication Etc.		
Postage	65,572	65,946
Courier Services	6,679,595	5,876,432
Telephone	3,351,106	5,383,427
Fax	8,825	18,335
Swift Subscription and cable Charges and web hosting charge	4,535,337	7,120,826
Stamp	16,538	8,500
Internet and E-mail	171,633	491,037
	14,828,606	18,964,503
28. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement Etc.		
Printing Stationery	4,272,545	4,294,036
Security Stationery	2,494,255	2,232,196
Publicity, Advertisement and publication	1,672,136	955,652
Other Stationery (note 28.1)	21,954,202	22,439,071
	30,393,138	29,920,955
28.1 Other Stationery		
Office Stationery	5,880,698	5,343,167
Petty Stationery	76,356	62,823
Photograph and Photocopy	298,305	237,192
Crocery and utensils	750,028	585,140
Other Stationery	10,962,527	10,419,420
Calendar	3,777,659	5,551,927
Annual Report	186,840	170,420
Greeting cards	-	1,100
Other greeting items	4,688	245
Invitation Card	990	-
Other printing expenses	16,111	67,637
Total	21,954,202	22,439,071

29. Managing Director's Salary

Basic Salary
 Allowances and Bonus (note: 29.1)

29.1 Managing Director's Allowances and Bonus

House Rent
 Medical
 Entertainment
 Food Subsidy
 Others
Total Allowances
 Bonus
Total

30. Directors' Fees & Meeting Expenses

Directors Honorarium*
 VAT on Directors Honorarium
 Chairman's Remuneration**

31. Depreciation of Bank's Assets
Depreciation on own Assets

Furniture and Fixture
 Interior Decoration
 Computer Hardware and Pheriperals
 Computer Software
 Machinery and Equipment
 Vehicles

Depreciation on Leased Assets

Lease Equipment/ Assets

Total
32. Repair of Bank's Assets

Furniture and Fixture
 Interior Decoration
 Machinery and Equipment
 Vehicles
 Rented Premises
 Electric Fittings
 Others

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2021	31.12.2020
3,035,000	3,360,000
1,447,033	1,866,820
4,482,033	5,226,820
501,786	600,000
250,893	300,000
25,893	300,000
39,000	35,000
19,461	15,820
837,033	1,250,820
610,000	616,000
1,447,033	1,866,820
2,056,000	1,912,000
259,600	237,400
360,000	308,000
2,675,600	2,457,400
4,979,700	5,165,567
15,113,607	16,421,265
29,701,982	28,730,727
11,137,867	11,224,199
15,439,983	17,670,590
-	-
76,373,139	79,212,348
40,000	40,587
76,413,139	79,252,935
2,590,324	1,530,319
431,268	148,821
12,805,006	10,756,704
9,918,031	7,659,689
2,502,713	2,201,777
5,064,397	4,633,665
2,647,785	2,035,673
35,959,524	28,966,648

*Each member of the board of directors of the Bank was paid honorarium of Tk. 8,000/- per meeting.

**Remuneration was paid to the honorable chairman of the board of directors of the Bank @ Tk. 30,000/- per month.

33. Other Expenses

Entertainment	19,197,749	27,605,695
Lunch subsidy allowance	85,548,490	64,019,220
Executive car allowance	1,788,000	-
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) expenses (note 33.1)	47,215,498	45,641,337
Other Audit Fee (note 33.2)	115,000	120,750
Car Expenses (note 33.3)	16,231,666	15,080,279
Fuel and Lubricant Expenses-Generator (note 33.4)	3,062,252	2,992,088
Travelling	10,704,071	11,137,265
Computer consumables and Accessories	6,517,649	10,997,023
Staff Training and HR development Expenses	1,029,735	1,277,124
Card Related Expenses	16,680,265	16,675,588
Uniform and Liveries	884,335	-
Subscription	3,555,612	4,712,673
Service charge paid to clearing house, banks and others	2,093,476	1,829,098
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	1,657,116	1,587,025
Commission paid to banks	10,925	25,398
Donation	324,190	22,010
Capital related fees and charges	34,502,530	-
Miscellaneous (note 33.5)	16,165,333	22,226,998

Total**267,283,892****225,949,571****33.1 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) expenses**

Yearly Rent	-	1,476,287
License fee	123,373	104,158
Internet charge	18,159,030	18,125,096
SMS alert charge	2,322,985	2,417,451
Mobile phone banking expenses	299,775	2,000
Software Maintenance Expenses	24,636,817	22,256,115
Hardware maintenance	585,268	1,255,100
ICT Auditing, Penetration Testing & Risk Management Services	884,500	-
Other	203,750	5,130

Total**47,215,498****45,641,337****33.2 Other Audit Fee**

PF audit	28,750	28,750
Various fund audit	40,250	46,000
Nostro account audit	46,000	46,000

Total**115,000****120,750****33.3 Car expenses:**

Fuel and lubricant	5,655,987	4,903,935
CNG/POL-Vehicle	8,320,637	8,085,296
Vehicle expenses	2,255,042	2,091,048

Total**16,231,666****15,080,279****33.4 Fuel and Lubricant-Generator:**

Fuel and Lubricant -Generator	3,053,397	2,972,704
Fuel and Lubricant-Others	8,855	19,384

Total**3,062,252****2,992,088**

33.5 Miscellaneous:

Expenses- Furniture & Fixtures
Expenses Equipment
Business promotion and development
Books,Journals and periodicals
Conveyance expenses
Expenses for multimedia
Transport expenses
Carrying Charges
Commitment and other fees
Remittance charges
Cartage and freight
Issue expenses
Interior decoration expenses
AGM expenses
Nostro account related expenses
Financial assistance expenses
Penalty/Fine Paid
Managers Conference Expenses
Security Service Expense
Loss on sale of fixed assets
Other expenses
Misc. expenses
Total

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2021	31.12.2020
43,613	10,250
121,561	69,695
51,770	338,789
941,237	533,094
5,480	11,115
6,600	4,000
86,800	-
220,450	446,044
268,684	125,594
130,080	131,477
109,216	81,807
238,706	55,881
1,055,241	1,182,136
75,292	75,875
2,574,867	1,760,929
107,285	143,267
-	60,876
-	-
9,067,735	13,849,553
-	708,085
28,099	312,600
1,032,617	2,325,931
16,165,333	22,226,998

34. Provision made during the year:

a. For Loans & Advances:	
On Classified Loans & Advances	Note 13.1.1
On Unclassified Loans & Advances	Note 13.1.2
Special General Provision-COVID 19	Note 13.1.3
b. For Off Balance Sheet items:	Note 13.2
c. For Other Assets	Note 13.3
d. For Investment	Note 13.4
d. For Balance with other Banks and Financial Institut	Note 13.5
Total	

-	1,014,241,624
(230,062,915)	(1,533,720,200)
399,860,207	741,100,586
169,797,292	221,622,010
26,202,921	4,817,474
(1,063,094)	(91,541,907)
(194,937,119)	(134,897,577)
-	-
-	-

Provision maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank's approval vide its Letter No. DOS(CAMS)1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297 dated 28 April 2022 and Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2021-781 dated 22 April 2021.

35. Provision for Current Tax

Opening balance
Add: Propvision made for current years' tax
634,539,455
Less: Adjustment made during the year
Closing balance

586,575,956	617,696,076
47,963,499	46,637,714
634,539,455	664,333,790
80,418,066	77,757,834
554,121,389	586,575,956

	Amount of Taka	
	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
36. Deferred Tax		
a) Computation of Deferred Tax		
Tax Base of Depreciable Fixed Assets	354,330,184	437,288,516
Less: Carrying Amount	372,059,787	411,931,601
Deductible Temporary Difference (A)	(17,729,603)	25,356,915
Carrying Amount of Provision for Gratuity/Benevolent /Superannuation Fund:		
Provision for Gratuity (Cumulative Provision-Actual Payment)	1,978,102,460	1,689,487,439
Provision for Benevolent Fund (Cumulative Provision-actual payment)	49,812,922	49,066,026
Provision for Superannuation Fund (Cumulative Provision-actual payment)	43,194,165	36,636,165
	2,071,109,547	1,775,189,630
Less: Tax Base		
Deductible Temporary Difference (B)	2,071,109,547	1,775,189,630
Total Deductible Temporary Difference (A+B)	2,053,379,944	1,800,546,545
Effective Tax Rate	40.00%	40.00%
Deferred Tax Assets	821,351,978	720,218,618
b) Deferred Tax (Expenses)/Income		
Closing Deferred Tax Assets ('C)	821,351,978	720,218,618
Opening Deferred Tax Assets (D)	720,218,618	688,635,249
Deferred Tax (Expenses)/Income ('C-D)	101,133,359	31,583,369
37. Appropriations		
Statutory Reserve	-	-
General Reserve	-	-
Dividends etc.	-	-
	-	-
38. Analysis of Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Cash in hand and balance with Bangladesh Bank and Sonali Bank	9,069,939,430	11,620,429,781
Balance with other banks & financial institutions	1,639,410,607	1,398,683,243
Money at Call on Short Notice	3,100,000,000	1,500,000,000
	13,809,350,037	14,519,113,024
39. Earning Per Share (EPS)		
a) Earning Per Share (EPS)		
Net Profit after Tax (Numerator)	(3,969,791,178)	(3,718,181,224)
Number of Ordinary Share Outstanding (Denominator)	1,084,698,250	1,084,698,250
Earning Per Share (EPS)	(3.66)	(3.43)
b) Diluted Earning Per Share (Diluted EPS)		
Net Profit after Tax (Numerator)	(3,969,791,178)	(3,718,181,224)
Number of Ordinary Share Outstanding (Denominator)	3,684,698,250	3,684,698,250
Diluted Earning Per Share (Diluted EPS)*	(1.08)	(1.01)


*Earning Per Share (EPS) has been calculated considering Share Money Deposit of BDT 26,000,000,000 as Paid Up Capital of the Bank; i.e. total Paid Up Capital of the Bank has been considered as BDT 36,846,982,500 and total number of share has been considered as 3,684,698,250 of BDT 10.00 each. EPS for the year 2020 has been reinstated/recalculated accordingly.

40. Coverage of External Audit

The external auditor has covered over 80% of the risk-weighted assets and have spent around 4,700 person hours to complete the audit as per requirement of Bangladesh Bank. The external auditor has audited 35 branches and Head Office of the Bank.

41. COVID-19 Pandemic

On 11 March 2020, World Health Organization (WHO) declared a global pandemic due to Corona Virus related respiratory disease commonly called as COVID-19. To contain the spread of this disease, along with many other countries of the world, Government of Bangladesh has also taken a number of measures such as declaration of general holiday, enforcement of lock down, social distancing etc. As a result of these measures, all business and economic activities are adversely affected which also impacted the Bank. To overcome the situation, various measures have been taken by the government like ensuring vaccination and introducing multiple stimulus packages to boost up business and economic activities of the country. Besides, Bangladesh Bank has allowed deferral on repayment of principal and interest of loan in view of COVID-19 impact on business, which has affected adversely the income and profitability of the Bank. Repayment deferral also has a bearing on the Bank's classification and liquidity position. All the regulatory instructions has been taken duly care of in recognising revenue and preparing Financial Statements of the Bank for the year 2021. Although the business operation and profitability of the Bank are impacted due to COVID-19, but as the situation is constantly changing and still there is no certainty as to how long the situation will prevail, the potential impact of COVID-19 related matters on the Bank's future operation and financial results cannot be reasonably assessed."


Managing Director
Director
Director
Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

NOSTRO Accounts - Outside Bangladesh

Annexure-A

Name of the Bank	A/C Type	Currency name	2021			2020		
			Amount in FC	Conv. Rate per unit FC	Amount in BDT	Amount in FC	Conv. Rate per unit FC	Amount in BDT
1 Bank Of Tokyo Mitsubishi, London	CD	GBP	-	-	-	60,824.01	114.8446	6,985,309
2 AB Bank Mumbai	CD	ACU\$	152,222.55	85.8000	13,060,695	193,023.47	84.8000	16,368,390
3 Arif Habib Bank- Karachi	CD	ACU\$	1,103.25	85.8000	94,659	1,103.25	84.8000	93,556
4 Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd., Pk	CD	ACU\$	9,834.47	85.8000	843,798	49,652.50	84.8000	4,210,532
5 Bank Of Tokyo Mitsubishi, Japan, JPY	CD	JPY	1,206,359.78	0.7458	899,703	1,324,907.78	0.8207	1,087,352
6 Mashreq Bank, NY	CD	USD	4,605.00	85.8000	395,109	4,605.00	84.8000	390,504
7 Sonali Bank, Kolkata, USD	CD	ACU\$	210,824.76	85.8000	18,088,764	279,826.51	84.8000	23,729,288
8 Bank of Ceylon	CD	ACU\$	9,108.62	85.8000	781,520	9,349.57	84.8000	792,843
9 Citi Bank NA, NY(Exp)	CD	USD	2,346,502.99	85.8000	201,329,957	8,737,255.06	84.8000	740,919,229
11 Sonali Bank Kolkata ACUEUR.	CD	ACUEUR	4,683.24	97.3178	455,763	4,683.24	104.1938	487,965
12 Mashreq Bank, Mumbai	CD	ACU\$	647.13	85.8000	55,524	647.13	84.8000	54,877
13 Sonali Bank London, EUR	CD	EURO	59,940.86	97.3178	5,833,313	-	-	-
14 Sonali Bank London, GBP	CD	GBP	10,000.00	115.7502	1,157,502	-	-	-
15 Sonali Bank London, USD	CD	USD	109,260.42	85.8000	9,374,544	-	-	-
15 Bank Marocaine DU Commerce	CD	EURO	-	-	-	73,491.22	104.1938	7,657,329
16 HDFC Bank Ltd	CD	USD	88,379.76	85.8000	7,582,983	199,886.35	84.8000	16,950,362
17 United Bank of India, Mumbai	CD	ACU\$	237,008.44	85.8000	20,335,324	236,706.05	84.8000	20,072,673
18 Habib American Bank New York	CD	USD	91,708.43	85.8000	7,868,583	149,760.99	84.8000	12,699,732
19 Kookmin Bank, Seoul	CD	USD	387,312.34	85.8000	33,231,399	163,309.63	84.8000	13,848,657
Sub-total					321,389,138			866,348,598

As per Bangladesh Bank Circular No. FEPD(FEMO)/01/2005-677 dated 13th September 2005, the books of accounts of Nostro account are reconciled and there exist no un-reconciled entries that may affect financial statements significantly.

Details of Investment in Shares as at December 31, 2021

Annexure-B

A. Listed Securities:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of Purchase	No of shares	Face Value Taka	Cost Price Taka	Market Value as on 31-12-2021 Taka	Market Value as on 31-12-2020 Taka	Unrealized Gain/(Loss) Taka	Dividend Received in 2021 Taka
1.	ACME LABORATORIES LTD	26-Feb-17	557,569	5,575,690	62,650,655	48,229,719	33,209,304	(14,420,936)	1,111,423
2.	AGNI SYSTEMS LTD	22-Jun-17	698,803	6,988,030	-	-	13,207,377	-	139,761
3.	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CO.LTD	16-Jan-19	19,778	197,780	-	-	3,852,754	-	-
4.	APPOLO ISPAT COMPLEX LTD.	20-Aug-14	1,988,098	19,880,980	36,441,836	16,700,023	12,922,637	(19,741,813)	-
5.	BATA SHOES (BD) LTD.	17-Feb-19	5,688	56,880	4,665,972	5,499,727	1,911,344	833,756	6,800
6.	BANK ASIA LTD.	19-Jan-21	100,000	1,000,000	-	-	-	-	100,000
7.	BD THAI FOOD & BEVERAGE LTD.	28-Dec-21	63,750	637,500	637,500	637,500	-	-	-
8.	BERGER PAINTS BANGLADESH LTD.	14-Feb-17	8,012	80,120	14,302,513	14,148,391	24,545,945	(154,123)	-
9.	BEXIMCO LTD.	20-Nov-10	144,447	1,444,472	-	-	8,233,479	-	72,224
10.	BRAC BANK LTD.	3-Jan-19	376,459	3,764,590	-	-	16,677,134	-	417,881
11.	BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO BD. LTD.	14-Feb-19	28,352	283,520	18,719,262	18,020,531	21,696,019	(698,731)	420,000
12.	BSRM STEELS LTD.	10-Dec-13	699,359	6,993,590	59,135,367	49,724,425	29,722,758	(9,410,942)	1,748,398
13.	THE CITY BANK LTD.	19-Jan-21	600,000	6,000,000	16,673,340	16,380,000	-	(293,340)	-
14.	DHAKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.	8-Dec-10	504,658	5,046,580	29,481,985	17,915,359	17,562,098	(11,566,626)	504,658
15.	DELTA BRAC HOUSING CORPORATION	23-Jan-19	15,200	152,000	-	-	1,407,520	-	22,800
16.	DUTCH BANGLA BANK LIMITED	15-Sep-20	198,050	1,980,500	-	-	12,873,250	-	-
17.	EASTERN BANK LTD.	8-Dec-10	5,052,503	50,525,030	25,435,503	194,521,366	154,800,108	169,085,862	7,525,005
18.	FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	17-Jun-21	30,000	300,000	1,158,633	1,074,000	-	(84,633)	30,000
19.	GRAMEEN PHONE LTD.	11-Jul-18	63,544	635,440	24,125,393	22,208,628	1,229,775	(1,916,765)	125,000
20.	HEIDELBERG CEMENT BD. LTD.	8-Dec-10	169,206	1,692,060	89,579,397	46,091,714	25,313,218	(43,487,682)	338,412
21.	IBN SINA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY LTD.	17-Aug-10	32,400	324,000	-	-	7,905,600	-	-
22.	I.D.L.C FINANCE LTD.	26-May-15	473,865	4,738,650	37,042,040	28,574,060	24,083,885	(8,467,980)	569,841
23.	IFAD AUTOS LTD.	7-Jan-19	300,508	3,005,080	21,434,200	14,214,028	4,478,478	(7,220,172)	83,745
24.	I.F.I.C. BANK LTD.	10-Dec-13	195,637	1,956,370	-	-	2,973,682	-	-
25.	ICB ISLAMI BANK LTD.	23-May-08	2,684,000	26,840,000	26,840,000	13,956,800	11,541,200	(12,883,200)	-
26.	IFIL ISLAMIC MUTUAL FUND-1	2-Dec-15	7,534,390	75,343,900	66,634,688	48,220,096	49,726,974	(18,414,592)	3,013,756
27.	IPDC FINANCE LIMITED	19-Jan-21	260,000	2,600,000	-	-	-	-	312,000
28.	JAMUNA OIL COMPANY LTD.	21-Sep-11	254,352	2,543,520	52,902,154	43,519,627	42,095,256	(9,382,527)	3,052,224
29.	LAFARGEHOLCIM BANGLADESH LTD.	10-Dec-13	141,000	1,410,000	11,011,677	10,025,100	61,595,606	(986,577)	1,288,611
30.	LINDE BANGLADESH LIMITED	3-Feb-16	23,417	234,170	-	-	29,999,519	-	-
31.	MARICO BANGLADESH LIMITED	18-Feb-19	3,706	37,060	-	-	7,926,393	-	-
32.	MEGHNA PETROLEUM LTD.	23-Nov-10	188,157	1,881,570	38,458,375	37,029,298	11,605,374	(1,429,077)	1,131,060
33.	MERCENTILE BANK LIMITED	6-Nov-16	950,828	9,508,280	17,647,326	16,259,159	7,267,169	(1,388,167)	572,228
34.	MJL BANGLADESH LTD.	31-May-15	325,191	3,251,910	35,688,341	28,714,365	19,624,188	(6,973,976)	1,148,360
35.	N. C. C BANK LTD.	26-Dec-10	782,303	7,823,030	12,709,772	11,969,236	14,255,894	(740,537)	545,798
36.	NATIONAL HOUSING FIN. & INV.	27-Jan-19	99,161	991,610	-	-	3,986,272	-	-
37.	NAVANA CNG LTD.	31-Oct-01	271,905	2,719,050	20,501,520	8,021,198	9,607,342	(12,480,323)	258,958
38.	OLYMPIC INDUSTRIES LTD.	19-Oct-15	197,457	1,974,570	57,244,898	31,711,594	37,734,033	(25,533,304)	1,026,776
39.	ONE BANK LTD.	28-Jul-11	1,611,840	16,118,400	31,574,817	22,243,392	19,209,013	(9,331,425)	1,087,308
40.	PADMA OIL COMPANY.	2-Oct-14	192,180	1,921,800	48,359,155	40,838,250	39,416,118	(7,520,905)	2,402,250

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of Purchase	No of shares	Face Value Taka	Cost Price Taka	Market Value as on 31-12-2021 Taka	Market Value as on 31-12-2020 Taka	Unrealized Gain/(Loss) Taka	Dividend Received in 2021 Taka
41.	POWER GRID CO. OF BANGLADESH LTD.	2-Dec-10	115,899	1,158,990	-	-	4,844,578	-	231,798
42.	PRIME BANK LTD.	14-Jun-17	1,047,796	10,477,960	26,285,744	22,527,614	18,943,312	(3,758,130)	1,661,694
43.	PRIME FINANCE & INVESTMENT LTD.	9-Nov-10	1,408,302	14,083,020	-	-	17,744,605	-	-
44.	RAK CERAMICS(BANGLADESH) LTD.	31-Oct-10	1,115,844	11,158,440	57,253,956	49,543,474	29,123,528	(7,710,482)	1,115,844
45.	RENATA (BD) LTD.	10-Feb-19	20,809	208,090	27,307,849	27,301,408	24,037,440	(6,441)	247,728
46.	ROBI AXIATA LIMITED	26-Nov-20	262,377	2,623,770	2,623,770	9,078,244	7,818,835	6,454,474	-
47.	SOUTHEAST BANK LTD.	18-Apr-12	1,153,953	11,539,530	19,399,565	17,886,272	14,424,413	(1,513,294)	1,153,953
48.	SQUARE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	11-Jul-18	255,651	2,556,510	59,712,248	54,786,009	14,864,321	(4,926,239)	303,285
49.	TITAS GAS TRANSMISSION & D.C.L	26-Dec-10	1,385,908	13,859,080	81,782,262	50,308,460	42,685,966	(31,473,802)	3,603,361
50.	UNILIVER CONSUMER CARE LIMITED	16-Sep-20	3,050	30,500	8,625,799	9,080,155	7,556,748	454,356	268,620
51.	UTTARA FINANCE & INVEST. LTD	24-Mar-15	279,219	2,792,190	19,674,038	11,420,057	13,039,527	(8,253,981)	-
52.	UNION ISSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	21-Dec-21	82,284	822,840	-	-	-	-	-
53.	UNION BANK LTD.	28-Dec-21	2,140,000	21,400,000	21,400,000	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total			37,116,865	348,945,812	1,185,944,392	1,080,602,118	979,279,987	(105,342,274)	37,641,559

B. Non-Listed & Preference Shares:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of Purchase	No of shares	Face Value	Total Cost/Book Value	Market Value as on 31-12-2021 Taka	Market Value as on 31-12-2020 Taka	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Dividend Received in 2021 Taka
1.	BANGLADESH DEVELOPMENT CO.LTD.	19-Jul-11	74,500	7,450,000	7,450,000	7,450,000	7,450,000	-	4,100,000
2.	CENTRAL DEPOSITORY BANGLADESH LTD.	23-Jun-02	1,142,361	11,423,610	3,138,890	3,138,890	3,138,890	-	1,713,542
3.	EQUITY OF GRAMEEN IT PARK	1-Feb-01	42,018	4,201,800	4,201,760	4,201,760	4,201,760	-	-
4.	KARMASTANGTHAN BANK	15-Mar-99	150,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	-
5.	ICB AMCL 2ND MUTUAL FUND	11-Apr-16	3,364,419	33,644,190	33,840,176	38,354,377	33,307,748	4,514,200	2,355,093
B. Sub-Total			4,773,298	71,719,600	63,630,826	68,145,027	63,098,398	4,514,200	8,168,635
Grand Total (A+B)				420,665,412	1,249,575,218	1,148,747,145	1,042,378,385	(100,828,074)	45,810,193

Detail of information on advances exceeding 10% of bank's paid-up capital (funded & non-funded):

(Taka in Lac)

Sl. No.	Name of the Client	Outstanding as on 31.12.2021			Outstanding as on 31.12.2020	CL status as on 31.12.2021
		Funded	Non funded	Total		
1	AMADER BARI LIMITED GROUP	61,125	-	61,125	58,209	BL
2	PD, SPDSP, WZPDCL, KHULNA	-	35,428	35,428	19,631	UC
3	EMERALD AUTO BRICKS & ALLIED	23,633	-	23,633	23,633	BL
4	NEW DHAKA CITY DEVELOPMENT LTD	23,207	-	23,207	21,395	BL
5	ALI GROUP	22,910	-	22,910	22,910	BL
6	BANGLADESH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.	21,183	-	21,183	19,553	BL
7	IBRAHIM KNIT GARMENTS (PVT.) LTD.	14,104	6,569	20,673	14,967	UC
8	FEAZ GROUP	19,332	-	19,332	19,483	BL
9	NILSAGOR AGRO & ALLIED	18,756	75	18,831	18,846	BL
10	MAX SWEATER (BD) LTD.	13,550	3,431	16,981	16,101	UC
11	ARISTOCRAT GROUP	16,949	-	16,949	15,388	SMA
12	MYMCO CARBON LTD AND ALLIED	16,595	-	16,595	16,595	BL
13	AB GROUP	13,905	1,069	14,974	21,870	UC
14	VASAVI FASHIONS & ALLIED	15,511	26	15,537	15,537	BL
15	WELL TEX GROUP	14,631	28	14,659	14,640	BL
16	AJBIHA, YOUTH	14,349	-	14,349	14,358	BL
17	RISING GROUP	13,543	-	13,543	13,375	BL
18	R. I. ENTERPRISE	13,174	-	13,174	13,174	BLW
19	CRYSTAL STEELS & SHIP BREAKING LIMITED	13,165	-	13,165	13,177	BL
20	BASHER GROUP	13,156	-	13,156	13,157	BL
21	DELTA SYSTEMS LIMITED	12,836	35	12,871	12,871	BL
22	ZEIL WEARS LIMITED	12,139	-	12,139	10,881	BL
23	REGENT WEAVING LTD	12,105	-	12,105	11,715	BL
24	EMERALD OIL & ALLIED	12,015	18	12,033	12,033	BL
25	MAP & MULLER GROUP	12,000	-	12,000	12,000	BL
26	SEA BLUE TEXTILE LIMITED	11,995	-	11,995	11,514	BL
27	BD CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES CORP. (BCIC)	11,160	738	11,898	8,024	UC
29	IG NAVIGATION LIMITED	11,689	-	11,689	11,706	BL
30	BAY NAVIGATION LTD	11,406	39	11,445	11,406	BL
31	PROFUSION TEXTILES LIMITED	11,124	-	11,124	11,124	BL
32	MA TEX	11,122	-	11,122	11,122	BL
	TOTAL	492,369	47,456	539,825	510,395	

Note 1: In 2021, capital of the Bank was negative. As such, loans allowed to customers/customers group exceeding 10% of paid-up capital of the Bank has been reported here in line with Bangladesh Bank's approval.

Schedule of Fixed Assets As of 31 December 2021

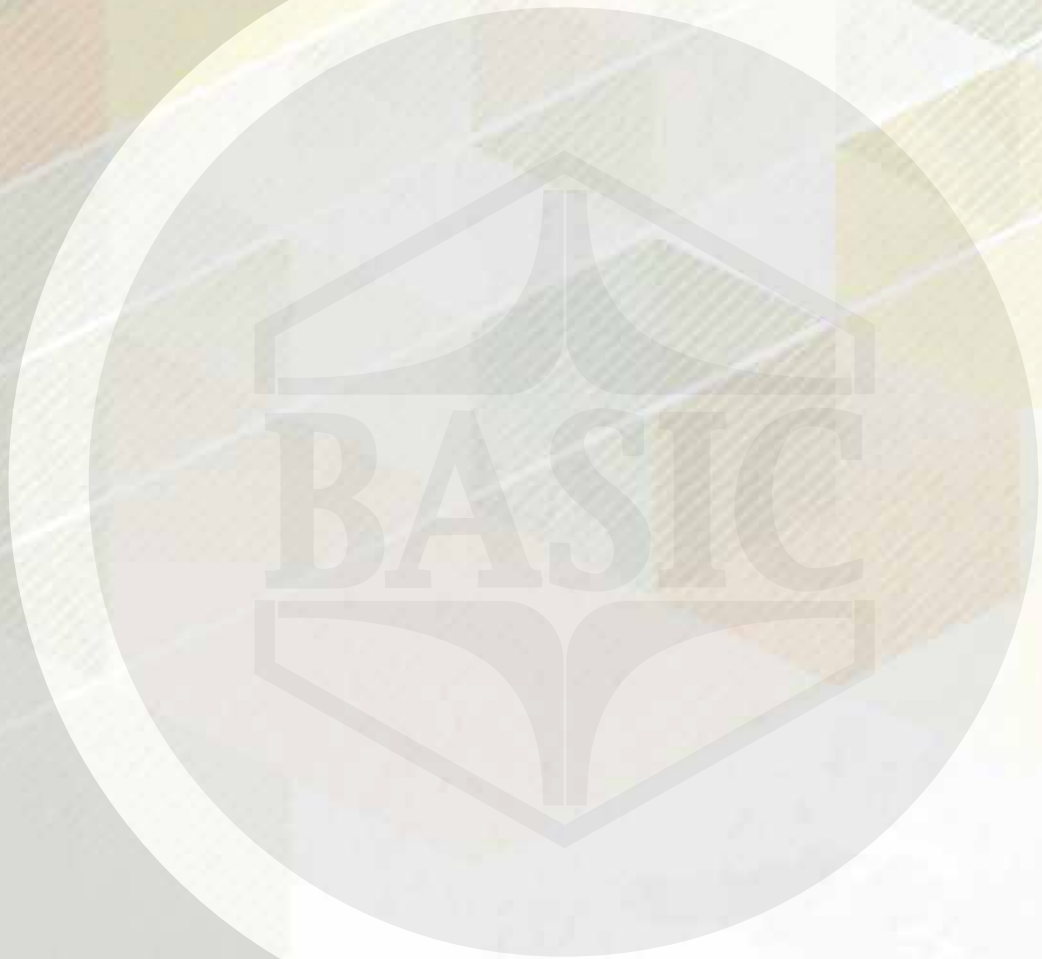
Particulars	Cost Price				Depreciation				Written Down Value as at 31.12.2021	
	Balance as at 01.01.2021	Addition during the year	Disposal during the year	Balance as at 31.12.2021	Rate of Dep.	Balance as at 01.01.2021	Addition during the year	Disposal/ Adjustment during the year		Balance as at 31.12.2021
Furniture and Fixtures	125,894,614	1,420,876	554,961	126,760,529	10%	76,600,980	4,979,700	507,492	81,073,188	45,687,341
Interior Decoration	343,758,243	20,594,547	8,402,635	355,950,155	10%	194,953,904	15,113,607	6,638,197	203,429,314	152,520,841
Machinery and Equipment	375,331,731	7,319,932	4,357,065	378,294,598	20%	302,367,395	15,439,983	4,168,306	313,639,072	64,655,526
Computer Hardware	441,831,483	9,202,328	1,207,031	449,826,780	20%	341,705,244	29,701,982	1,171,360	370,235,866	79,590,914
Software	150,093,583	-	-	150,093,583	20%	109,350,662	11,137,867	-	120,488,529	29,605,054
Motor Vehicles	381,654,870	-	42,957,283	338,697,587	25%	381,654,738	-	42,957,262	338,697,476	111
Leasehold Assets	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000	1%	1,006,525	40,000	-	1,046,525	2,953,475
Total 2021	1,822,564,524	38,537,683	57,478,975	1,803,623,232		1,407,639,448	76,413,139	55,442,617	1,428,609,970	375,013,262
Total 2020	1,804,370,725	22,283,622	4,089,823	1,822,564,524		1,331,663,281	79,252,935	3,276,768	1,407,639,448	414,925,076

Highlights on the overall activities of the Bank

SI No.	Particulars	2021	2020
1	Paid up Capital	10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
2	Total Capital	319,488,214	4,194,412,539
3	Capital Surplus / (Deficit)	(17,147,185,419)	(9,416,427,537)
4	Total Assets	195,561,348,367	196,678,184,076
5	Total Deposits	150,980,393,126	139,714,950,632
6	Total Loans and Advances	144,451,774,009	149,125,944,182
7	Total Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	17,008,837,572	14,511,786,194
8	Credit - Deposit Ratio	92.92%	100.84%
9	Percentage of Classified Loans against total Loans & Advances	59.80%	51.72%
10	Profit (Loss) after Tax and Provision	(3,969,791,178)	(3,718,181,224)
11	Amount of Classified Loans and Advances	86,377,468,123	77,121,889,645
12	Provision Kept against Classified Loan	16,240,867,401	22,124,795,327
13	Provision Surplus/(deficit)*	-	-
14	Cost of Fund	7.66%	8.12%
15	Interest Earning Assets	94,339,082,023	101,279,390,591
16	Non-interest Bearing Assets	101,222,266,344	95,398,793,485
17	Return on Investment (ROI)***	-49.01%	-28.09%
18	Return on Assets (ROA)	-2.02%	-1.90%
19	Incomes on Investment	2,186,997,825	2,427,825,589
20	Earnings Per Share (EPS)	(3.66)	(3.43)
21	Diluted Earning Per Share (Diluted EPS)	(1.08)	(1.01)
22	Net Income Per Share	(3.66)	(3.43)
23	Price Earning Ratio**	N/A	N/A

*** ROI has been calculated by dividing profit after tax by average shareholders equity plus average long term debt.

** N/A: Not Applicable



List of Executives

As of 31st December, 2021

Sl. No.	Employee Name	Designation
1	Niranjan Chandra Debnath	Deputy Managing Director
2	Md. Abdur Rahim	Deputy Managing Director
3	Abu Md. Mofazzal	Deputy Managing Director
4	Ahmad Hossain	General Manager
5	Hasan Tanvir	General Manager
6	Abu Sayed Md. Rowshanul Haque	General Manager
7	Md. Ismail	General Manager
8	Khan Iqbal Hasan	General Manager
9	Md. Abul Kalam Azad	General Manager
10	Md. Momenul Hoque	General Manager
11	Mohammed Ali	Deputy General Manager
12	Nurur Rahman Chowdhury	Deputy General Manager
13	Md. Fida Hasan	Deputy General Manager
14	Md. Masudul Alam	Deputy General Manager
15	Mahbub Alam Khan	Deputy General Manager
16	Md. Mahabubul Alam	Deputy General Manager
17	Helena Perveen	Deputy General Manager
18	Md. Hasan Imam	Deputy General Manager
19	Debasish Karmaker	Deputy General Manager
20	B. M. Kamruzzaman	Deputy General Manager
21	Mohammad Musa Khan	Deputy General Manager
22	Niaz Musawwir Shah	Deputy General Manager
23	Abdus Sabur	Deputy General Manager
24	Md. Ashrafuzzaman	Deputy General Manager
25	Mohammad Al-Amin	Deputy General Manager

Sl. No.	Employee Name	Designation
26	A.M. Shahed Husain	Deputy General Manager
27	Md. Abdus Satter Khan	Deputy General Manager
28	Md. Khosh Newaz	Deputy General Manager
29	Shakir Mahmud Sharafuddin	Deputy General Manager
30	Md. Mahmud Hasan	Deputy General Manager
31	Jahir Uddin Ahmed	Deputy General Manager
32	Md. Nurul Islam	Deputy General Manager
33	Md. Helal Uddin	Deputy General Manager
34	Muhammad Imrul Islam	Deputy General Manager
35	Mohammad Didarul Alam	Deputy General Manager
36	Md. Nashir Uddin	Deputy General Manager
37	Sumit Ranjan Nath	Deputy General Manager
38	Palash Das Gupta	Deputy General Manager
39	Md. Ghulam Sayeed Khan	Deputy General Manager
40	Sanjay Kumar Datta	Deputy General Manager
41	Faisal Shah Qureshi	Deputy General Manager
42	Md. Zahir Uddin	Deputy General Manager
43	Md. Rezaul Alam	Deputy General Manager
44	Md. Nasir Uddin	Deputy General Manager
45	Saidur Rahman Sohel	Deputy General Manager
46	Dominic Sampson	Deputy General Manager
47	Md. Mizanur Rahman	Deputy General Manager
48	Shehab Chowdhury	Deputy General Manager
49	A. B. M Zahid Hossain	Deputy General Manager
50	Md. Kamrul Islam	Assistant General Manager

Sl. No.	Employee Name	Designation
51	S.M. Anisuzzaman	Assistant General Manager
52	Sadia Akhter Shahin	Assistant General Manager
53	Shamima Akther	Assistant General Manager
54	A.S.M. Anisur Rahman Choudhury	Assistant General Manager
55	Md. Ekhwanul Islam	Assistant General Manager
56	Iftekhar Ahmed	Assistant General Manager
57	Md. Mafizur Rahman Talukdar	Assistant General Manager
58	Rabiul Hossain Chowdhury	Assistant General Manager
59	Md. Abu Sahid	Assistant General Manager
60	Golam Kabir	Assistant General Manager
61	Mohammed Yusuf	Assistant General Manager
62	Sk. Nazrul Islam	Assistant General Manager
63	Ekramul Bari	Assistant General Manager
64	Md. Abdul Ali	Assistant General Manager
65	Md. Abul Kalam Azad	Assistant General Manager
66	Md. Shariful Islam	Assistant General Manager
67	Md. Abdul Hannan Howlader	Assistant General Manager
68	Md. Raihan Ali	Assistant General Manager
69	Md. Mahbubor Rahman	Assistant General Manager
70	Md. Salequr Rahman	Assistant General Manager
71	Md. Gahar Ali Khan	Assistant General Manager
72	Md. Rakibul Hassan	Assistant General Manager
73	S. M. Zahid Hassan Sayed	Assistant General Manager
74	Md. Taslim Uddin	Assistant General Manager
75	S. M. Hasibur Rahman	Assistant General Manager

Sl. No.	Employee Name	Designation
76	Md. Ismail Hossain	Assistant General Manager
77	Nitul Kanti Saha	Assistant General Manager
78	Razia Khatun	Assistant General Manager
79	Atikuzzaman Khan	Assistant General Manager
80	Sk. Mahfuzur Rahman	Assistant General Manager
81	Syed Md. Humayun Kabir	Assistant General Manager
82	Mashiur Rahman	Assistant General Manager
83	Md. Abul Hossain	Assistant General Manager
84	Md. Mominul Haque Chowdhury	Assistant General Manager
85	Md. Masud Hasan	Assistant General Manager
86	Md. Shamim Khan	Assistant General Manager
87	Md. Anwar Hossain Rubel	Assistant General Manager
88	Md. Sayem Abul Khair	Assistant General Manager
89	Mohammad Mahmudul Hasan	Assistant General Manager
90	Chowdhury Tanbir Ahmed	Assistant General Manager
91	Mohammad Jasim Uddin	Assistant General Manager
92	Md. Golam Ershad	Assistant General Manager
93	Farbina Rahman	Assistant General Manager
94	Syed Abdullah-Al-Zaman	Assistant General Manager
95	Md. Ahsanul Mamun Chowdhury	Assistant General Manager
96	Mohammad Shafiqul Alam	Assistant General Manager
97	Md. Abdus Samad Majumder	Assistant General Manager
98	Imrul Islam	Assistant General Manager
99	Tania Tamassum	Assistant General Manager
100	Debashish Dasgupta	Assistant General Manager (ICT)

Sl. No.	Employee Name	Designation
101	Md. Khalilur Rahman Bhuiyan	Assistant General Manager
102	Sahidul Alam Mohammad Kabir	Assistant General Manager
103	Abu Musa Md. Golam Mostafa	Assistant General Manager
104	Md. Nazir Uddin Ahamad	Assistant General Manager
105	Majir Uddin Ahmed Chowdhury	Assistant General Manager
106	Md. Shahadat Hossain Khan	Assistant General Manager
107	Md. Nazrul Islam	Assistant General Manager
108	Md. Fazlul Karim	Assistant General Manager
109	Md. Jalal Uddin	Assistant General Manager
110	Rumana Ahad	Assistant General Manager
111	Ranjan Chakraborty	Assistant General Manager
112	Shoyeb Ahmed	Assistant General Manager
113	Md. Jahangir Hossain	Assistant General Manager (ICT)
114	Mia Muhammad Mustafiz Munir, Ph.D.	Assistant General Manager
115	Md. Anower Ul Haq	Assistant General Manager
116	Mohammad Anisur Rahman	Assistant General Manager
117	Md. Mamunur Rahman	Assistant General Manager
118	Mohammad Tariqul Islam	Assistant General Manager
119	Mohammad Majadul Haque Chowdhury	Assistant General Manager
120	Mohammad Nazmul Islam	Assistant General Manager
121	A.H.M. Mazadur Rahaman	Assistant General Manager
122	Saifuna Begum	Assistant General Manager
123	Md. Khalekuzzaman Talukder	Assistant General Manager
124	Afroza Haque Jolly	Assistant General Manager
125	Shafi Ahamad	Assistant General Manager

Sl. No.	Employee Name	Designation
126	Kazi Reza Azmin Rashid	Assistant General Manager
127	Sazzad Hossain	Assistant General Manager
128	Abul Kalam Md. Shumsuddin	Assistant General Manager
129	Dilruba Nusrat	Assistant General Manager
130	Abu Saleh Mohammad Mahbubul Amin	Assistant General Manager
131	Md. Zahadul Hoque	Assistant General Manager
132	Mohammad Golam Azam	Assistant General Manager
133	Md. Anwar Hossain	Assistant General Manager
134	Md. Dulal Hossain	Assistant General Manager
135	Md. Matiur Rahman	Assistant General Manager
136	Md. Khorshed Alam	Assistant General Manager
137	Masud Reza Mohammad Amanul Bari	Assistant General Manager
138	Mohammad Ishtiaque Azad	Assistant General Manager



BASIC Bank Limited

Head Office & Branches

HEAD OFFICE

SENA KALYAN BHABAN

195 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-9568190, 9564830, 223359185-6
 9590549, 9591002-6
 Fax: 02-9564829, 7115612, 7124911, 7125653
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH
 Branch Code: 01
 E-mail: basicho@basicbanklimited.com

ICT DIVISION

Peoples Insurance Bhaban (5th Floor)
 36, Dilkusha Commercial Area
 Dhaka-1000
 Tel : 02-9562960, 9555087
 223382960, 9515319-21
 Fax:02-9555518

BASIC BANK TRAINING INSTITUTE (BBTI)

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (10th Floor)
 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119584
 E-mail: basicti@basicbanklimited.com

AUDIT AND INSPECTION DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119582
 E-mail: basicaid@basicbanklimited.com

COMPLIANCE DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119580

MONITORING DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119583

SECURITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119581

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000



DHAKA DIVISION

MAIN BRANCH

Bana Shilpa Bhaban (Ground floor)
73 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-223383068-9, 9553322, 9570713
Fax: 02-9569417
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH002
Branch Code: 02
E-mail: main@basicbanklimited.com

BANGSHAL BRANCH

230 North South Road
Bangshal, Dhaka-1100
Tel: 02-9563686, 9562615
Fax: 02-9557141
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH006
Branch Code: 06
E-mail: bangshal@basicbanklimited.com

SHANTINAGAR BRANCH

Green City Regency (1st floor)
26,27,27/1 Kakrail
Dhaka-1217
Tel: 02-222223062-64
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH009
Branch Code: 09
E-mail: shantinagar@basicbanklimited.com

MOULVIBAZAR BRANCH

Gulbadan Market (1st Floor)
4 Moulvibazar, Dhaka-1211
Tel: 02-57315356, 57316991
Fax: 02-7341740
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH024
Branch Code: 10
Email: moulvibazar@basicbanklimited.com

TANBAZAR BRANCH

55/21 S.T.S Tower, S.M Maleh Road
Tanbazar, Narayanganj-1400
Tel: 02-7631862, 02-7648601, 02-7646233
Fax: 02-7647161
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH014
Branch Code: 14
E-mail: tanbazar@basicbanklimited.com

NARSINGDI BRANCH

Sutapatti Road, Narshingdi-1600
Tel: 02-9463145, 02-9452445
Fax: 02-9451631
Branch Code: 19
E-mail: narsingdi@basicbanklimited.com

GULSHAN BRANCH

33, Gulshan Commercial Area
Gulshan South Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka
Tel: 02-41081723-7
Fax: 02-9857307
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH021
Branch Code: 21
E-mail: gulshan@basicbanklimited.com

MIRPUR BRANCH

BSCIC Electronics Complex
Industrial Plot No. 1/1, Section-7, Avenue-4,
Road No. 3, Pallabi, Dhaka-1221
Tel: 02-9006249-50
Fax: 02-9011732
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH022
Branch Code: 22
E-mail: mirpur@basicbanklimited.com

BABUBAZAR BRANCH

Hajee Yusuf Mansion (1st floor)
56 Mitford Road, Babubazar, Dhaka-1100
Tel: 02-57391335, 02-57393875
Fax: 02-7341828
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH023
Branch Code: 23
E-mail: babubazar@basicbanklimited.com

UTTARA BRANCH

Plot No. 67/A (1st floor), Rabindra Saroni
Sector-7, Uttara Model Town, Dhaka-1230.
Tel: 02-48950032, 7911303
Fax: 02-48761031
Branch Code: 26
E-mail: uttara@basicbanklimited.com

DHAKA DIVISION

DILKUSHA BRANCH

14 Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-223383793-4
 Fax: 02-9587150
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH015
 Branch Code: 15
 E-mail: dilkusha@basicbanklimited.com

MADHABDI BRANCH

Holding no: 248/1, N.D. Tower
 Algi Road, Kashipur, Narsingdi-1604
 Tel: 02-9446984, 9446985
 Fax: 02-9446987
 Branch Code: 37
 E-mail: madhabdi@basicbanklimited.com

GAZIPUR CHOWRASTA BRANCH

Kapil Uddin Complex (1st floor & 2nd floor),
 Gazipur Chowrasta
 Mymensingh Road, Gazipur
 Tel: 02-49263115, 02-49263134
 Fax: 02-49263197
 Branch Code: 33
 Email: gazipurchowrasta@basicbanklimited.com

TUNGIPARA BRANCH

220, Powra Super Market, Patgati Bazar
 Tungipara, Gopalganj
 Tel: 02-6656465
 Fax: 02-6656466
 Branch Code: 34
 E-mail: tungipara@basicbanklimited.com

SAVAR BRANCH

Savar New Market
 Holding # 3, Ward # 7, Savar, Dhaka-1340
 Tel: 02-2244445581-2
 Branch Code: 35
 E-mail: savar@basicbanklimited.com

DHANMONDI BRANCH

54, Kashba Center(Ground Floor),
 House No.5/2, Road No.-4 Mirpur Road,
 Dhanmodi, Dhaka-1209
 Tel: 02-9611560, 9614892, 02-2223366912
 Fax: 02-9611560
 Branch Code: 28
 E-mail: dhanmondi@basicbanklimited.com

KARWAN BAZAR BRANCH

Latif Tower, 47 Karwan Bazar
 Dhaka-1215
 Tel: 02-8180208, 9146294, 02-9146282
 Fax: 02-9146364
 Branch Code: 31
 E-mail: karwanbazar@basicbanklimited.com

BASHUNDHARA BRANCH

Plot: 13, Block: A, Main Road,
 Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka-1229
 Tel: 02-8419650, 8419657, 8419658
 Fax: 02-8402495
 Branch Code: 49
 E-mail: bashundhara@basicbanklimited.com

KOTALIPARA BRANCH

Holding No : 281
 Bank Bhaban, Sultan Market,
 Ghagore Bazar, Kotalipara, Gopalganj
 Tel: 02-6651344, 02-6651343
 Fax: 02-6651342
 Branch Code: 50
 E-mail: kotalipara@basicbanklimited.com

SHYAMOLI BRANCH

House# 24/1, Mohammadpur Housing Estate
 Block-B, Ring Road, Shyamoli, Dhaka-1207
 Tel: 02-48122813-4, 48122823
 Fax: 02-9120516
 Branch Code: 53
 E-mail: shyamoli@basicbanklimited.com



DHAKA DIVISION

ISLAMPUR BRANCH

6-7, Islampur Road (2nd floor), Islampur
Dhaka-1100
Tel: 02-57394422, 02-57394722
Fax: 02-7394799
Branch Code: 39
E-mail: islampur@basicbanklimited.com

MAWNA BRANCH

Hamida Complex, Telihati
Sripur, Gazipur-1741
Tel: 0682-551155, 0682-555020
Fax: 0682-552666
Branch Code: 41
E-mail: mawna@basicbanklimited.com

FARIDPUR BRANCH

Holding no. 29/D, Ward no. 2,
Kotwali, Faridpur
Tel: 0631-67228, 67229
Fax: 0631-67230
Branch Code: 46
E-mail: faridpur@basicbanklimited.com

BANANI BRANCH

6, Kamal Ataturk Avenue,
Banani-1213
Tel: 02-8833402, 8833403, 8833407
Fax: 02-8833035
Branch Code: 47
E-mail: banani@basicbanklimited.com

MUKTERPUR BRANCH

"Laila Plaza" (Jor Pukurpar)
Vill : Mukterpur, Post : Panchasar,
P.S : Munshigonj, Dist : Munshigonj
Phone: 02-7611200, 02-7611290
Branch Code: 73
E-mail: muktarpur@basicbanklimited.com

MATUAIL BRANCH

Asiatic Shopping Mall Complex, Mominbagh
Chowrasta, Paradogair, Matuail, Demra, Dhaka
Tel: 02-7559797, 02-7550792, 02-7550791
Fax: 02-7559025
Branch Code: 61
E-mail: matuail@basicbanklimited.com

KERANIGANJ BRANCH

Century City Complex, Shaheed Delwar Hossain
Road, East Aganagar, South Keraniganj, Dhaka
Tel: 02-7764283, 7764284
Fax:
Branch Code: 63
E-mail: keraniganj@basicbanklimited.com

DHAKA CANTONMENT BRANCH

CB 211/4, VIP Road, Kochukhet, Bhashantek,
Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka-1206
Tel: 02-8871159, 8871857
Fax: 02-8871858
Branch Code: 64
E-mail: dhakacantonment@basicbanklimited.com

ELENGA BRANCH

Holding no: 1665
Dr. Hasen Ali Super Market
Elenga Bazar Road, Elenga, Kalihati, Tangail
Mob: 01730057338
Branch Code: 65
E-mail: elenga@basicbanklimited.com

CHATTOGRAM DIVISION

KHATUNGOJ BRANCH

193 Khatungonj, Chattogram -4000
 Tel: 031-614200, 616280
 Fax: 031-622435
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH004
 Branch Code: 04
 E-mail: khatungonj@basicbanklimited.com

AGRABAD BRANCH

Pine View (Ground floor)
 100 Agrabad C/A, Chattogram-4100
 Tel: 031-725527, 814041, 02-333320080
 Fax: 031-714822
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH008
 Branch Code: 08
 E-mail: agrabad@basicbanklimited.com

JUBILEE ROAD BRANCH

G.R. Plaza, 5 Jubilee Road
 Chattogram-4100
 Tel: 031-634879, 634447, 02-333358305
 Fax: 031-2851738
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH013
 Branch Code: 13
 E-mail: jubileeroad@basicbanklimited.com

ASADGONJ BRANCH

M.A. Salam Market
 774, Asadgonj, Chattogram -4100
 Tel: 031-614569, 632112, 614942
 Fax: 031-614942
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH016
 Branch Code: 16
 E-mail: asadgonj@basicbanklimited.com

SHOLASHAHAR BRANCH

Proskov Bhaban (1st floor), 110 CDA
 Avenue, Nasirabad, Muradpur, Chattogram
 Tel: 031-651066, 650855
 Fax: 031-655304
 Branch Code: 24
 E-mail: sholashahar@basicbanklimited.com

DEWANHAT BRANCH

4/B D.T. Road, Postarpar
 Dewanhat, Chattogram-4100
 Tel: 031-2512480-1
 Fax: 031-2512482
 Branch Code: 30
 E-mail: dewanhat@basicbanklimited.com

CHANDPUR BRANCH

Holding No.- 121, (Kalibari More), Cumilla Road,
 Ward No-7, Pourashava Chandpur, Chandpur-3600
 Tel: 0841-67201, 0841-67202
 Fax: 0841-67203
 Branch Code: 38
 E-mail: chandpur@basicbanklimited.com

PAHARTOLI BRANCH

Plot No. 9 & 10, Block-G, Firoz Shah Housing
 Estate Pahartoli, Chattogram
 Tel: 43150559, 43150560
 Fax: 43150558
 Branch Code: 45
 E-mail: pahartoli@basicbanklimited.com

DOHAZARI BRANCH

Janakalyan Tower (1st floor), Main Raod,
 Dohazari, Chandanaish, Chattogram
 Tel: 0443-9009133, 01713018843
 Branch Code: 59
 E-mail: dohazari@basicbanklimited.com

PATHERHAT BRANCH

Ibrahim Soban Tower, Patherhat, Noapara,
 Raozan, (Kaptai Road), Chattogram
 Tel: 031-2573404, 2573406
 Branch Code: 60
 E-mail: patherhat@basicbanklimited.com



CHATTOGRAM DIVISION

CEPZ BRANCH

Islam Plaza, Holding no-1279/1685
Ward-39, South Haliashahar,
M.A. Aziz Road, CEPZ Chattogram -4100
Tel: 031-740733, 02-333340094
Fax: 031-800512
Branch Code: 25
E-mail: cepz@basicbanklimited.com

COX'S BAZAR BRANCH

Holding no.: 30 (Rashid Complex)
Main Road, Cox's Bazar Sadar, Cox's Bazar-4700
Tel: 0341-63585, 0341-63580
Fax: 0341-63589
Branch Code: 56
E-mail: coxsbazar@basicbanklimited.com

FENI BRANCH

Holding no.: 1162, Feni Zilla Central
Boro Jame Masjid Complex, Trank Road,
P.O : Feni Sadar, P.S.: Feni, Dist : Feni
Phone: 0331-63303, 0331-63074
Branch Code: 72
E-mail: feni@basicbanklimited.com

CUMILLA BRANCH

Holding No.- 03, A.M.D. Complex Market,
Chatipatty, Rajgonj, Cumilla-3500
Tel: 081-65886
Fax: 081-71444
Branch Code: 17
E-mail: Comilla@basicbanklimited.com

JORARGANJ BRANCH

Gopinathpur, Jorarganj, Mirersharai
Chattogram
Mobil: 01730057311
Branch Code: 68
E-mail: Jorarganj@basicbanklimited.com

KHULNA DIVISION

KHULNA BRANCH

107, Sir Iqbal Road, Khulna-9100
Tel: 02-477721672, 477720361, 444110521
Fax: 02-44112255
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH025
Branch Code: 05
E-mail: khulna@basicbanklimited.com

JHIKARGACHA BRANCH

Samad Market, Krishnanagar,
Jhikargacha, Jashore
Tel: 04225-71635, 04225-71636
Fax: 04225-71655
Branch Code: 48
E-mail: jhikargacha@basicbanklimited.com

KUSHTIA BRANCH

Biswas Super Market (1st floor) 95/170, N.S. Road,
Shapla Chattar, Thanapara, Kushtia-7000
Tel: 071-63041
Fax: 071-63042
Branch Code: 36
E-mail: kushtia@basicbanklimited.com

KDA AVENUE BRANCH

Al-Mumin Centre(1st floor), 58,
KDA Avenue Sonadanga, Khulna-9100
Tel: 02-477723118, 477729920, 477729924
Fax: 02-477729709
Branch Code: 42
E-mail: kdaavenue@basicbanklimited.com

KHULNA DIVISION

JASHORE BRANCH

NLI Tower -4, Holding No.142
Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Road, Jeshore Sadar,
Jeshore-7400
Tel: 02-477765047, 02-477760104
Fax: 421-68587
Branch Code: 18
E-mail: jessore@basicbanklimited.com

FAKIRHAT BRANCH

Sheikh Matiur Rahman Market
Old Dhaka Road, Fakirhat, Bagerhat
Tel: 04653-56340, Fax: 04653-56339
Branch Code: 43
E-mail: fakirhat@basicbanklimited.com

SATKHIRA BRANCH

12478 (Old), Itagacha Bazar Mor,
Sultanpur Bara Bazar Road, Satkhira-9400
Tel: 0471-64010, 0471-64011
Fax: 0471-64012
Branch Code: 51
E-mail: satkhira@basicbanklimited.com

JHENAIDAH BRANCH

203, Hossain Shaheed Suhrawardy Road,
Jhenaidah Sadar, Jhenaidah
Tel: 0451-62880, 0451-62881
Fax: 0451-62885
Branch Code: 67
E-mail: jhenaidah@basicbanklimited.com

CHITALMARI BRANCH

Holding No:48, Meem Sargical Clinic, Vill: Aruaborni,
Shaheed Minar Road, Chitalmari, Bagerhat
Tel: 04652-56035, Fax: 04652-56025
Branch Code: 44
E-mail: chitalmari@basicbanklimited.com

RAJSHAHI DIVISION

RAJSHAHI BRANCH

Sarker Tower (1st floor), Holding no.167-170,
Kumarpara, Bolia Rajshahi-6100
Tel: 0721-776278, 770976
Fax: 0721-770976
Branch Code: 03
E-mail: rajshahi@basicbanklimited.com

SIRAJGANJ BRANCH

Shapneel Shopping Complex
305, S.S. Plaza, S.S. Road, Sirajganj
Tel: 0751-64355, 64356
Fax: 0751-64357
Branch Code: 29
E-mail: sirajganj@basicbanklimited.com

BELKUCHI BRANCH

Bhuiya Plaza
Mukundagati Bazar, Belkuchi, Sirajganj
Tel: 07522-56317, 07522-56540
Fax: 07522-56539
Branch Code: 40
E-mail: belkuchi@basicbanklimited.com

CHAPAINAWABGANJ BRANCH

Holding No.- 449, Huzrapur Road,
Chapainawabganj
Tel: 0781-51570, 0781-51580
Fax: 0781-51585,
Branch Code: 54
E-mail: chapainawabganj@basicbanklimited.com

NATORE BRANCH

Holding No.- 327, Rosy Market
Station Bazar, Natore
Tel: 0771-66374, 0771-66574
Fax: 0771-66572,
Branch Code: 55
E-mail: natore@basicbanklimited.com

BOGURA BRANCH

Holding No.489, Bhabani Shachin Bhaban
Hari Dashi Market, 120 Baragola, Bogura-5800
Tel: 051-78793, 69494, Fax: 051-65672
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH012
Branch Code: 12
E-mail: bogra@basicbanklimited.com



RANGPUR DIVISION

SAIDPUR BRANCH

T. R. Road (Dinajpur Road),
Saidpur 5310, Nilphamari
Tel: 05526-72299, 72211
Fax: 05526-72288
Branch Code: 20
E-mail: saidpur@basicbanklimited.com

RANGPUR BRANCH

97/1, Central Point, Central Road,
Rangpur-5400
Tel: 0521-67811,67812
Fax: 0521-67813
Branch Code: 32
E-mail: rangpur@basicbanklimited.com

CHIRIRBANDAR BRANCH

(Ghugura Tola Bus Stand)
Vill : Chirirbandar, P.S.: Chirirbandar, Dist : Dinajpur
Mobile: 01712-247100
Branch Code: 70
E-mail: chirirbandar@basicbanklimited.com

BARISHAL DIVISION

BARISHAL BRANCH

102, Chawkbazar Road,
Barishal
Tel: 0431-65022, 61022
Fax: 0431-61022
Branch Code: 27
E-mail: barisal@basicbanklimited.com

MATHBARIA BRANCH

Thanapara Road, Ward no. 09
Mathbaria, Pirojpur
Tel: 04625-75896, 04625-75897
Fax: 04625-75898
Branch Code: 57
E-mail: mathbaria@basicbanklimited.com

MOHIPUR BRANCH

Nazibpur, Mohipur
Kalapara, Patuakhali
Mobil: 01795126161
Branch Code: 69
E-mail: mohipur@basicbanklimited.com

SYLHET DIVISION

ZINDABAZAR BRANCH

Wahid View (1st floor)
5477 East Zindabazar, Sylhet-3100
Tel: 0821-718462, 712548
Fax: 0821-712548
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH026
Branch Code: 07
E-mail: zindabazar@basicbanklimited.com

MIRPUR BAZAR BRANCH

Chowdhury Complex, Dhulia Khal Road,
Mirpur Bazar, Bahubal, Habiganj
Mobil: 01714166946
Branch Code: 62
E-mail: mirpurbazar@basicbanklimited.com

CHOWMUHANA BRANCH

152, Shamsernagar Road
Chowmuhana, Moulvibazar-3200
Tel: 0861-53238
Fax: 0861-53060
Branch Code: 11
E-mail: chowmuhana@basicbanklimited.com

SONARPARA (RAYNAGAR) BRANCH

61, Monsuf-Rowshan Plaza, Sylhet-Tamabil Road,
Raynagar, Sonarpara, Sylhet
Tel: 0821-728780, 728802
Branch Code: 58
E-mail: sonarpara@basicbanklimited.com

MYMENSINGH DIVISION

MYMENSINGH BRANCH

76/A, Chhoto Bazar Road
Mymensingh-2200
Tel: 091-51612, 51613, 51617
Fax: 091-51614
Branch Code: 52
E-mail: mymensingh@basicbanklimited.com

ISHWARGANJ BRANCH

41, Patbazar Road, Ishwarganj
Mymensingh
Tel: 0902-756153, 756152
Fax: 0902-756152
Branch Code: 66
E-mail: ishwarganj@basicbanklimited.com

JAMALPUR BRANCH

"Mia Mansion" House No: 1007,
Doyamoyee Road, Jamalpur-2000
Phone: 0981-64382, 0981-64063
Branch Code: 71
E-mail: jamalpur@basicbanklimited.com



LIST OF SUB-BRANCHES

01 Agargaon Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Main Branch Address: Holding No#134, Shahid Kamal Sarani, West Agargaon, Ward No# 28, Dhaka North City Corporation, Thana-Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka. Mobile No: 01818-563723	02 Dhaka Commerce College Road Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Mirpur Branch Address: Plot-I/4, Avenue-1, Block-C, Section-1, Mirpur, Ward No# 08, Dhaka North City Corporation, Thana – Shah Ali ,Dhaka Mobile No: 01913-521009	03 Dhaka Uddyan Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Shyamoli Branch Address: Holding No# 6, Block-B, Haji Dil Mohammad Avenue, Ward No# 33, Dhaka North City Corporation, Thana - Mohammadpur, Dhaka Mobile No: 01819-035067
04 Parbatipur Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Saidpur Branch Address: Holding # 1118, Natun Bazar, Fulbari Road, Ward No-02, Parbatipur Pourasava, Dinajpur Mobile No: 01716-763106	05 Aam Chattar Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Rajshahi Branch Address: "Nice Plaza", Holding # 146, North Nowdapara, Ward No.-17, Rajshahi City Corporation, Thana- Shah Mokhdum, District- Rajshahi Mobile No: 01718-617158	06 Gandaria Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Bangshal Branch Address: Holding No. 21/A, Distrilari Road, Gendaria, Thana - Sutrapur, Ward No.- 45, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka Mobile No: 01711-231635
07 Banasree Mohila Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Karwanbazar Branch Address: Address: Holding No. 187/9, Tatas Road, Banasree, P.S-Rampura, Ward No- 22, Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka Mobile No: 01704-993820	08 Ranir Bazar Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Cumilla Branch Address: Holding No.323/280, Ranir Bazar Road, Ward No.- 8, Cumilla City Corporation, P.S. Adarsha Sadar, Cumilla-3500 Mobile No: 01673-639935	09 Gallamari Uposhakha Controlling Branch : KDA Avenue Branch Address: Holding No.-139, PCC Tower, M.A.Bari Road,Ward no.-18, Khulna City Corporation, P.S-Sonadanga, District-Khulna Mobile No: 01711-320332
10 Jhalakathi Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Barisal Branch Address: Holding No.-49-50, Monohor Patti Road, Ward No.-4, Pourashava-Jhalakathi, P.S-Jhalakathi, District- Jhalakathi Mobile No: 01711-006455, 01818-386510	11 Hazi Abdul Latif Bhuiyan College Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Matuail Branch Address: Holding No. 103/10, College Road, Ward No.-65, Dhaka South City Corporation, P.S-Jathabari, Dhaka Mobile No: 01717-825935	12 Savar Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Savar Branch Address: Holding No. 43, Dhaka- Aricha Hiway, Holding no.07, Pourashava-Savar, P.S Savar, Dhaka Mobile No: 01712-128294
13 Sonagazi Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Feni Branch Address: Upazila Muktijoddha Complex Bhaban, Sonagazi Muhurigonj Project Road, Ward No. 05, Sonagazi Pouroshava, P.S Sonagazi, Feni Mobile No: 01842-875850	14 Uttarkhan Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Uttara Branch Address: Holding no. 1841/1, Shah Kabir (R.) Main Road, Ward No. 45, Dhaka North City Corporation. Dhaka Mobile No: 01731-218525	15 Bhuschi Bazar Uposhakha Controlling Branch : Cumilla Branch Address: Bhai Bhai Super Market, Vill: Bhuschi Bazar, Post Office: Choto Shorifpur, Union: Bhulin South, P.S: Lalmal, Cumilla Mobile No: 01911-406994

LIST OF SUB-BRANCHES

<p>16 Gaibandha Uposhakha</p> <p>Controlling Branch : Rangpur Branch Address: Holding No. 7903, D.B Road, Ward No. 03, Pouroshava-Gaibandha, P.S-Gaibandha Sadar, Dist.-Gaibandha Mobile No: 01719-329320</p>	<p>17 Poisherhat Uposhakha</p> <p>Controlling Branch : Kotalipara Branch Address: Abdul Goni Howlader complex Vil: Poisherhat, Union -9 no. Bakal, P.S: Agoiljhara, Dist-Barishal Mobile No: 01717-286531</p>	<p>18 Shariatpur Uposhakha</p> <p>Controlling Branch : Kotalipara Branch Address: Rokon Art Press Bhaban Palong Bazar Sarak Ward # 01, Poursava-Shariatpur, Thana-Palong, District-Shariatpur Mobile No: 01724-095304</p>
<p>19 Pabna Uposhakha</p> <p>Controlling Branch : Natore Branch Address: M.R. Tower, Holding # 0084000, Nandan Goli, Lohapotti, Ward No.-3, Poursava-Pabna, Thana-Pabna Sadar, District-Pabna Mobile No: 01716-836718</p>	<p>20 Gopalganj Uposhakha</p> <p>Controlling Branch : Tungipara Branch Address: Nur Centre, Holding No-15, Chowrongi Road, Ward No-04, Poursava-Gopalganj, P.S-Gopalganj Sadar, District-Gopalganj Mobile No: 01716-406139</p>	<p>21 Chuadanga Uposhakha</p> <p>Controlling Branch : Kushtia Branch Address: Shahadat Hossain Joarder Market, Holding No-978/2, Shahid Abul Kashem Road, Ward No-04, Poursava-Chuadanga, P.S- Chuadanga Sadar, District-Chuadanga Mobile No: 01712-131465</p>
<p>22 Kurigram Uposhakha</p> <p>Controlling Branch : Rangpur Branch Address: Holding No-0002-00, Kurigram-Bhurungamari Road, Ward No-03, Poursava-Kurigram, P.S-Kurigram, District-Kurigram Mobile No: 01612-344147</p>	<p>23 Thakurgaon Uposhakha</p> <p>Controlling Branch : Chirirbandar Branch Address: Holding No-809, Tatipara Road, Ward No-06, Poursava-Thakurgaon, P.S-Thakurgaon, District-Thakurgaon Mobile No: 01612-344147</p>	<p>24 Lebukhali Sub-Branch</p> <p>Controlling Branch: Barishal Branch Address: S.T Bhaban, Vill/Location: Lebukhali, Union-Lebukhali, Thana-Dumki, District-Patuakhali Mobile No: 01719-765321</p>
<p>25 Subidkhali Sub-Branch</p> <p>Controlling Branch: Barishal Branch Address: Bepari Market, Subidkhali Bazar, Union -4 No. Subidkhali, P.S-Mirzaganj, District:Patuakhali. Mobile No: 01717-410300</p>	<p>26 Patuakhali Sub-Branch</p> <p>Controlling Branch: Mohipur Branch Address: Mamtaj Super Market, Holding No.119, Thanapara Road, Ward No.-07, Pouroshava-Patuakhali, Thana-Patuakhali Sadar, District-Patuakhali. Mobile No: 01717-008732</p>	<p>27 Naogaon Sub-Branch</p> <p>Controlling Branch: Bogura Branch Holding no- 152, Puraton Kachari Road, Ward No-04, Poursava- Naogaon, P.S- Naogaon Sadar, District- Naogaon Mobile No: 01712-233658</p>



LIST OF COLLECTION BOOTH

Cox's Bazar College Booth

Cox's Bazar Government College
Road: Arakan Road, Jhilonga
Cox's Bazar

Dhaka Polli Bidyut Samity-3 Booth

Shimultola Zonal Office
Road: C.R.P Road, Ward: 07
Savar ,Dhaka

Ramna BTCL Exchange Booth

Ramna BTCL Exchange Bhaban, Ramna, Dhaka
Phone- 02-9566042

Sher-e- Bangla Nagar BTCL Exchange Booth

Sher-e- Bangla Nagar BTCL Exchange Bhaban
Sher-e- Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
Phone- 02-9140302

Barisal District Bar Association Booth

Barisal District Bar Association Bhaban
Ward No. 09, P.S. Kotwali
Distric Barisal

Cox's Bazar Pourashava Booth

Holding: 408, Ward No: 10
Cox's Bazar Pourashava Bhaban
Cox's Bazar

Savar Pourashava Booth

Holding : 01, Road: Pourashava Road
Savar, Dhaka

Gulshan BTCL Exchange Booth

Gulshan BTCL Exchange Bhaban
Gulshan, Dhaka
Phone-02-8949807

GTCL Booth

GTCL Bhaban
Holding: F 18/A, Sher-e- Bagnla Nagar
Agargaon, Dhaka

Mymensingh Palli Bidyut Samity-3 Booth

Holding: 1999
Ishwarganj, Mymensingh

Patuakhali Polli Bidyut Samity

Kuakata Sub-Zonal Office Bhaban
Holding: 06, Barishal-Kuakata Raod
Thana-Kolapara, Pautakhali

LIST OF ATM BOOTH

01 Bashundhara City Market ATM

Basement-1, 13/KA/1,
Bashundhara City Market, Panthopath, Dhaka.

03 Uttara Branch ATM

Uttara Tower -1,
Jashimuddin Avenue, Sector-3, Uttara, Dhaka.

05 Shimanto Square Market ATM

Shop-3, Shimanto Square Market,
Dhanmondi, Dhaka.

07 Kachukhet Cantonment ATM

CB 211/4, VIP Road, Kochukhet,
Bhashantek, Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka
(Along with Branch Premises).

09 Bashundhara Branch ATM

Plot # 13, Block-A, Main Road,
Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka
(Along with Branch Premises).

11 Dilkusha Branch ATM

14, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka
(Along with Branch Premises).

02 Main Branch ATM

Bana Shilpa Bhaban (Ground floor)
73 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
(Along with Branch Premises).

04 Agrabad Branch ATM

Pine View, 100,
Agrabad C/A, Ground Floor, Chittagong
(Along with Branch Premises).

06 Shantinagar Branch ATM

Concord Grand, 169/1,
Ground Floor, Shantinagar Road, Dhaka

08 IEB Ramna ATM

Institution of Engineer Bangladesh(IEB),
Ramna, Dhaka.

10 Shyamoli Branch ATM

13/2, Ring Road, Ward # 43,
Mohammadpur, Dhaka.

12 Mohipur Branch ATM

Vill:Nazibpur, Union+P.O: Mohipur,
P.S:Kalapara, Dist: Patuakhali
(Along with Branch Premises).



LIST OF ATM BOOTH

13

Mathbaria ATM

Holding 241, Ward # 06,
Mathbaria Pourashava, Mathbaria.

15

Mirpur-1 ATM

20, Darus Salam Road,
South Bishil, Mirpur -1, Ward # 12, Dhaka
(Near Chinese Restaurant Bus Stop).

17

Gulshan BTCL ATM

Gulshan BTCL Complex,
Gulshan 1

19

Hobiganj PRAN-RFL ATM

Hobiganj PRAN-RFL Factory,
Rokonpur, Pani Umda, Hobiganj

21

Rajshahi Branch ATM

Sarker Tower, Boalia, Rajshahi
(Along with Branch Premises).

23

Jorarganj Branch ATM

Joynal Tower
Jorarganj Bazar, Mirersorai,
Chattogram.

14

Khulna ATM

107, Sir Iqbal Road, Khulna-9100
(Along with Branch Premises).

16

GTCL ATM

GTCL Complex,
Agargaon

18

Lalmi Comilla PRAN-RFL ATM

Lalmi PRAN-RFL Factory,
Lalmi, Comilla

20

Barishal BAR Council ATM

BAR Council Bhaban,
Barishal Court Building

22

Mirpur Branch ATM

BSCIC Electronics Complex, Industrial Plot
No. 1/1, Section 7, Avenue 4, Road No. 3, Pallabi, Dhaka-1221.
(Along with Branch Premises).

CREDIT RATING

Type of Rating	Entity (Stand Alone Basis)	Government Support Entity
Long Term	B+ (Single B Plus)	AAA (Triple A)
Short Term	ST-5	ST-1
Outlook	Developing	
Year Rating	2021	
Declaration Date	July 24, 2022	

National Credit Ratings Limited (NCR) has assigned B+ (pronounced as single B Plus) to BASIC Bank Limited for Long Term with developing outlook and ST-5 rating in Short Term for the year 2021.

Besides, BASIC Bank Limited is rated AAA (Triple A) in the Long Term and ST-1 in the Short Term as Government Support Entity. This level of rating indicates strongest capacity for timely payment of financial commitments and carrying lowest credit risk.

বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেড প্রধান কার্যালয়, ঢাকা

৩৩-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি

এতদ্বারা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেড এর ৩৩-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভা সেপ্টেম্বর ২৯, ২০২২, বৃহস্পতিবার, দুপুর ১২:৩০ মিনিটে ব্যাংকের প্রধান কার্যালয়, ১৯৫, মতিঝিল বাণিজ্যিক এলাকা, ঢাকায় অবস্থিত সেনা কল্যাণ ভবনের সপ্তম তলায় নিম্নলিখিত কার্য সম্পন্ন করার লক্ষ্যে অনুষ্ঠিত হবেঃ

১. ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২১ তারিখের স্থিতি অনুযায়ী কোম্পানীর নিরীক্ষিত বার্ষিক হিসাব, পরিচালকমণ্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন ও নিরীক্ষকগণের প্রতিবেদন গ্রহণ ও অনুমোদনের জন্য উপস্থাপন।
২. বহিঃনিরীক্ষক নিয়োগ ও পারিশ্রমিক নির্ধারণ।
৩. পরিচালকগণের নির্বাচন।

ঢাকা

সেপ্টেম্বর ১৩, ২০২২

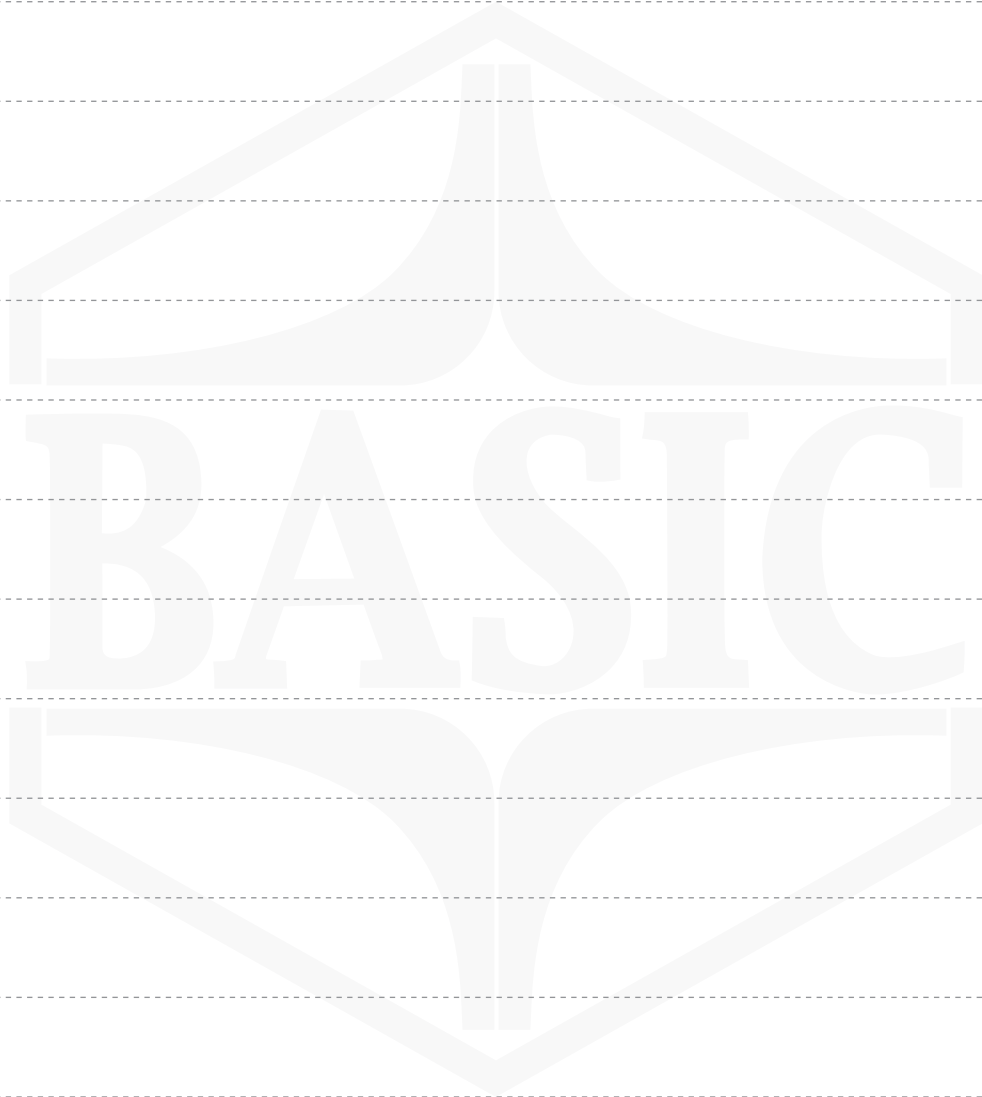
পরিচালনা পর্ষদের আদেশক্রমে



মোঃ হাসান ইমাম
কোম্পানী সচিব

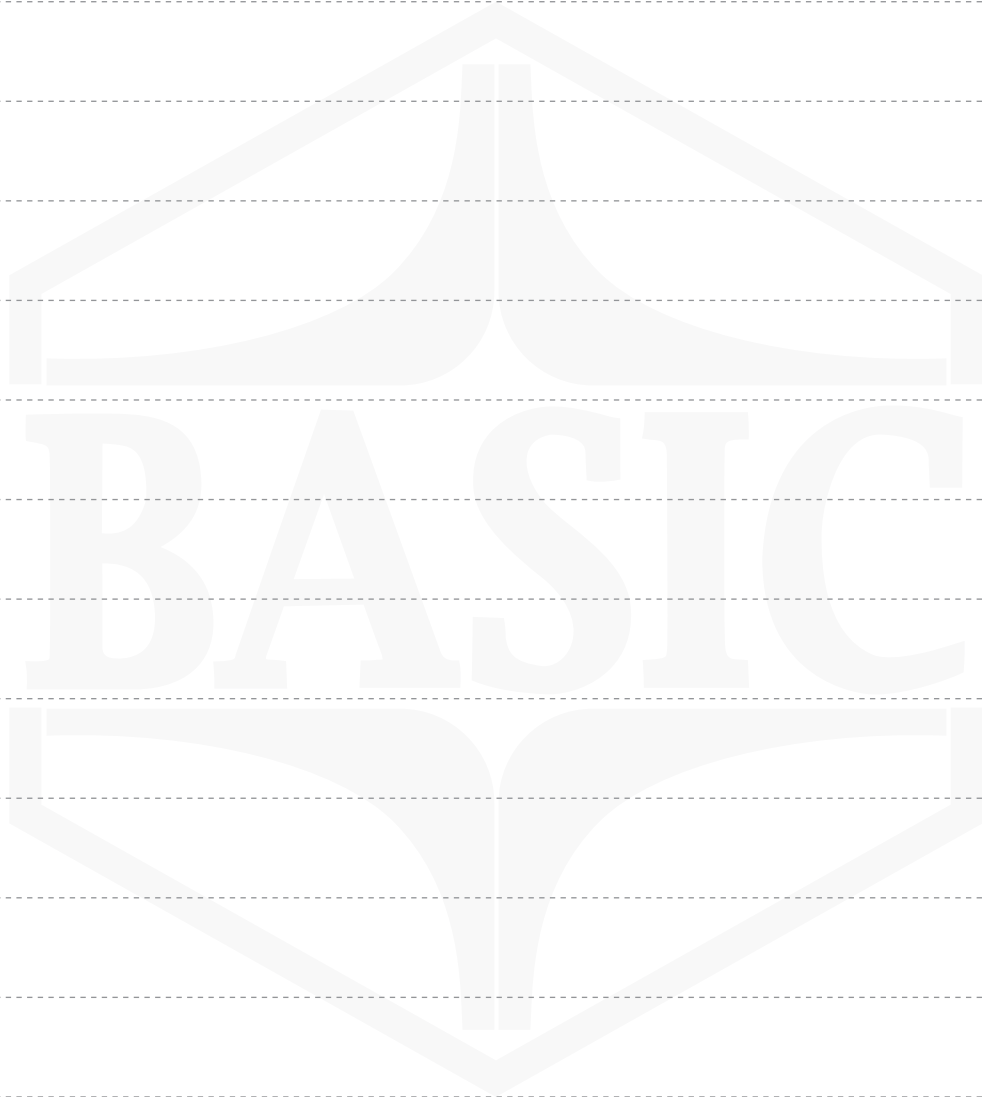
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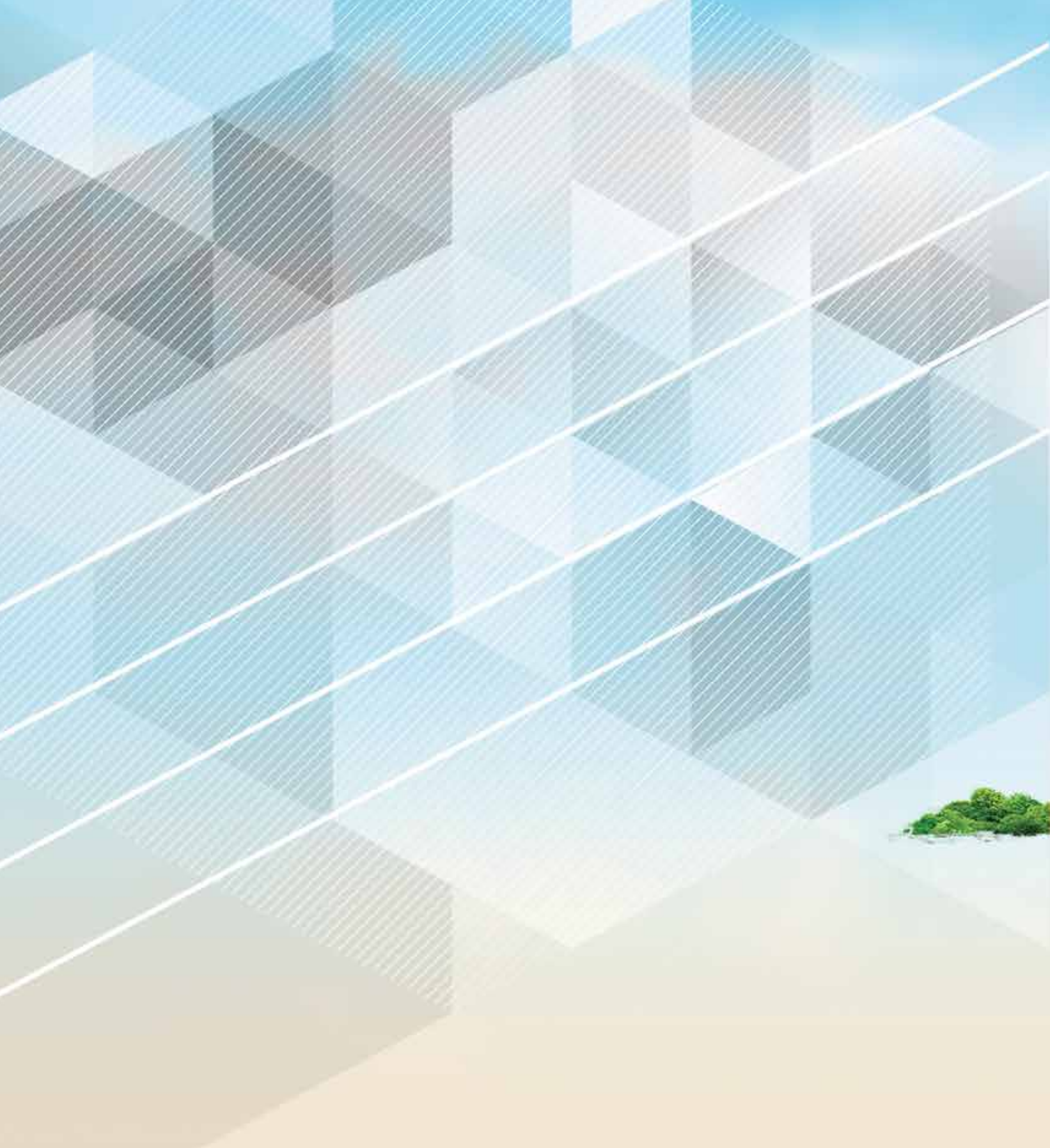
Date:



Note

Date:





BASIC Bank Limited

Serving people for progress

A STATE OWNED SCHEDULED BANK

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Dhaka 1000, Phone: 02-223388190, 02-223384830
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