

ANNUAL REPORT 2022



BASIC Bank Limited

Serving people for progress

A STATE OWNED SCHEDULED BANK

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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

Contacts

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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 December 31, 2022.**

Dear Sir(s)/Madam(s),

We are pleased to present before you the Annual Report 2022 of the Bank together with the Audited Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2022 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,



Md. Hasan Imam
Company Secretary



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Corporate Profile





Incorporation as 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 the necessity 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 of 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 has been unique in its objectives with blending of development and commercial banking panorama. Once treated as one of the best banks in Bangladesh it takes pride itself of being the pioneer in financing to small and medium scale industries, mandated 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/engines across the world for its contribution to poverty alleviation, employment generation and women empowerment.

Mobile Banking:

Today, Mobile Banking is the latest revolution in banking business which has brought banking operation in the pocket of people. In the world of modern era, information technology has an enormous effect on development of banking services and since beginning BASIC Bank designed and diversified its products and services in such a way that banking needs of its client is met though adoption of the latest technological innovations. Keeping this view in mind, to cater to the need of the growing tech-savvy smart population, BASIC Bank has already introduced Mobile App based banking operation named "Magpie". By using

this system, a customer does not need to come to Bank in person to open an account and to make transactions to some extent.

Development Partners:

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 increase 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 accolades as recognition of its objective responsibility towards building of a prosperous society.

Financing in Agricultural & Rural Sectors:

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 recognition for contribution to agriculture sector, BASIC Bank achieved Bangladesh Bank Governor's Award from Bangladesh Bank on different occasions.

Epilogue:

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 according to 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.





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 products and services to help them grow and compete in their respective market.

BASIC Bank places particular emphasis on small and medium sized 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.

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

In 2023, bank will adopt strategic planning to place it on a strong position:

Providing best services and attaining excellence:

- 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 mobile app based banking, sub-branches, agreement with Exchange Houses like RIA, Western Union, Agrani Remittance House, different gateways of bringing remittance to the country, online banking facilities, NFC ATM card, facility of payment of all utility bills at one point and keeping the client updated with instant delivery of information on any transaction in account by SMS alert.

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 Mobile Based Banking App "Magpie", 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.

Developing skilled human resources:

- 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 outlook 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 giving highest emphasis to return to operating profit. Reduction of non-performing loans is the most important challenge for improving financial condition of the bank. 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 in 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.



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 a Director of the Bank on February 07, 2021. Later, he was re-appointed as Director of the Bank on February 28, 2023. 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 Philosophy (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 functionaries, 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 the 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 the Chairman of the Risk Management Committee & a member of the Audit 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 Department of Military Lands and Cantonments, Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka as Director General. 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 Executive Committee and the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.



Md. M. Latif Bhuiyan

Director

Md. M. Latif Bhuiyan was born in a respectable Muslim family in 1963. He started his career as a Senior Officer at Bangladesh Shilpa Bank (now it is Bangladesh Development Bank Ltd.) in 1990. In February 2022 he retired as General Manager from Bangladesh Development Bank Limited after completing a bright and successful banking career of 32 years.

Mr. Bhuiyan's academic career is very bright. He got first division in SSC and HSC examinations held under Dhaka Board, stood 8th in order of merit in the Commerce Group in HSC examination and achieved the first position in the Admission Test administered by Dhaka University in 1981 under Group GA from all students of all Boards in Bangladesh. He got first class in both B.Com. (Hons.) and M.Com. in Accounting from the University of Dhaka and studied in USA under USAID scholarship and received his MBA with dual major in Finance and MIS from the University of New Orleans.

While he was in BDBL, he developed the ICT Policy and the Credit Policy for the Bank. As a part of his consultancy under the foreign aided FMRP project of Finance Division of Ministry of Finance, he streamlined the DSL accounts of the Ministry of Finance and developed an Excel-based computerized system of accounting for Government Debt Service Liabilities payable to the Government by state-owned enterprises. While working at the World Bank financed DMTBF project of Ministry of Finance, he developed an Operating Manual for Financial Assets Management (Debt and Equity Management) for MoF, built a computer database module for use in iBAS++ for managing government equities and prepared a Cash Management Manual for the Ministry of Finance.

He is well experienced in various fields of commercial banking and development financing. He is also an expert in the management of domestic and foreign loans, Government DSL (Debt Service Liability), Government Equities, budgeting and accounting. As he worked as a national consultant to the Ministry of Finance (MoF) and ADB/ World Bank-financed projects of MoF, he gathered immense experience in loan, cash and risk management, policy formulation and implementation thereof. He is also experienced in the system analysis, design and the development of computer database.

He served as a member in the Government Loan Accounts Development Committee under MoF and also acted as a member in the Sick Textile and Garment Industries Rehabilitation Committee in Bangladesh that provided recommendations to the Government for the development of the sector. Mr. Bhuiyan developed employees' service rules, regulations and policies and the Financial Reporting Act 2015 for the Financial Reporting Council (FRC). He also developed CPF policy, Gratuity Policy, Travelling & Conveyance Policy and Overtime Policy for National Human Resource Development Fund (NHRDF) of Ministry of Finance.

He is fluent in Bangla and English and also skilled in MS Word, Excel, FoxPro, Dbase, Access and Oracle. Mr. Bhuiyan attended various training programs and seminars. He is now a member of the Audit Committee and the Risk Management Committee of the Board Directors of the Bank.



Md. Rafiqul Islam

Director

Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam was born in a respectable Muslim family on May 24, 1957 in the district of Cumilla. Mr. Islam was appointed as a Director of the Bank for the second time on April 24, 2023 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. Previously, he was a Director on the Board of Directors of the Bank from 23.07.2020 till 30.06.2021. He retired from Government service as Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Public Administration in the year 2017. He joined Government Service (Education Cadre) on 01.07.1985 and conducted classes on Management, Insurance and Banking in different Govt. Colleges until his lateral joining as Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Public Administration in May 2005. Mr. Islam served the Ministry of Shipping, Bangladesh Road Transport Authority, Ministry of Post & Telecommunication and Ministry of Public Administration in different capacities till his last day of service. He obtained Master's in Management from University of Chittagong in the year 1983. Prior to that, he completed his B.Com (Hons) from University of Chittagong in the year 1981.

He visited different countries like India, Malaysia, Philippines, Thailand, Japan, Kuwait, Sweden, Switzerland, KSA. He attended many trainings and seminars on Management at home and abroad in his colorful career. His major trainings were on Project Management, Audit Management, Procurement Act & Rules, Measures for Prevention of Corruption, Advanced Course on Administration and Development, Trade Facilitation Negotiation Needs and Priorities for Bangladesh, E-file Management System, ICT Development. He also attended training on Public Management Program in Malaysia; Health Information System International Event, Philippines; ITU Asia Pacific Centres of Excellence Training Workshop, Thailand; ITU Programme in Japan; Postal Financial Services India, Thailand, Switzerland and Management Training in Sweden.

During his service life he has contributed immensely towards the development of education systems and modernization of postal services. He is also involved in various socio-cultural organizations.

He is a member of the Executive Committee and the Risk Management 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

On behalf of the Board of Directors, I welcome you all to the 34th Annual General Meeting of BASIC Bank Limited. I feel honored by the gracious presence of the Representative of Bank's lone shareholder, the Government of Bangladesh, nominated shareholder-Directors and the Bangladesh Bank Coordinator. It is a matter of great privilege for me to present Annual Report along with audited financial statements of BASIC Bank Limited for the year 2022.

At first, I would like to pay tribute to our 'Greatest National Leader' and the 'Architect' of our independence, 'Father of the Nation', Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. I would like to thank our Honorable Prime Minister, Sheikh Hasina for making the nation proud by inaugurating the 'Padma Bridge', one of the longest bridges of the world, 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 marvel of an engineering feat and testament to the capacity of Bangladesh to grow at its own will and determination. Besides, progress of the country, in the midst of global crises arisen out of COVID-19 pandemic and Russia-Ukraine war deserves special

focus to be thankful to the Government, led by the Honorable Prime Minister. I appreciate the efforts of management and employees of the Bank for upholding the spirit of independence and sovereignty of the nation.

Discussion on economic order and banking sector of Bangladesh

I would like to highlight the overall economy of the country and its banking industry 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.

I am addressing you at the time when the whole world has been severely affected by the corona pandemic and Russia-Ukraine war. Undoubtedly, we are passing through a very tough time that we have not experienced for about last few decades.

Towards the journey for being an upper-income country, Bangladesh has become a success story of accelerated growth and development. Country's strength has been increased and dignity heightened



through unique infrastructural improvement during the last decade, remarkable growth in export sector, robust remittance inflow and resilient demographic dividend. But the pace of development was interrupted when COVID-19 pandemic spread out globally. Later on, when the economy had been recovering from the damages caused by COVID-19 pandemic, the condition again deteriorated following unexpected inflation in the world market as well as in the domestic economy and volatility in foreign currency market following the outbreak of Russia-Ukraine war at the beginning of 2022. Consequences of all these resulted in slow-down of GDP growth and growth of banking sector.

The year 2022 has been marked by many economic and financial crises that placed the banking sector of the country in front of new challenges to rebound. Banking industry had long been facing numerous challenges like reduced interest spread, lower profitability, uneven deposit distribution, sluggish deposit and credit growth, mounting of non-performing loans (NPLs), increasing pressure on maintaining provisions and minimum capital requirement to mitigate risks.

In response to the challenges creeping up, relentless effort, hard work and sincerity of business people as well as the bankers kindled ray of good hope to deal with the complex and stressed situation by picking up domestic business potentials and preventing fall in foreign trade. Besides, measures like judicious fiscal policy supported by sound monetary policy along with sustained political stability contributed to the stability in financial sector. The banking sector showed a mixed performance during the year; growth of operating profit was slowed down primarily due to swelling of non-performing loans (NPL), narrowed down interest-rate spread and downturn in foreign trade while Capital adequacy in terms of Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) and profitability in terms of Return on Asset (RoA) and Return of Equity (RoE) experienced improvement.

The ratio of gross NPLs to total loans stood at 8.16 percent at the end of 2022 from that of 7.9 percent at the end of 2021 indicating a rise of non-performing loans. The overall capitalization of the banking system remained above the regulatory requirement of 10.0 percent reflecting steadiness in terms of capital adequacy to absorb uncertainties and risks. The overall capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) increased to 11.83 percent at the end of 2022 from that of 11.08 percent in 2021.

The CRAR of SCBs rose to 6.26 percent in 2022 from 3.7 percent in 2021 reflecting a positive change but still in the realm of capital shortfall. Private Commercial Banks (PCBs) experienced an upward shift in CRAR, from 13.72 percent at the end of 2021 to 13.8 percent in 2022.

Banking sector witnessed an improvement in profitability at the end of December 2022 compared to that of December 2021 as reflected by an up-rise in both return on asset (RoA) and return on equity (RoE), mostly from a significant rise in non-interest income originated from foreign exchange gain. The net profit of the banking industry increased to BDT 141.93 billion at the end of December 2022 from BDT 57.78 billion at the end of 2021. The overall Return on Assets (RoA) marginally increased to 0.62 percent in 2022 from 0.25 percent at the end of December 2021 while Return on Equity (RoE) significantly jumped to 10.67 percent at the end of 2022 from 4.44 percent in 2021.

The ROA and ROE for SCBs rose to 0.18 percent and 4.55 percent at the end of December 2022 from -0.68 percent and -21.61 percent at the end of December 2021, respectively. Moreover, ROA and ROE for the PCBs also modestly increased to 0.71 percent and 11.04 percent at the end of December 2022 from 0.62 percent and 9.34 percent at the end of December 2021 respectively.

Throughout the year, banking sector has been able to maintain stability in the realm of several challenges and showed its resilience. Refinance schemes for the agricultural sector and pre-finance facilities for the CMSMEs at a lower interest rate facilitated adequate liquidity in the banking sector. Moreover, good governance, enhanced loan recovery process, and constant monitoring played an important role in maintaining stability in the banking industry.

Highlights of performance of BASIC Bank Limited

BASIC Bank, rated many times as one of the best banks of the country for its splendid success in terms of its business model and good corporate culture, fell in serious trouble and experienced vulnerability in various indicators that determine stability of its health. 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 August, 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. It had been found that the Bank had been undergoing severe weakness in each of its major indicators to be phrased by mounting of Non-Performing Loans (NPL), stagnancy in new finance, asset-liability mismatch, shortfall of capital to meet regulatory requirements and deficit of loan loss provision for risk mitigation. As such, measures have been taken to treat system-fault, remove weaknesses and lapses of functional areas, create enabling working environment and remove bottlenecks in day-to-day maladministration.

Being guided by the Board of Directors, the Bank is striving to change its deplorable condition by improving its asset quality, management competence, profitability and capital base. Rigorous efforts supported by cautiously devised strategies were undertaken to reach out default borrowers, pursue them to regularize their defaulted loans through rescheduling or exit plans.

Recovery measures, approval of new loans and advances, reforms and rearrangement in various segments reduced the amount of loss of the Bank in 2022 in comparison to that of 2021 and 2020. But the mentionable issue is that the reduced operating loss was the resultants of recovery drive while net interest margin which is a dominant force for regular operating profit is still not up to the mark. We need to reduce NPL further through recovery effort, reduce cost of fund by enriching deposit mix comprising higher proportion of low-cost and no-cost deposit, approve new loans and advances and increase non-funded commission income-based business.

Total asset of the Bank stood at Taka 180.58 billion at the end of year 2022, decreasing by Taka 14.98 billion from Taka 195.56 billion in the previous year. Deposit slides slightly by 1.34 percent and stood at Taka 148.96 billion in 2022 from 150.98 billion in 2021. Loans and advances stood at about Taka 134.6 billion at the end of 2022, decreasing by 9.85 billion from that of 144.45 billion in 2021. There was much development in Loan-Deposit (LD) Ratio of the Bank that stood at 90.0 percent in 2022, sliding in positive trend from 96.0 percent in 2021. Bank management under the leadership of Board of Directors and guided by Bangladesh Bank, exerted their best effort to improve LD ratio.

Registering a negative growth of 6.72 percent from Taka 29.18 billion in 2021, import of goods through the Bank stood at Taka 27.22 billion at the end of 2022. It was inevitable since measures to discourage import of non-essential commodities had to be taken to retain forex reserve of the country at a healthy level. However, export financing increased by 37.22 percent from that of the previous year and stood at Taka 29.31 billion at the end of the reporting year. Bank's operating performance experienced an improvement resulted in reduction of operating losses by 2.74 billion than that of 2021. Bank incurred an operating loss of Taka. 1.28 billion during 2022.

For the last few years, the Bank has long been trying to improve the mix of deposit and portfolio of assets by giving emphasis on collecting no-cost and low-cost bearing deposits and encouraging loans to the small and medium sector respectively. It has focused on mobilizing small deposits from a large number of individuals and low cost deposits from corporates in order to build healthy mix of deposit in its investible fund. Extension of business network by setting up sub-branches is an endeavor to achieve low-cost deposit and reach the small borrowers. The management has been cautious than ever in selecting new borrowers and appraising loan proposals where the Board of Directors addresses the issues of stability and sustainable development.

Introduction of deposit and loan products namely 'Residence Foreign Currency Deposit' (RFCD) and 'Bir Muktijoddha Rin' are aimed to diversify Bank's liability and asset portfolio. The Bank has been keen to explore new and diversified avenues for financing with the aim of developing and maintaining a sound portfolio. Agriculture, rural enterprise, retail and SME sectors received highest attention of the Bank management in the process of diversification.

BASIC Bank Limited is operating its business through a network of 72 branches, 37 sub-branches, 12 collection booths and 24 ATM booths, all housed at prime locations throughout the country covering 47 districts. 59 branches are situated at urban area and the rests are at rural locations. The Bank plans to increase operational areas by opening new branches, sub-branches, collection and ATM booths for bringing more customers under the umbrella of its banking service.

From the very beginning of operation of BASIC Bank, technology based modern banking service has been offered to its client that has added an extra





advantage for the Bank over the players of the same field. BASIC Bank always embraces new and updated technology having automation process to satisfy clients' multifarious needs and capacitate them to manage their financial transactions safely as well as conveniently in terms of place, time and form they prefer. The Bank has added another facility in digital version by inaugurating digital banking application 'Magpie' while implementing the process of internet banking application 'iBank', customer onboarding application 'eKYC', remittance management software 'Remit365' comprising of significant features and controls. The Bank earlier launched VISA dual currency contactless secured chip based debit-credit card for its customers that enables the customers to avail the benefits and services through the terminals of other networks at home and abroad. Since 2022, customers can transfer their funds from their cards to Mobile Financial Service (MFS) providers and vice versa.

The Bank highly believes that fetching the best from the human resource is the key to the success of every organization. The human-capital in the form of adequately equipped and efficient work-force is essential to achieve organizational goals in addition to adoption of proper strategies, processes and technology. 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. On this occasion, I would request our government once again to come forward with enhanced support to help restore the Bank's past glory.

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 have always been our assets and I am pleased to thank them for choosing us to meet their financial service needs. 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 acknowledge sincere efforts of the employees of BASIC Bank Limited, led by its Managing Director & CEO, for exerting their best effort to heave the Bank out from the ditch of deep crisis inflicted upon it, drive it in the right direction and restore its past glory.

Finally, I would look forward to continuation of support and endeavor of all stakeholders for the best result in the upcoming days that the Bank aspires to achieve.

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



MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO'S SPEECH

Greetings to all Stakeholders

Assalamu Alaikum.

The year 2022 will be remembered by the economists all around the world as a year marked by volatile financial markets inflicted by intense geopolitical tensions. The prices of fuel, wheat, edible oil, and fertilizer increased which ultimately had a domino effect on the global economy. Since Bangladesh economy is dependent on international trade it had to face the adversities of global economic slowdown in 2022 also. Throughout the year 2022, the Central Bank undertook a number of measures to deal with exceptional situations and improve liquidity, money flow, foreign currency reserve management and credit flow in the economy. 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 survive respective businesses in the context of their mode of sufferings and extent of their losses.

With a view to serving our customers and executing the strategies we devised for reinstating the good state of the Bank we endeavored whole-heartedly round the clock. In spite of that we had to experience another year of struggle in bringing the Bank into the desired track of profitability.

However, we continued working 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...

Bangladesh's GDP grew by 7.2 percent in the fiscal year 2021-2022, although this was the first full year following the global pandemic. At the outset of 2022 Bangladesh's economy appeared to be exhilarated, with the joy of inauguration of the Padma Bridge, part of Dhaka Metro Rail, and achievement of 100 percent electrification which facilitated positive outcome for our economy while the world took a sharp turn for the worse, with the beginning of the war between Russia and Ukraine. Adverse effects of Russia and Ukraine war became apparent in the second quarter of 2022.



In the fiscal year 2021-22, the government had to face several challenges in its financial management that give rise to an increase in the borrowing from the banking sector and a weak revenue generation. On the other hand, banks' purchases of US dollars aimed at settling import bills raised the crises of forex reserve. Moreover, loan irregularities in some banks and rumors on the social media about the bleak situation in banks have created distrust among depositors and instigated them to withdraw funds significantly that worsened liquidity crisis in some banks like us. Prevailing interest rates on bank deposits, perceived to be 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 recover 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. Mobilization of the no cost and low cost deposit and investment in Govt. bonds and securities manifested steady pattern of improvement in context of growth philosophy. To expedite the improvement process thorough the business activities of the Bank, two more Circles have started functioning from the start of 2022. Now all the four Circles, each given the responsibility of 18 branches and related sub branches, are working in full fledge. At present, operational activities of the branches along with the sub-branches are being administered by the Circles, which have been made responsible for the progress of business in the branches and sub-branches with supervisory responsibilities.

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, 51 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 2023 also and to achieve the targets with our whole-hearted efforts.

Priorities taken care of...

Bank has responded positively by focusing on stockholders' priorities and financial needs while maintaining a stable business operation under extremely challenging global economic environment in 2022. Despite the ongoing global recession and inflation challenges, like the previous years, we prioritized recovery of Non-Performing Loan (NPL) by regularizing some NPLs through rescheduling of recoverable loans and writing-off some bad loans by engaging all the executives of Head Office for strengthening NPL recovery drives to further consolidate the credit portfolio.

We would like to mention that we have customized our growth philosophy and one of the major factors of this philosophy is to reach the unbanked and shy (in banking terms) people of urban, semi urban and rural areas. Considering the banking needs of those people in various modes the Bank has opened a total of 37 Sub branches in some business hubs of the country. Now, the Bank mobilizes a good share of low and no cost deposit through the sub-branches.

In the meantime, we have introduced various deposit products, some of which have been designed for the freedom fighters, female and senior citizens of our society, in consideration of their savings motive. Branches along with sub-branches are guided regularly by the senior management to render their best service.

Moreover, we emphasized for improvement of our personnel through enriching their knowledge base by conducting and arranging various training at BBTI, BBTA, BIBM and motivating them in true sense of organizational requirement. We also emphasized on motivating our employees by awarding them rewards for their significant achievements for the highest benefit of the Bank. We focused on our attempts to recovery of NPL until they started yielding positive results.

As a result, our revenue streams started flowing moderately to facilitate the Bank thriving for operating income and lesser expenditure. Our strategic priority remains the same for 2023 also.

Looking ahead...

Although 2023 looks to be another year filled with difficulties and challenges due to rising interest rates of deposits, rising inflation, pressure on foreign exchange market, and global and local political tensions. We may have to observe a poor growth or low demand, as businesses may have to face the challenges of global supply chain, power supply, and adverse global economic condition. However, Bank will stay calm and devise strategies in light of possible woes of deterred economic growth.

The Bank will pursue the following strategic priorities to achieve its goals:

- To take a holistic approach to maintain Balance Sheet indicators, such as Advance Deposit Ratios (ADR), Liquidity Coverage Ratios (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratios (NSFR), Commitments, etc., within the limit in the context of market scenario, especially in light of shrinking liquidity and regulatory requirements;
- To focus on mobilizing adequate deposit, especially low cost deposit and focus extensively on improvement of deposit product mix to further reduce cost of deposit;
- To exert best efforts for recovery of NPLs especially from rescheduled, classified and written-off loans to further consolidate the credit portfolio;
- To emphasize on increasing export business by limiting import of luxury and non-essential commodities and focus on bringing more remittance from overseas;
- To continue improving Alternative Delivery Channels of the Bank to serve the customers with modern and Innovative banking product and services reiterating our commitment to be aligned with the government's vision of becoming a smart nation by 2041;
- To continue capacity building of our Human Resources and training center;
- To reduce the number of loss-making branches of the Bank to a single digit this year;

We look forward to improve our position to achieve operating profit upon 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. On the other hand, we would continue to aspire for digital transformation to improve customer experience, reduce operating cost and simplify our business model. On this ground, internet based digital banking application named "Magpie" with facilities of online transaction has been launched and unveiled for our customers.

Our commitment to stakeholders...

The global economy and the banking industry have entered into a new era of banking experiencing a rapid change in terms of market dynamics. Customers are, increasingly, becoming service-focused and at the same time, more demanding and the level of competition have significantly intensified. The banking industry has changed and is more competitive than ever before. At the same time, we are facing the great macroeconomic challenges, evolved from the turbulent financial markets.

Under the above circumstances we shall find out new and smart ways to convey a compelling value proposition for our customers. We shall be focusing on delivering our commitments. At the same time, we shall be highly flexible and adaptable for responding to volatile market demands. However, we are putting all-out effort to maintain the loan-to-deposit (LD) ratio within the prescribed line and also to bring down the NPLs within the realm of endurance.

On behalf of the management of the Bank, it is my firm commitment to all the stakeholders that the Bank will strive to prosper by 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 reinforce the base of good customers.

Acknowledgement...

We are fortunate to have a Board of Directors with great experience, insight and deep knowledge which provides independent oversight, support and guidance to the management. For that, I extend my sincere gratitude to each member of our Board. I sincerely like to render our thanks and gratitude to the sole shareholder of the Bank - the Government of Bangladesh and the regulator-Bangladesh Bank for their guidance and support. I believe that their support will continue in future also.

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 prosper towards a better tomorrow.

And finally, I appreciate all of my colleagues, from sub-staffs to executives for providing all-out 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.

In 2023, we look forward for a year where we will be able to define ourselves in a new light by improving our commitment for implementing our business strategy and ensuring sustainable earnings growth in accordance with our noble vision of being a part of the process of building a society free from poverty.

Thank you all.



Md. Anisur Rahman
Managing Director & CEO
BASIC Bank Limited



পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন
Directors' Report

বিসমিল্লাহির রাহমানির রাহিম
সম্মানিত শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণ,
আসসালামু আলাইকুম।

বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেডের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ ব্যাংকের ৩৪-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় আপনাদের স্বাগত জানাচ্ছে এবং ২০২২ সালের নিরীক্ষিত আর্থিক বিবরণীসহ পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন উপস্থাপন করছে। এই প্রতিবেদনে ব্যাংকের ২০২২ সালের সামগ্রিক কর্মকাণ্ডের উপর আলোকপাত করা হয়েছে।

পরিচালকমন্ডলী ব্যাংকের আর্থিক অবস্থান, এর বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রমের প্রক্রিয়াগত স্বচ্ছতা এবং আর্থিক তথ্যসহ আর্থিক প্রতিবেদনের সঠিকতা নিরূপণ করার জন্যে ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণী পর্যালোচনা করেছেন। ২০২২ সালে ব্যাংকের বিভিন্ন কর্মকাণ্ডের একটি বিস্তারিত পর্যালোচনা তুলে ধরার পূর্বে যে সকল গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় এবং উপাদান এদেশের ব্যাংকিং খাতসহ আন্তর্জাতিক ও অভ্যন্তরীণ অর্থনৈতিক ঘটনাপ্রবাহে প্রভাব বিস্তার করেছে, সেগুলো সংক্ষেপে উপস্থাপন করা হলো।

বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতির চালচিত্র

কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর বিরূপ প্রভাবের ক্রমবর্ধমান ধারা এবং ইউক্রেনীয় ভূখণ্ডে রাশিয়ান বাহিনীর আগ্রাসন যা কিনা অনেক সুযোগ সন্ধানী শক্তিকে যুদ্ধে জড়িত হতে প্ররোচিত করেছিল, এই দুই এর প্রভাবে বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি ক্রমাগতভাবে অনিশ্চয়তার মুখোমুখি হয়েছে; এর প্রভাবে বিশ্বব্যাপী পণ্যের দাম বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে ও সরবরাহ-শৃঙ্খল ব্যবস্থা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছে যা কয়েক দশকের মধ্যে অনেক দেশের অর্থনীতিতে উচ্চ মাত্রার মুদ্রাস্ফীতির কারণ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। তবে, যে অর্থনীতিগুলো, বিশেষত চায়নার, কোভিড-১৯ এর ব্যাপক প্রাদুর্ভাব প্রবলভাবে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছিল, সরবরাহ-শৃঙ্খল ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়নে সেগুলির পুনরুদ্ধার হতে দেখা গেছে।

বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি ২০২২ সালে ৩.৪ শতাংশ হারে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে; পূর্বাভাস অনুযায়ী বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি ২০২৩ সালে ২.৮ শতাংশ হারে বৃদ্ধি পেতে পারে। ২০২২ সালে উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশগুলো ২.৭ শতাংশ হারে জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি লাভ করেছে যেখানে বৃহৎ অর্থনীতির কয়েকটি দেশ, যেমন মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র ২.১ শতাংশ, চায়না ৩.০ শতাংশ, ভারত ৬.৮ শতাংশ, জাপান ১.১ শতাংশ, জার্মানি ১.৮ শতাংশ, যুক্তরাজ্য ৪.০ শতাংশ এবং ফ্রান্স ২.৬ শতাংশ হারে জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি লাভ করেছে যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় মোটামুটি, ক্ষেত্রবিশেষে সামান্য, কম। ২০২৪ সালে বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ৩.০ শতাংশ হতে পারে মর্মে পূর্বাভাস দেওয়া হয়েছে। উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশগুলিকে নিজ নিজ প্রবৃদ্ধির ধারায় প্রবল মন্দার সম্মুখীন হতে হলে ২০২২ সালে অর্জিত প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ২.৭ শতাংশ থেকে ২০২৩ সালে ১.৩ শতাংশে অবনমন ঘটতে পারে। উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশগুলির প্রবৃদ্ধিতে ভাটা পড়লে ও আর্থিক খাতের চাপের কারণে ১.০ শতাংশের নিচে নেমে গেলে বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির প্রবৃদ্ধি আরও সংকুচিত হয়ে যেতে পারে; এরই প্রেক্ষিতে ২০২৩ সালে বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতির প্রবৃদ্ধির হার হ্রাস পেয়ে ২.৫ শতাংশে নামতে পারে মর্মে পূর্বাভাস দেওয়া হয়েছে যা ২০০১ সালের বৈশ্বিক মন্দার পর থেকে সবচেয়ে দুর্বল প্রবৃদ্ধি বলে বিবেচিত।

উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতির দেশগুলো ২০২২ সালে ৪.০ শতাংশ হারে অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি লাভ করেছে। গড়পড়তা হিসাবে উদীয়মান বাজার এবং উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতির দেশগুলির প্রবৃদ্ধি ২০২৩ সালে ৩.৯ শতাংশে দাঁড়াতে পারে যা ২০২৪ সালে ৪.২ শতাংশে উন্নীত হতে পারে। অঞ্চল ভেদে অর্থনীতিসমূহের মধ্যে প্রবল ভারতম্য পরিলক্ষিত হলেও, উদীয়মান বাজার এবং উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতির দেশগুলির অর্থনৈতিক সম্ভাবনা উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশগুলির অর্থনৈতিক সম্ভাবনার তুলনায় বেশি বলেই ধারণা করা হচ্ছে।

নিম্ন আয়ের উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলির অর্থনীতি ২০২৩ এবং ২০২৪ সালে গড়ে ৫.১ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধি লাভ করবে মর্মে আশা করা হচ্ছে। ২০২৩-২৪ সালের মধ্যে এই দেশগুলির মাথাপিছু আয়ের প্রবৃদ্ধির গড় ধরা হয়েছে মাত্র ২.৮ শতাংশ যা মধ্যম আয়ের অর্থনীতির দেশগুলির একই বিষয়ের গড় (৩.২ শতাংশ) অপেক্ষা কম।

আন্তর্জাতিক লেনদেন এ তালিকাভুক্ত বিভিন্ন বাণিজ্যিক পণ্যের বৈশ্বিক চাহিদায় সম্ভাব্য মন্দাভাব এবং লেনদেনকৃত পণ্যের ক্ষেত্রে ব্যয়ের যে সংমিশ্রণ তার পরিবর্তনের কারণে বিশ্ব বাণিজ্য ২০২২ সালের ৫.১ শতাংশ থেকে ২০২৩ সালে ২.৪ শতাংশে হ্রাস পাওয়ার ব্যাপারে পূর্বাভাস দেয়া হয়েছে। সাম্প্রতিক কালে পণ্যের মূল্য পরিশোধের ক্ষেত্রে মার্কিন ডলারের প্রবল ভূমিকা প্রত্যক্ষ করা গেছে; ২০২২ সালে মার্কিন ডলারের উচ্চমূল্যায়ন এবং বিভিন্ন ধরণের বাণিজ্যিক বাধার কারণে ২০২৩ সালেও মার্কিন ডলারের শক্তিশালী প্রভাব অব্যাহত থাকবে বলে ধরে নেয়া হয়েছে যা শেষ পর্যন্ত অনেক দেশেরই বাণিজ্যিক পণ্যের মূল্য বাড়িয়ে দিয়েছে। এছাড়াও, ২০২৩ সালে বিশ্বব্যাপী বিভিন্ন দেশের অর্থনীতির কারেন্ট অ্যাকাউন্ট ব্যালেন্স সঙ্কুচিত হতে চলেছে।

বৈশ্বিক চাহিদা কমে যাওয়ার কারণে ২০২৩ সালে জ্বালানি ও জ্বালানি বিহীন পণ্যের মূল্য কমবে বলে আশা করা হচ্ছে। অপরিশোধিত তেলের দাম ২০২৩ সালে প্রায় ২৪.০ শতাংশ এবং ২০২৪ সালে আরও ৫.৮ শতাংশ হ্রাস পেতে পারে মর্মে অনুমান করা হয়েছে, ঠিক যখন জ্বালানি বিহীন পণ্যের মূল্য সাধারণভাবে অপরিবর্তিত থাকবে বলে ধারণা করা হয়েছে। পণ্যের ক্রমাগত মূল্য হ্রাসের সম্ভাবনার ধারাবাহিকতায় অবশেষে, বৈশ্বিক শিরোনামীয় মুদ্রাস্ফীতি ২০২২ সালের ৮.৭ শতাংশ থেকে ২০২৩ সালে ৭.০ শতাংশে নেমে আসবে বলে আশা করা হচ্ছে যদিও সত্যিকার মুদ্রাস্ফীতি আশানুরূপভাবে নাও কমতে পারে।

অর্থনৈতিক মন্দা বিষয়ে বৈশ্বিক উদ্বেগ, উচ্চ মুদ্রাস্ফীতির সম্ভাব্যতার উদ্বেগ এবং সাম্প্রতিক ব্যাংকিং ব্যবস্থার টালমাটাল অবস্থা বৈশ্বিক অর্থনৈতিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিতে নিম্নমুখী ঝুঁকির প্রবণতা তুলে ধরেছে। বৈশ্বিক আর্থিক পরিস্থিতি আরও জটিল হয়ে গেলে ব্যবসা এবং ভোক্তাদের আস্থায় আরও অবনতি ঘটতে পারে। অনেক উদীয়মান বাজার এবং উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতির দেশকে হয়ত একই সময়ে ঋণের উচ্চতর ব্যয় এবং অর্থনীতির নিম্ন প্রবৃদ্ধির ধারাবাহিকতায় পদ্ধতিগত ঋণ সঙ্কটের মুখোমুখি হতে হবে। অন্যান্য প্রতিকূল ঝুঁকির মধ্যে রয়েছে চীনের কোভিড-১৯-পরবর্তী পুনরুদ্ধার সম্ভাবনা, ইউক্রেনে যুদ্ধের ধারাবাহিকতা বা মাত্রা বৃদ্ধি এবং ভূ-অর্থনৈতিক বিভাজন যার সাথে যুক্ত রয়েছে ঋণের মাত্রা বৃদ্ধি, মুদ্রাস্ফীতি এবং আর্থিক বাজারের অস্থিরতা। নিজ নিজ অর্থনীতির গ্লুথ গতির বেড়ে যেতে থাকলে উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশগুলিতে ২০২২ থেকে ২০২৪ এর মধ্যে বেকারত্ব ০.৫ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পাবে বলে ধারণা করা হচ্ছে যা ঐ দেশগুলিতে উচ্চ বেকারত্বের সমস্যা বৃদ্ধি করবে।

২০২২ সালে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক প্রেক্ষাপট

বিশ্বের অন্যান্য দেশের মতো বাংলাদেশও কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর শিকার হয়েছে যারা মহামারীজনিত অর্থনৈতিক মন্দার প্রভাব এড়াতে পারেনি। মহামারী পরবর্তী পরিস্থিতি দেশের অর্থনৈতিক অগ্রগতির রাশ টেনে ধরার সম্ভাবনা তৈরি করলেও ২০২২ সালে দেশের অর্থনীতির পুনরুদ্ধারের সম্ভাবনাও ছিল উল্লেখ করার মতো। তবে ইউক্রেনের উপর রাশিয়ার চাপিয়ে দেয়া যুদ্ধের কারণে অর্থনীতির অগ্রগতি মছুরতায় আক্রান্ত হয়েছে এবং বাংলাদেশের চলমান অর্থনৈতিক সংকটের উপর বাড়তি বোঝা চাপিয়ে দিয়েছে। নিজ নিজ অবস্থান পুনরুদ্ধারের জন্য যখন বিশ্বের অর্থনীতিসমূহ সংগ্রাম করছিল ঠিক তখন ইউক্রেনে রাশিয়ার যুদ্ধ সবার জন্য এক দুর্বহ বোঝা হয়ে ওঠে। আসলে কায়মী স্বার্থবাদী শক্তিসমূহের প্রভাবে যুদ্ধ দীর্ঘায়িত হওয়াতে সরবরাহ-শৃঙ্খল ব্যবস্থা ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছে। অন্যদিকে, রাশিয়ার স্বার্থের উপর বহুমাত্রিক নিষেধাজ্ঞা আরোপিত হওয়ার ফলে প্রকৃতপক্ষে উন্নয়নশীল এবং স্বল্পোন্নত দেশসমূহের অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি গতি মছুরতায় আক্রান্ত হয়েছে।

একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় হচ্ছে যে, জিডিপিতে রেমিট্যান্সের অনুপাত এবং রপ্তানি আয়ের সাথে রেমিট্যান্সের অনুপাত আগের অর্থ বছরের তুলনায় ২০২১-২২ অর্থ বছরে কমেছে। প্রকৃতপক্ষে, ২০২১-২২ অর্থ বছরে রেমিট্যান্স জিডিপি এর প্রায় ৪.৬ শতাংশ এবং মোট রপ্তানি আয়ের ৪২.৭ শতাংশ যা ২০২০-২১ অর্থ বছরে ছিল যথাক্রমে জিডিপি-এর ৬.০ শতাংশ এবং মোট রপ্তানি আয়ের ৬৭.১ শতাংশ।

দেশজ অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদা স্বাভাবিক থাকা, অর্থনৈতিক ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি যৌক্তিক হওয়া, রপ্তানি ও রেমিট্যান্সের প্রবৃদ্ধি বজায় থাকা, আমদানি যৌক্তিক পর্যায়ে সীমিত রাখা, বিশেষ বিবেচনা ও পরিকল্পনায় প্রস্তুতকৃত ক্রেডিট প্যাকেজের বাস্তবায়ন করা ও বড় বড় অবকাঠামোগত প্রকল্পগুলো সমাপ্ত হওয়ার পাশাপাশি নতুন করে আর কোনো বড় ধরনের অর্থনৈতিক ঝুঁকি না এলে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি আবার দ্রুততার সাথে আগের উচ্চ প্রবৃদ্ধির গতিপথে ফিরে আসতে পারবে মর্মে আশা করা যায়।

বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে ৭.১ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করেছে যা ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরের ৬.৯ শতাংশ হারে অর্জিত জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির চেয়ে কিছুটা বেশি। তবে, বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির নিম্ন প্রবৃদ্ধির সম্ভাবনার অনুমান বিবেচনা করে, ২০২২-২৩ অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশের জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ১.০৭ শতাংশ কমে ৬.০ শতাংশে নামবে বলে অনুমান করা হয়েছে। জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির ব্যাপারে মধ্যমেয়াদী পূর্বাভাস অনুযায়ী দেশের জিডিপি আগামী তিন অর্থবছরে জিডিপি ৭.৫ শতাংশ, ৭.৮ শতাংশ এবং ৮.০ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধি লাভ করবে।

২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে শিল্প খাতে ৯.৯ শতাংশ হারে জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি হয়েছে, ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে যা ছিল ১০.৩ শতাংশ। ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরের পরিষেবার প্রবৃদ্ধি ৫.৭ শতাংশ থেকে ০.৬ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে পরিষেবা খাতে ৬.৩ শতাংশ হারে জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি হয়েছে। কৃষি খাতে জিডিপি গত অর্থবছরে ৩.১ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধি লাভ করেছে যেখানে ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রবৃদ্ধি ছিল ৩.২ শতাংশ।

গত অর্থবছরে মোট জিডিপির আকার প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছিল ৩০,৩৯৩.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে ২৮,৩৩৯.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা ছিল। অতীতের মতো, পরিষেবা খাত এই জিডিপি অর্জনে মূল ভূমিকা পালন করেছে এবং এর পরের অবস্থানে ছিল শিল্প ও কৃষি খাত। ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে জিডিপিতে পরিষেবা খাতের অবদান ছিল ৫১.৯ শতাংশ। জিডিপিতে শিল্প খাতের অবদান ছিল ৩৬.৯ শতাংশ; অন্যদিকে কৃষি খাত জিডিপিতে ১১.৬ শতাংশ অবদান রেখেছে। মহামারী থেকে শক্তিশালী অর্থনৈতিক পুনরুদ্ধারের কারণে আন্তর্জাতিক দারিদ্র্যসীমার মান অনুযায়ী বিশ্বব্যাপ্তকের মূল্যায়নে বাংলাদেশের দারিদ্র্যের হার ২০২২ সালে ১০.৪ শতাংশে নেমে এসেছে।

মাথাপিছু আয়ের ক্রমবর্ধমান ধারায় বাংলাদেশের মাথাপিছু আয় ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে ২৭৯৩.০ মার্কিন ডলারে উন্নীত হয়েছে যা ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরের তুলনায় ২০২.০ মার্কিন ডলার বেশি। তবে, মার্কিন ডলারের বিপরীতে টাকার উল্লেখযোগ্য অবমূল্যায়নের কারণে মাথাপিছু আয় ২০২২-২৩ অর্থবছরে ২৮.০ মার্কিন ডলার কমে যেতে পারে মর্মে পূর্বাভাস দেয়া হয়েছে যা এই বিষয়ের ক্রমবর্ধমান প্রবণতার ধারায় একটি ঝুঁকি হিসাবে বিবেচিত হতে পারে।

পূঁজিবাদী অর্থনীতিতে স্বাভাবিক এবং গ্রহণযোগ্য প্রবণতা হল যে প্রতি বছর পণ্যের দাম সামান্য বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে কিছুটা মুদ্রাস্ফীতি হয়; আর মাঝারি ধরনের মুদ্রাস্ফীতি উদ্বেগের কারণ হয়। কোভিড-১৯ মহামারী এবং ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধ দীর্ঘায়িত হওয়ার ফলে ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে মুদ্রাস্ফীতি গড়ে প্রায় ৬.২ শতাংশ ছিল যা আগের অর্থবছরের তুলনায় ০.৬ শতাংশ বেশি।

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরোর প্রাক্কলন অনুসারে, মাথাপিছু জিডিপি এবং মাথাপিছু জাতীয় আয় ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে যথাক্রমে ২,৬৫৭.০ মার্কিন ডলার এবং ২,৭৯৩.০ মার্কিন ডলারে উপনীত হয়েছে। যদিও ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছর থেকে মাথাপিছু জাতীয় আয় ২০২.০ মার্কিন ডলার বেড়েছে, প্রধান প্রধান বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার বিপরীতে টাকার অবমূল্যায়নের প্রেক্ষাপটে মাথাপিছু জিডিপি আগের অর্থবছরের তুলনায় কম হতে পারে বলে অনুমান করা হয়েছে। জিডিপিতে দেশীয় সঞ্চয়ের অনুপাত আগের বছরের তুলনায় কমে ২১.৬ শতাংশে উপনীত হয়েছে। জিডিপিতে জাতীয় সঞ্চয়ের অনুপাত ও আগের বছরের তুলনায় কমেছে এবং ৩০.৭ শতাংশে দাঁড়িয়েছে। তবে, জিডিপিতে মোট বিনিয়োগের অংশ সামান্য বেড়েছে এবং জিডিপির ৩১.৭ শতাংশে উপনীত হয়েছে যেখানে সরকারি বিনিয়োগ এবং বেসরকারি বিনিয়োগ যথাক্রমে জিডিপির ৭.৬ শতাংশ এবং ২৪.০ শতাংশ।

২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি আয় হয়েছিল ৩৭.৮ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার যা ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে ৩৭.৮ শতাংশ বেড়ে প্রায় ৫২.৫ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারে উপনীত হয়েছিল। ২০২২-২৩ অর্থবছরে রপ্তানি আয় প্রায় ৫৫.৫ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারে হয়েছে, যা আগের অর্থবছরের একই সময়ের রপ্তানি আয়ের তুলনায় প্রায় ৬.৭ শতাংশ বেশি। ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে ৫৪.৩ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারের আমদানি দায় পরিশোধের বিপরীতে ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে মোট আমদানি দায় পরিশোধের পরিমাণ ছিল ৭৯.৬ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার যা পূর্ববর্তী অর্থবছরের তুলনায় ৪৪.২ শতাংশ বেশি। এই পরিসংখ্যান ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরেও আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্যের নেতিবাচক ভারসাম্যের চিত্র প্রকাশ করে যা অনেক বছর যাবৎ বাংলাদেশের জন্য একটি স্বাভাবিক ঘটনা। আগের বছরগুলোর মতোই তৈরি পোশাক রপ্তানি খাত রপ্তানি আয়ের সিংহভাগ অর্জন করেছে; অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদার উর্ধ্বমুখী প্রবণতার প্রতিফলন ঘটায় মধ্যবর্তী পণ্য, মূলধনী যন্ত্রপাতি এবং ভোগ্যপণ্যে সর্বোচ্চ আমদানি দায় পরিশোধ করতে হয়েছে।

মধ্যপ্রাচ্যের দেশগুলি কোভিড-১৯ সংশ্লিষ্ট সময়কালে ভ্রমণ এবং কর্মসংস্থানের উপর কঠোর বিধিনিষেধ আরোপ করে তা অব্যাহত রাখার কারণে বাংলাদেশী কর্মীদের জন্য বিদেশী চাকরির বাজার সংকুচিত হয়ে যায়। তবে, ধীরে ধীরে এই ভ্রমণ নিষেধাজ্ঞা প্রত্যাহার করা হয় এবং তার ফলে ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে বিদেশী কর্মসংস্থান উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে বেড়ে ১.০ মিলিয়নে পৌঁছায় যা বিদেশী বাজারে কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টির জন্য একটি ভাল লক্ষণ। পূর্ববর্তী অর্থবছরে অর্জিত ২৪.৭ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারের রেমিট্যান্স থেকে ১৫.০ শতাংশ কমে ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে বিদেশে নিযুক্ত বাংলাদেশী কর্মীদের কাছ থেকে ২১.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারের রেমিট্যান্স এসেছে যা কঠোর নজরদারির মধ্যে আনা প্রয়োজন। বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছর শেষের অবস্থান ৪৬.৪ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার থেকে কমে ২০২১-২২ অর্থবছরে ৪১.৮ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারে অবস্থান করছিল।

বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি

বাংলাদেশের জনগণ স্বস্তির নিঃশ্বাস ফেলেছে যখন দেখেছে যে বাংলাদেশ সীমিত সম্পদের একটি উন্নয়নশীল দেশ হওয়া সত্ত্বেও কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর একের পর এক আছড়ে পড়া তরঙ্গের অভিঘাত সফলভাবে মোকাবেলা করেছে, এমনকি এই মহামারীর ভয়াবহ বিস্তারকালীন সময়েও অর্থনৈতিক অগ্রগতি ধরে রেখেছে। কিন্তু রাশিয়া ও ইউক্রেনের মধ্যকার সংকট বিশ্বের অন্যান্য অনেক দেশের মতো বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতির জন্যও ভারী হয়ে গিয়েছে। এই দেশদ্বয়ের মধ্যকার যুদ্ধ কেবল সেই নির্দিষ্ট অঞ্চলে বসবাসকারী এবং যুদ্ধরত মানুষের জীবনকে প্রভাবিত করছে না বরং বিশ্বের অন্যান্য অংশের দেশগুলির জন্য সরবরাহের সীমাবদ্ধতাও তৈরি করছে। বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতির হাল হকিকত এবং বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতিতে তার সম্ভাব্য প্রভাব বিবেচনা করে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের পক্ষ থেকে ২০২৩-২৪ অর্থ বছর থেকে ২০২৫-২৬ অর্থ বছর সময়কালের জন্য মধ্যমেয়াদী সামষ্টিক অর্থনৈতিক কাঠামো (MTMF) প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে।

কোভিড-১৯ মহামারী পূর্ববর্তী অর্থনৈতিক উচ্চ প্রবৃদ্ধির ধারা পুনর্বহালে সরকার মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাব থেকে অর্থনীতিকে পুরোপুরি পুনরুদ্ধার, ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধের কারণে ইতোমধ্যে সৃষ্ট বা নতুন করে সৃষ্টি হতে থাকা প্রতিবন্ধকতাগুলি দূর করা এবং মধ্য মেয়াদে 'অষ্টম পঞ্চবার্ষিক পরিকল্পনা', '২০৩০ এজেন্ডা-এসডিজি', 'দ্বিতীয় প্রেক্ষিত পরিকল্পনা (২০২১-২০৪১)', 'ডেল্টা প্ল্যান ২১০০' এবং 'ব্লু ইকোনমি'কৌশল বাস্তবায়নের ওপর জোর দিতে যাচ্ছে।

মধ্য মেয়াদে বাংলাদেশের জিডিপি ক্রমবর্ধমান হারে বৃদ্ধি পাবে বলে ধারণা করা হচ্ছে। ২০২২-২৩ অর্থবছরের জন্য ৬.০ শতাংশ হারে জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির প্রাক্কলন রয়েছে; ২০২৩-২৪, ২০২৪-২৫ ও ২০২৫-২৬ অর্থবছরের জন্য যথাক্রমে ৭.৫, ৭.৮ এবং ৮.০ শতাংশ হারে জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছে। এই জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির সুফল সম্পূর্ণরূপে উপলব্ধি করতে হলে দরিদ্র জনগোষ্ঠীর কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টির ওপর সর্বোচ্চ জোর দিয়ে সহযোজিত অর্থনৈতিক ও মুদ্রানীতি প্রণয়ন ও বাস্তবায়ন করতে হবে যেন অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি ও উন্নয়নের সুফল একটি নির্দিষ্ট গোষ্ঠীর মধ্যে সীমাবদ্ধ না থাকে। তবে বিভিন্ন ধরনের চ্যালেঞ্জ যেমন- দ্রব্যমূল্যের উর্ধ্বগতি, দেশের শিক্ষিত জনসংখ্যার মধ্যে কর্মসংস্থানের অভাব ইত্যাদি সাম্প্রতিক সময়ের

এখনও বিদ্যমান। এই সমস্যাগুলি সমাজের উচ্চ আয়ের শ্রেণী এবং নিম্ন আয়ের শ্রেণীর মধ্যকার 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।

মার্কিন ডলারের বিপরীতে টাকার অবমূল্যায়ন এবং জ্বালানির মূল্য বৃদ্ধির কারণে খাদ্য ও খাদ্য-বহির্ভূত, উভয় ধরনের পণ্যের মূল্য বৃদ্ধির কারণে, ২০২২-২৩ অর্থবছরে মূল্যস্ফীতি ৭.৫ শতাংশ পর্যন্ত বৃদ্ধি পেতে পারে বলে অনুমান করা হচ্ছে যা দেশের অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতার জন্য হুমকিস্বরূপ। তবে, আগামী তিন অর্থবছরে মূল্যস্ফীতি ধীরে ধীরে হ্রাস পেয়ে ২০২৫-২৬ অর্থবছরের মধ্যে ৫.৪ শতাংশে পৌঁছাবে বলে ধারণা করা হচ্ছে যদিও বর্তমান ভূ-অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থার বিবেচনায় এটি একটি গুরুতর চ্যালেঞ্জ।

২০২১ সালে মহামারীর ধ্বংসাত্মক প্রভাব হিসাবে বেকারত্বের হার ৫.২ শতাংশে উন্নীত হয়েছিল যা ২০২২ সালে কিছুটা কমে ৫.১ শতাংশে উপনীত হয়েছে। আগের বছরগুলোর মতোই ২০২৩ সালেও কৃষি খাত ও পরিষেবা খাত দেশে বেশিরভাগ কর্মসংস্থান তৈরি করবে বলে আশা করা হচ্ছে।

৫৮.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারের লক্ষ্যমাত্রার বিপরীতে বাংলাদেশ রপ্তানি খাত থেকে ২০২২-২৩ অর্থবছরে ৫৫.৫ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার আয় হওয়ার তথ্য পাওয়া গেছে। ২০২৩-২৪ অর্থবছরের জন্য বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ৭২.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে যা উচ্চাভিলাষী বিধায় অর্জন করা খুবই চ্যালেঞ্জিং হবে। এর মধ্যে পণ্যদ্রব্য রপ্তানির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ৬২.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার এবং পরিষেবা রপ্তানির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ১০.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। অন্যদিকে, আমদানি যৌক্তিকীকরণের পরও ২০২২-২৩ অর্থবছরে আমদানি মূল্য পরিশোধে প্রায় ৬০.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার ব্যয় হতে পারে হয়েছে।

২০২২-২৩ অর্থবছরে থেকে ২০২৪-২৫ অর্থবছর পর্যন্ত মোট বিনিয়োগ জিডিপির ৩৩.৮ থেকে ৩৬.০ শতাংশের পরিসরে অবস্থান করবে মর্মে প্রাক্কলন করা হয়েছে; এক্ষেত্রে বেসরকারী বিনিয়োগ যথাক্রমে ২৭.৪ থেকে ২৯.৪ শতাংশের মধ্যে এবং সরকারী বিনিয়োগ ৬.৩ থেকে ৬.৬ শতাংশের মধ্যে অবস্থান করবে বলে অনুমান করা হয়েছে। যেহেতু দেশের অর্থনীতির প্রায় তিন-চতুর্থাংশ বেসরকারি খাত দ্বারা চালিত, তাই এই খাতে উপযুক্ত বিনিয়োগই দেশের কাঙ্ক্ষিত অর্থনৈতিক সমৃদ্ধি অর্জনের মূল চাবিকাঠি। এছাড়া অবকাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন, বিনিয়োগ ও ঋণ বৃদ্ধি, উৎপাদনশীল কর্মকাণ্ডের উন্নয়ন, কর্মসংস্থান বৃদ্ধি, মাথাপিছু আয় বৃদ্ধি, জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নয়ন, মূল্যস্ফীতি নিয়ন্ত্রণ, রপ্তানি আয় বৃদ্ধি এবং বৈদেশিক রেমিট্যান্স দিকে মনোযোগ নিবদ্ধ করা প্রয়োজন।

গুরুত্বপূর্ণ উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পগুলির সময়ানুগ এবং সফল বাস্তবায়নের উপর নির্ভর করেই একটি দেশের ভবিষ্যত অর্থনৈতিক সম্ভাবনার দ্বার উন্মোচিত হয়। ২০২২ সালের মাঝামাঝি সময়ে বহু প্রতিশ্রুতি পদ্মা সেতু উদ্বোধন এবং সর্বসাধারণের পরিবহনের জন্য উন্মুক্ত করা হয়েছে যা ইতোমধ্যেই সরবরাহ-শৃঙ্খল ব্যবস্থার উন্নয়ন ঘটিয়েছে, ফলে দেশের দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিমাঞ্চলে উৎপাদিত কৃষি এবং শিল্পপণ্য দ্রুততম সময়ে গন্তব্যে পৌঁছতে পারছে। দেশের মানুষের মধ্যে সংযোগায়ন ঘটানো ও তাদের জীবন মান উন্নয়নের লক্ষ্যে তৈরি এই সুবৃহৎ অবকাঠামোটি বাংলাদেশের মানুষের দৃঢ় সংকল্প ও সাফল্যের প্রতীক হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। সেতুটি শুধুমাত্র দক্ষিণ-পশ্চিমাঞ্চলীয় জেলাগুলোকে রাজধানী ঢাকা এবং দেশের অন্যান্য অংশের সাথেই সংযুক্ত করেনি বরং বিভিন্ন ইস্যুতে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতিতে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবদান রাখতে শুরু করেছে। এই সেতু স্থানীয় ও বিদেশী বিনিয়োগকারীদেরকে অবকাঠামো ও পরিবহন খাতসহ বিভিন্ন খাতে বিনিয়োগে উৎসাহিত করছে। পদ্মা সেতু উদ্বোধনের ফলে বাংলাদেশের মোট দেশীয় মূলধন, কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি, বাণিজ্য বৃদ্ধি এবং মানবসম্পদের উন্নয়নের ফলে প্রতিযোগিতা সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি পেলে দেশের জিডিপি আনুমানিক ৩৫ শতাংশের বেশি বৃদ্ধি পাবে বলে ধারণা করা হচ্ছে। তবে, যৌক্তিক পরিকল্পনা এবং সহযোগিতা কৌশলের প্রয়োগের মাধ্যমে নতুন নতুন শিল্প উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ, বিশেষত ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি খাতের জন্য, ন্যূনতম পরিবহন খরচ নিশ্চিতকরণ এবং বাণিজ্য, পরিষেবা ও প্রশাসনিক কেন্দ্রীকরণ শুরু করে না গেলে এই ধরনের অবকাঠামোর সুফল পাওয়া কঠিন হবে।

অবকাঠামো বিনির্মাণ ও ব্যবহার উপযোগিতা বিবেচনায় ২০২২ সালে বাংলাদেশের অন্যতম গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অর্জন ছিল ২৮ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২২ ইং তারিখে উত্তরা এবং আগারগাঁওয়ের মধ্যে ১১.৭ কিলোমিটার দীর্ঘ, দেশের প্রথম বিদ্যুৎ-চালিত এলিভেটেড এবং শীতাতপ নিয়ন্ত্রিত নগর ভিত্তিক রেল পরিবহন ব্যবস্থার কার্যক্রম শুরু হওয়া। ২০২৩ সালের সেপ্টেম্বরে এই রেল ভিত্তিক পরিবহন নেটওয়ার্কের আরেকটি অংশ, আগারগাঁও থেকে মতিঝিল, গণপরিবহনের জন্য উন্মুক্ত করে দেয়ার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। বাস্তবতার নিরীখে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি নিয়ে আশাবাদী হওয়ার বেশ কিছু কারণ আছে। বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি নিয়ে আশাবাদ তুলে উঠেছে যখন খবর বেরিয়েছে যে, মাতারবাড়ী বিদ্যুৎ কেন্দ্রের, জাপান ইন্টারন্যাশনাল কো-অপারেশন এজেন্সি (জাইকা)-র অর্থায়নে নির্মাণে আশ্রিত সুপার-ক্রিটিকাল কয়লা-ভিত্তিক তাপবিদ্যুৎ কেন্দ্রের, ১,২০০.০ মেগাওয়াট ক্ষমতার দুটি ইউনিট ২০২৪ সালে কার্যক্রম শুরু করবে।

বাংলাদেশের ২০২২ সালের ব্যাংকিং খাত পর্যালোচনা

২০২২ সালের শুরুতে পদ্মা সেতুর উদ্বোধনের প্রস্তুতি এবং শতভাগ বিদ্যুতায়নের সাফল্যে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি বেশ উচ্ছ্বসিত ছিলো। ক্রমঅগ্রসরমান রপ্তানি খাত এই উচ্ছ্বাসে শক্তি যুগিয়েছে। বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি যখন মহামারী থেকে পুনরুদ্ধারের প্রক্রিয়ায় ছিল ঠিক তখন রাশিয়া এবং ইউক্রেনের মধ্যে মধ্যে যুদ্ধের সূচনা বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির প্রবৃদ্ধির ধারাকে উল্টে দিয়েছিল যার কারণ হল যে উভয় দেশই বিশ্ববাজারে প্রয়োজনীয় অনেক পণ্যের অন্যতম প্রধান সরবরাহকারী হিসাবে পরিচিত। এর দরুন সরবরাহ-শৃঙ্খল ব্যবস্থা ভেঙ্গে পড়তে শুরু করে যার ফলে জ্বালানি, গম, ইস্পাত এবং অন্যান্য অনেক পণ্যের দাম বৃদ্ধি পায় যা কিনা বিবদমান দেশ দুটি বেশ সন্তোয় বিশ্ব বাজারে সরবরাহ করে থাকে। দেশের রেমিট্যান্স আয়, যা মহামারীর সবচেয়ে খারাপ সময়েও অর্থনীতিকে টিকিয়ে রেখেছিল তা অনেক কমে যায়। বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ, সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলিতে যা ছিল ভরসার উৎস তা দ্রুত ক্ষয়প্রাপ্ত হয় এবং মার্কিন ডলারের বিপরীতে টাকার মান অপ্রত্যাশিতভাবে সর্বনিম্ন অবস্থানে পৌঁছায়। ক্রমহ্রাসমান রিজার্ভ ধরে রাখতে সরকার সকল প্রকারের অপ্রয়োজনীয় আমদানি নিরুৎসাহিত করেছিল এবং একই সাথে বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকগুলিতে ডলার সরবরাহও কমিয়ে দেয়।

মূল্যস্ফীতির চাপ কমাতে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক বেশ কিছু নির্দেশনা জারি করে। মুদ্রানীতি এই পদক্ষেপগুলির মধ্যে একটি। এই নীতিমালার মাধ্যমে অনুৎপাদনশীল আর্থিক প্রবাহকে নিরুৎসাহিত করা হয়; অন্যদিকে, উৎপাদনশীল খাতে তহবিলের প্রবাহ সহজতর করে দীর্ঘমেয়াদী প্রবৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্য গ্রহণ করা হয়। এতদসত্ত্বেও, জনগণ ব্যাংক থেকে তাদের সঞ্চয় তুলে নেয়ার বাংলাদেশের ব্যাংকিং খাতকে বেশ তারল্য সংকটের সম্মুখীন হতে হয়েছিল। তবে কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংকের সময়ানুগ পদক্ষেপের কারণে দেশের ব্যাংকিং ব্যবস্থার উপর আমানতকারীদের আস্থা ফিরে আসে। মুদ্রানীতির অন্যতম লক্ষ্য হচ্ছে সতর্কতামূলক ঋণ কার্যক্রমের মাধ্যমে অর্থনৈতিক পুনরুদ্ধারকে বেগবান করার পাশাপাশি মুদ্রাস্ফীতি এবং মুদ্রা বিনিময় হারের চাপ নিয়ন্ত্রণ করা।

দেশের ব্যাংকিং খাতের টেকসই উন্নয়ন প্রক্রিয়া জোরদার করতে এজেন্ট ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রম নির্দেশিকা, ঋণের শ্রেণীবিন্যাস এবং সঞ্চিতি সংরক্ষণে প্রণীত বিধানাবলী, ব্যাংকগুলির ফ্রেডিট কার্ড অপারেশন সংক্রান্ত নির্দেশনাবলীর সংশোধন, বিদেশী সরাসরি বিনিয়োগ বিষয়ক প্রচারণা প্রকল্প (এফডিআইপিপি), নগদবিহীন লেনদেন বিষয়ক প্রচার এবং কৃষি ও গ্রামীণ ঋণ নীতি এবং কার্যক্রমের জন্য নির্দেশনা জারি করা ছিল কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংকের যথার্থ পদক্ষেপ। যেহেতু ব্যাংকিং খাত অর্থনীতির অন্যান্য সকল খাতের চালিকাশক্তি হিসেবে কাজ করে তাই এই খাতকে সুস্থ ও সবল রাখা ছাড়া আর কোন বিকল্প নেই।

২০২২ সালে পরিচালন মুনাফা অর্জনের প্রেক্ষাপটে দেশের বেশিরভাগ ব্যাংক বিশেষ করে বেসরকারী ব্যাংকসমূহ, ২০২১ সালের তুলনায় ২০২২ সালে ভাল ফল করেছে। ব্যাংকগুলি নতুন করে ঋণ প্রদান শুরু করায় এবং ঋণগ্রহীতাগণ ঋণ পরিশোধ শুরু করায় তা ব্যাংকসমূহের আয় কিছুটা বাড়িয়ে তুলতে সাহায্য করেছে যার ফলস্বরূপ বেশিরভাগ ব্যাংকেরই মুনাফা অর্জিত হয়েছে।

মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাবের বিরূপ পরিস্থিতির মধ্যেও সবচেয়ে বেশি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি ব্যবসাসমূহের দোরগোড়ায় ঋণ সুবিধা পৌঁছে দেয়ার সর্বাঙ্গিক প্রচেষ্টায় দেশের অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থার পুনরুজ্জীবনে ব্যাংকিং খাতের ভূমিকা অবশ্যই প্রশংসার দাবী রাখে। মহামারীর জন্য সরকার ঘোষিত প্রণোদনা প্যাকেজের আওতায় উপযুক্ত ঋণগ্রহীতাদের মধ্যে ঋণ সুবিধা বিতরণের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা বেশিরভাগ ব্যাংকই পূরণ করতে পেরেছে। সামগ্রিকভাবে, দেশের ক্ষুদ্র, মাঝারি, মাইক্রো এবং কুটির শিল্প-ব্যবসা খাত ব্যাংকিং খাত থেকে এমন কিছু আর্থিক সহায়তা পেয়েছে যার মাধ্যমে ভবিষ্যত ব্যবসায়িক সম্ভাবনার ভিত তৈরি হওয়ার বিষয়টি নিশ্চিত হয়েছে। অন্য আরেকটি সামষ্টিক-অর্থনৈতিক পরিকল্পনায় কুটির, ক্ষুদ্র, ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি উদ্যোক্তাদের জন্য স্বল্প খরচে অর্থায়ন সহজ করার জন্য তিন বছরের জন্য বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক একটি পুনঃঅর্থায়ন প্রকল্পের অধীনে ২৫০.০ বিলিয়ন টাকার একটি তহবিল গঠন করেছে যা কিনা পরে একটি প্রাক-অর্থায়ন প্রকল্পে রূপান্তরিত হয়েছে।

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।

পূর্ববর্তী বছরের ধারাবাহিকতায় ২০২২ সালেও ব্যাংকগুলোর সামগ্রিক আমানত এবং ঋণ স্থিতি বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। ২০২২ সালের শেষের দিকে ব্যাংকগুলোতে রাখা মেয়াদী আমানত এবং তলবি আমানতসহ মোট আমানত দাঁড়িয়েছে ১৪,৮৯৭.৮ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ২০২১ সালের তুলনায় প্রায় ৫.৬ শতাংশ বেশি। অন্যদিকে, ২০২২ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকগুলোতে মোট ঋণের স্থিতি ছিল ১৩,৪৭৮.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ১২.৪ শতাংশ বেশি।

২০২২ সালের শেষে সামগ্রিকভাবে অভ্যন্তরীণ ঋণের স্থিতি ছিল ১৭,৬১৭.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা। ২০২২ সালের শেষে বেসরকারী খাতের ব্যাংকসমূহের ঋণ স্থিতি ১৪,২৬১.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা এবং সরকারি খাতের ব্যাংকসমূহের ঋণ স্থিতি ৪,২০০.৯৪ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছিল। সরকারি খাতের ঋণের মধ্যে সরকারের ঋণ ছিল ২,৯৩৬.২ বিলিয়ন টাকা। ২০২২ সালে দেশের ব্যাংকসমূহ কর্তৃক বেসরকারি খাতে প্রদত্ত ঋণের পরিমাণ ১২.৮ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে বলে অনুমান করা হয়েছে। সরকারি খাতে ঋণ বেড়েছে ২২.০ শতাংশ যেখানে সরকারকে প্রদত্ত ঋণ বেড়েছে ২৫.২ শতাংশ। সামগ্রিকভাবে, ২০২২ সালে দেশীয় ঋণ ১৪.৯ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।

২০২২ সালের ডিসেম্বর শেষে শিল্প খাত এবং কৃষি খাতে ব্যাংকিং খাতের ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল যথাক্রমে ৫,৩৮৭.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা এবং ৬৩৯.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা। অন্যান্য প্রধান খাত যেমন- নির্মাণ, পরিবহন, ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য এবং ভোক্তা অর্থায়নে ঋণ প্রদানের পরিমাণ ছিল যথাক্রমে ১,১১০.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা, ৭০.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা, ৪,৬৭০.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা এবং ১,২০০.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা। অবশিষ্ট খাতসমূহে ব্যাংকসমূহের প্রদত্ত ঋণের পরিমাণ ২০২২ সালের ডিসেম্বর শেষে ৪০২.০ বিলিয়ন টাকায় উপনীত হয়েছে।

ডিসেম্বর ২০২১ এর তুলনায় ডিসেম্বর ২০২২ এ রপ্তানি আয়ের প্রবৃদ্ধি লক্ষ্য করা গেছে। ২০২২ সালে রপ্তানি আয়ের পরিমাণ ছিল ৫৩.৬ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার যা ২০২১ সালের চেয়ে ৪.৬ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার বেড়েছিল, শতাংশের হিসাবে যা ছিল ৯.৩ শতাংশ বেশি। অন্যদিকে, ডিসেম্বর ২০২১ এর তুলনায় ডিসেম্বর ২০২২ এ আমদানি মূল্য পরিশোধে নেতিবাচকতা লক্ষ্য করা গেছে। ডিসেম্বর ২০২২ এ আমদানি মূল্য পরিশোধের পরিমাণ ছিল ৫২.৭ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার যা ডিসেম্বর ২০২১ এর তুলনায় ২৩.৭ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার কম যার কারণে আমদানি মূল্য পরিশোধে ৩১.১ শতাংশ নেতিবাচক প্রবৃদ্ধি হয়েছে। তবে, আমদানির এই নেতিবাচক প্রবৃদ্ধির জন্য দেশের ব্যাংকগুলি দায়ী নয়; বিদ্যমান অর্থনৈতিক বাস্তবতায় গ্রহণযোগ্য মাত্রায় বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ ধরে রাখার জন্য বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক স্থায়ি বিবেচনায় বিলাসবহুল এবং কম চাহিদাসম্পন্ন পণ্যের আমদানি সীমাবদ্ধ করার জন্য আমদানি এলসি খোলার উপর বিভিন্ন মাত্রার বিধিনিষেধ আরোপ করেছে।

ডিসেম্বর ২০২২ এ কল মানি আমানতের গড় ছিল ৫.৮১ শতাংশ যা ২০২১ সালের ডিসেম্বরে ছিল ২.৬৯ শতাংশ। ব্যাংকের প্রধান দুই সূচক- সম্পদের উপর রিটার্ন (ROA) এবং ইকুইটি উপর রিটার্ন (ROE) ২০২২ যথাক্রমে ০.৫২ শতাংশ এবং ৯.৭৩ শতাংশ ছিল যা ২০২১ এ ছিল ০.২৫ শতাংশ এবং ৪.৪৪ শতাংশ।

ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণে নমনীয়তার প্রত্যাহারের পর ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের স্বাভাবিক পদ্ধতির প্রয়োগ আবারও শুরু হওয়ার ফলে ব্যাংকগুলোর খেলাপি ঋণের পরিমাণ ২০২২ সালে আবারও বেড়েছে। ২০২২ সালে মোট ঋণ স্থিতির মধ্যে খেলাপি ঋণ ছিল ৮.২ শতাংশ যা ২০২১ সালে ছিল ৭.৯ শতাংশ। নিম্নমান, সন্দেহজনক এবং মন্দ ও ক্ষতিজনক মানে শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২২ তারিখে ১,২০৬.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকায় পৌঁছেছিল। বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের পক্ষ থেকে নিয়ন্ত্রণমূলক নির্দেশনার কারণে ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২১ পর্যন্ত ব্যাংকগুলো ব্যাপকভাবে ঋণ বিরূপ মানে শ্রেণীকরণ থেকে বিরত ছিল। ছয়টি রাষ্ট্র মালিকানাধীন বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকের খেলাপি ঋণের পরিমাণ পূর্ববর্তী বছরের স্থিতি ৪৪৯.৭ বিলিয়ন টাকা থেকে ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২২ এ বেড়ে ৫৬৪.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকায় উপনীত হয়েছিল। অন্যদিকে বেসরকারি বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকসমূহের খেলাপি ঋণের পরিমাণ ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২১ এর স্থিতি ৫১২.২০ বিলিয়ন টাকা থেকে বেড়ে ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২২ এ ৫৬৪.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছে। নয়টি বিদেশি বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকের শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের পরিমাণ এক বছর আগের ২৭.৮ বিলিয়ন টাকা থেকে বেড়ে ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২২ এ ৩০.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকায় উন্নীত হয়েছে।

শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের ক্রমবর্ধমান পরিমাণ আমানতকারীদের আস্থা নষ্ট করা সহ অসংখ্য বিরূপ পরিণতি ঘটাবে বলে আশংকা করা হচ্ছে যার ফলে ব্যাংকিং খাতে আমানত বৃদ্ধির হার হ্রাস পাচ্ছে। ২০২২ সালের ডিসেম্বরে খেলাপি ঋণের পরিমাণ বেশি ছিল। দেশের অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থার অবনতি কিছু ঋণগ্রহীতার ঋণ পরিশোধের ক্ষমতাকেও প্রভাবিত করেছে যার ফলে খেলাপি ঋণের পরিমাণ বেড়েছে। বিপুল পরিমাণ খেলাপি ঋণ ব্যাংকের তারল্য ও মুনাফার ওপর চাপ সৃষ্টি করেছে কারণ ব্যাংকের আয়ের সিংহভাগ আসে ঋণের সুদ থেকে।

উদ্ভূত পরিস্থিতিতে বলা যায় যে, ব্যাংকিং শিল্পের ভবিষ্যৎ নির্ভর করছে এই খাতের নীতিনির্ধারণকদের 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 প্রণোদনা প্রবর্তন 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 করা থেকে বাদ পড়ে না যায়।

বেসিক ব্যাংকের কার্যক্রম পর্যালোচনা

২০২২ সাল কেবল বেসিক ব্যাংকের জন্যই নয় বরং তারল্য, মুনাফা এবং সম্পদের গুণগত মানের বিচারে সমগ্র ব্যাংকিং খাতের জন্য একটি কঠিন বছর ছিল। মহামারী পরিস্থিতিতে পিছিয়ে পড়া সত্ত্বেও বছরের প্রথম তিন মাসে ব্যাংক লাভের মুখ দেখেছিলো সর্বাঙ্গিক প্রচেষ্টা সত্ত্বেও যা শেষ পর্যন্ত ব্যাংক ধরে রাখতে পারেনি। ২০২২ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকটি ১.২৮ বিলিয়ন টাকার পরিচালন লোকসান করেছে যা ২০২১ সালের তুলনায় ২.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা কম।

২০২২ সাল শেষে ব্যাংকের মোট সম্পদের পরিমাণ প্রায় ১৮০.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছিল যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ১৫.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা কম। ঋণের সুদ হারের নিম্নগামীতা, অকার্যকর ঋণ বৃদ্ধি, ঋণগ্রহীতাদের ঋণ পরিশোধের বাধ্যবাধকতা শিথিল করার কারণে সুদের আয় কমে যাওয়ার মত কিছু উল্লেখযোগ্য কারণ ব্যাংকের পরিচালন ক্ষতি বৃদ্ধিতে ভূমিকা রেখেছিল। মহামারীর ক্ষত সারিয়ে ব্যাংক সর্বাঙ্গিকভাবে স্বাভাবিক ব্যাংকিং এর ধারায় প্রত্যাবাসনের প্রয়াস চালিয়ে গেলেও শেষ পর্যন্ত মুনাফার ধারায় ফিরতে সক্ষম হয়নি।

বেসিক ব্যাংক ১৪৮.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকার আমানত স্থিতি নিয়ে বছর শেষ করে যা আগের বছরের স্থিতির তুলনায় প্রায় ২.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা কম। এই সময়ে বৃহৎ অঙ্কের বেশ কিছু কর্পোরেট আমানত উত্তোলিত হয় যার সম্পূর্ণ পুনঃভরণ না হওয়ায় বছরান্তে আমানতের পরিমাণ হ্রাস পায়।

এছাড়াও বিনা ব্যয়ী ও স্বল্প সুদবাহী আমানতের পরিমাণ বাড়িয়ে আমানতের ভিত্তি শক্তিশালী করার উপর ব্যাংক ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্তৃক অধিকতর গুরুত্ব আরোপ করে। এর ফলে আমানত সংগ্রহে বাড়তি প্রচেষ্টা চালানোর পাশাপাশি গ্রাহক সেবার মানোন্নয়নেও কর্মীদেরকে অধিকতর মনোনিবেশ করতে হয়েছে। আগের বছরের মতোই রাষ্ট্র মালিকানাধীন ব্যাংকসমূহ তাদের বেসরকারী প্রতিপক্ষের তুলনায় তহবিলের জন্য সুদ হার বাড়িয়ে রেখেছিল যা তাদের আমানতের ধারাবাহিকতা বজায় রাখার পাশাপাশি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনেও সহায়তা করেছিল।

ব্যাংকের আমানত মিশ্রণের খানিকটা উন্নতি হয়েছে। মোট আমানতে সঞ্চয়ী আমানতের (এসবি) হার ২০২১ সালের অবস্থান ৬.০২ শতাংশ থেকে উল্লেখযোগ্য ভাবে বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ২০২২ সালে ৬.৭৯ শতাংশে উন্নীত হয় এবং চলতি আমানতের (সিডি) পরিমাণ ২০২১ সালের অবস্থান ৫.২৭ শতাংশ থেকে হ্রাস পেয়ে ২০২২ সালে ৫.০৬ শতাংশে দাঁড়িয়েছে। অন্য দিকে, উচ্চব্যয়ী মেয়াদী আমানতের পরিমাণ ২০২১ সালের ৬৬.৩৭ শতাংশ হতে হ্রাস পেয়ে ২০২২ সালে ৬৫.০৪ শতাংশে অবস্থান করেছে।

২০২২ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকের বকেয়া ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ১৩৪.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকা, যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ৯.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা কম। মহামারী পরিস্থিতিতে নতুন ঋণ কার্যক্রমে জড়িত হওয়ার ঝুঁকি বিবেচনা করে ব্যাংকের ঋণ প্রদান কর্মকাণ্ড, বিশেষ করে নতুন ঋণ প্রদানে নিয়ন্ত্রণমূলক পদ্ধতি অনুসরণ করার কারণে এই হ্রাস ঘটেছিল। অধিকন্তু, কিছু পুরানো শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ আদায়ের ফলে বছর শেষে ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের পরিমাণ কমে গিয়েছে।

২০২২ সালে শিল্পখাতে ব্যাংকের ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ৭৯.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ছিল মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের স্থিতির ৫৯.১ শতাংশ। বেসিক ব্যাংক তার কার্যক্রমের শুরু থেকেই দেশের শিল্পোন্নয়নে উল্লেখযোগ্য অবদান রেখে চলেছে।

২০২২ সাল সমাপনান্তে মোট বকেয়া ঋণের মধ্যে মাইক্রোক্রেডিটের পরিমাণ ছিল ০.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের প্রায় ০.৭ শতাংশ। এছাড়া ক্ষুদ্র শিল্প উদ্যোগসমূহে ব্যাংকের ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ২১.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা মোট ব্যাংক ঋণের ১৬.১ শতাংশ। তদুপরি, মাঝারি শিল্প খাতের উদ্যোগসমূহে ব্যাংকের ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ৪৩.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণের প্রায় ৩২.০ শতাংশ। দেশের ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি শিল্পের বিকাশ নিশ্চিত করার যে উদ্দেশ্যে বেসিক ব্যাংক প্রতিষ্ঠিত হয়েছিল সে উদ্দেশ্য পূরণের লক্ষ্যে এই ব্যাংক নিরলসভাবে কাজ করে চলেছে।

২০২২ সাল শেষে ব্যাংকের কৃষিভিত্তিক ঋণের বকেয়া স্থিতি ছিল ০.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা মোট বকেয়া ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের প্রায় ০.৭ শতাংশ। ২০২২ সালে এই খাতে ব্যাংক ০.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকার বেশী ঋণ বিতরণ করেছে। কৃষি খাতে অবদান রাখার জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তহবিলের সংস্থান রাখার বিষয়টি ব্যাংকের সর্বোচ্চ অগ্রাধিকারের তালিকায় রয়েছে।

প্রয়োজনীয় ঋণ সুবিধার মাধ্যমে মূলধন যোগান দিয়ে নারীদের আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ তৈরি করে ব্যাংক নারী ক্ষমতায়নেও সহায়ক ভূমিকা পালন করেছে। এই প্রক্রিয়ার অংশ হিসেবে ব্যাংক ২০২২ সালে ৮৭ জন নারী উদ্যোক্তাকে মোট ১.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা ঋণ প্রদান করে আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থানে সহায়তা করেছে, যা এই খাতের উন্নয়নে ব্যাংকের প্রতিশ্রুতির বাস্তবায়ন। ২০২২ সাল সমাপনান্তে এই খাতে মোট ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল ২.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা।

কোনো কাটিয়ে দেশের অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ড স্বাভাবিক হতে শুরু করায় বিদেশী ক্রেতাদের রপ্তানি আদেশ বৃদ্ধির সাথে সাথে স্থানীয় ভোক্তাদের মধ্যে

আমাদানি পণ্যের চাহিদা বৃদ্ধির ফলে রপ্তানি ও আমাদানি ব্যবসা যখন আগের গতি ফিরে পেতে শুরু করে তখন রাশিয়া-ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধের কারণে মুদ্রাস্ফীতির চাপে সেই ধারায় শ্লথ গতি দৃশ্যমান হয়। বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার বাজার অস্থিতিশীল হয়ে পড়ায় এবং পণ্যের দাম দ্রুত বৃদ্ধি পাওয়ায় বৈশ্বিক সরবরাহ-ব্যবস্থা সমস্যায় জর্জরিত ছিল। ফলে ব্যাংকের আমাদানি-রপ্তানি ব্যবসার উপর এর বিরূপ প্রভাব পড়ে। অন্যান্য ব্যাংকের মতো রপ্তানি আয়ে প্রবৃদ্ধি থাকলেও রেমিটেন্স প্রবাহ ছিল নেতিবাচক। বেসিক ব্যাংকের রপ্তানি ব্যবসা ২০২২ সালে আগের বছরের তুলনায় বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। ব্যাংক ২০২২ সালে ২৭.২ বিলিয়ন টাকার আমাদানিতে অর্থায়ন করেছে যা ২০২১ সালের তুলনায় ১.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা কম। অন্যদিকে, ২০২২ সালে ব্যাংক ২৯২.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকার রপ্তানিতে অর্থায়ন করেছে যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় ৮.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা বেশি।

২০২২ সালে অকার্যকর ঋণ থেকে ব্যাংকের নগদ আদায় ছিল প্রায় ২.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা প্রতিকূল অর্থনৈতিক পরিস্থিতি বিবেচনায় প্রশংসনীয়। অন্যদিকে, ২০২২ সালে অবলোপন করা ঋণ থেকে আদায় হয়েছিল ৯১.২০ মিলিয়ন টাকা। এই সময়ে ব্যাংক ১.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকার ঋণ এবং অগ্রিম পুনঃতফসিল করেছে যা অবশ্যই ব্যাংকের শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখতে সহায়তা করেছে। তবে ব্যাংকের সর্বোত্তম প্রচেষ্টা সত্ত্বেও অকার্যকর ঋণকে কাঙ্ক্ষিত স্তরে নামিয়ে আনা যায়নি। ২০২২ সালের শেষে মোট ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের মধ্যে শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের হার ৫৬.৫ শতাংশে এসে দাঁড়িয়েছিল। শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ হ্রাস করা এখনও ব্যাংকের জন্য একটি বড় চ্যালেঞ্জ কারণ এটি ব্যাংক পরিচালনার 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 করেছে। গ্রাহক সেবার পরিধি বাড়ানোর জন্য ব্যাংকটি ইতোমধ্যে দেশের অনেক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে ৩৭ টি উপশাখা খুলেছে এবং ২০২৩ সালের শেষ অবধি পর্যন্ত আরও উপশাখা খোলার ধারা অব্যাহত থাকবে।

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 ১৪টি, বরিশাল বিভাগে ৩টি, চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগে ৩টি এবং খুলনা, রাজশাহী ও সিলেট বিভাগে ১টি করে মোট ২৩টি এটিএম বুথের কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করেছে। 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 করেছে।

প্রযুক্তি

প্রতিষ্ঠার পর থেকেই ব্যাংক তথ্য প্রযুক্তি নির্ভর ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের অনুশীলন করা এবং নিয়মিতভাবে সংযোজন, অভিযোজন এবং যথাযথ তথ্য প্রযুক্তি 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।

আধুনিক ব্যাংকিং এর বৈশিষ্ট্য হল তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের পরিসর বৃদ্ধি করে নতুন দিগন্ত উন্মোচনের মাধ্যমে বেশি বেশি বিকল্প পদ্ধতি উন্মুক্ত করা। বেসিক ব্যাংক সর্বদা তার গ্রাহকদের জন্য আর্থিক প্রযুক্তি এবং ডিজিটাল উদ্ভাবনী প্রক্রিয়ায় সেবার পরিসর বৃদ্ধি 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 সংরক্ষণ গ্রহণ করে আসছে।

উপরন্তু, ব্যাংকের সক্ষমতা বাড়ানো এবং প্রতিদিনের কার্যক্রম কে আরও 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 অনেক বছর যাবৎ বিভিন্ন সংস্থার ইউটিলিটি বিল নিজস্ব অনলাইন সফটওয়্যারের মাধ্যমে সংগ্রহ করছে।

গ্রাহকের চাহিদা মেটাতে প্রযুক্তিভিত্তিক উন্নততর ব্যাংকিং সেবা প্রদানের লক্ষ্যে বেসিক ব্যাংক 'ভিসা' ব্র্যান্ডের 'কন্সটেন্টস 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 "এসসিভিএমএম" এর মাধ্যমে দূর থেকে লগইনের সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণ, ওরাকল অডিট ভল্ট এবং ডাটাবেজ ফায়ারওয়াল ইনস্টল করে ডাটাবেজ সিস্টেমের সুরক্ষা নিশ্চিতকরণ, আইসিটি সাপোর্টের জন্য রিমোট অ্যাক্সেস ভিপিএন প্রয়োগ, ডকুমেন্ট ব্যবস্থাপনা পদ্ধতির ডিজিটাইজেশন, মানব সম্পদ সম্পর্কিত তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা 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, মালয়েশিয়া, অগ্রণী এক্সচেঞ্জ হাউস (প্রা:) লিমিটেড, সিঙ্গাপুরের মত সুবিধাগুলি ব্যবহার করে নিয়মিত ও পথ চলতি গ্রাহকদেরকে রেমিট্যান্স সেবা প্রদান করছে। বাংলাদেশ অটোমেটেড চেক প্রেসিং সিস্টেম (বিএসপিএস), বাংলাদেশ অটোমেটেড ক্লিয়ারিং হাউস (ব্যাচ) এর অধীনে বাংলাদেশ ইলেক্ট্রনিক ফান্ড ট্রান্সফার নেটওয়ার্ক (বিইএফটিএন) কার্যক্রম এবং বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের রিয়েল টাইম গ্রুপ সেটেলমেন্ট সিস্টেম (আরটিজিএস), ইলেক্ট্রনিক ডিলিং সিস্টেম ফর ইন্টার ব্যাংক মানি মার্কেট (ইডিএস), সরকারি ট্রেজারী বন্ড লেনদেনের জন্য মার্কেট ইনফ্রাস্ট্রাকচার মডিউল (এমআই) সংশ্লিষ্ট সেবাসমূহে ব্যাংক অংশগ্রহণ করছে।

সিপিটিইউ এর ই-টেন্ডারিং 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 পেমেন্ট সুইচ (এনপিএস) এর মাধ্যমে গ্রাহকদের এটিএম/ডেবিট কার্ড সেবা প্রদান করছে। পাশাপাশি এটি গ্রাহকদের কিউ-ক্যাশ পেমেন্ট গেটওয়ে এর মাধ্যমে ই-কমার্স সেবাও প্রদান করছে।

বেসিক ব্যাংক বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সর্বশেষ সুরক্ষা নির্দেশিকা অনুসারে নিজস্ব তথ্য প্রযুক্তি সুরক্ষা নীতির পাশাপাশি তার সুরক্ষা ব্যবস্থা হালনাগাদ করেছে এবং অভ্যন্তরীণ পদক্ষেপও গ্রহণ করেছে। এই ক্ষেত্রে বহিরাগত তথ্য প্রযুক্তি ব্যবস্থা নিরাক্ষকদের 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 বাড়ানো হয়েছে। ২০২২ সালে, বেসিক ব্যাংক ডিজিটাল রূপান্তর এবং সাইবার নিরাপত্তার ক্ষেত্রে উল্লেখযোগ্য অগ্রগতি অর্জন করেছে। বর্তমানে সাইবার নিরাপত্তা নীতি ব্যাংকের আইসিটি নীতির আওতাভুক্ত। ব্যাংক একটি পৃথক সাইবার নিরাপত্তা নীতি তৈরি করেছে যা ২০২৩ সালের জুনের মধ্যে সম্পন্ন হবে বলে আশা করা যাচ্ছে। আরও উল্লেখ্য যে, ২০২৩ সালে আমরা ডিজিটাল উদ্ভাবনের জন্য একটি স্বতন্ত্র বিভাগ প্রতিষ্ঠা করার প্রক্রিয়া গ্রহণ করেছি। এতে ব্যাংকের গ্রাহকরা সেবা গ্রহণে আরও বেশি উপকৃত হবে।

ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা

দক্ষ ও কার্যকরভাবে ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য বেসিক ব্যাংক সর্বদা বিভিন্ন প্রক্রিয়া ও পদ্ধতি, যেমন- ঝুঁকি সনাক্তকরণ, পরিমাপ, নিরীক্ষা প্রশমন

ইত্যাদি ব্যবস্থা উপর নির্ভর করে। ব্যাংক ইতোমধ্যে একটি সমন্বিত ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার সংস্কৃতি তৈরি করেছে যেখানে ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কে 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 সামঞ্জস্যবিধান করার জন্য দীর্ঘস্থায়িত্ব, পর্যাপ্ত মূলধন এবং উপযুক্ত মূলধন পর্যাগুতা 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 কার্যক্রম ও পর্যবেক্ষণ করে যেগুলো মূলত পৃথক পৃথক ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ কার্যক্রম পরিচালনায় গঠিত হয়েছিল। তদুপরি, ব্যাংকে সামগ্রিক তদারকি পর্যালোচনা প্রক্রিয়া (এসআরপি) সহজ করার পাশাপাশি ব্যাংকের মূলধন পর্যাগুতা, 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 বিন্যাসের 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 ৬টি মূল ঝুঁকি ও মূলধন ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য আলাদা একটি ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ রয়েছে।

এছাড়াও ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনায় 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) তথ্যও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি নীতিমালা (ছ) পাইকারি অর্থায়ন বিষয়ক নির্দেশনা (জ) তারল্য সংরক্ষণ পরিকল্পনা (ঝ) জালিয়াতি ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা এবং (এ৪) অভ্যন্তরীণ মূলধন পর্যাগুতা 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 | ২০২২ | ২০২১ |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| পরিশোধিত মূলধন | ১০,৮৪৬.৯৮ | ১০,৮৪৬.৯৮ |
| শেয়ার হোল্ডারগণের ইকুইটি | (২,১০৭.২৭) | (৫৭৪.৯০) |
| মোট মূলধন | (২,৫৫১.৪৭) | ৩১৯.৪৮ |
| মূলধন ঘাটতি | (২১,৩১৬.৪০) | (১৭,১৪৭.১৮) |

ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের বিপরীতে ক্রমান্বয়ে প্রতিশন সংরক্ষণ করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় বকেয়া প্রতিশন মূলধনের সাথে সময় 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 অবস্থান যথাযথ নয়।

নিরীক্ষক নিয়োগ

১৯৯৪ সালের কোম্পানি আইনের ২১০ নং অনুচ্ছেদ অনুসারে “খান ওয়াহাব শফিক রহমান কোঃ, চার্টার্ড অ্যাকাউন্ট্যান্টস”, ব্যাংকের পরিচালনা পর্ষদের সিদ্ধান্ত অনুযায়ী ২০২২ সালের জন্য ব্যাংকের বিধিবদ্ধ নিরীক্ষক হিসাবে নিযুক্ত হন।

আর্থিক বিবরণী

ব্যাংক ২০২২ 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, ২০২২ 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 মুনাফার উপর নিয়মিত কর্পোরেট কর প্রদান করে। ২০২২ সালে কর্পোরেট কর হিসেবে ব্যাংক ১২১.৩ মিলিয়ন টাকা রাষ্ট্রীয় কোষাগারে জমা দিয়েছে। ব্যাংক কর, মুসক, আবগারি শুল্ক এবং বিভিন্ন আয়ের এবং/অথবা বিলের উৎসে আরোপিত কর, যেমন আমানতের সুদ, বিভিন্ন বিক্রেতা কর্তৃক অফিস সামগ্রী সরবরাহ, কর্মচারীদের বেতন এবং গ্রাহকদেরকে প্রদত্ত ব্যাংকিং সেবাসমূহের বিপরীতে আদায়কৃত কর ইত্যাদি সরকারী নির্দেশনা অনুসারে সরাসরি রাষ্ট্রীয় কোষাগারে জমা দিয়ে রাজস্ব আদায়ের ক্ষেত্রে 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 ২০১৩ সালের জুলাই মাসে 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 ২৩ জুলাই সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষরিত হয়েছে।

মূলধন ও ঝুঁকিভারিত সম্পদের 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, ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার উন্নতি, মানবসম্পদের বিকাশ, পেমেন্ট অবকাঠামো ডিজিটালকরণ, নিরীক্ষিত ব্যালাসশিট 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 ও জবাব দিহিতার উন্নয়নের বিষয়ে ২০২২-২০২৩ অর্থ বছরের জন্য আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ (এফআইডি), অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের সাথে ২৮ জুন, ২০২২ 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

যেকোন প্রতিষ্ঠানের সবচেয়ে মূল্যবান সম্পদ হল তার মানবসম্পদ। আজকের গতিশীল বিশ্বে প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহের সাফল্যের পিছনে মানবসম্পদই হল চালিকা শক্তি যেখানে প্রতিটি কর্মী প্রতিষ্ঠানের প্রতিনিধিত্ব করে। প্রতিষ্ঠানের সুনির্দিষ্ট লক্ষ্য অর্জনের ক্ষেত্রে কর্মীদের ব্যক্তিগত ও দলীয় প্রচেষ্টার কোন বিকল্প নেই। ব্যাংকের নিয়মিত মানবসম্পদ বিকাশ প্রচেষ্টার অংশ হিসাবে 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।

২০২২ সালে মোট ৩৪৬৭ জন কর্মকর্তা বেসিক ব্যাংক প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট, বিআইবিএম, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমী এবং অন্যান্য প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট কর্তৃক আয়োজিত ১২৭টি সেমিনার, কর্মশালা এবং প্রশিক্ষণ সেশনে অংশ নিয়েছিলেন। প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট কর্মকর্তাদের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ উপকরণ 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 অর্থ বরাদ্দ রাখা হয়। ২০২২ সালের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ, কর্মশালা, সেমিনার ও কর্মীগণের প্রণোদনা খাতে ২.০ মিলিয়ন টাকার বাজেট বরাদ্দ করা হয়েছিল যা মানব সম্পদ উন্নয়নে ব্যাংকের অঙ্গীকারের বহিঃপ্রকাশ। এছাড়াও পেশাগত উৎকর্ষের জন্য বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের নির্দেশনার আলোকে ইন্সটিটিউট অব ব্যাংকার্স বাংলাদেশ কর্তৃক প্রবর্তিত (২ অংশে) ব্যাংকিং ডিপ্লোমা পরীক্ষায় উত্তীর্ণ কর্মকর্তাদের জন্য প্রণোদনা খাতে ২.০ মিলিয়ন টাকার বাজেট বরাদ্দ করা হয়েছিল।

উল্লেখ্য যে, ২০২২ সালের শেষদিকে অভিজ্ঞ আইটি পেশাদার নিয়োগের জন্য একটি সার্কুলার প্রকাশিত হয়েছিল এবং আশা করা যায় যে, এ সকল কর্মকর্তাদের পদচারণায় আগামী বছরগুলিতে ব্যাংকের পরিষেবা আরও উন্নত হবে।

একটি টেকসই ব্র্যান্ড নির্মাণ

২০০৯ থেকে জুন, ২০১৪ এর মধ্যবর্তী সময়ের অস্থিতিকর ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের পর থেকে ব্যাংক গত ৮-৯ বছর ধরে সময় এবং অর্থ ব্যয়ে হারানো ইমেজ পুনঃপ্রতিষ্ঠায় সচেতন প্রয়াস গ্রহণ করেছে। আলোচিত সময়কালের ঘটনা পরস্পরা বিবেচনায় নিয়ে ব্যাংক ব্যবস্থাপনা অনুভব করেছে যে, বর্তমান সময়ে গ্রাহকদের সাথে সাথে অন্যান্য সংশ্লিষ্ট পক্ষগুলোর বিশ্বাস ধরে রাখতে ব্যাংকের ইতিবাচক ভাবমূর্তি বিনির্মাণ ও ইতিবাচকতা বৃদ্ধির প্রয়োজন রয়েছে।

২০২২ সাল জুড়ে ব্যাংকের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ অত্যন্ত আন্তরিকতার সাথে ক্রমাগত কৌশলগত নির্দেশনা প্রদান করেছে যার মধ্যে রয়েছে অন্তর্মুখী রেমিট্যান্স কার্যক্রমের সহজীকরণ, রপ্তানি কেন্দ্রিক সম্পর্কের উন্নয়ন ও অপ্রয়োজনীয় পণ্যের আমদানিকে নিরুৎসাহিত করার মাধ্যমে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার বিচক্ষণ ব্যবস্থাপনা নিশ্চিত করা এবং উপযুক্ত ডিজিটাল প্ল্যাটফর্ম তৈরি করে গ্রাহকবান্ধব সেবা প্রদান করা।

প্রচলিত পদ্ধতি অবলম্বনের পাশাপাশি ব্যাংক বিপণন ও প্রচারের আধুনিক পদ্ধতি এমনভাবে অবলম্বন করেছে যেন সাধারণ মানুষ ব্যাংকিং পরিমন্ডলে 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 উল্লেখযোগ্য সাফল্য অর্জন করেছে। অধিকন্তু সোশ্যাল মিডিয়াসহ বিভিন্ন অনলাইন প্ল্যাটফর্মে 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 প্রেক্ষাপটও তৈরি করেছে।

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

আগামীর প্রত্যাশা

সাধারণত আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ জনগণের সমৃদ্ধির আকাঙ্ক্ষাকে সযত্নে লালন করে এবং এই মহৎ উদ্দেশ্যে অর্জনে নিজ নিজ দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে ভূমিকা রাখে। বেসিক ব্যাংকও এই দর্শনের কোন ব্যতিক্রম নয়। ২০২৩ সালে বৈশ্বিক বিভিন্ন অর্থনৈতিক চ্যালেঞ্জ থাকলেও আমরা আমাদের এবং দেশের ভবিষ্যৎ নিয়ে বেশ আশাবাদী। 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।

আগামী বছরে আমাদের কর্মকৌশলের মূলে থাকবে গ্রাহক কেন্দ্রিকতা, পরিচালন দক্ষতা, ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা এবং ডিজিটাল রূপান্তর। তাছাড়া, মাসম্পন্ন সম্পদ বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে ঝুঁকি ও মুনাফার মধ্যে সামঞ্জস্যতা রেখে আমরা ব্যাংকের অবস্থান আরও সুসংহত করার প্রয়াস চালিয়ে যাবো। এ লক্ষ্যে, আমানতের বৈচিত্র্যকরণ অব্যাহত থাকবে। তারল্য ব্যবস্থাপনার ক্ষেত্রে ব্যাংক তার আমানত কাঠামো সুদৃঢ়করণের প্রচেষ্টা চালিয়ে যাবে। রাশিয়া ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধ, বিশ্বব্যাপী উচ্চ মুদ্রাস্ফীতি, আর্থিক মন্দা এবং প্রতিযোগিতামূলক ব্যাংকিং এর বাস্তবতার প্রেক্ষাপটে গত বছরের তুলনায় ২০২২ সালে আমাদের ব্যাংকের আমানত, বিনিয়োগ এবং বৈদেশিক বাণিজ্যের প্রবৃদ্ধির ক্ষেত্রে খানিকটা স্থবিরতা লক্ষ্য করা গেছে। একই সময়ে

নীতি এবং নিয়ন্ত্রণ ব্যবস্থাপনায় পরিবর্তনসহ ব্যাংকিং খাতের গতিময়তা পরিবর্তিত হয়ে 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 তার দিকেও 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 নিতানতুন এবং গ্রাহকবান্ধব 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, সময়োপযোগী সমর্থন ও বিচক্ষণ নির্দেশনার জন্য পরিচালনা পর্ষদ বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ও অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগের প্রতি গভীর কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করেছে। ব্যাংকের একমাত্র মালিক হিসাবে বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে অবদান রাখার জন্য বাংলাদেশ সরকারের কাছে পর্ষদ বিনীতভাবে ঋণী।

মহামারীর ধ্বংসযজ্ঞ, রাশিয়া-ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধ থেকে বিশ্বব্যাপের উদগীরণে সৃষ্ট অর্থনৈতিক অনিশ্চয়তার পটভূমিতে বিশেষ ধন্যবাদ জ্ঞাপন করছি স্বয়ংক্রিয় সংস্থাপনালোকে 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 দারিদ্র্য হ্রাসের লক্ষ্যে প্রান্তিক মানুষের কাছে ক্ষুদ্র ঋণের সুবিধা পৌঁছানোর উদ্দেশ্যে বেসিক ব্যাংকের সাথে কাজ করে যাচ্ছে, তারাও পরিচালনা পর্ষদের কাছে বিশেষ ধন্যবাদের দাবী রাখে। আমাদের প্রত্যাশা এসব প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহ তাদের সহযোগিতা ও সমর্থন ভবিষ্যতেও অব্যাহত রাখবেন।

অনেক ধরনের প্রতিবন্ধকতার মধ্যেও, 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 শুভাকাঙ্ক্ষী কে 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 34th Annual General Meeting of BASIC Bank Limited and presents the Directors' Report along with the Audited Financial Statements for the year 2022. This report sheds light on various aspects of Bank's performance during the year 2022.

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 2022, 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

The global economy experienced ever growing uncertainty due to the cumulative effects of the adverse impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic and invasion of Ukrainian territory by the Russian forces that provoked many forces to be involved in the war causing commodity price to increase and disrupt supply chains that raised the inflation level to reach multi-decade high in many economies. However, the economies, most notably China, those were hit hard by the widespread outbreaks of COVID-19 strains last year, appear to be recovering, easing supply-chain disruptions.

The global economy grew at a rate of 3.4 percent in 2022 which is forecasted to grow at a rate of 2.8 percent in 2023. Developed economies experienced GDP growth of 2.7 percent in 2022 with large economies like the United States experiencing GDP growth of 2.1 percent in 2022, China 3.0 percent, India 6.8 percent, Japan 1.1 percent, Germany 1.8 percent, the United Kingdom 4.0 percent and France 2.6 percent slightly or moderately down from those of previous year. The growth rate for the global economy in 2024 has been forecasted at 3.0 percent. Advanced economies are going to experience remarkable slowdown in their growth from 2.7 percent in 2022 to 1.3 percent in 2023. Most (about 90 percent) of advanced economies are projected to see a decline in their growth in 2023. The forecasted growth rate of the global economy may lose few more points due to fall in the growth rate of advanced economy, subsiding below 1.0 percent on the ground of thickened financial sector stress

which is forecasted to decline up to 2.5 percent in 2023, the weakest growth since the global downturn of 2001.

Developing economies experienced economic growth of 4.0 percent in 2022. On average, growth for emerging market and developing economies is expected to be 3.9 percent in 2023 that may rise to 4.2 percent in 2024. Although varying widely across regions, economic prospects for emerging market and developing economies are anticipated stronger than for advanced economies.

In low-income developing countries, GDP is expected to grow by 5.1 percent, on average for 2023 and 2024 as well. Projected per capita income growth averages only 2.8 percent during 2023–24, below the average for middle-income economies (3.2 percent).

The forecast for the volume of world trade is a decline from 5.1 percent in 2022 to 2.4 percent in 2023 due to potential slowdown in the global demand for various internationally traded goods and the shift in the composition of spending from traded goods. US dollar's role in invoicing of goods has been dominant in the recent past and assumed to be dominant in 2023 also due to uprising trade barriers and appreciation of US dollar in 2022 that ultimately increased the costs of traded products for numerous economies. Besides, the global current account balances are going to shrink in 2023.

Fuel and nonfuel commodity prices are expected to decline in 2023 due to slowing down of global demand. Crude oil prices are projected to fall by about 24 percent in 2023 and a further 5.8 percent in 2024, while nonfuel commodity prices are expected to remain broadly unchanged. Eventually, global headline inflation is expected to fall from 8.7 percent in 2022 to 7.0 percent in 2023 due to the possibility of decrease in the prices of commodity although core inflation may not decline as expected.

Prominence of recession concerns, worries about high inflation and recent banking system turbulence surface the possibility of downside risks in the global economic outlook. Global financial conditions might be tightened to lead to further deterioration of business and consumer confidence. Many of the emerging market and developing economies will have to face systemic debt distress due to their higher borrowing costs and lower growth at the same time. Other adverse risks belong to the fate of China's post-COVID-19 recovery, continuation or escalation of the war in Ukraine and geo-economic fragmentation with elevation of debt levels, inflation, and financial market volatility. With the sharp slowdown of respective economies, advanced economies





are expected to experience a rise of unemployment of 0.5 percent from 2022 to 2024 resulting in higher unemployment.

Economic Scenario of Bangladesh in 2022

Like many other countries in the world, Bangladesh has also been a victim of COVID-19 pandemic who could not avoid the spill-over effects of economic slowdown caused by the pandemic. The country was supposed to make remarkable economic recovery in 2022 in spite of the possibility that the aftermath of the pandemic could drag the economic progress of the country down to some extent. However, the war in Ukraine has slowed down the economic progress and added additional burden on the economic crises of Bangladesh. While the economies of the world were struggling to recover, the war of Russia in Ukraine became burdensome. The war has been prolonged by the forces of interest for which supply chain is disrupted. On the other hand, multimodal sanctions have been imposed on Russian interest which have ultimately slowed down the economic growth of most of the developing as well as least developed countries.

An important aspect, the ratio of remittances to GDP as well as the ratio of remittances to export earning has decreased in FY2021-22, as compared to that of the previous financial year. In fact, remittances accounted for about 4.56 percent of GDP and 42.71 percent of total exports in FY2021-22 which was 6.03 percent of GDP and 67.14 percent of total export earnings respectively in FY2020-21.

Considering normal domestic demand, rational fiscal expansion, growth of export and remittances, rationalisation of imports, implementation of especially designed credit packages, completion of large infrastructure projects, no further major economic shock, it is expected that the economy of Bangladesh will return to its previous high and steady growth trajectory shortly.

Bangladesh economy grew by 7.1 percent in FY 2021-22 which is a bit higher than the GDP growth of 6.9 percent in FY 2020-21. However, considering the projections of lower growth potentials of global economy, GDP growth rate of Bangladesh is estimated to drop by 1.07 percent towards 6.0 percent in FY 2022-23. Medium-term forecasts for GDP growth shows that GDP will grow at 7.5 percent, 7.8 percent and 8.0 percent in next three fiscals.

In the industrial sector GDP grew by 9.9 percent in the last fiscal year which was 10.3 percent in FY 2020-21. Increasing from 5.7 percent in FY2020-21 by 0.6 percent GDP in the services sector grew by

6.3 percent in FY2021-22. In the agriculture sector GDP grew by 3.1 percent in the last fiscal year while it was 3.2 percent in FY 2020-21.

The total GDP size was estimated at Taka 30,393.0 billion in the last fiscal year at constant market price which was Taka 28,339.4 billion in FY2020-21. Like in the past, service sector played the key role in achieving this GDP followed by industry and agriculture sector. Service sector accounted for 51.5 percent of GDP in FY2021-22. Industry sector contributed 36.9 percent of GDP and agriculture sector contributed 11.6 percent of GDP. Following a strong economic recovery from the pandemic, estimated poverty level declined to 10.4 percent in the year 2022, as per the international poverty line based assessment of the World Bank.

In continuation of the growing trend in per capita gross national income Bangladesh's per capita income increased to USD 2,793.0 in FY2021-22 which is higher by USD 202.0 from that of FY2020-21. However, due to significant depreciation of Taka against USD, per capita income is estimated to decrease in FY2022-23 by USD 28.0 which may be considered as a setback in terms of growing trend of the term.

It's natural and acceptable that the prices of commodities increase slightly every year in capitalistic economies causing inflation which becomes a cause of concern when the inflation is even moderate. In FY 2021-22, inflation averaged around 6.2 percent mark, higher than 0.6 percent than that of previous fiscal which is a result of continuation of COVID-19 pandemic and prolonged war in Ukraine.

According to provisional estimate of BBS, per capita GDP and per capita national income stood respectively at USD 2,657 and USD 2,793 in FY2021-22. Although Per capita gross national income increased by USD 202.0 from that of FY2020-21, Per capita GDP is estimated to be lower than that of previous fiscal year as a result of depreciation of Taka against major foreign currencies. Declining from that of previous year share of domestic savings in GDP stood at 21.6 percent. Share of National savings in GDP also declined from that of the previous year and stood at 30.7 percent. However, share of Gross investment increased slightly and stood at 31.7 percent of GDP where public investment and private investment accounted for 7.6 percent and 24.0 percent of GDP, respectively.



Bangladesh registered export earnings of about USD 52.1 billion in FY2021-22 against an export earning of USD 37.8 billion in FY2020-21, registering a growth of 37.8 percent. Export earnings stood at around USD 55.5 billion during the FY2022-23, about 6.7 percent higher than the export earnings of the same period in the previous fiscal year. Indicating an increase of 46.6 percent higher than the previous fiscal year, the total import payments stood at USD 79.6 billion in FY 2021-22 against an import payment of USD 54.3 billion in FY2020-21. Figures depict that there exists negative balance of trade in FY 2021-22 also which has been a very common phenomenon for Bangladesh over the years. 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.

COVID-19 pandemic hit the overseas job market hard since the Middle East countries imposed and continued heavier travel and employment restrictions on visitors for the time around. However, travel restrictions were gradually withdrawn and the overseas employment significantly increased to about 1.0 million in FY2021-22 which is a good sign in terms of employment generation in overseas markets. Remittance from the workforce employed abroad recorded USD 21.0 billion in FY 2021-22 against USD 24.7 billion in the previous fiscal pinpointing a decline of around 15.0 percent in the performance of this sector which needs to be brought under strict surveillance. Reserve of foreign currency decreased to USD 41.8 billion in FY2021-22 from USD 46.4 billion in FY2020-21.

Economic Outlook

The people of Bangladesh breathed a sigh of relief observing that Bangladesh successfully managed subsequent waves of COVID-19 and sustained its economic progress amidst dreadful spread out of the disease even being a developing country with limited resources. But ongoing crises between Russia and Ukraine have become burdensome on Bangladesh economy like many other countries in the world. The war between the countries is not only affecting the lives of the people living and fighting in that particular zone but also creating supply constraints for the countries of other part of the world. In view of the recent dynamics of the global economy and their impacts on the economy of Bangladesh Medium-term Macroeconomic Framework (MTMF), FY2023-24 to FY2025-26, has been formulated by the Government.

With a view to restoring the COVID-19 pre-pandemic economic high growth trajectory, the government is going to put emphasis on recovering the economy fully from the consequences of COVID-19 outbreak, overcoming the bottlenecks already created or being created from the expansion of war in Ukraine and implementing 8th Five Year Plan, the 2030 agenda-SDGs, second perspective plan (2021-2041), 'Delta Plan 2100, and 'Blue Economy' strategies in the medium term.

GDP of Bangladesh is expected to grow at an increasing rate in the medium term. It is estimated to grow at 6.0 percent in FY2022-23 and has been projected to grow at 7.5, 7.8 and 8.0 percent respectively in FY2023-24, FY2024-25 and FY2025-26. In order to fully realize the benefits of this GDP growth adaptive economic and monetary policy needs to be formulated and implemented with utmost emphasis on employment generation for poor people to ensure that the benefits of economic growth and development are not confined to a certain group of people. However challenges such as- continuous hike in commodity prices, lack of employment among educated population of the country etc. remain present like the recent past days. 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.

Due to devaluation of Taka against USD and increase in the fuel price causing increase both food and non-food prices, inflation is estimated to increase as high as 7.5 percent in FY2022-23 posing threat to the economic stability of the country. However, the inflation is expected to decrease gradually in the next three fiscal years to reach 5.4 percent by FY2025-26 although it will be a severe challenge in consideration of the present geo-economic condition.

Unemployment rate, which hiked to 5.1 percent in 2021 as one of the devastating effects of the pandemic, slightly decreased to 5.2 percent in 2022. The service sector followed by the agriculture sector is expected to generate the majority of employment for the country in 2023 like the previous years.

Export receipts are reported to achieve USD 55.5 billion for export of goods in FY2022-23 whereas the target was set at USD 58.0 billion for the period. Another ambitious target of USD 72.0 billion has been set for the export sector in FY2023-24 which will be very much challenging to achieve. Out of this, target for merchandise export has been set at USD 62.0 billion while target for service export has been set at USD





10.0 billion. On the other hand, import payments are estimated to be around USD 60.0 billion in FY2022-23 although imports are said to be rationalized.

Gross investment is estimated to be ranged between 33.8 to 36.0 percent of the GDP in FY 2022-23 to FY 2024-25 where private investment and public investment are estimated to be ranged between 27.4 to 29.4 percent and between 6.3 to 6.6 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 capita income, improvement of living standard, control of inflation, increase in export earnings and foreign remittance need to be looked after carefully.

A country's future economic prospect depends very much on successful and timely completion of its important development projects. In this respect the fact is that the long cherished Padma Bridge has been inaugurated and opened for transportation in the mid of 2022 that has improved the supply-chain a lot to facilitate quick transportation of agricultural commodities and industrial outputs of south-western districts of the country. The mega structure is a testament of great determination and success for Bangladesh for uniting its people and developing their lives. The bridge has not only connected the south-western districts with the capital and other parts of the country but also started contributing significantly for the economy of Bangladesh on several accounts. This bridge is encouraging local as well as foreign investors to invest in various sectors including infrastructure, transportation etc. 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. However, it will be difficult to reap the benefits of such infrastructure unless new industrial ventures, especially in the small and medium sector, decentralization of trade, services, administration etc. start taking place and cost of transportation is minimized through rational planning and adaptive strategies.

Another important infrastructural feat of 2022 was the commencement of operation of country's first-ever electricity-powered elevated and air-conditioned intra-city rail transportation system of 11.7 kilometer between Uttara and Agargaon on December 28, 2022. There

is a probability that another part of this rail based transportation network, from Agargaon to Motijheel, will be opened for transportation in September, 2023. Under these circumstances, there are several reasons to be optimistic on Bangladesh Economy. Optimism on Bangladesh economy has gone high when it is reported that two units of Matarbari power plant of a total capacity of 1,200.0 MW, the ultra super-critical coal-fired thermal power plant financed by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA), are expected to go into operation in 2024.

Review of Banking Industry of Bangladesh in 2022

At the beginning of 2022, Bangladesh's economy appeared to be high in spirits, with the preparation for inauguration of the Padma Bridge and achievement of 100 percent electrification. The export sector had been booming, reinforcing the expectations. However, just when the world was recovering from the pandemic, start of the war between Russia and Ukraine turned the world economy upside down since both the countries are considered as major suppliers of essential commodities in the world market. As a result, supply-chain began to break down resulting hike in the prices of fuel, wheat, steel and many other products, supplied at a cheaper rate by the countries in conflict. Remittances, which had helped the economy sustain through the worst of the pandemic, suffered a sharp decline. Foreign exchange reserves, a source of credence in recent years, decayed quickly and knocked the value of the Taka against USD to reach unexpectedly low. And to protect the declining reserves, the government had discouraged all non-essential imports and also reduced the supply of dollars to commercial banks.

To curb the inflationary pressure, Bangladesh Bank has issued several circulars and guidelines. The monetary policy is one of these steps. The policy discourages unproductive financial flows and supports long-term growth aspirations by facilitating funds to productive sectors. Despite this, Banking Industry of Bangladesh faced a lots of liquidity crisis as public were withdrawing their savings from banks. However, timely intervention of the central bank restored faith of depositors in country's banking system. The policy aims to contain inflation and exchange rate pressures while supporting economic recovery through cautious credit programs.

Besides, prudential guidelines for agent banking operation, loan classification and provisioning, amendment of guidelines on credit card operations of banks, foreign direct investment promotion project (FDIPP), promotion of cashless transaction and issuance



of agricultural & rural credit policy & program for the FY 2021-22 were the key steps of central bank to strengthen sustainable development process of the banking industry. As the banking sector acts as the driving force behind all other sectors of the economy, there is no other option but to keep the sector healthy and strong.

In 2022 most banks especially private banks, accomplished better operating profit than the operating profit in 2021. Restart of fresh lending by the banks and repayment of the part of some irregular loans and advances by respective borrowers helped them boost their income to some extent which in turn ensued profitability for majority of the banks.

The role of the banking sector in revival of the economic condition of the country 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 package 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. In another macro-economic drive, Bangladesh Bank formed a fund of Taka 250.0 billion under a refinance scheme, later on converted to pre-finance scheme, for three years for the cottage, micro, small and medium entrepreneurs to ease low-cost financing for the entrepreneurs.

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).

Continuing with previous year's trend, overall deposit and credit balance of the banks grew in 2022 as well. Total deposit including time deposits and demand deposits held in banks at the end of 2022 stood at Taka 14,897.8 billion which is around 5.6 percent higher than that of 2021. On the other hand, balance of total outstanding loans and advances in banks at the end of 2022 was Taka 13,478.0 billion which is around 12.4 percent higher than that of the previous year.

Overall domestic credit outstanding at the end of 2022 was Taka 17,617.6 billion. Banks' credit to private sector stood at Taka 14,261.3 billion while credit to public sector stood at Taka 4,200.94 at the end of 2022. Out of public sector credit, credit to Government stood at Taka

2,936.2 billion. Private sector credit, allowed by banks, is estimated to have grown by 12.8 percent in 2022. Public sector credit grew by 22.0 percent while credit to Government grew by 25.2 percent. Overall, domestic credit grew by 14.9 percent in 2022.

Banks' lending to industrial sector and agriculture sector stood at Taka 5,387.0 billion and Taka 639.0 billion respectively at the end of December, 2022. Lending to other major sectors, such as-constructions, transport, trade and commerce and consumer finance were Taka 1,110.0 billion, Taka 70.0 billion, Taka 4,670.0 billion and Taka 1,200.0 billion respectively. Lending to remaining sectors stood at Taka 402.0 billion at the end of December, 2022.

In December, 2022 higher export receipts had been recorded compared to that of December, 2021. Export receipts in December, 2022 amounted to USD 53.6 billion which is 9.32 percent higher than the amount in December, 2021 by USD 4.57 billion. In December, 2022 lower import payments had been recorded compared to that of December, 2021. Import payments in December, 2022 amounted to USD 52.7 billion which is lower than the amount in December, 2021 by USD 23.7 billion featuring a negative growth of 31.1 percent. However, the banks cannot be made responsible for this negative growth since restriction on opening import LCs was imposed by Bangladesh Bank in various forms to confine the import of luxury and less demanded commodities within a certain limit to retain healthy forex level at its discretion.

The overnight call money rate stood at an average 5.8 percent in December, 2022 which was 2.69 percent than that in December 2021. The key profitability indicators- Return on Assets (ROA) and Return on Equity (ROE) stood at 0.5 percent and 9.7 percent respectively in 2022 as compared to 0.3 percent and 4.4 percent in 2021.

The size of the banks' non-performing loans (NPLs) increased again in 2022 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 8.2 percent in 2022 from 7.9 percent in 2021. The classified loans cover substandard, doubtful and bad/loss portions of total outstanding credit, which reached Taka 1,206.6 billion as of December 31, 2022. The banks were not thoroughly allowed to classify loans adversely until December 31, 2021 due to issuance of regulatory directives from the part of Bangladesh Bank. The volume of defaulted loans with six state-owned commercial banks increased to Taka 564.6 billion as of December 31, 2022 from Taka 449.7 billion a year before. On the other hand volume of NPLs with the





private commercial banks rose to Taka 564.3 billion as of December 31, 2022 from Taka 512.2 billion as of December 31, 2021. The classified loans of nine foreign commercial banks increased to Taka 30.4 billion as of December 31, 2022 from Taka 27.8 billion a year before.

The rising volume of non-performing loans is supposed to trigger myriad adverse consequences, including distrust of depositors, resulting in reduced deposit growth in the banking sector. The volume of defaulted loans was high at the end of December 2022. Besides regulatory forbearance, the deterioration in the country's economic situation has also affected the repayment capacity of some borrowers, leading to an increase in the volume of defaulted loans. A large amount of defaulted loans has put pressure on banks' liquidity and profitability as most of their income comes from interest on performing loans.

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, 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 introduced 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

2022 was a tough year not only for BASIC Bank but for the total banking industry regarding liquidity, profitability and assets quality. At the first three months of the year Bank posed quite a profit despite the back drop of the pandemic situation which somewhat eased out during the latter half of the year. Despite its best efforts Bank could not maintain profitability in 2022. At the end of the year 2022 Bank registered an operating loss of Tk.1.28 billion which was 2.6 billion less in comparison to that of the year 2021.

Total asset of the Bank stood at about Taka 180.5 billion at the end of the year 2022 which is about Taka 15.0 billion less than the previous year. Downward revision in interest rates for lending, increase in NPL, fall in interest income due to relaxation of loan repayment obligations for borrowers were some of the most significant reasons which contributed to the increase in operating loss.

Bank finished the year with a deposit balance of Taka 148.9 billion which was about Taka 2.0 billion lower compared to the balance of previous year. This decrease in deposit was a result of big withdrawals of corporate deposit at a time. On the other hand, Bank management put emphasis on strengthening the deposit base on the growth of no and low cost deposits. The philosophy and modality of collecting deposit have been rephrased in a different logical pattern. As a result the Bank could sense the success of those efforts of their employees while they saw the share of no cost and low cost deposit growing. Like the previous years, State Owned Commercial Banks continued their offer of higher interest rate for funds compared to their private counterparts helped them maintain as well as improve their deposit.

Deposit mix of the Bank improved somewhat with the share of savings deposit (SB) increasing notably to 6.8 percent in 2022 from 6.0 percent in 2021 and current deposit (CD) decreasing to 5.1 percent in 2022 from 5.3 percent in 2021. On the other hand, the percentage of high cost term deposit went down to 65.0 percent in 2022 from 66.4 percent in 2021.

The balance of outstanding loans and advances of the Bank was about Taka 134.5 billion at the end of 2022, which was about Taka 9.9 billion less compared to that of the previous year. This decline was a result of a careful 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 non-performing loans helped keep the year-end balance of loans and advances down.

Industrial sector accounted for 59.1 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances at the end of 2022 with outstanding balance of about Taka 79.6 billion. Ever since its inception, BASIC Bank has been contributing significantly to the industrial development of the country. Out of total outstanding credit, micro credit accounted for about Taka 0.9 billion which was around 0.7 percent of the total loans and advances of the Bank at the end of 2022. Besides, loan to small scale industrial ventures accounted for about Taka 21.6 billion which was around 16.1 percent of the total loans and advances of the Bank. Moreover, loans and advances to medium scale industries accounted for about Taka 43.0 billion which was 32.0 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 0.9 billion at the end of 2022 which was about 0.7 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances. On the other hand, Bank disbursed more than Taka 0.4 billion in this sector in 2022. Contribution to the agriculture sector of Bangladesh by allocating required fund has been a top priority for the Bank over the years.

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, Bank facilitated self-employment efforts of 87 women entrepreneurs in 2022 by providing them total credit of Taka 1.4 billion which shows Bank's commitment for development of this sector. Total outstanding of loan for women entrepreneurs as of December 2022 was Taka 2.92 billion.

As country's economic activity started to move toward some sort normalcy in 2022, especially toward 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 commodity among local consumers. These positive developments also reflected in banks' performance of export import business. Like its peers BASIC Bank's export import business performance improved in 2022 compared to the previous year. Bank facilitated import business of Taka 27.2 billion in 2021 which is Taka 1.9 billion lower than the performance of 2021. Besides, Bank facilitated export business of Taka 29.3 billion in 2022 which is Taka 8.00 billion higher than that of the previous year.

Bank's cash recovery from NPL was about Taka 2.6 billion in 2022 which is commendable in consideration of the pandemic situation. On the other hand, recovery from written-off loan was Taka 292.9 million in 2022. During the same period Bank rescheduled loans and advances of Taka 1.4 billion which definitely helped to keep the NPL of the Bank under control. However, despite Bank's best effort, NPL could not be brought down to the desired level though much improvement was visible in this area of operation as mentioned earlier. Share of NPL in total loans and advances stood at 56.5 percent at the end of 2022. 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

Bank is providing different types of banking services to the customers through its 72 branches located at important locations of specific rural and urban areas of the country. In order to expand its services to every

possible corner of the country Bank has already opened 37 sub-branches at important locations of the country with a target of opening more sub-branches by the end of 2023. In recent past years, some of the branches have been relocated for rendering better services.

Besides, 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 Barishal and the remaining one in Patuakhali.

Moreover, Bank maintains 23 ATM booths of which 14 are in Dhaka division, 3 are in Barisal division, 3 in Chittagong Division and 1 each in Khulna, Rajshahi and Sylhet Division. Bank has plans to open new ATM booths soon at other important location 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 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 and sub-branches as well as Head Office of the Bank have been operating through this 'Core Banking System' for more than a decade now.

Since modern banking is facilitated 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 version of information technology.

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. All the branches and sub-branches of the Bank are connected with each other and with the Head Office, the Data Center and the Disaster Recovery Site (DRS) through Wide Area Network (WAN). The Bank has been collecting different types of utility bills through its own online utility bill collection software for many years.





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. The official Facebook page of the Bank is being maintained to publish the current activity of the Bank while e-tendering process is facilitated through the web portal of Bangladesh 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, development of 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, Agrani Remittance House Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia Agrani Exchange House Pte. Ltd., Singapore and other renowned exchange houses. The 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), Electronic Dealing System for Interbank Money Market (EDSMoney), Market Infrastructure Module (MI Module)-the automated auction and trading platform of government securities 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. At the end of the year 2022 Bank achieved significant progress in digital transformation and planned to establish a department for digital innovation and introduced its mobile banking apps.

Currently cyber security policy is covered by the Bank's existing ICT policy. The Bank is formulating a separate cyber security policy which is expected to be completed soon. It may also be noted that in 2023, we have undertaken the process of establishing an independent department for digital innovation. In this context, the customers of the bank will be benefitted more in receiving the service.

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 may 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, the SRP 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. Additionally, regular training programs, workshops, and audits have enhanced risk awareness and culture among our staff and management.

Capital Position

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

| Particulars | 2022 | 2021 |
|----------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Paid up capital | 10,846.98 | 10,846.98 |
| Total shareholders' equity | (2,107.27) | (574.90) |
| Total capital | (2,551.47) | 319.48 |
| Capital Deficit | (21,316.40) | (17,147.18) |

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.

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 2022 as per decision of Board of Directors of the Bank.

Financial Reporting

Like always the Bank has maintained proper books of accounts in 2022. 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, 2022 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.

Contribution to National Exchequer and Economy

The Bank pays corporate tax regularly on its operating income. The Bank deposited Taka 121.3 million as corporate tax to the national exchequer in 2022. 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 since expiry of the MOU last signed on 23rd July, 2018.

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 28 June, 2022 for the financial year 2022-2023 regarding improvement of its operational efficiency, financial conditions, credit quality, financial inclusion system, and 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. To achieve the targets set through APA, the Managing Director of the Bank signed a Bank version of 'Annual Performance Agreement' with the branches and divisions of BASIC Bank.

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 most valuable asset of any organization is its human resource. Human resources are the driving force behind the success of organizations in today's dynamic world where every employee represents the organization. There is no substitute for the individual and team efforts of the employees in achieving the specific goals of the organization. As such, 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 etc. for receiving specialized trainings on various contemporary issues and new avenues of banking.

A total of 3467 executives & officers (individual staff are nominated to multiple courses) 127 seminars, workshops and training sessions arranged by BASIC Bank Training Institute, (BIBM), Bangladesh Bank Training Academy and other training institutes during 2022. After Covid-19 pandemic situation the Training Institute has arranged a number of online training courses as per Training Calendar-2022 and in response to the requirements of different divisions/departments/Units. 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. At the end of the year 2022 a circular was published for experienced IT professional with the hope that they would help enhance the service of the Bank in the upcoming years.

For successful accomplishment of human resource development initiatives, necessary amount is allocated in the annual budget of the Bank every year. For the year 2022, a budget of Taka 2.0 million was allocated for training, workshop, seminar and employee reward purpose which again highlights the Bank's commitment to human resource development. Moreover, a budget of Taka 2.0 million was allocated for the employee of having successful accomplishment of Banking Diploma Examination.

Building a sustainable Brand

Over the last 8-9 years the Bank has made conscious effort to invest its resources 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 and sustain on that image a positive image of the Bank in this era of banking activity in order to retain trust of its clients as well as other stakeholders. All through 2022, the Board of Directors with their sincere involvement provided constant strategic directives as the Bank braced the impact of surrounding atmosphere and evolving challenges. The Bank successfully delivered their strategic priorities that included prudent management of forex facilitating remittances, promoting export-focused relationships, prioritizing imports for essential commodities and focusing on customer relationship through digital platform and relevant space.

Hence, the Bank has adopted modern means of marketing and promotion beside the conventional ones to print its presence among the common people. To become the Bank of mass people



it has achieved notable success in becoming a Bank for the common people which is evident in the increase in the number of accounts opening in its branches and sub branches. Moreover, Bank's presence in the social as well as traditional media has helped the Bank achieve more transparency where important updates on the operation of the Bank are exhibited. Organizing programs to commemorate national days and publishing news on these programs in the media have created opportunities for the Bank to signify its presence among the people.

Over the years since inception of the Bank, quality of its service as well as the integrity of the employees have always been the key selling propositions of the Bank. The Bank is standing on these two pillars even today although challenges kept on staggering on these pillars for the last few years. However, challenges have been figured out and taken care of to keep the pillars out of danger.

In order to enhance Bank's reputation, tie ups and associations are made with renowned public and private organizations, such as-corporate houses, hospitals, govt. corporations of various field. 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

Every financial institution of Bangladesh cherishes the prosperity of the people and serves its part to achieve this noble cause from its own standpoint. BASIC Bank is no exception of this philosophy. Despite the challenges posed by the global economic environment, we remain optimistic about the future of our Bank and our country. 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.

Our strategy for the coming year will focus on customer centricity, operational efficiency, risk management and digital transformation. We aim to achieve sustainable growth by offering innovative products and services for customers, adopting best processes and policies, and investing in digital channels. We are confident that we can achieve

a healthy growth rate, satisfactory return on equity, comfortable capital adequacy ratio and non-performing loan ratio in 2023. As modern style of banking keeps making way for new and more customer friendly ways of banking, BASIC Bank must be well prepared to adopt these means 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 and Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance for their relentless support and prudent guidance. The Board humbly confers its indebtedness to the Government of Bangladesh for its immense contribution as the sole owner of the Bank to bring the good health of the Bank back.

Against the backdrop of economic uncertainties, devastation wrecked by pandemic, global trials and tribulations stemming from Russia-Ukraine war and its aftermath, the autonomous bodies who extended their support to the Bank by depositing their funds and reposing trust in the Bank, 'Special thanks' is conveyed to them; we recognize their trust in us as our valuable asset and source of confidence. We appreciate all other depositors and clients for their support and trust in us 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 poverty deserve special gratitude from the Board of Directors. Our sincere appreciation adheres to our management team and staff members for their dedication, professionalism, and hard work.

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

Finally, we thank our fellow directors for their surveillance that ensured good governance practices throughout the organization.

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 launched its 'Magpie' App and customer onboarding platform 'BASIC i-Account, a digital platform of banking services in order to make the financial system more inclusive and accessible to the people. Sheikh Mohammad Salim Ullah, Secretary, Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance inaugurated the services as chief guest in a ceremony on Tuesday, 14 March, 2023, at the Bank's head office in the capital. Professor Dr. Abul Hashem, Chairman of the Bank presided over the program. While Md. Anisur Rahman, Managing Director and CEO of the bank delivered a welcome speech. Md. Razib Pervez, Dr. Nahid Hossain, Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan, F.F., Shamim Ahammed, Directors of the Bank and Md. Mezbaul Haque, Executive Director and coordinator of BASIC Bank were present as special guests. Among others, DMDs, GMs, senior officials of vendors, and other senior bank officials, and staffs were also present on the occasion.



BASIC Bank Limited along with 49 banks signed an agreement with Bangladesh Bank to provide pre-financing facilities to the exporters under the formation of Export Facilitation Pre-Finance Fund (EFPF) of Tk.10,000 crore by the Bangladesh Bank. Md. Anisur Rahman, Managing Director & CEO of BASIC Bank, and Maksud Begum, Director of Banking Regulation and Policy Department (BRPD) signed the agreement on Monday, 30 January 2023 at Bangladesh Bank Head Office in Dhaka. Bangladesh Bank's Governor Abdur Rouf Talukder as chief guest and Abu Farah Md. Nasser, Deputy Governor as special guest were present on the occasion.



BASIC Bank Limited signed an Annual Performance Agreement (APA) with the Financial Institutions Division (FID) of the Ministry of Finance for the financial year 2023-2024. Sheikh Mohammad Salim Ullah, Secretary of FID, and Md. Anisur Rahman, Managing Director & CEO of BASIC Bank signed the Annual Performance Agreement (APA) for the financial year 2023-2024 on Monday, 17 July 2023 at FID's conference room at the Ministry of Finance.



BASIC Bank limited paid rich tributes to Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on the occasion of his birth anniversary and the National Children's Day on Friday, 17 March 2023. Professor Dr. Abul Hashem, Chairman and Md. Anisur Rahman, Managing Director & CEO of BASIC Bank along with Director placed wreaths at the portrait of Bangabandhu at Dhanmondi Road No. 32 in Dhaka on behalf of the bank.



BASIC Bank Limited organized a Discussion and Doa Mahfil on the occasion of 74th birth anniversary of valiant Freedom Fighter Shaheed Captain Sheikh Kamal, the eldest son of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman on Saturday, 05 August 2023. Professor Dr. Abul Hashem, Chairman of the Bank was present as chief guest and Md. Anisur Rahman, Managing Director & CEO presided over the event. Dr. Nahid Hossain, Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan, F. F. and Md. Rafiqul Islam, Directors of the Bank were present as special guests. Among others, General Managers, and other senior officials and staffs were also present on the occasion.



The Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited congratulated newly promoted General Managers (GM) on Thursday, June 15, 2023, in the board room of the bank. Professor Dr. Abul Hashem, Chairman of the Bank handed over flower bouquets to them along with Directors, DMDs, GMs and other senior officials were also present on the occasion.



BASIC Bank Limited celebrated International Women's Day in line with the women's day theme 'Digital: Innovation and Technology for Gender Equality'. On the occasion, Md. Anisur Rahman, Managing Director and CEO of the bank honored women colleagues by cutting a cake at Bank's Banani Branch in the capital on Thursday, 09 March 2023. Deputy Managing Director Md. Abdur Rahim presided over the program.



- **Professor Dr. Abul Hashem**
Chairman

- **Shamim Ahammed**
Director

- **Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan, F.F.**
Director

- **Md. M. Latif Bhuiyan**
Director





• **Md. Rafiqul Islam**
Director

• **Nahid Hossain, PhD**
Director

• **Md. Anisur Rahman**
Managing Director & CEO





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 31.12.2022:

| 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 2022:

During the year 2022 the Audit Committee met 11 (Eleven) 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 2022 are as under:

| Sl. No. | Meeting No. | Date | Sl. No. | Meeting No. | Date |
|---------|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| 1. | 96 | 19.01.2022 | 7. | 102 | 27.07.2022 |
| 2. | 97 | 20.02.2022 | 8. | 103 | 22.08.2022 |
| 3. | 98 | 15.03.2022 | 9. | 104 | 14.09.2022 |
| 4. | 99 | 28.04.2022 | 10. | 105 | 24.10.2022 |
| 5. | 100 | 26.05.2022 | 11. | 106 | 19.12.2022 |
| 6. | 101 | 23.06.2022 | | | |



Activities of the Audit Committee during 2022:

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 2022 are as under:

- Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 2021.
- 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 2021 and January-June 2022.
- Risk based grading of the Branches of the Bank for the year 2021.
- Compliance against the decision taken by the Standing Committee on Public Accounts of 11th Parliament of Bangladesh in its 28th meeting held on 28.10.2020.
- Compliance status of major irregularities mentioned in the 23rd Comprehensive Inspection Report based on 31.12.2020 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 Karwanbazar Branch, Dhaka.
- Statement of unaudited Accounts for the half-year ended on 30.06.2022.
- Review of up-to-date information regarding default borrowers of different branches of the Bank.
- Review of the plan for conducting internal audit and inspection program of the Bank for the year 2022.
- Review of quarterly statement of branch wise loan centralization of the Bank.
- Review of the implementation of Core Banking Software (CBS), status of various software projects and manpower of ICT Division of 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 567th Board meeting held 31.01.2022 with the following members:

Particulars of the Members of the Risk Management Committee as on 31.12.2022

| 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 |
| 4. | Mr. Shamim Ahammed | Director | Member | Master of Business Administration, University of West London, UK; Bachelor of Urban and Rural Planning, Khulna University, Bangladesh. |

During the year 2022 the Risk Management Committee met 26 (twenty six) 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 2022 are as under:



| Sl. No. | Meeting No. | Date | Sl. No. | Meeting No. | Date |
|---------|-------------|------------|---------|-------------|------------|
| 1. | 46 | 11.01.2022 | 14. | 59 | 28.07.2022 |
| 2. | 47 | 27.01.2022 | 15. | 60 | 11.08.2022 |
| 3. | 48 | 08.02.2022 | 16. | 61 | 29.08.2022 |
| 4. | 49 | 27.02.2022 | 17. | 62 | 14.09.2022 |
| 5. | 50 | 15.03.2022 | 18. | 63 | 28.09.2022 |
| 6. | 51 | 30.03.2022 | 19. | 64 | 13.10.2022 |
| 7. | 52 | 11.04.2022 | 20. | 65 | 23.10.2022 |
| 8. | 53 | 24.04.2022 | 21. | 66 | 08.11.2022 |
| 9. | 54 | 16.05.2022 | 22. | 67 | 21.11.2022 |
| 10. | 55 | 29.05.2022 | 23. | 68 | 28.11.2022 |
| 11. | 56 | 15.06.2022 | 24. | 69 | 11.12.2022 |
| 12. | 57 | 29.06.2022 | 25. | 70 | 19.12.2022 |
| 13. | 58 | 07.07.2022 | 26. | 71 | 28.12.2022 |

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

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

- Comprehensive Risk Management report as on 31.12.2021 & 30.06.2022.
- Comprehensive Risk Management Rating of the Bank based on December 31, 2021 and June 30, 2022.
- Risk Appetite Statement of the Bank for the year 2022.
- Surveillance Credit Rating Report of 2021
- Statement on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) under Supervisory Review Process of BASEL-III for the year 2021.
- 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 2020 & 2021.
- Half Yearly Report (01.07.2021 to 31.12.2021) & (01.01.2022 to 30.06.2022) regarding the steps taken by the Bank in terms of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT).
- Plan for Recovery from Potential Stress Events.
- Present status of loans & Advances of the default borrower of the Bank.

Md. Razib Pervez
Chairman
Risk Management Committee

Disclosures on Risk Based Capital Requirement under Basel-III

For the year ended December 31, 2022

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, 2022 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, 2022 was TK. (403.66) crore. This had been calculated considering Regulatory Forbearance allowed by Bangladesh Bank for total provision shortfall of TK. 4,785.24 crore which have to be maintained within next 09 years started from 2023, vide its letter no# DOS(CAMS)1157/1(II)-C/2023-2209 dated 30 April, 2023. As per the Forbearance, Regulatory Capital was calculated without adjusting shortfall in provision against NPL which was TK. 4,269.83 crore.

Additional Tier-1 (AT-1) Capital shall consist of Non-cumulative Irredeemable Preference Shares account, Instruments issued by the banks that meet the qualifying criteria for the same, Minority Interest etc. after netting regulatory adjustments. On 31 December, 2022, the Bank only had a Non-cumulative Irredeemable Preference Shares 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. 28.02 crore eligible for Tier-2 Capital on 31 December, 2022.

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 & Onward |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|
| Minimum CET-1 Capital Ratio | 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% |
| Minimum Total Capital Ratio | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% | 10.00% |
| Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) | - | 0.625% | 1.25% | 1.875% | 2.50% |
| Minimum CET-1 plus CCB | 4.50% | 5.125% | 5.75% | 6.375% | 7.00% |
| Minimum T-1 Capital Ratio plus CCB | 5.50% | 6.125% | 7.25% | 7.875% | 8.50% |
| Minimum Total Capital plus CCB | 10.00% | 10.625% | 11.25% | 11.875% | 12.50% |





| <u>Quantitative Disclosures</u> | 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 | (4,225.87) | | |
| | Others (fresh fund provided by Govt. in the process of converting to capital) | 2,600.00 | | |
| | | | (314.70) | |
| | Regulatory Adjustments (from CET-1): | | | |
| | Shortfall in provisions against NPL | - | | |
| | Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) | 88.96 | | |
| | | | (88.96) | |
| | | | | (403.66) |
| | Additional Tier-1 Capital | | | |
| | Non-cumulative irredeemable pref. shares | 120.50 | | |
| | | | 120.50 | |
| | | | (283.16) | |
| Tier- 2 Capital (Gone Concern Capital) | | | | |
| General Provision | 28.02 | | | |
| Revaluation Reserves as on 31 Dec, 2014 | 13.86 | | | |
| | | 41.88 | | |
| Regulatory Adjustments (from Tier-2): | | | | |
| 100% phase in deduction from Rev. Reserve | | (13.86) | | |
| | | | 28.02 | |
| | | | (255.15) | |
| | Total Regulatory Capital [A+B+C] * | | | |

* Regulatory Forbearance was allowed by Bangladesh Bank for total provision shortfall of TK. 4,785.24 crore vide its letter no# DOS(CAMS)1157/1(II)-C/2023-2209 dated 30 April, 2023. As per the Forbearance, Regulatory Capital was calculated without adjusting TK. 4,269.83 crore as shortfall in provision against NPL.

C) Capital Adequacy

| <u>Qualitative Disclosures</u> | | | | | |
|--|---|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| a) A summary discussion of the bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities. | 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. | | | | |
| <u>Quantitative Disclosures</u> | | (Amount in crore TK.) | | | |
| b) Capital requirement for Credit Risk | | | | | 1,613.65 |
| c) Capital requirement for Market Risk | | | | | 39.07 |
| d) Capital requirement for Operational Risk | | | | | 223.77 |
| 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 | -1.36% | -2.15% | -1.51% | 0.15% | |
| 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 & Demand Loan (except CMSME) | 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 (except CMSME) | 9 months or more but less than 15 months | 15 months or more but less than 18 months | 18 months or more |
| Continuous & Demand Loan (BRPD circular no. 16 under CMSME) | 6 months or more but less than 18 months | 18 months or more but less than 30 months | 30 months or more |
| Fixed Term Loan (BRPD circular no. 16 under CMSME) | 12 months or more but less than 24 months | 24 months or more but less than 36 months | 36 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 | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| | Type | Amount (in crore Tk.) | Percentage |
| b. Total gross credit risk exposures broken down by major types of credit exposure. | Term Loan | 6,956.71 | 51.69% |
| | Cash Credit | 2,180.36 | 16.20% |
| | Overdraft | 1,143.28 | 8.49% |
| | Export/Packing Credit | 41.36 | 0.31% |
| | Loan Against Trust Receipt | 198.59 | 1.48% |
| | Real Estate Loan | 799.98 | 5.94% |
| | Transport Loan | 444.98 | 3.31% |
| | Micro Credit Financing | 90.04 | 0.67% |
| | Staff Loan | 245.68 | 1.83% |
| | Bill Purchased & Discounted | 79.30 | 0.59% |
| | Others | 1,279.26 | 9.50% |
| | Total | 13,459.54 | 100.00% |
| | Division | Amount (in crore Tk.) | Percentage |
| c. Geographical distribution of exposures, broken down in significant areas by major types of credit exposure. | Dhaka | 7,927.60 | 58.90% |
| | Chattogram | 2,198.04 | 16.33% |
| | Rajshahi | 762.93 | 5.67% |
| | Khulna | 657.83 | 4.89% |
| | Barishal | 75.02 | 0.56% |
| | Sylhet | 132.83 | 0.99% |
| | Rangpur | 852.47 | 6.33% |
| | Mymensingh | 852.82 | 6.34% |
| | | Total | 13,459.54 |
| | Sector (only industrial loan) | Amount (in crore Tk.) | Percentage |
| d. Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, broken down by major types of credit exposure. | Food & Allied | 1,562.66 | 17.19% |
| | Textile | 846.26 | 9.31% |
| | ERMG | 911.66 | 10.03% |
| | Accessories | 191.74 | 2.11% |
| | Jute Product & Allied | 452.90 | 4.98% |
| | Forest Product & Allied | 12.17 | 0.13% |
| | Paper, Board, Printing & Packaging | 382.43 | 4.21% |
| | Tannery, Leather and Rubber | 572.09 | 6.29% |
| | Chem. Pharm. and Allied | 223.65 | 2.46% |
| | Glass, Plastic, Ceramic & other non-metal | 123.34 | 1.36% |
| | Engineering | 401.76 | 4.42% |
| | Electrical & Electronics | 63.06 | 0.69% |
| | Service Industry | 613.35 | 6.75% |
| | Misc. Industry | 2,459.64 | 27.06% |
| | Industry not elsewhere classified | 272.61 | 3.00% |
| | Total | 9,089.32 | 100.00% |



| | Type of credit exposure | Amount (in crore Tk.) | Percentage |
|---|---|--------------------------|------------------|
| e. Residual contractual maturity breakdown of the whole portfolio, broken down by major types of credit exposure. | Up to 01 Month | 98.31 | 0.73% |
| | Above 1 month but not more than 3 month | 1,740.73 | 12.93% |
| | Above 3 months but not more than 1 year | 2,335.78 | 17.35% |
| | Above 1 year but not more than 5 years | 5,933.70 | 44.09% |
| | Above 5 years | 3,351.01 | 24.90% |
| | Total | | 13,459.54 |
| f. By major industry or counterparty type: | | (Amount in crore Tk.) | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of impaired loans and if available, past due loans, provided separately; | | 7,786.65 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific and general provisions; and | | 955.47 | |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) | | 7,786.65 | |
| Non Performing Loans (NPLs) to Outstanding Loans & Advances | | 57.85% | |
| Movement of Non Performing Assets (NPAs) | | | |
| Opening balance | | 8,637.75 | |
| Additions | | 491.58 | |
| Reductions | | 1,342.68 | |
| Closing balance | | 7,786.65 | |
| Movement of specific provisions for NPAs | | | |
| Opening balance | | 1,624.08 | |
| Provisions made during the period | | 0.00 | |
| Provision Provided for Write-off/Interest Waived | | (824.28) | |
| Provision made from recovery of written-off loan | | 0.00 | |
| Provision transferred from UC, OBS & COVID-19 | | 155.67 | |
| Closing balance | | 955.47 | |

E) Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions

Qualitative Disclosures

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

- 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.

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.

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.



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> | Value disclosed (cost value of Quoted & Un-quoted securities) in the balance sheet of investments was Tk. 134.87 crore and market value of which was Tk. 116.14 crore. |
| | Cost value of investment in Quoted Securities was Tk. 128.53 crore and market value thereof was Tk. 109.63 crore. |
| <p>c. The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.</p> | The cumulative realized gains arising from sales and liquidations were Tk. 0.98 crore in the year of 2022. |
| <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. | Total unrealized losses were Tk. 18.73 crore. -- -- |
| <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> | Specific Market Risk: Tk. 13.49 crore General Market Risk: Tk. 13.49 crore Total capital charge on equities: Tk. 26.98 crore |

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> | 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. |
|--|--|

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> | Market Value of Assets: Tk. 18,240.76 crore Market Value of Liabilities: Tk. 18,288.66 crore Weighted average of Duration Gap: 1.05 years CRAR after different level of shocks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minor Level : -2.32% • Moderate Level : -3.27% • Major Level : -4.22% |
|---|--|





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:

Interest Rate Risk;

(Amount in crore Tk.)

9.95

Equity Position Risk;

26.98

Foreign Exchange Risk; and

2.14

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 is 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.



Approach for calculating capital charge for operational risk

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.

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. 223.77 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/Fund 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) | 468.12% |
| Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) | 118.33% |
| Stock of High quality liquid assets | Tk. 3,109.88 crore |
| Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days | Tk. 664.34 crore |
| Available amount of stable funding | Tk. 15,500.44 crore |
| Required amount of stable funding | Tk. 13,099.02 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 | -1.62% |
| On-Balance Sheet Exposure | Tk. 17,102.12 crore |
| Off-Balance Sheet Exposure | Tk. 465.50 crore |
| Total Exposure (after related deductions) | Tk. 17,478.65 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 December 31, 2022, the number of each group is as like as DGM: 36, GM: 05, DMD: 03.

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 'চাকরি (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> | Nil |
| <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: 1939 Total amount: Tk. 15.72 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> | Nil |
| <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. 9.40 crore only. (Amount includes partial/due payment to the Executives who served during the period).</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 2022, the Bank assessed Environmental & Social Risk Assessment-Generic Checklist of 334 projects, business ventures worth BDT16452.00 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 58 (Fifty Eight) projects comprising 33 (Thirty Three) brick fields comprising 1 (One) Tunnel Kiln and 32 (Thirty Two) 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 2022 under project loan and working capital policy's.

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. The bank has greatly contributed by means of financing 87 women entrepreneurs of BDT 1385.60 million for the period of 2022. Of them, majority are small entrepreneurs. On the other hand, total outstanding of loan for women entrepreneurs as of 31 December 2022 was BDT 2920.90 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.

E-governance, Innovation And Facing The Challenge of Fourth Industrial Revolution in Banking Service

The Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) has now become a buzzword but still most of the people in Bangladesh are not much aware of how the new digital landscape will have a significant impact on their daily life and activities. Technologies like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Internet of Things (IOT), Augmented Reality (AR), Virtual Reality (VR), Cloud Computing, Blockchain Technologies, 3D Printing, BioTechnology, Robotic Engineering and the like are still far away to embrace due to lack of Training, Study and Research in our country.

In view of the above, our Bank has taken initiatives to train our employees in the aforesaid fields to face the challenges of Fourth Industrial Revolution (4IR) which is the talk of the world nowadays.

During the last two decades of the twenty first century and at the advent of the new millennium, the banking industry has emerged as the most alluring sector amongst all others for its continuing strive in the field of innovative cultures by implementing & presenting more and more Innovative ideas for its 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 Deputy Managing Director.

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) Internet Banking (Magpie Apps)
- (12) E-KYC (Electronic Know Your Customers)
- (13) Electronic Wallet Fund Transfer (With bkash)

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

- (1) Bangla QR Code Payment System
- (2) BASIC Rin Prokoron Engine
- (3) Cheque Book Issue Mechanism (From Any Branch)
- (4) On-line Account Opening Mechanism
- (5) Electronically Stationery Requisition & Supply
- (6) BASIC Lens (Observing Every Transaction Round The Clock) 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.

Implementation of National Integrity Strategy (NIS) within a bank requires a comprehensive approach that integrates integrity related issues into the bank's operations, policies, culture and its day to day activities. By doing so, banks can enhance trust, protect their reputation, and contribute to the overall integrity and stability of the financial system. 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 NIS 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, 1030 employees have been trained on different approaches related to NIS during the year 2022. Besides, the Service Rules of the

Bank was revised to a great extent covering every aspect 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 Assistant 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. Head office integrates some NIS activities through its branch/sub-branches. To implement NIS, branch activities are performed through Ethics Committee at a smaller scale which provides a positive feedback. By implementing a national integrity strategy at the branch level, the Bank strengthens its overall governance, minimizes the risk of unethical practices, and builds trust with customers, shareholders, and other stakeholders.

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.

The background of the page features a hand holding a pen over a laptop keyboard, overlaid with a network diagram of nodes and lines. The top half of the page is a light blue geometric pattern, and the bottom half is a white curved area containing the title.

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, 2022 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 2022, total 40 Board meetings were held up to December 2022. 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 2022:

| 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. Razib Pervez Director | 40 | 40 | - |
| 3. | Dr. Nahid Hossain Director | 40 | 40 | - |
| 4. | Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan Director | 40 | 39 | Due to sad demise of his wife he could not attend the 587 th meeting held on 22.08.2022 |
| 5. | Mr. Shamim Ahammed Director | 40 | 38 | After his joining the Bank as Director in 567 th meeting held on 31.01.2022, a total of 38 Board Meetings were held up to 31.12.2022. |
| 6. | Mr. Md. Anisur Rahman Managing Director & CEO | 40 | 38 | He could not attend the 569 th and 570 th meeting held on 15.02.2022 and 22.02.2022 respectively due to physical sickness. |



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. 2022 is comprised of the following members:

1. Professor Dr. Abul Hashem - Chairman
2. Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan - Member
3. Mr. Shamim Ahammed - Member

A total of 02 meetings of the Executive Committee were held in 2022.

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 31.12.2022 is comprised of the following members:

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

A total of 11 meetings of the Audit Committee were held in 2022.

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. 2022 is comprised of the following members:

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

A total of 26 meetings of the Risk Management Committee were held in 2022.

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

30 April 2023

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 2022.**

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 2022 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 2022 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

34 Years of Banking





| A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka) | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 | 2019 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| 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 | (38,954.25) | (37,421.89) | (33,153.85) | (29,839.84) |
| Shareholders' Equity | (2,107.27) | (574.91) | 3,693.13 | 7,007.14 |
| Fixed Assets | 365.46 | 375.01 | 414.93 | 472.71 |
| Total Assets | 180,575.95 | 195,561.35 | 196,678.18 | 194,915.97 |
| Deposits | 148,961.57 | 150,980.39 | 139,714.95 | 138,307.35 |
| Long-term Debt | 2,900.12 | 4,627.16 | 8,454.52 | 7,315.44 |
| Loans and Advances | 134,595.36 | 144,451.77 | 149,125.94 | 151,769.61 |
| Placement & Investment | 30,700.37 | 36,058.78 | 29,157.29 | 27,995.90 |
| B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka) | | | | |
| Gross Income | 10,006.32 | 7,993.92 | 7,772.95 | 8,489.12 |
| Gross Expenditure | 11,282.42 | 12,016.88 | 11,476.08 | 11,555.65 |
| Profit before Tax and Provision | (1,248.60) | (4,022.96) | (3,703.13) | (3,066.53) |
| Profit/(Loss) after Tax | (1,301.65) | (3,969.79) | (3,718.18) | (3,269.03) |
| Tax Paid (cumulative) | 8,461.33 | 8,339.99 | 8,292.03 | 8,245.39 |
| C. Others (Million Taka) | | | | |
| Import Business | 27,217.36 | 29,176.40 | 27,758.60 | 32,514.70 |
| Export Business | 29,310.60 | 21,362.20 | 19,161.10 | 22,470.90 |
| D. Financial Ratios (Percentage) | | | | |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio | (1.36) | 0.18 | 3.08 | 6.53 |
| Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities | (1.41) | (0.38) | 2.64 | 5.07 |
| Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 10.91 | 9.15 | 10.39 | 9.58 |
| Loan to Deposit Liabilities | 88.40 | 92.92 | 100.84 | 103.88 |
| Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 58.96 | 62.48 | 74.00 | 72.82 |
| After Tax Return on Average Assets | (0.69) | (2.02) | (1.90) | (1.69) |
| Net Profit to Gross Income | (13.01) | (49.66) | (47.83) | (38.51) |
| Interest Margin Cover | (95.09) | (163.46) | (155.39) | (77.25) |
| After Tax Return on Equity | (53.73) | (49.01) | (28.09) | (20.57) |
| SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund | 40.03 | 40.31 | 40.13 | 39.71 |
| Number of Branches | 72 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| Number of Employees | 1,939 | 2,005 | 2,070 | 2,097 |
| Deposit per employee (Million Taka) | 76.82 | 75.30 | 67.50 | 65.95 |
| Advance per employee (Million Taka) | 69.41 | 72.05 | 72.04 | 72.37 |
| Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka) | (0.64) | (2.01) | (1.79) | (1.46) |



| A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka) | 2018 | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Authorized Capital | 55,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 55,000.00 | 25,000.00 |
| Paid-up Capital | 10,846.98 | 10,846.98 | 10,846.98 | 10,846.98 |
| Share Money Deposit | 26,000.00 | 26,000.00 | 16,000.00 | 16,000.00 |
| Reserve and Surplus | (26,465.66) | (22,939.89) | (16,038.66) | (899.90) |
| Shareholders' Equity | 10,381.32 | 13,907.09 | 10,808.32 | 25,947.08 |
| Fixed Assets | 312.29 | 349.66 | 409.03 | 514.23 |
| Total Assets | 191,560.41 | 198,816.67 | 204,739.63 | 194,173.36 |
| Deposits | 131,821.58 | 143,180.24 | 158,070.98 | 148,167.23 |
| Long-term Debt | 7,082.11 | 2,198.15 | 2,325.16 | 2,482.94 |
| Loans and Advances | 151,968.05 | 145,568.59 | 134,882.80 | 128,807.01 |
| Placement & Investment | 25,313.44 | 37,599.23 | 54,209.42 | 44,677.93 |
| B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka) | | | | |
| Gross Income | 9,586.44 | 10,615.17 | 11,932.41 | 11,514.96 |
| Gross Expenditure | 10,787.00 | 10,263.62 | 11,841.56 | 14,079.21 |
| Profit before Tax and Provision | (1,200.56) | 351.55 | 90.85 | (2,564.25) |
| Profit/(Loss) after Tax | (3,538.95) | (6,843.69) | (14,930.40) | (3,140.36) |
| Tax Paid (cumulative) | 8,124.98 | 8,067.46 | 7,918.05 | 7,879.44 |
| C. Others (Million Taka) | | | | |
| Import Business | 41,925.40 | 39,035.90 | 30,380.20 | 32,104.90 |
| Export Business | 23,102.40 | 22,285.70 | 23,415.80 | 21,892.70 |
| D. Financial Ratios (Percentage) | | | | |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio | 8.25 | (13.22) | (15.59) | (7.55) |
| Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities | 7.88 | 9.71 | 6.84 | 17.51 |
| Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 7.75 | 13.60 | 10.86 | 16.88 |
| Loan to Deposit Liabilities | 109.45 | 100.25 | 83.62 | 84.72 |
| Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 68.70 | 67.50 | 73.50 | 70.47 |
| After Tax Return on Average Assets | (1.81) | (3.39) | (7.49) | (1.72) |
| Net Profit to Gross Income | (36.92) | (64.47) | (125.12) | (27.27) |
| Interest Margin Cover | (41.11) | (6.52) | (39.29) | (115.46) |
| After Tax Return on Equity | (21.08) | (55.38) | (81.24) | (12.10) |
| SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund | 40.72 | 40.34 | 40.57 | 44.15 |
| Number of Branches | 68 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| Number of Employees | 2,075 | 2,103 | 2,132 | 2,163 |
| Deposit per employee (Million Taka) | 63.53 | 68.08 | 74.14 | 68.50 |
| Advance per employee (Million Taka) | 73.24 | 69.22 | 63.27 | 59.55 |
| Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka) | (0.58) | 0.17 | 0.04 | (1.19) |



| A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka) | 2014 | 2013 | 2012 | 2011 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Authorized Capital | 25,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 | 5,000.00 |
| Paid-up Capital | 2,946.98 | 2,946.98 | 2,946.98 | 2,357.59 |
| Share Money Deposit | 7,900.00 | - | - | - |
| Reserve and Surplus | 2,166.94 | 3,092.20 | 3,493.60 | 3,124.17 |
| Shareholders' Equity | 13,013.92 | 6,039.18 | 6,440.58 | 5,481.76 |
| Fixed Assets | 649.68 | 723.08 | 526.82 | 364.46 |
| Total Assets | 171,118.53 | 157,072.19 | 109,682.06 | 78,031.73 |
| Deposits | 139,934.06 | 134,493.45 | 87,693.23 | 62,650.73 |
| Long-term Debt | 2,673.97 | 2,780.50 | 3,742.93 | 2,788.15 |
| Loans and Advances | 119,384.90 | 109,428.44 | 85,955.76 | 56,884.76 |
| Placement & Investment | 37,299.33 | 34,584.88 | 14,111.57 | 13,760.82 |
| B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka) | | | | |
| Gross Income | 15,113.56 | 17,338.74 | 13,402.26 | 8,825.20 |
| Gross Expenditure | 16,237.94 | 15,868.54 | 10,792.18 | 6,476.70 |
| Profit before Tax and Provision | (1,124.38) | 1,470.20 | 2,610.08 | 2,348.50 |
| Profit/(Loss) after Tax | (1,100.16) | (531.53) | 27.89 | 976.11 |
| Tax Paid (cumulative) | 7,844.26 | 7,798.92 | 7,066.80 | 5,987.61 |
| C. Others (Million Taka) | | | | |
| Import Business | 38,318.80 | 42,007.20 | 37,093.50 | 47,087.80 |
| Export Business | 26,691.30 | 30,538.30 | 29,939.20 | 33,061.10 |
| D. Financial Ratios (Percentage) | | | | |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio | (28.07) | (1.66) | 10.05 | 10.13 |
| Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities | 9.30 | 4.49 | 7.34 | 8.75 |
| Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 12.03 | 11.80 | 9.91 | 14.28 |
| Loan to Deposit Liabilities | 85.32 | 78.31 | 91.75 | 87.74 |
| Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 54.14 | 84.52 | 105.56 | 108.22 |
| After Tax Return on Average Assets | (0.67) | (0.40) | 0.03 | 1.40 |
| Net Profit to Gross Income | (7.28) | (3.07) | 0.21 | 11.06 |
| Interest Margin Cover | (50.36) | 61.62 | 110.17 | 139.76 |
| After Tax Return on Equity | (11.55) | (8.50) | 0.47 | 19.61 |
| SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund | 41.18 | 43.07 | 52.12 | 54.67 |
| Number of Branches | 68 | 68 | 62 | 45 |
| Number of Employees | 2,237 | 2,145 | 1,657 | 1,132 |
| Deposit per employee (Million Taka) | 62.55 | 62.70 | 52.92 | 55.35 |
| Advance per employee (Million Taka) | 53.37 | 51.02 | 51.87 | 50.25 |
| Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka) | (0.50) | 0.69 | 1.58 | 2.07 |



| A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka) | 2010 | 2009 | 2008 | 2007 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Authorized Capital | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Paid-up Capital | 1,964.65 | 1,455.30 | 1,309.77 | 1,247.40 |
| Share Money Deposit | - | - | - | - |
| Reserve and Surplus | 2,509.78 | 2,468.65 | 1,672.82 | 1,349.17 |
| Shareholders' Equity | 4,474.43 | 3,923.95 | 2,982.59 | 2,596.58 |
| Fixed Assets | 283.12 | 232.65 | 228.36 | 196.11 |
| Total Assets | 61,569.38 | 45,308.31 | 46,660.03 | 38,773.91 |
| Deposits | 49,259.60 | 34,501.69 | 38,368.23 | 31,947.98 |
| Long-term Debt | 2,718.46 | 2,875.16 | 1,708.40 | 1,385.81 |
| Loans and Advances | 46,341.51 | 29,261.53 | 27,269.13 | 22,263.35 |
| Placement & Investment | 9,294.02 | 12,244.91 | 15,659.03 | 13,560.92 |
| B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka) | | | | |
| Gross Income | 6,120.53 | 5,162.30 | 5,060.29 | 3,549.51 |
| Gross Expenditure | 4,403.49 | 3,593.96 | 3,526.35 | 2,458.41 |
| Profit before Tax and Provision | 1,717.05 | 1,568.34 | 1,533.94 | 1,091.10 |
| Profit/(Loss) after Tax | 660.93 | 648.85 | 549.86 | 282.96 |
| Tax Paid (cumulative) | 4,948.64 | 4,225.37 | 3,538.01 | 2,790.98 |
| C. Others (Million Taka) | | | | |
| Import Business | 42,205.90 | 33,976.60 | 27,359.77 | 21,266.57 |
| Export Business | 23,998.80 | 19,887.70 | 22,270.87 | 16,794.96 |
| D. Financial Ratios (Percentage) | | | | |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio | 9.41 | 13.48 | 12.04 | 12.91 |
| Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities | 9.08 | 11.37 | 7.81 | 9.23 |
| Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 12.06 | 24.67 | 47.70 | 49.10 |
| Loan to Deposit Liabilities | 94.08 | 84.81 | 71.07 | 69.69 |
| Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 81.55 | 116.44 | 114.69 | 109.70 |
| After Tax Return on Average Assets | 1.24 | 1.41 | 1.30 | 0.83 |
| Net Profit to Gross Income | 10.80 | 12.57 | 10.87 | 7.97 |
| Interest Margin Cover | 95.15 | 135.79 | 137.08 | 176.80 |
| After Tax Return on Equity | 14.95 | 18.79 | 19.68 | 11.70 |
| SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund | 56.78 | 56.93 | 59.32 | 56.73 |
| Number of Branches | 34 | 32 | 31 | 31 |
| Number of Employees | 964 | 776 | 735 | 721 |
| Deposit per employee (Million Taka) | 51.10 | 44.46 | 52.20 | 44.31 |
| Advance per employee (Million Taka) | 48.07 | 37.71 | 37.10 | 30.88 |
| Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka) | 1.78 | 2.02 | 2.09 | 1.51 |





| A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka) | 2006 | 2005 | 2004 | 2003 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Authorized Capital | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 | 2,000.00 |
| Paid-up Capital | 945.00 | 810.00 | 675.00 | 450.00 |
| Share Money Deposit | - | - | - | - |
| Reserve and Surplus | 1,294.00 | 916.14 | 816.23 | 799.29 |
| Shareholders' Equity | 2,239.00 | 1,726.14 | 1,491.23 | 1,249.29 |
| Fixed Assets | 154.52 | 135.78 | 101.41 | 73.49 |
| Total Assets | 29,417.09 | 27,136.37 | 19,436.57 | 14,766.32 |
| Deposits | 24,084.65 | 22,325.58 | 15,509.18 | 11,266.54 |
| Long-term Debt | 830.06 | 937.51 | 839.61 | 690.95 |
| Loans and Advances | 19,000.00 | 15,339.35 | 12,000.15 | 9,282.20 |
| Placement & Investment | 8,212.23 | 10,236.82 | 6,098.51 | 4,361.93 |
| B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka) | | | | |
| Gross Income | 2,870.32 | 2,228.21 | 1,768.85 | 1,558.52 |
| Gross Expenditure | 1,858.69 | 1,599.77 | 1,241.63 | 1,004.85 |
| Profit before Tax and Provision | 1,011.62 | 628.44 | 527.22 | 553.67 |
| Profit/(Loss) after Tax | 554.14 | 285.49 | 291.48 | 236.39 |
| Tax Paid (cumulative) | 2,245.16 | 1,777.70 | 1,434.76 | 1,199.02 |
| C. Others (Million Taka) | | | | |
| Import Business | 17,804.27 | 14,094.96 | 12,507.80 | 9,882.80 |
| Export Business | 15,463.74 | 11,097.23 | 7,908.00 | 6,933.90 |
| D. Financial Ratios (Percentage) | | | | |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio | 11.98 | 11.77 | 12.49 | 12.57 |
| Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities | 10.34 | 10.36 | 10.47 | 10.65 |
| Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 40.42 | 58.01 | 50.56 | 51.05 |
| Loan to Deposit Liabilities | 78.89 | 69.74 | 77.37 | 82.39 |
| Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 112.99 | 114.56 | 116.70 | 121.10 |
| After Tax Return on Average Assets | 1.96 | 1.23 | 1.70 | 1.70 |
| Net Profit to Gross Income | 19.31 | 12.81 | 16.48 | 15.17 |
| Interest Margin Cover | 211.72 | 214.56 | 205.07 | 210.87 |
| After Tax Return on Equity | 27.82 | 17.75 | 21.27 | 20.90 |
| SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund | 53.43 | 50.66 | 62.21 | 59.16 |
| Number of Branches | 28 | 27 | 27 | 26 |
| Number of Employees | 651 | 601 | 578 | 523 |
| Deposit per employee (Million Taka) | 37.00 | 37.15 | 26.83 | 21.54 |
| Advance per employee (Million Taka) | 29.19 | 25.52 | 20.76 | 17.75 |
| Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka) | 1.55 | 1.05 | 0.91 | 1.06 |



| A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka) | 2002 | 2001 | 2000 | 1999 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Authorized Capital | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 | 500.00 |
| Paid-up Capital | 300.00 | 300.00 | 240.00 | 160.00 |
| Share Money Deposit | - | - | - | - |
| Reserve and Surplus | 712.90 | 461.39 | 457.77 | 424.43 |
| Shareholders' Equity | 1,012.90 | 761.35 | 697.77 | 584.43 |
| Fixed Assets | 76.68 | 65.73 | 51.11 | 37.83 |
| Total Assets | 13,019.42 | 9,721.93 | 7,730.67 | 7,173.17 |
| Deposits | 10,021.24 | 7,512.62 | 5,845.15 | 5,647.93 |
| Long-term Debt | 676.51 | 582.82 | 555.98 | 368.85 |
| Loans and Advances | 7,957.04 | 6,260.78 | 4,618.73 | 3,960.11 |
| Placement & Investment | 3,988.76 | 2,605.23 | 2,462.17 | 2,021.19 |
| B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka) | | | | |
| Gross Income | 1,290.66 | 1,041.76 | 877.48 | 794.59 |
| Gross Expenditure | 856.15 | 685.64 | 573.30 | 528.01 |
| Profit before Tax and Provision | 434.51 | 356.12 | 304.18 | 266.58 |
| Profit/(Loss) after Tax | 251.55 | 213.67 | 173.34 | 159.95 |
| Tax Paid (cumulative) | 881.73 | 698.76 | 556.31 | 425.47 |
| C. Others (Million Taka) | | | | |
| Import Business | 8,645.00 | 7,542.80 | 7,948.00 | 7,391.10 |
| Export Business | 5,557.60 | 5,957.90 | 5,557.00 | 5,060.30 |
| D. Financial Ratios (Percentage) | | | | |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio | 13.20 | 12.49 | 15.30 | 14.27 |
| Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities | 10.11 | 10.13 | 11.94 | 10.34 |
| Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 54.80 | 51.47 | 59.52 | 59.09 |
| Loan to Deposit Liabilities | 79.40 | 83.34 | 79.02 | 66.71 |
| Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 119.20 | 118.01 | 117.74 | 85.34 |
| After Tax Return on Average Assets | 2.20 | 2.45 | 2.33 | 2.50 |
| Net Profit to Gross Income | 19.35 | 20.51 | 19.75 | 20.45 |
| Interest Margin Cover | 187.00 | 173.91 | 150.67 | 112.67 |
| After Tax Return on Equity | 28.18 | 28.06 | 27.04 | 30.21 |
| SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund | 63.00 | 50.18 | 46.96 | 40.09 |
| Number of Branches | 26 | 25 | 25 | 23 |
| Number of Employees | 510 | 497 | 453 | 417 |
| Deposit per employee (Million Taka) | 19.65 | 15.12 | 12.90 | 13.54 |
| Advance per employee (Million Taka) | 15.60 | 12.60 | 10.20 | 9.50 |
| Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka) | 0.85 | 0.72 | 0.67 | 0.64 |



| A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka) | 1998 | 1997 | 1996 | 1995 | 1994 |
|--|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| Authorized Capital | 500.00 | 500.00 | 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 | 394.48 | 258.34 | 163.73 | 105.96 | 53.49 |
| Shareholders' Equity | 474.48 | 338.34 | 243.73 | 185.96 | 133.49 |
| Fixed Assets | 41.96 | 36.39 | 25.45 | 21.27 | 21.37 |
| Total Assets | 5,620.57 | 4,350.14 | 3,962.55 | 3,280.16 | 2,609.85 |
| Deposits | 4,551.48 | 3,541.60 | 3,357.05 | 2,773.73 | 2,241.33 |
| Long-term Debt | 344.61 | 273.29 | 196.45 | 166.08 | 119.68 |
| Loans and Advances | 3,218.90 | 2,630.90 | 1,724.81 | 1,561.29 | 1,112.24 |
| Placement & Investment | 2,040.72 | 1,395.59 | 1,320.43 | 995.57 | 483.90 |
| B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka) | | | | | |
| Gross Income | 591.64 | 440.46 | 311.43 | 291.62 | 232.87 |
| Gross Expenditure | 364.73 | 268.83 | 207.41 | 191.66 | 181.51 |
| Profit before Tax and Provision | 226.91 | 171.63 | 104.02 | 99.96 | 51.36 |
| Profit/(Loss) after Tax | 136.15 | 94.61 | 57.77 | 52.48 | 25.68 |
| Tax Paid (cumulative) | 318.84 | 228.08 | 151.06 | 104.81 | 57.33 |
| C. Others (Million Taka) | | | | | |
| Import Business | 7,208.20 | 7,017.56 | 4,986.10 | 4,657.86 | 2,613.50 |
| Export Business | 4,420.20 | 3,754.87 | 2,609.30 | 1,783.09 | 1,227.08 |
| D. Financial Ratios (Percentage) | | | | | |
| Capital Adequacy Ratio | 14.01 | 12.45 | 12.39 | - | - |
| Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities | 10.42 | 9.55 | 7.26 | 6.70 | 5.96 |
| Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 62.29 | 59.58 | 70.42 | 66.22 | 68.17 |
| Loan to Deposit Liabilities | 66.81 | 69.86 | 47.82 | 54.17 | 49.62 |
| Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities | 115.56 | 113.69 | 99.57 | 97.52 | 74.04 |
| After Tax Return on Average Assets | 2.73 | 2.28 | 1.60 | 1.78 | 1.04 |
| Net Profit to Gross Income | 23.01 | 21.48 | 18.54 | 18.00 | 11.03 |
| Interest Margin Cover | 192.07 | 194.64 | 112.45 | 109.68 | 60.33 |
| After Tax Return on Equity | 28.69 | 27.96 | 23.70 | 28.22 | 21.28 |
| SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund | 42.21 | 35.83 | 40.99 | 43.44 | 46.25 |
| Number of Branches | 22 | 21 | 19 | 18 | 17 |
| Number of Employees | 372 | 351 | 315 | 300 | 238 |
| Deposit per employee (Million Taka) | 12.24 | 10.09 | 10.66 | 9.25 | 9.42 |
| Advance per employee (Million Taka) | 8.65 | 7.50 | 5.48 | 5.20 | 4.67 |
| Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka) | 0.61 | 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 2022 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 2022, 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 Bangladesh Bank is Tk. 5,757.19 crore. The Bank has maintained provision of Tk. 971.95 crore during the year.

The difference is Tk. 4,785.24 crore. The difference will be adjusted by next nine (09) succeeding years (2023 to 2031) as per Letter No. DOS(CAMS)1157/1(II)-C/2023-2209, Dated 30 April 2023 and Letter No. DBI-8/51(1)/2023-261, Dated 27 April 2023 of Bangladesh Bank which is disclosed in Note 7.7 and 13.1 of the financial statement. 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, 42(Forty-Two) clients have loan outstanding amounting to BDT 3,951.92 Crore which are bad/loss and loans of the remaining 18 (Eighteen) parties have been written-off as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.
- Note 16 to the financial statements which describes the share money deposit of Tk. 2,600 Crore is yet to be 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).
- We draw attention to Note-2.9.9 of the financial statements where the management has described the possible effects of IFRS 16 "Leases". Our report is not qualified in this regard.



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 13,459.54 crore (2021: BDT 14,445.18 crore) and provision for loans and advances of BDT 971.95 crore (2021: BDT 1,792.05 crore) 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, 42(Forty-Two) clients have loan outstanding amounting to BDT 3,951.92 Crore, classified as bad/loss and loans of the remaining 18 (Eight-teen) parties have been written-off as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. <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. • Finally, compared the amount of provision requirement as determined by Bangladesh Bank inspection team to the actual amount of provision maintained. |



- 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, BRPD circular no. 56 dated 10 December 2020 and BRPD Circular no. 51 dated 18 December 2022.

Later on, after 2020, Bangladesh Bank considered the negative impact of subsequent waves of Covid-19 and the macro-economic global crisis caused by the Russia-Ukraine war and from time to time issued several circulars including BRPD Circular no. 3 dated 31 January, 2021, no. 5 dated 24 March, 2021, BRPD Circular letter no, 51 dated 29 December 2021, no. 53 dated 30 December 2021 and BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 22 June 2022, letter no. 51 dated 18 December 2022. Through them Bangladesh Bank allowed banks to sustain a moratorium on downgrading the classification of loans and advances if they meet certain conditions, including receiving by 31 December 2021 at least 15% of the total installments due on 2021, and by 31 December 2022, at least 50%, 60% and 50% of the total installments due for the quarter April-June 2022, July-September 2022 and October-December 2022 respectively.

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 7,786.66 crore, 9.85% lower than the previous year (2021: BDT 8,637.75 crore), which is 57.85% 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

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.

Moreover, as per Bangladesh Bank BRPD circular no 53 dated 30 December 2021, BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 22 June 2022, letter no. 51 dated 18 December 2022, considering future risk banks were allowed to recognize outstanding arrear interest income on loans where deferral facilities were given upon receiving certain percentage.

Accordingly, this has been considered as key audit matter.

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.

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.

See note no 19 to the financial statements

Measurement of deferred tax assets (DTA)

At the year end of 31 December 2022 the Bank reported total deferred tax assets of BDT 88.97 crore (31 December 2021: BDT 82.14 crore) and deferred tax income during the year of BDT 6.83 crore (2021: 10.11 crore)

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.

Accordingly, this has been considered as key audit matter.

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.

See note 9 and 36 to the financial statements.

Increasing of authorized capital and measurement of share money deposit

The bank has an amount of BDT 2,600 crore, 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 5,500 crore from 2,500 crore.

We assessed the status of 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.</p> <p>This has a wide influence on the financial statements and requires adequate compliance.</p> <p>Accordingly, this has been considered as key audit matter.</p> | |
| See note 16 to the financial statements. | |

| Valuation of treasury bills and treasury bond | |
|---|---|
| <p>The classification and measurement of Treasury Bills and Treasury Bond require judgment and complex estimates.</p> <p>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.</p> | <p>We assessed the processes and controls put in place by the Bank to identify and confirm the existence of treasury bills and bonds.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Finally we assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.</p> |
| See note no 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 to the financial statements | |

| Impairment assessment of unquoted investments | |
|---|---|
| <p>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.</p> | <p>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</p> <p>We tested a sample of investments valuation as at 31 December 2022 and compared our results to the recorded value.</p> <p>Finally, we assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.</p> |
| 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.





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/2023-2209, Dated 30 April 2023 and Letter No. DBI-8/51(1)/2023-261, Dated 27 April 2023.
- (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.

Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Signed by: **Md. Tanjilur Rahman ACA**
Partner
Enrolment No.: 1885
Firm Registration No.: 11970 E.P.
DVC : 2305031885AS637741

Dated, Dhaka
April 30, 2023



BASIC Bank Limited

Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2022



| | Note | Amount of Taka | |
|--|------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| PROPERTY AND ASSETS | | | |
| Cash: | 3 | 8,992,566,384 | 9,069,939,430 |
| Cash in hand (including foreign currencies) | | 1,039,895,641 | 984,826,707 |
| Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s) (including foreign currencies) | | 7,952,670,743 | 8,085,112,723 |
| Balance with other banks & financial institutions: | 4 | 1,965,987,728 | 1,639,410,607 |
| In Bangladesh | | 580,314,206 | 545,821,469 |
| Outside Bangladesh | | 1,385,673,522 | 1,093,589,138 |
| Money at Call & Short Notice | 5 | 5,300,000,000 | 3,100,000,000 |
| Investments: | 6 | 23,434,381,803 | 31,319,367,901 |
| Government | | 22,085,580,255 | 30,069,733,183 |
| Others | | 1,348,801,548 | 1,249,634,718 |
| Loans & Advances: | 7 | 134,595,362,994 | 144,451,774,009 |
| Loans, Cash Credit & Overdraft etc. | | 133,802,373,813 | 143,693,087,750 |
| Bills purchased & discounted | | 792,989,181 | 758,686,259 |
| Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures | 8 | 365,461,550 | 375,013,262 |
| Other assets | 9 | 5,898,327,802 | 5,581,984,668 |
| Non-banking Assets | 10 | 23,858,490 | 23,858,490 |
| Total Assets: | | 180,575,946,751 | 195,561,348,367 |
| LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL | | | |
| Borrowings from other banks, financial Institutions and agents | 11 | 2,900,123,732 | 4,627,159,738 |
| Deposits and other accounts: | 12 | 148,961,574,016 | 150,980,393,126 |
| Current Accounts and other Accounts | | 6,837,352,079 | 7,284,149,930 |
| Bills Payable | | 860,246,535 | 764,339,325 |
| Savings Bank Deposits | | 9,968,005,618 | 8,989,545,636 |
| Fixed Deposits | | 131,295,969,784 | 133,942,358,235 |
| Bearer Certificates of Deposit | | - | - |
| Other Deposits | | - | - |
| Other liabilities | 13 | 30,821,521,468 | 40,528,705,001 |
| Total Liabilities: | | 182,683,219,216 | 196,136,257,865 |
| 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 | 27,079,724,454 | 27,366,050,948 |
| Surplus in Profit and Loss A/C | 17 | (42,258,670,061) | (41,012,633,587) |
| Total Shareholders' Equity | | (2,107,272,465) | (574,909,497) |
| Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity | | 180,575,946,751 | 195,561,348,367 |

**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 | |
|------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| 18 | | |
| | 2,323,480,142 | 2,531,612,340 |
| | 2,816,785,446 | 2,695,423,506 |
| | 6,398,719,277 | 10,489,331,924 |
| | 127,721,607 | 201,012,477 |
| | 1,106,481,725 | 1,091,457,325 |
| | 12,773,188,197 | 17,008,837,572 |
| | - | - |
| | - | - |
| | - | - |
| | - | - |
| | - | - |
| | 12,773,188,197 | 17,008,837,572 |

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 30, 2023

Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.
 Chartered Accountants
 Signed by: **Md. Tanjilur Rahman ACA**
 Partner
 Enrolment No.: 1885
 Firm Registration No.: 11970 E.P.
 DVC : 2305031885AS637741

BASIC Bank Limited

Profit & Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2022



| | Note | Amount of Taka | |
|--|------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 2022 | 2021 |
| Interest income | 19 | 6,226,290,184 | 4,888,166,886 |
| Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc. | 20 | (8,690,794,050) | (9,311,115,386) |
| Net interest income | | (2,464,503,866) | (4,422,948,500) |
| Investment income | 21 | 2,026,542,618 | 2,186,997,825 |
| Commission, exchange and brokerage | 22 | 1,282,009,653 | 684,507,606 |
| Other operating income | 23 | 471,477,167 | 234,244,253 |
| Total operating income | | 3,780,029,438 | 3,105,749,684 |
| | | 1,315,525,572 | (1,317,198,816) |
| Salary and allowances | 24 | 1,815,314,188 | 1,954,708,539 |
| Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc. | 25 | 297,273,285 | 305,996,198 |
| Legal & professional expenses | 26 | 18,884,431 | 12,101,553 |
| Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc. | 27 | 17,486,332 | 14,828,606 |
| Stationery, Printings, Advertisements etc. | 28 | 31,504,976 | 30,393,138 |
| Managing Director's salary | 29 | 5,228,600 | 4,482,033 |
| Directors' fees | 30 | 3,326,800 | 2,675,600 |
| Auditors' fees | | 920,000 | 920,000 |
| Charges on loan losses | | - | - |
| Depreciation of bank's assets | 31 | 77,039,036 | 76,413,139 |
| Repair of bank's assets | 32 | 34,068,414 | 35,959,524 |
| Other expenses | 33 | 290,585,709 | 267,283,892 |
| Total operating expenses | | 2,591,631,771 | 2,705,762,222 |
| Profit/(Loss) before provision | | (1,276,106,199) | (4,022,961,038) |
| Provision (excess provision) for loan | 34 | - | 169,797,292 |
| Provision (excess provision) for Off Balance Sheet Exposures | 34 | - | 26,202,921 |
| Provision for diminution in value of investments(Provision not required) | 33 | | |
| Provision for Protested Bill | 33 | | |
| Provision (excess provision) for other assets | 34 | (111,153,883) | (1,063,094) |
| Provision (excess provision) for Investment | 34 | 83,652,661 | (194,937,119) |
| Provision (excess provision) for Balance with other Banks and NBFIs | 34 | - | - |
| Total provision | | (27,501,222) | - |
| Total Profit/(Loss) before taxes | | (1,248,604,977) | (4,022,961,038) |
| Provision for Current Tax | 35 | 121,340,113 | 47,963,499 |
| Provision for Deferred Tax | 36 | (68,293,278) | (101,133,359) |
| Net Profit/(Loss) after Taxation | | (1,301,651,812) | (3,969,791,178) |

**Appropriations:**

Statutory Reserve
General Reserve
Dividends etc.

Retained surplus**Earning Per Share (EPS)****Diluted Earning Per Share (Diluted EPS)**

| Note | Amount of Taka | |
|------|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| 37 | - | - |
| 37 | - | - |
| 37 | - | - |
| | (1,301,651,812) | (3,969,791,178) |
| 39 | (1.20) | (3.66) |
| 39 | (0.35) | (1.08) |

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 30, 2023

Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Signed by: **Md. Tanjilur Rahman ACA**
Partner

Enrolment No.: 1885

Firm Registration No.: 11970 E.P.

DVC : 2305031885AS637741



BASIC Bank Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2022

| | Amount of Taka | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | 2022 | 2021 |
| <u>Cash flows from operating activities</u> | | |
| Interest receipts in cash | 8,553,392,094 | 7,851,419,458 |
| Interest payments | (8,896,734,065) | (9,076,166,646) |
| Dividends receipts | 52,969,997 | 45,810,193 |
| Fee and commission receipts in cash | 1,282,009,653 | 684,507,606 |
| Recoveries of loans previously written off | 292,472,976 | 90,300,765 |
| Cash payments to employees | (1,851,025,968) | (1,939,228,047) |
| Cash payments to suppliers | (31,504,976) | (30,393,138) |
| Income taxes paid | (172,374,835) | (148,070,287) |
| Receipts from other operating activities (item-wise) | 163,781,672 | 132,266,862 |
| Payments for other operating activities (item-wise) | (662,544,971) | (639,765,373) |
| Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities | (1,269,558,423) | (3,029,318,607) |
| <u>Increase/Decrease in operating assets and liabilities</u> | 5,498,063,309 | 6,171,738,153 |
| Statutory deposits | - | - |
| Purchase/sale of trading securities | 7,598,659,604 | (5,359,004,692) |
| Loans & advances to other banks | - | - |
| Loans & advances to customers | 9,856,411,015 | 4,674,170,173 |
| Other assets (item-wise) | (578,647,009) | 100,472,779 |
| Deposits from other banks | 2,644,172 | 42,824,522 |
| Deposits from customers | (2,021,463,282) | 11,222,617,972 |
| Other liabilities (item-wise) | (9,359,541,191) | (4,509,342,601) |
| Net cash from operating activities | 4,228,504,886 | 3,142,419,546 |
| <u>Cash flows from investing activities</u> | | |
| Proceeds from Sale of Securities | - | - |
| Payments for Purchase of Securities | - | - |
| Purchase of property, plant & equipment | (68,436,888) | (38,537,683) |
| Sales of property, plant & equipment | 16,172,083 | 13,712,984 |
| Net cash from investing activities | (52,264,805) | (24,824,699) |
| <u>Cash flows from financing activities</u> | | |
| Increase/(Decrease) of Long Term Borrowing | (1,727,036,006) | (3,827,357,834) |
| Receipt from Government | - | - |
| Conversion of borrowing into reserve | - | - |
| Payment of Dividend | - | - |
| Net cash from financing activities | (1,727,036,006) | (3,827,357,834) |
| Net increase/decreasing cash | 2,449,204,075 | (709,762,987) |
| Effects of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalent | - | - |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning period | 13,809,350,037 | 14,519,113,024 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | 16,258,554,112 | 13,809,350,037 |



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 | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 2022 | 2021 |
| 8,992,566,384 | 9,069,939,430 |
| 1,965,987,728 | 1,639,410,607 |
| 5,300,000,000 | 3,100,000,000 |
| 16,258,554,112 | 13,809,350,037 |

Managing Director

Director

Director

Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

Dated, Dhaka
 April 30, 2023

Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Signed by: **Md. Tanjilur Rahman ACA**

Partner

Enrolment No.: 1885

Firm Registration No.: 11970 E.P.

DVC : 2305031885AS637741



BASIC Bank Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2022

| Particulars | Paid-up Capital | Statutory Reserve | Other Reserve | | | | | Profit and Loss | Total |
|--|-----------------------|----------------------|--|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------|
| | | | Non-cumulative irredeemable preference share | General Reserve | Share Money deposit | Investment Revaluation Reserve | Sub-Total | | |
| | Taka | Taka | Taka | Taka | Taka | Taka | Taka | Taka | |
| Balance as at 01 January 2022 | 10,846,982,500 | 2,224,690,642 | 1,205,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 26,000,000,000 | 121,050,948 | (41,012,633,587) | (574,909,497) | |
| Add: Adjustment of wrongly assessed interest suspense of Main Branch for the year-2021 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 55,615,338 | 55,615,338 | |
| Opening Balance after adjustment of intt. suspense | 10,846,982,500 | 2,224,690,642 | 1,205,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 26,000,000,000 | 121,050,948 | (40,957,018,249) | (519,294,159) | |
| Net Profit for the Year | - | - | - | - | - | - | (1,301,651,812) | (1,301,651,812) | |
| Increase/ (decrease) of Investment Revaluation Reserve during the year | - | - | - | - | - | (286,326,494) | - | (286,326,494) | |
| 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 2022 | 10,846,982,500 | 2,224,690,642 | 1,205,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 26,000,000,000 | (165,275,546) | (42,258,670,061) | (2,107,272,465) | |

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 2022

(Amount in Taka)

| Particulars | Up to 01 month | 1 - 3 months | 3 - 12 months | 1 - 5 years | More than 5 years | Total |
|--|------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Assets: | | | | | | |
| Cash in hand | 7,993,140,251 | - | - | - | 999,426,133 | 8,992,566,384 |
| Balance with other banks and financial institutions | 1,458,243,944 | 77,509,492 | - | 430,234,292 | - | 1,965,987,728 |
| Money at call on short notice | 5,300,000,000 | - | - | - | - | 5,300,000,000 |
| Investment | 355,693,822 | 926,892,311 | 2,889,641,912 | 6,441,984,322 | 12,820,169,436 | 23,434,381,803 |
| Loans and Advances | 7,372,712,262 | 11,017,712,368 | 23,357,812,178 | 59,337,013,162 | 33,510,113,024 | 134,595,362,994 |
| Fixed assets including premises, furniture & fixtures | - | - | 2,913,475 | 61,195,348 | 301,352,727 | 365,461,550 |
| Other assets | - | 119,391,201 | 23,284,260 | 1,218,556,218 | 4,537,096,123 | 5,898,327,802 |
| Non-banking assets | - | - | - | - | 23,858,490 | 23,858,490 |
| Total Assets | 22,479,790,279 | 12,141,505,372 | 26,273,651,825 | 67,488,983,342 | 52,192,015,933 | 180,575,946,751 |
| Liabilities: | | | | | | |
| Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank, other banks, financial institutions and agents | 503,039 | 1,001,104,105 | 5,205,278 | 27,206,109 | 1,866,105,201 | 2,900,123,732 |
| Deposits & Other accounts | 27,150,994,740 | 30,035,594,792 | 65,193,094,750 | 24,174,394,790 | 2,407,494,944 | 148,961,574,016 |
| Provision and other liabilities | 51,995,935 | 38,495,930 | 3,547,695,930 | 2,269,695,930 | 24,913,637,743 | 30,821,521,468 |
| Total Liabilities | 27,203,493,714 | 31,075,194,827 | 68,745,995,958 | 26,471,296,829 | 29,187,237,888 | 182,683,219,216 |
| Net Liquidity Gap | (4,723,703,435) | (18,933,689,455) | (42,472,344,133) | (41,017,686,513) | 23,004,778,045 | (2,107,272,465) |


Managing Director


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 2022

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 as "BASIC Bank Limited" 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 100% shares and became the sole owner of the Bank. Thus, it is recognized as a state-owned Bank. It operates with 72 branches and 36 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 revaluation 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 revaluation 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 DOS 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 is 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 requires 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 Ticker Plant 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, letters of guarantee, acceptance etc. 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 flows 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 2022 to 31 December 2022.

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 Bills. 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 is charged to Profit & Loss account. Realized gain is recognized in Profit & Loss accounts. Unrealized gain is 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

- Income on investments other than shares is accounted for on accrual basis concept; and
- 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 cost 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

The Bank currently has lease/rent agreements at 72 (Seventy two) of its branch and 36 (Thirty six) Sub-branch offices and incurred Tk.22.34 crore as expense on the lease/rent payment. The leases/rents are short term leases/rent with different tenure and cancellable contract. As such, the leases/rent are not treated as Right of Use Assets (ROU). However, the effect of IFRS 16 is very immaterial compared to the volume of whole financial statements. All contracts are cancellable contract and the effect of lease is not material.

2.9.10 Non-banking assets

The Bank has not acquired any non-banking assets in exchange for loan during the period of this financial statements. But the Bank acquired non-banking assets of land valuing at Tk. 82,19,490 and building valuing 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/contract 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, Bangladesh Bank, 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, 2022 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 approved trust deed and provident fund rules were in place. 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 of seven members. Usually all confirmed employees of the Bank are contributing 10% of their basic salary as subscription to the Fund. The Bank also contributes 8.33% of basic salary of each member. 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 (with the approved of BoD) 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 required 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 or a lump sum at the end of the year. The fund is established to sanction grant in the 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 for the utilization of 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 where 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 2005 issued by Foreign Exchange Policy Department of Bangladesh Bank, 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 in the respective loan account and recorded in the system as unapplied interest. Interest on classified advances is accounted for on a cash receipt basis as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

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, letter of guarantee etc. 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, ICT 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's 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 their financial condition.

The Bank has 04 (four) Circle Offices (Circle Office-1, 2, 3 & 4) and several credit divisions focused on different areas/sectors of the economy and entrusted with the duties of Credit Appraisal to assess 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 before approval pertaining to the credit facilities above a threshold amount.

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 and Capital Market Services 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 Management 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 the 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 Management 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/countering 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. One of the General Managers 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 Audit and Inspection Division and 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 Directors 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 awareness 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, Commercial Audit 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. Bank is absolutely committed to maintain an honest, open & well intentioned atmosphere within the organization. Bank is 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 2022, Audit & Inspection Division (AID) of the Bank has conducted 72 Branches including 16 Authorized Dealer (AD) Branches of Foreign Exchange & 10 Special inspections at different Branches and 25 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. Hence 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 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 2022. Besides, there was no material capital expenditure authorized by the Board but not contracted for at 31 December 2022.

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 2022:

| 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, Independent Director , Monno Ceramic Industries Ltd. |
| Dr. Nahid Hossain | Director | Joint Secretary , Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh |
| Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan (Freedom Fighter) | Director | Managing Director & CEO (Retired) Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited |
| Mr. Shamim Ahammed | Director | Joint Secretary , Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh |
| 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 2022:

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 11 (eleven) meetings during the year.

2.23 Risk Management Committee as on 31 December 2022:

| 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, F.F. | Member | BSS (Hons.), MSS (Economics), Ph.D |
| Mr. Shamim Ahammed | Member | Master of Business Administration, University of West London, UK; Bachelor of Urban and Rural Planning, Khulna University, Bangladesh. |

Risk Management Committee conducted 26 (twenty six) meetings during the year.

2.24 Executive Committee as on 31 December 2022:

| 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, F.F. | Member | BSS (Hons.), MSS (Economics), Ph.D |
| Mr. Shamim Ahammed | Member | Master of Business Administration, University of West London, UK; Bachelor of Urban and Rural Planning, Khulna University, Bangladesh. |

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

2.25 Head Office Management Committee (MANCOM) as on 31 December 2022:

| SL No. | Name | Designation | Status with the Committee |
|--------|--|--|---------------------------|
| 1 | Mr. Md. Abdur Rahim | Deputy Managing Director-I | Chairman |
| 2 | Mr. Abu Md. Mofazzal | Deputy Managing Director-II | Member |
| 3 | Mr. Md. Abul Kalam Azad | 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. Md. Momenul Hoque | General Manager | Member |
| 9 | Mr. Mohammed Ali | Deputy General Manager, Human Resources Division | Member Secretary |

The Head Office Management Committee conducted 06 (Six) 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 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 Limited 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.

2.28 Regulatory and legal compliance

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

- i. The Bank Company Act, 1991 (amended 2018)
- 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 and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012
- vi. The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act, 2016
- vii. The Stamp Act-1899
- viii. The Customs Act-1969
- ix. The Money Laundering Prevention Act, 2012
- x. The Anti Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2012
- xi. Labor Act, 2006 (amended in 2013) and Labor Rule, 2015

2.29 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2023.

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.





3. Cash

| | | |
|--|----------|--|
| Cash in hand (including foreign currencies) | Note 3.1 | |
| Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s) | Note 3.2 | |
| Total | | |

3.1 Cash in Hand (including foreign currencies)

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| In Local Currency (3.1.1) | |
| In Foreign Currencies | |

Total

3.1.1 In Local Currency

| | |
|---------|--|
| In Hand | |
| In ATM | |

3.2 Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s)

| | |
|-----------------------|------------|
| In Local Currency | Note 3.2.1 |
| In Foreign Currencies | Note 3.2.2 |

3.2.1 In Local Currency

| | |
|--|--|
| Bangladesh Bank | |
| Sonali Bank (acting as agent of Bangladesh Bank) | |

3.2.2 In Foreign Currencies

| | |
|------------------------|--|
| Bangladesh Bank - EURO | |
| Bangladesh Bank - GBP | |
| Bangladesh Bank - YEN | |
| Bangladesh Bank - US\$ | |

| Amount of Taka | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| 1,039,895,641 | 984,826,707 |
| 7,952,670,743 | 8,085,112,723 |
| 8,992,566,384 | 9,069,939,430 |
| 1,039,323,333 | 981,650,677 |
| 572,308 | 3,176,030 |
| 1,039,895,641 | 984,826,707 |
| 988,444,033 | 938,340,277 |
| 50,879,300 | 43,310,400 |
| 1,039,323,333 | 981,650,677 |
| 7,043,569,738 | 7,415,375,124 |
| 909,101,005 | 669,737,599 |
| 7,952,670,743 | 8,085,112,723 |
| 6,953,244,610 | 7,234,894,922 |
| 90,325,128 | 180,480,202 |
| 7,043,569,738 | 7,415,375,124 |
| 6,684,490 | 5,289,276 |
| 4,892,124 | 4,617,596 |
| 297,792 | 22 |
| 897,226,599 | 659,830,705 |
| 909,101,005 | 669,737,599 |
| 7,091,371,783 | 6,873,540,630 |

3.2.2.1 Balance with Bangladesh Bank as per DB -5

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

Agrani Bank Ltd. (Agrani Exchange, Singapore)

NCC Bank Ltd.

4.1.2 Short Notice Deposit Accounts

Sonali Bank Ltd.

Agrani Bank Ltd.

Janata Bank

Rupali Bank Ltd.

Bangladesh Krishi Bank

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 | |
|--|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| Required Reserve (4.00% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities) | 6,410,111,654 | 5,986,392,765 |
| Actual reserve maintained | 8,863,318,077 | 6,154,342,089 |
| Surplus/(Deficit) | 2,453,206,423 | 167,949,324 |
| Required (%) | 4.00% | 4.00% |
| Maintained (%) | 5.53% | 4.11% |
| Required Reserve (13.00% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities) | 20,832,862,875 | 19,455,776,485 |
| Actual reserve maintained | 23,897,060,808 | 32,112,800,822 |
| Surplus/(Deficit) | 3,064,197,933 | 12,657,024,337 |
| Required (%) | 13.00% | 13.00% |
| Maintained (%) | 14.91% | 21.46% |
| In Bangladesh- local currency | 580,314,206 | 545,821,469 |
| Outside Bangladesh- NOSTRO & FC Term Placement | 1,385,673,522 | 1,093,589,138 |
| Total | 1,965,987,728 | 1,639,410,607 |
| Sonali Bank Ltd. | 7,851,956 | 1,420,418 |
| Agrani Bank Ltd. | 16,537,032 | 3,519,659 |
| Janata Bank Ltd. | 25,655,738 | 11,882,380 |
| Rupali Bank Ltd. | 9,926,602 | 5,305,835 |
| Bangladesh Krishi Bank | 54,713 | 3,570,323 |
| Agrani Bank Ltd. (Agrani Exchange, Singapore) | 3,872 | - |
| NCC Bank Ltd. | 12,540,509 | 3,989,973 |
| Total | 72,570,422 | 29,688,588 |
| Sonali Bank Ltd. | 16,448 | 10,018,069 |
| Agrani Bank Ltd. | 6,373,588 | 11,883,817 |
| Janata Bank | 24,697,084 | 25,855 |
| Rupali Bank Ltd. | 42,962,737 | 50,021,214 |
| Bangladesh Krishi Bank | - | - |
| Trust Bank Ltd. | 3,454,631 | 13,872,212 |
| The Premier Bank Ltd. | 5,004 | 6,732 |
| Total | 77,509,492 | 85,827,899 |
| Receivable from ICB Islami Bank | 130,234,292 | 130,304,982 |
| - | - | - |
| 300,000,000 | 300,000,000 | |
| 300,000,000 | 300,000,000 | |
| 580,314,206 | 545,821,469 | |



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

| | |
|--|--|
| Sonali Bank Kolkata-EURO | |
| Sonali Bank London (EUR) | |
| Sonali Bank London (UKP)-GBP | |
| Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi Japan-JPY | |
| Arif Habib Bank, Karachi-USD | |
| Mashreq Bank India-USD | |
| Mashreq Bank New York-USD | |
| Sonali Bank Kolkata-USD | |
| Bank of Ceylon-USD | |
| CITI Bank NA, New York (Export)-USD | |
| Sonali Bank London-USD | |
| AB Bank Ltd, Mumbai (USD) | |
| Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd.-USD | |
| HDFC Bank Ltd.-USD | |
| Sonali Bank London-USD | |
| United Bank of India-USD | |
| United Bank of India, Mumbai-ACU | |
| AKTIF YATIRIM BANKASI A.S., ISTANBUL-EUR | |
| Habib American Bank New York-USD | |
| Kookmin Bank, Seoul-USD | |
| Total | |

(Annexure - A may kindly be seen for details)

4.2.2 Term Placement

| | |
|-----------------------------|--|
| AB Bank Limited (USD) | |
| Mercantile Bank Limited-USD | |
| Meghna Bank Limited-USD | |
| Midland Bank Limited (USD) | |
| Total | |

Grand total (Nostro and Term Placement)

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

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| On demand | 211,509,239 | 29,688,587 |
| Upto 1 month | 1,246,734,705 | 1,175,418,814 |
| Over 1 month but not more than 3 months | 77,509,492 | - |
| Over 3 months but not more than 1 year | - | - |
| Over 1 year but not more than 5 years | 430,234,292 | 434,303,206 |
| Over 5 years | - | - |
| Total | 1,965,987,728 | 1,639,410,607 |

5 Money at Call & Short Notice

| | |
|---|----------|
| Commercial Banks | Note 5.1 |
| Financial Institutions (Public & Private) | |

5.1 Commercial Banks

| | | |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| AB Bank Ltd | 1,200,000,000 | 1,200,000,000 |
| Agrani Bank Ltd. | 2,000,000,000 | - |
| Community Bank Ltd | 500,000,000 | 600,000,000 |
| Modhumoti Bank Ltd | - | 100,000,000 |
| Midland Bank Ltd | - | 1,200,000,000 |
| NRB Bank Ltd. | 600,000,000 | - |
| ONE Bank Limited | 1,000,000,000 | - |
| Total | 5,300,000,000 | 3,100,000,000 |

| | | Amount of Taka | |
|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| | | 173,673,522 | 321,389,138 |
| | | 1,212,000,000 | 772,200,000 |
| | | 1,385,673,522 | 1,093,589,138 |
| | | | |
| | | 512,928 | 455,762 |
| | | - | 5,833,313 |
| | | 241,234 | 1,157,502 |
| | | 874,864 | 899,703 |
| | | 111,428 | 94,659 |
| | | 65,360 | 55,524 |
| | | 465,105 | 395,109 |
| | | 34,926,154 | 18,088,764 |
| | | 1,054,806 | 781,520 |
| | | 21,514,234 | 201,329,957 |
| | | 7,252,840 | 9,374,544 |
| | | 19,360,976 | 13,060,695 |
| | | 560,631 | 843,797 |
| | | 28,008,572 | 7,582,983 |
| | | 536,667 | - |
| | | 13,031,333 | - |
| | | - | 20,335,324 |
| | | 4,122,314 | - |
| | | 29,395,016 | 7,868,583 |
| | | 11,639,060 | 33,231,399 |
| | | 173,673,522 | 321,389,138 |
| | | | |
| | | 101,000,000 | 343,200,000 |
| | | 606,000,000 | - |
| | | 303,000,000 | - |
| | | 202,000,000 | 429,000,000 |
| | | 1,212,000,000 | 772,200,000 |
| | | 1,385,673,522 | 1,093,589,138 |
| | | | |
| | | 211,509,239 | 29,688,587 |
| | | 1,246,734,705 | 1,175,418,814 |
| | | 77,509,492 | - |
| | | - | - |
| | | 430,234,292 | 434,303,206 |
| | | - | - |
| | | 1,965,987,728 | 1,639,410,607 |
| | | | |
| | | 5,300,000,000 | 3,100,000,000 |
| | | - | - |
| | | 5,300,000,000 | 3,100,000,000 |
| | | | |
| | | 1,200,000,000 | 1,200,000,000 |
| | | 2,000,000,000 | - |
| | | 500,000,000 | 600,000,000 |
| | | - | 100,000,000 |
| | | - | 1,200,000,000 |
| | | 600,000,000 | - |
| | | 1,000,000,000 | - |
| | | 5,300,000,000 | 3,100,000,000 |



| | | Amount of Taka | |
|--|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| 6. Investments | | | |
| Government Securities | Note 6.1 | 22,085,580,255 | 30,069,733,183 |
| Other Investments | Note 6.2 | 1,348,801,548 | 1,249,634,718 |
| | | 23,434,381,803 | 31,319,367,901 |
| 6.1 Government Securities | | | |
| Treasury Bills and Reserve Repo | Note 6.1.1 | - | - |
| Treasury Bonds | Note 6.1.2 | 22,082,755,555 | 30,066,046,283 |
| Prize Bond | | 2,824,700 | 3,686,900 |
| | | 22,085,580,255 | 30,069,733,183 |
| 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 | | 796,157,416 | 547,534,321 |
| 05 Years Government Treasury Bond | | 4,140,338,068 | 7,177,362,343 |
| 10 Years Government Treasury Bond | | 13,125,300,622 | 17,635,494,593 |
| 15 Years Government Treasury Bond | | 2,077,599,687 | 2,534,018,371 |
| 20 Years Government Treasury Bond | | 1,943,359,762 | 2,171,636,655 |
| | | 22,082,755,555 | 30,066,046,283 |
| 6.2 Other Investments | | | |
| Shares | Note 6.2.1 | 1,348,742,048 | 1,249,575,218 |
| Others (Memorial Coin) | | 59,500 | 59,500 |
| | | 1,348,801,548 | 1,249,634,718 |
| 6.2.1 Shares | | | |
| a. Quoted companies | | | |
| Shares in listed companies | | 1,285,307,208 | 1,185,944,392 |
| b. Unquoted companies | | | |
| Share of Karmasangsthan Bank | | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Mutual Fund | | 33,644,190 | 33,840,176 |
| 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 | | 63,434,840 | 63,630,826 |
| Grand Total (a+b) | | 1,348,742,048 | 1,249,575,218 |

(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) | |

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 |

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 | 2,824,700 | 3,686,900 |
| Upto 1 month | 352,869,122 | 1,848,128,375 |
| Over 1 month but not more than 3 months | 926,892,311 | - |
| Over 3 months but not more than 1 year | 2,889,641,912 | 4,817,615,355 |
| Over 1 year but not more than 5 years | 6,441,984,322 | 12,677,120,237 |
| Over 5 years | 12,820,169,436 | 11,972,817,034 |
| | 23,434,381,803 | 31,319,367,901 |

7. Loans & Advances

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

| | | Amount of Taka | |
|--|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| | | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| | | 17,421,638,812 | 21,920,063,135 |
| | | 4,423,536,743 | 7,908,403,148 |
| | | 237,580,000 | 237,580,000 |
| | | 22,082,755,555 | 30,066,046,283 |
| | | | |
| | | 4,423,536,743 | 7,908,403,148 |
| | | - | - |
| | | 4,423,536,743 | 7,908,403,148 |
| | | | |
| | | 17,421,638,812 | 21,920,063,135 |
| | | - | - |
| | | 17,421,638,812 | 21,920,063,135 |
| | | | |
| | | - | - |
| | | - | - |
| | | - | - |
| | | | |
| | | 133,802,373,813 | 143,693,087,750 |
| | | 792,989,181 | 758,686,259 |
| | | 134,595,362,994 | 144,451,774,009 |

7.1 Residual maturity grouping of loans including bills purchased and discounted

| | | |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| Payable on demand | 983,100,000 | 3,600,900,000 |
| Not more than 3 months | 17,407,324,630 | 33,814,987,045 |
| Above 3 months but not more than 1 year | 23,357,812,178 | 19,809,200,000 |
| Above 1 year but not more than 5 years | 59,337,013,162 | 41,293,900,000 |
| Above 5 years | 33,510,113,024 | 45,932,786,964 |
| | 134,595,362,994 | 144,451,774,009 |



| | | Amount of Taka | |
|--------------|---|----------------|------------------------|
| | | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| 7.2 | Loans, Cash Credit & Overdraft etc. | | |
| | In Bangladesh | | |
| | Loans | Note 7.2.1 | 72,115,043,937 |
| | Cash credits | | 76,701,430,693 |
| | Overdrafts | Note 7.2.2 | 21,803,579,931 |
| | Others | Note 7.2.3 | 11,432,750,163 |
| | | | 28,450,999,782 |
| | | | 133,802,373,813 |
| | Outside Bangladesh | | 143,693,087,750 |
| | | | - |
| | | | 133,802,373,813 |
| | | | 143,693,087,750 |
| 7.2.1 | Loans | | |
| | Loan General | | 2,547,955,366 |
| | Term Loan | | 2,809,884,871 |
| | | | 69,567,088,571 |
| | | | 72,115,043,937 |
| | | | 76,701,430,693 |
| 7.2.2 | Overdrafts | | |
| | SOD agst Bank's Own FDR | | 329,678,991 |
| | SOD agst Other Bank's FDR | | 256,952,910 |
| | SOD agst govt. bonds and securities | | 302,262,819 |
| | SOD agst Bank's Own Deposit Scheme | | - |
| | SOD for issuance of CDR/SDR/PO | | 45,954,113 |
| | Temporary Overdraft | | 553,726,430 |
| | Overdraft Secured Mortgage | | 17,061,058 |
| | Overdraft Secured (Other Securities) | | 220,356,269 |
| | Overdraft (Clean) | | 6,755,662,219 |
| | Overdraft Industrial Special CMSME COVID 19 | | 8,564,056,570 |
| | Overdraft Service Special CMSME COVID 19 | | 1,498,552,986 |
| | Overdraft Commercial Special CMSME COVID 19 | | 767,611,785 |
| | | | 326,132,893 |
| | | | 745,494,386 |
| | | | 124,299,959 |
| | | | 559,522,153 |
| | | | 11,432,750,163 |
| | | | 11,815,051,960 |
| 7.2.3 | Others | | |
| | Export Credit/Packing Credit | | 413,632,733 |
| | Payment Against Documents | | 414,895,794 |
| | Loan Against Trust Receipt | | 244,481,648 |
| | Other short term advance | | 837,101,562 |
| | Tender Bidding & Work order financing | | 1,985,936,106 |
| | Loan against Govt. Fund and other scheme | | 120,490,962 |
| | Credit to NBF | | 171,840,054 |
| | Real Estate Loan | | 235,230,341 |
| | Transport Loan | | 289,085,163 |
| | Consumer Credit | | 239,787,402 |
| | Micro Credit Financing | | 149,580,050 |
| | Agricultural Credit | | 2,468,855,575 |
| | Sundry/Misc. Loan | | 2,488,937,725 |
| | Staff Loan | | 7,999,805,752 |
| | | | 7,924,669,046 |
| | | | 4,449,813,734 |
| | | | 4,533,062,726 |
| | | | 1,383,481,838 |
| | | | 1,374,784,415 |
| | | | 900,370,279 |
| | | | 473,704,178 |
| | | | 87,973,969 |
| | | | 169,317,577 |
| | | | 5,464,351,254 |
| | | | 4,593,729,741 |
| | | | 2,456,788,189 |
| | | | 2,142,330,817 |
| | | | 28,450,999,782 |
| | | | 28,974,596,209 |
| 7.3 | Loans on the basis of significant concentration including bills purchased & discounted | | |
| | a. Advances to Directors | | - |
| | b. Advances to MD and other Senior Executives | | - |
| | c. Advances to Customers group | | 2,488,201,740 |
| | d. Advances to Industrial sector | Note 7.3.1 | 2,176,647,637 |
| | | | 41,213,982,608 |
| | | | 59,969,736,003 |
| | | | 90,893,178,646 |
| | | | 82,305,390,369 |
| | | | 134,595,362,994 |
| | | | 144,451,774,009 |



7.3.1 Advances to Industrial sector

| | Amount of Taka | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| Food and Allied Ind. | 15,626,609,948 | 13,271,918,003 |
| ERGM | 9,116,611,495 | 10,587,633,079 |
| Textile | 8,462,579,851 | 9,558,258,428 |
| Accessories | 1,917,360,463 | 1,074,877,344 |
| Jute Prod.and Allied Ind. | 4,529,040,441 | 4,514,227,243 |
| Forest Prod.and Allied Ind. | 121,652,378 | 43,312,183 |
| Paper, Board, Printing, Pub. and Packaging | 3,824,289,777 | 5,410,085,892 |
| Tannery Leather and Rubber Prod. | 5,720,878,838 | 2,286,417,803 |
| Chem.Pharm.and Allied Ind. | 2,236,495,072 | 1,585,293,052 |
| Plastic Ind. | 421,839,940 | 1,377,345,393 |
| Glass, Crmc. and Other non Metal. Pr. | 811,559,073 | 598,427,171 |
| Engineering | 4,017,594,014 | 2,555,146,357 |
| Electrical and Electronics Ind. | 630,642,295 | 385,360,771 |
| Real Estate & Housing | 14,991,005,691 | 10,488,376,508 |
| Transport and Communication | 6,033,978,552 | 6,116,232,971 |
| Ship,Shipbulding and Breaking | 11,467,221 | 473,711,943 |
| Power,Gas and Water | 184,789,898 | 503,706,705 |
| Hotel and Restaurant | 792,806,620 | 1,044,993,647 |
| Hospital and Clinic | 880,734,973 | 840,559,505 |
| Brick Kiln | 3,559,916,753 | 3,469,154,122 |
| Telecommunication & IT | 415,647,652 | 369,588,778 |
| Other Service Ind. | 3,859,556,286 | 3,160,557,421 |
| Ind.Not Elsewhere Classified | 2,726,121,415 | 2,590,206,050 |
| Total | 90,893,178,646 | 82,305,390,369 |

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

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|---|
| Number of Customers | 25 | 31 |
| Amount of outstanding advances | 43,907,000,000 | 53,982,500,000 |
| Amount of classified advances thereon | 39,042,400,000 | 42,292,200,000 |
| Amount of recovery | 1,234,554,747 | 3,464,834,670 |
| Measures taken for recovery | Persuasion and negotiation for recovery is going on | Persuasion and negotiation for recovery is going on |

*In 2021 and 2022, 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 | 79,276,007,673 | 89,324,341,468 |
| Chattogram Division | 21,980,418,110 | 21,760,963,301 |
| Rajshahi Division | 7,629,274,519 | 7,705,462,022 |
| Khulna Division | 6,578,305,982 | 6,487,640,154 |
| Barishal Division | 750,217,387 | 635,397,512 |
| Sylhet Division | 1,328,290,433 | 1,322,601,891 |
| Rangpur Division | 8,524,680,680 | 8,413,066,783 |
| Mymensingh Division | 8,528,168,210 | 8,802,300,878 |
| Total Inside Bangladesh | 134,595,362,994 | 144,451,774,009 |

Outside Bangladesh

Total

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| - | - |
| 134,595,362,994 | 144,451,774,009 |



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 | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| | |
| 44,515,811,173 | 43,534,867,825 |
| 12,213,005,637 | 14,539,438,061 |
| 56,728,816,810 | 58,074,305,886 |
| | |
| 246,532,668 | 381,828,917 |
| 305,757,619 | 322,725,194 |
| 77,314,255,897 | 85,672,914,012 |
| 77,866,546,184 | 86,377,468,123 |
| | |
| 134,595,362,994 | 144,451,774,009 |
| | |
| | |
| 287,445 | 12,918,082 |
| 146,205,582 | 899,239,921 |
| 17,446,464 | 744,001,346 |
| 837,765 | 23,477,610 |
| 164,777,256 | 1,679,636,959 |
| | |
| 1,174,242 | 15,900,355 |
| 1,283,851 | 12,988,114 |
| 9,552,259,744 | 16,211,978,932 |
| 9,554,717,837 | 16,240,867,401 |
| 9,719,495,093 | 17,920,504,360 |
| 9,719,495,093 | 17,920,504,360 |
| - | - |

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/2023-2209 dated 30 April 2023 and DOS(CAMS)1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297 dated 28 April 2022. Bangladesh Bank has allowed the Bank to provide provision shortfall of Tk. 4,785.24 crore against loans and advances in next 9 years starting from 2023. As such, there is no un-approved provision shortfall of the Bank as on 31 December 2022 and as on 31 December 2021.

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

Listing of Assets Pledged as Security/Collaterals

Nature of the secured assets

Fixed Assets
Cash and quasi-cash
Others

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 116,166,275,217 | 114,612,821,412 |
| 3,770,420,284 | 5,830,596,015 |
| 4,726,916,608 | 6,429,954,829 |
| 124,663,612,109 | 126,873,372,256 |



7.9 Particulars of Loans and Advances:

| | Amount of Taka | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| (i) Loans considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured; | 46,226,282,948 | 51,788,584,169 |
| (ii) Loans considered good for which the banking company holds no other security other than debtor's personal guarantee; | 2,555,834,224 | 2,493,852,623 |
| (iii) Loans considered good secured by personal undertaking of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtor; | 7,315,636,366 | 9,510,351,496 |
| (iv) Loans adversely classified ; provision not maintained thereagainst | - | - |
| | 56,097,753,538 | 63,792,788,288 |
| (v) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons | 2,456,788,189 | 2,170,016,759 |
| (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; | 2,493,541,779 | 2,442,331,929 |
| (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. | - | - |
| (x) Amount of classified loans on which interest has not been charged | 77,314,255,897 | 85,672,914,012 |
| (a) (Decrease)/ Increase in provision | (6,686,149,564) | (5,883,927,926) |
| Amount of loan written off | 9,009,989,490 | 6,736,125,072 |
| Amount realized against loan previously written | 292,472,976 | 90,300,765 |
| (b) Amount of provision kept against loan classified as bad/loss | 9,552,259,744 | 16,211,978,932 |
| (c) Interest credited to the interest suspense account | 11,007,623,947 | 8,574,968,624 |
| xi) Amount of the written off loan: | | |
| (a) Cumulative amount of Written off loan | 20,460,505,643 | 11,450,516,153 |
| (b) Amount written off during the current year | 9,009,989,490 | 6,736,125,072 |
| (c) Amount of written off loan for which law suit has been filed | 20,087,576,234 | 11,144,529,391 |

7.10 Bills Purchased and Discounted

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Payable in Bangladesh | 733,837,188 | 682,696,880 |
| Payable outside Bangladesh | 59,151,993 | 75,989,379 |
| | 792,989,181 | 758,686,259 |

7.11 Maturity grouping of bills purchased & discounted

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Not more than 01 months | 556,792,404 | 467,440,463 |
| Above 01 months but not more than 03 months | 204,697,207 | 219,687,340 |
| Above 03 months but not more than 06 months | 31,499,570 | 71,558,456 |
| Above 06 months | - | - |
| | 792,989,181 | 758,686,259 |



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) Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd.
p) Branch adjustment account
n) Sundry debtors Note 9.5
r) Position Clearing (Net)
s) Position General Ledger (Net)

9.1 Other prepayments:

Total Other Prepayments
Less Advance against proposed branch
Less: Provision for Loss on Investment in Share
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 | |
|--|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| | | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| | | | |
| | | 132,674,394 | 126,760,529 |
| | | 383,955,000 | 355,950,155 |
| | | 379,568,068 | 378,294,598 |
| | | 471,993,507 | 449,826,780 |
| | | 150,288,583 | 150,093,583 |
| | | 292,848,450 | 338,697,587 |
| | | 1,811,328,002 | 1,799,623,232 |
| | | 1,448,779,927 | 1,427,563,445 |
| | | 362,548,075 | 372,059,787 |
| | | | |
| | | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| | | 1,086,525 | 1,046,525 |
| | | 2,913,475 | 2,953,475 |
| | | 365,461,550 | 375,013,262 |
| | | | |
| | | - | - |
| | | | |
| | | 23,284,260 | 22,605,426 |
| | | 12,905,636 | 11,381,598 |
| | | 61,976,351 | 76,535,864 |
| | | 759,999,993 | 759,999,993 |
| | | 161,315,950 | 161,315,950 |
| | | 15,508,987 | 5,226,022 |
| | | 204,134,902 | 181,202,766 |
| | | 1,961,445,445 | 2,314,974,734 |
| | | 889,645,255 | 821,351,977 |
| | | 119,391,201 | 152,737,249 |
| | | 2,714,400 | 2,714,400 |
| | | 20 | 20 |
| | | 3,802 | 93,035,788 |
| | | 158,753 | 29,999,967 |
| | | (900) | - |
| | | 666,031,493 | 230,593,253 |
| | | 289,905,133 | 243,204,263 |
| | | 729,907,121 | 475,105,398 |
| | | - | - |
| | | 5,898,327,802 | 5,581,984,668 |
| | | | |
| | | 1,206,457,127 | 1,188,485,762 |
| | | (2,714,400) | (2,714,400) |
| | | (65,055,254) | |
| | | (201,862,543) | (259,229,397) |
| | | (921,315,943) | (921,315,943) |
| | | 15,508,987 | 5,226,022 |



9.5 Sundry Debtors

1) Protested Bill:

a) BCCI:

- i) Protested bill, Main branch
- ii) Protested bill, Khatungonj branch
- iii) Protested bill, Khulna branch
- iv) BCCI-Bombay
- v) BCCI-London

Sub total

- b) Protested bill for SWIFT
- c) Protested Bill -Lawyers' Fee
- d) Protested Bill -Bangshal Branch- Shahadat Hossain

Total Protested Bill (A)

- 2) Other Sundry Debtors
- 3) Advance Cash Incentives-Remittance
- 4) Encashment of Sanchaya Patra
- 5) Cash Shortage

Total (B)

Grand Total (A+B)

Note: Full provision has been made in the account for the protested bill.

10. Non-banking Assets

- Income generating non-banking assets
- Non-income generating non-banking assets (Note 10.01)

10.01 Non-income generating non-banking assets

- Land
- Building

The Bank has got the possession and ownership of the mortgage properties according to the judgement of the Honorable Court in accordance with the section 33(7) of "Artha Rin Adalat-2003". The Bank has been holding the non-banking assets since July 23, 2019.

11 Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

- In Bangladesh Note 11.1
- Outside Bangladesh Note 11.2

11.1 In Bangladesh(a+b+c)

a) Money at call and on short notice

- Rupali Bank Ltd
- Sonali Bank Ltd

Sub total (a)

b) Term borrowing:

- Rupali Bank Ltd.
- Agrani Bank Ltd.
- Sonali Bank

Sub-total (b)

| Amount of Taka | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| | |
| 6,535,880 | 6,535,880 |
| 244,800 | 244,800 |
| 416,367 | 416,367 |
| 1,399,580 | 1,399,580 |
| 691 | 645 |
| 8,597,318 | 8,597,272 |
| 20,244,921 | 20,244,921 |
| 1,340,000 | 3,940,000 |
| 11,198,036 | 11,198,036 |
| 41,380,275 | 43,980,229 |
| 627,415 | 3,106,395 |
| 291,895 | 5,340 |
| 247,585,548 | 196,092,299 |
| 20,000 | 20,000 |
| 248,524,858 | 199,224,034 |
| 289,905,133 | 243,204,263 |
| | |
| - | - |
| 23,858,490 | 23,858,490 |
| 23,858,490 | 23,858,490 |
| | |
| 8,219,490 | 8,219,490 |
| 15,639,000 | 15,639,000 |
| 23,858,490 | 23,858,490 |

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1,997,223,268 | 3,499,190,507 |
| 902,900,464 | 1,127,969,231 |
| 2,900,123,732 | 4,627,159,738 |
| | |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| 1,000,000,000 | 2,000,000,000 |
| - | - |
| 1,000,000,000 | 2,000,000,000 |



| | Amount of Taka | | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 | | |
| c) Term Borrowing | | | | |
| Bangladesh Bank Refinance Loan for House building | 46,813,695 | 50,145,259 | | |
| Bangladesh Bank Refinance Loan for Solar,Bio-gas,ETP,BANECO | 1,388,180 | 1,263,636 | | |
| Refinance scheme of Bangladesh Bank for Tk. 10 Account | - | 2,540,000 | | |
| Refinance scheme of Bangladesh Bank for Jute Sector | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 | | |
| Milk Production and Artificial Insemination | - | 2,100,000 | | |
| Financing Brick Kiln Efficiency Improvement Project | 85,557,544 | 95,063,938 | | |
| Fund Export Industry-Salary Payment under COVID-19 BB Refinance | 39,236,148 | 183,101,707 | | |
| Refinance under BRPD # 10/2020 | 89,988,951 | 526,300,965 | | |
| Special Stimulus Refinance Scheme for agriculture sector (ACD Circular # 01, Date -13/04/2020 for Covid-19) | 37,900,000 | 143,630,000 | | |
| Refinance Scheme -2020 for Low- income Professionals, Farmers & holders of Small/Marginal Business | - | 21,500,002 | | |
| Refinance Scheme for "CMSME Working Capital Loan/ Investment under | 544,102,500 | 424,595,000 | | |
| Refinance scheme for agriculture sector (Covid-19) 2nd phase | 33,540,000 | - | | |
| 10/50/100 Taka Account Holders under refinance scheme Tk.5.00 Crore (FID Circular No.01/21) | 7,496,250 | - | | |
| COVID RS-3000 FID-02/2021 (FID Circular No.02) | 14,000,000 | - | | |
| Ghorey Fera refinance scheme Tk.500 Crore (ACD Circular No.01/2022) | 3,300,000 | - | | |
| Refinance Scheme of Joyeeta Foundation | 50,000,000 | - | | |
| Refinance Scheme of SME Foundation | 13,900,000 | 18,950,000 | | |
| Sub-total (c) | 997,223,268 | 1,499,190,507 | | |
| Total (a+b+c) | 1,997,223,268 | 3,499,190,507 | | |
| 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) | 153,379,147 | 153,379,147 | | |
| Second Crop Diversification Project | 560,652,950 | 662,589,850 | | |
| Agro Business Development Project of ADB | 188,868,367 | 312,000,234 | | |
| | - | - | | |
| Sub-Total (b) | 902,900,464 | 1,127,969,231 | | |
| Total (a+b) | 902,900,464 | 1,127,969,231 | | |
| 11.3 Overall transaction of Reverse Repo: | | | | |
| | 2022 | | 2021 | |
| Securities bought under repo: | Minimum outstanding during the year | Maximum outstanding during the year | Minimum outstanding during the year | Minimum outstanding during the year |
| i) with Bangladesh Bank | Nil | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| ii) with other banks & NBFIs | Nil | Nil | Nil | 627,142,021 |
| 11.4 Overall transaction of Repo: | | | | |
| | 2022 | | 2021 | |
| Securities sold under repo: | Minimum outstanding during the year | Maximum outstanding during the year | Minimum outstanding during the year | Minimum outstanding during the year |
| i) with Bangladesh Bank | Nil | 17,177,922,480 | Nil | Nil |
| ii) with other banks & NBFIs | Nil | 3,114,765,672 | Nil | 2,518,977,000 |
| 12. Deposits & Other Accounts | | | | |
| Non-Interest bearing Deposits | Note 12.1 | 7,540,970,452 | 7,910,066,361 | |
| Interest bearing Deposits | Note 12.2 | 141,420,603,564 | 143,070,326,765 | |
| | | 148,961,574,016 | 150,980,393,126 | |



12.1 Non-Interest bearing Deposits

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|
| Current, Savings and Other Deposits | Note 12.1.1 | 6,680,723,917 | 7,145,727,036 |
| Bills Payable | Note 12.1.2 | 860,246,535 | 764,339,325 |

12.1.1 Current, Savings and Other Deposits

| | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Current Deposit | 3,250,308,396 | 4,536,556,430 |
| Savings Deposit | 153,717,428 | 92,501,925 |
| Margin Deposit | 2,626,671,690 | 1,987,711,537 |
| Sundry/Other Deposit | 650,026,403 | 528,957,144 |
| | 6,680,723,917 | 7,145,727,036 |

12.1.2 Bills Payable

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Payment Order | 857,006,964 | 761,056,233 |
| Demand Draft | 3,239,571 | 3,283,092 |
| | 860,246,535 | 764,339,325 |

12.2 Interest bearing Deposits

| | | | |
|---|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Savings Bank Deposits | Note 12.2.1 | 9,968,005,618 | 8,989,545,636 |
| Fixed Deposits, SND, Other Deposit Scheme | Note 12.2.2 | 131,295,969,784 | 133,942,358,235 |
| Current Deposit | | 156,628,162 | 138,422,894 |

12.2.1 Savings Bank Deposits

| | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Savings Account | 9,968,005,618 | 8,989,545,636 |
| | 9,968,005,618 | 8,989,545,636 |

12.2.2 Fixed Deposits

| | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Short Notice Deposits | 19,464,136,106 | 17,731,114,205 |
| Term Deposits | 105,626,383,018 | 109,892,053,198 |
| Other Deposit Scheme | 6,205,450,660 | 6,319,190,832 |
| | 131,295,969,784 | 133,942,358,235 |

12.3 Maturity Grouping of other deposits & inter-bank deposits

Deposit from Bank

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Repayable on demand | 7,425,839 | 452,140 |
| Repayable within 1 month | 15,507,767 | 36,310,376 |
| Above 01 Month but not more than 6 Months | 229,559,231 | 213,086,149 |
| 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 | - | - |
| | 252,492,837 | 249,848,665 |

Other Deposits

| | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Payable on Demand | 5,332,574,161 | 1,185,647,860 |
| Less than 01 Month | 21,795,486,973 | 25,110,408,249 |
| Above 01 Months but not more than 6 Months | 57,970,440,769 | 52,483,313,851 |
| Above 06 Months but not more than 01 Year | 37,028,689,542 | 40,914,032,826 |
| Above 01 year but not more than 05 Years | 24,174,394,790 | 28,644,520,575 |
| Above 05 years not more than 10 years | 2,407,494,944 | 2,392,621,100 |
| Above 10 years | - | - |
| | 148,709,081,179 | 150,730,544,461 |
| | 148,961,574,016 | 150,980,393,126 |



13. Other liabilities

| | | Amount of Taka | |
|--|------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| Provision for Loans and Advances | Note 13.1 | 9,719,495,093 | 17,920,504,360 |
| Provision for Off Balance Sheet Exposures | Note 13.2 | 115,389,848 | 157,163,678 |
| Provision for other assets | Note 13.3 | 1,574,438,748 | 1,688,725,747 |
| Provision for Investment | Note 13.4 | 193,196,695 | 109,544,034 |
| Provision for Balance with other Banks and NBFIs | Note 13.5 | 300,000,000 | 300,000,000 |
| Interest Suspense Account | Note 13.6 | 14,582,321,069 | 16,111,394,886 |
| Provision for Ex-gratia/Incentive Bonus | Note 13.7 | 7,688,066 | 7,688,066 |
| Provision for Gratuity | Note 13.8 | 63,081,301 | 93,564,481 |
| Provision for Welfare Fund | | 14,253,367 | 14,253,367 |
| Provision for Benevolent Fund | | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Provision for Superannuation Fund | | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Provision for Current Taxes | Note 35 | 526,018,803 | 554,121,389 |
| Provision for Card Related Contingency | | 2,784,579 | 2,165,028 |
| Provision for Expenses Payable | Note 13.9 | 46,641,916 | 37,383,203 |
| Provision for stationary | | 152,758 | 156,152 |
| Interest Accrued and Payable on Deposits | | 2,233,479,697 | 2,414,659,410 |
| Interest Payable on Borrowing | | 138,993,839 | 163,754,141 |
| Privileged Creditors | | 490,447,208 | 391,844,097 |
| Deposit Insurance Premium Payable | | 12,343,416 | 15,772,890 |
| Branch Adjustment Account | | - | - |
| Position Clearing (Net)* | | - | - |
| Position General Ledger (Net)* | | 730,721,816 | 475,920,095 |
| Sundry Creditors | | 36,078,941 | 37,956,191 |
| Miscellaneous Creditors | Note 13.10 | 18,994,308 | 17,133,785 |
| | | 30,821,521,468 | 40,528,705,001 |

*Under multi currency concept an organization maintains different statement of affairs for each currency it deals 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 | 9,554,717,837 | 16,240,867,401 |
| Unclassified Loan | Note 13.1.2 | 159,010,052 | 538,676,166 |
| Special General Provision-COVID-19 | Note 13.1.3 | 5,767,204 | 1,140,960,793 |
| Provision held at the end of the year | | 9,719,495,093 | 17,920,504,360 |



13.1.1 Provision for Classified Loan

| | | |
|---|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Provision held at beginning of the year | 16,240,867,401 | 22,124,795,327 |
| Fully Provided Debt Written off/Interest Waived | (8,242,783,097) | (5,883,927,926) |
| Recovery from Earlier Written off Loan | - | - |
| Transferred to provision for unclassified loans | - | - |
| Transferred from provision for unclassified loans | 379,666,114 | - |
| Transferred from provision for Off Balance Sheet Items | 41,773,830 | - |
| Transferred from provision for Special General Provision COVID-19 | 1,135,193,589 | - |
| Transferred from provision for investment | - | - |
| Transferred from provision for other assets | - | - |
| Provision made during the year | - | - |
| Provision held at the end of the year | 9,554,717,837 | 16,240,867,401 |

| Amount of Taka | |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| 16,240,867,401 | 22,124,795,327 |
| (8,242,783,097) | (5,883,927,926) |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| 379,666,114 | - |
| 41,773,830 | - |
| 1,135,193,589 | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| 9,554,717,837 | 16,240,867,401 |

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/2023-2209 dated 30 April 2023 and Letter No. DOS(CAMS)1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297 dated 28 April 2022. Bangladesh Bank has allowed the Bank to provide provision shortfall of Tk. 4,785.24 crore against loans and advances in next 09 years starting from 2023.

13.1.2 Provision for Unclassified Loan

| | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| Provision held at beginning of the year | 538,676,166 | 768,739,081 |
| Provisions no longer required/adjusted | - | - |
| Transferred to provision for classified loans | (379,666,114) | - |
| Transferred to special general provision-COVID 19 | - | (399,860,207) |
| Transferred to provision for Off Balance Sheet Items | - | (26,202,921) |
| 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 | 159,010,052 | 538,676,166 |

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 538,676,166 | 768,739,081 |
| - | - |
| (379,666,114) | - |
| - | (399,860,207) |
| - | (26,202,921) |
| - | 194,937,119 |
| - | 1,063,094 |
| - | - |
| 159,010,052 | 538,676,166 |

13.1.3 Special General Provision-COVID-19

| | | |
|--|------------------|----------------------|
| Provision held at beginning of the year | 1,140,960,793 | 741,100,586 |
| Transferred from provision for un-classified loans | - | 399,860,207 |
| Transferred to provision for classified loans | (1,135,193,589) | - |
| Provision made during the year | - | - |
| Provision held at the end of the year | 5,767,204 | 1,140,960,793 |

| | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 1,140,960,793 | 741,100,586 |
| - | 399,860,207 |
| (1,135,193,589) | - |
| - | - |
| 5,767,204 | 1,140,960,793 |

13.2 Provision for off Balance Sheet Items

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Provision held at beginning of the year | 157,163,678 | 130,960,757 |
| Transferred to provision for classified loans | (41,773,830) | - |
| Transferred from provision for unclassified loans | - | 26,202,921 |
| Provision made during the year | - | - |
| Provision held at the end of the year | 115,389,848 | 157,163,678 |

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 157,163,678 | 130,960,757 |
| (41,773,830) | - |
| - | 26,202,921 |
| - | - |
| 115,389,848 | 157,163,678 |

A provision of Taka 115,389,848 has been made @1.00% on total off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank which will be treated as supplementary capital of the Bank.



13.3 Provision for other assets:

| | Amount of Taka | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| Advance against space for Head Office- BASIC Zaman Tower | 759,999,993 | 759,999,993 |
| Advance against space for Banani Branch | 161,315,950 | 161,315,950 |
| Unadjusted Suspense Account-Head Office- Tech One Global (Pvt.) Ltd. | 5,100,965 | 5,100,965 |
| Unadjusted Suspense Account-Head Office-A2Z International | - | 550,000 |
| Unadjusted suspense account-Gulshan Branch | 2,504,242 | 2,504,242 |
| Unadjusted suspense account-BSP | 2,411,971 | 206,912 |
| Unadjusted suspense account-Excise Duty-Different Branches | 2,006,422 | 4,785,511 |
| Unadjusted Suspense Account (Head Office)-Medical Bill | 1,149,263 | 1,149,263 |
| Provision for Unadjusted Branch Adjustment Accounts_Shantinagar Br. | 8,267,500 | - |
| Income Receivable | 590,299,637 | 709,132,683 |
| Other Miscellaneous Income Receivable | 2,577 | - |
| Provision for protested bill-Legal Fee | 1,340,000 | 3,940,000 |
| Provision for protested bill-SWIFT | 20,244,921 | 20,244,921 |
| Provision for protested bill-BCCI | 8,597,272 | 8,597,272 |
| Provision for protested bill-Shahadat Hossain_Bangshal | 11,198,035 | 11,198,035 |
| Total required provision | 1,574,438,748 | 1,688,725,747 |
| Provision held at the beginning of the year | 1,688,725,747 | 1,689,788,841 |
| Add: Unadjusted suspense account-BSP is required during the year | 2,205,059 | - |
| Add: Provision made during the year against Unadjusted Branch Adjustment Accounts_Shantinagar Br. | 8,267,500 | - |
| Other Miscellaneous Income Receivable | 2,577 | - |
| Less: Adjustment of Provision for Income Receivable for Loan Written-off | (533,116) | - |
| Less: Adjustment of Provision for protested bill-Legal Fee | (2,600,000) | (1,063,094) |
| Less: Unadjusted Suspense Account-Head Office-A2Z International | (550,000) | - |
| Less: Excess provision for Income Receivable not required | (118,299,930) | - |
| Less: Excess amount of Unadjusted suspense account-Excise Duty not required | (2,779,089) | - |
| Provision held at the end of the year | 1,574,438,748 | 1,688,725,747 |
| Total Provision excess/(shortfall) | - | - |

13.4 Provision for Investment

Provision Required:

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies | 188,994,935 | 105,342,274 |
| Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited | 4,201,760 | 4,201,760 |
| Total Provision Required | 193,196,695 | 109,544,034 |

Provision Maintained:

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Opening Balance | 109,544,034 | 304,481,153 |
| Add: Provision made during the year | 83,652,661 | - |
| Less: Transferred to provision for unclassified loans | - | (194,937,119) |
| Less: Transferred to provision for classified loans | - | - |
| Closing Balance | 193,196,695 | 109,544,034 |

Excess Provision/Provision Shortfall

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | - | - |
|--|---|---|

13.5 Provision for Balance with other Banks and NBFIs

Provision for FDR with BIFC Limited

Total Required Provision

| | | |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|
| 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

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| | - | - |
|--|---|---|



13.6 Interest Suspense Account

Balance at the beginning of the year
 Less: Adjustment of wrongly assessed as interest suspense in 2021
Opening Balance after adjustment of interest suspense

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 Int. Inc.as per BB Inspec.Team's/External auditor's advic

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), Ex-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

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: Provision for investment
 Less: Misc. creditors-Provision for loss on investment-Unaudited

| | Amount of Taka | |
|--|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| | 16,111,394,886 | 15,059,898,134 |
| | 55,615,338 | |
| Opening Balance after adjustment of interest suspense | 16,055,779,548 | |
| | 10,897,705,947 | 8,516,945,614 |
| | (11,714,609,148) | (6,671,274,726) |
| | (766,473,278) | (852,197,146) |
| Total | 14,472,403,069 | 16,053,371,876 |
| | 109,918,000 | 58,023,010 |
| Balance at the end of the year | 14,582,321,069 | 16,111,394,886 |
| | | |
| | 7,688,066 | 7,688,066 |
| | - | - |
| Closing Balance | 7,688,066 | 7,688,066 |
| | | |
| | 93,564,481 | 68,601,956 |
| | (93,564,481) | (68,601,956) |
| | - | - |
| | 63,081,301 | 93,564,481 |
| Closing Balance | 63,081,301 | 93,564,481 |
| | | |
| | 2,527,288,796 | 2,228,949,706 |
| | 2,464,207,495 | 2,135,385,225 |
| Incremental requirement for the year | 63,081,301 | 93,564,481 |
| Excess/(Short) Provision for Gratuity | - | - |
| | | |
| | 520,117 | 541,694 |
| | 820,159 | 787,907 |
| | 76,209 | 120,933 |
| | 11,400 | 5,300 |
| | 17,908,343 | 10,948,083 |
| | 170,183 | 287,490 |
| | 95,748 | 95,748 |
| | 1,104,250 | 1,161,750 |
| | 66,900 | 57,400 |
| | 420,107 | 407,358 |
| | - | - |
| | 25,448,500 | 22,969,540 |
| | 46,641,916 | 37,383,203 |
| | | |
| | 10,036,260,796 | 18,211,065,022 |
| | (7,782,258) | (7,782,258) |
| | - | (4,201,760) |
| | (9,834,884,942) | (17,881,667,826) |
| | - | (300,279,393) |
| | (109,544,034) | |
| | (65,055,254) | |
| | 18,994,308 | 17,133,785 |

Amount of Taka

31.12.2022

31.12.2021

13.11 Branch adjustments account represents outstanding inter branch and head office transaction (Net) originated. The

| Particulars | No. of Un-responded entries | | Amount of Un-responded entries | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----|--------------------------------|-------------|
| | Dr. | Cr. | Dr. | Dr. |
| Up to 03 Months | 2356 | 215 | 723,058,385 | 121,485,434 |
| Over 03 Month but within 06 Months | 124 | 1 | 335,884 | 438 |
| Over 06 Month but within 01 Year | 7 | 1 | 114,202 | 7,700 |
| Over 01 Year but within 05 Years | 1 | - | 16,535,000 | - |

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 |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|

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 2022 is shown below:

*Tier-1 capital:***Common Equity Tier-1**

| | | |
|--|------------------------|------------------------|
| Paid up Capital | 10,846,982,500 | 10,846,982,500 |
| Statutory Reserve | 2,224,690,642 | 2,224,690,642 |
| General Reserve | 40,000,000 | 40,000,000 |
| Retained Earnings | (42,258,670,061) | (41,012,633,587) |
| Share Money Deposit | 26,000,000,000 | 26,000,000,000 |
| | (3,146,996,919) | (1,900,960,445) |
| Less :Regulatory adjustments: | | |
| Provision Shortfall against classified loans and advance | - | - |
| Deferred tax assets | (889,645,255) | (821,351,977) |
| Total adjustments | (889,645,255) | (821,351,977) |
| | (4,036,642,174) | (2,722,312,423) |
| Additional Tier- 1 Capital | | |
| Non-qumulative irredeemable preference share | 1,205,000,000 | 1,205,000,000 |
| Total Tier-1 capital | (2,831,642,174) | (1,517,312,423) |

**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]**E. Capital Coservation Buffer (CCB) Requirement (2.50% of RWA)****F. Capital Surplus /(Shortfall) under MCR including CCB [D-E]****Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR)**

| Amount of Taka | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| 164,777,256 | 1,679,636,959 |
| 115,389,848 | 157,163,678 |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| 280,167,104 | 1,836,800,637 |
| (2,551,475,070) | 319,488,214 |
| (2,831,642,174) | (1,517,312,423) |
| 280,167,104 | 1,836,800,637 |
| (2,551,475,070) | 319,488,214 |
| 183,650,345,473 | 169,677,804,039 |
| 3,998,952,737 | 4,988,932,296 |
| 187,649,298,210 | 174,666,736,335 |
| 18,764,929,821 | 17,466,673,634 |
| (21,316,404,891) | (17,147,185,419) |
| 4,691,232,455 | 4,366,668,408 |
| (26,007,637,347) | (21,513,853,828) |
| -1.36% | 0.18% |

* Regulatory capital has been calculated by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank's approval vide its Letter No. DOS(CAMS)1157/1(II)-C/2023-2209 dated 30 April 2023 and Letter No. DOS(CAMS)1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297 dated 28 April 2022. Bangladesh Bank has allowed the Bank to provide provision shortfall of Tk. 4,785.24 crore against loans and advances in next 09 years starting from 2023.

**As per Basel III Guidelines, revaluation reserve as on December 2014 (i.e., Tk. 13,86,35,011) have to be gradually adjusted in five years @20% each year and after five years i.e., from 2020 revaluation reserve will not be considered as part of Tier-2 capital.

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

| | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 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 |
| (165,275,546) | 121,050,948 |
| 26,000,000,000 | 26,000,000,000 |
| 1,205,000,000 | 1,205,000,000 |
| 27,079,724,454 | 27,366,050,948 |



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

| Amount of Taka | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| 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

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 121,050,948 | 419,294,236 |
| (286,326,494) | (298,243,288) |
| (165,275,546) | 121,050,948 |

17. Surplus in Profit and Loss Account

Opening Balance
Add: Adjustment of wrongly assessed as interest suspense in 2021
Profit during the Year

Cash Dividend Paid During the Year

Issuance of Bonus Share

Surplus in Profit and Loss Account during the year

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (41,012,633,587) | (37,042,842,409) |
| 55,615,338 | - |
| (1,301,651,812) | (3,969,791,178) |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| (42,258,670,061) | (41,012,633,587) |

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

Total Income

| | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|
| 8,199,862,805 | 7,029,354,518 |
| 52,969,997 | 45,810,193 |
| 1,282,009,653 | 684,507,606 |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| 471,477,167 | 234,244,253 |
| 10,006,319,622 | 7,993,916,570 |

Expenses:

Interest, Fee and Commission
Losses on Loans and Advances
Administrative Expenses
Other Operating Expenses
Depreciation on Banking Assets

Total Expenses

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 8,690,794,050 | 9,311,115,386 |
| - | - |
| 1,820,542,788 | 1,959,190,572 |
| 694,049,947 | 670,158,511 |
| 77,039,036 | 76,413,139 |
| 11,282,425,821 | 12,016,877,608 |

Profit Before Tax and Provision

| | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| (1,276,106,199) | (4,022,961,038) |
|------------------------|------------------------|

18. Contingent Liabilities

Local Bills for Collection
Foreign Bills for Collection
Letters of Guarantee
Irrevocable Letters of Credit
Back to Back L/C
Acceptances and Endorsements
Travellers Cheques Stock
Value of Wage Earners Bond in Hand and others
Miscellaneous

Note 18.1

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 134,222 | 134,222 |
| 127,587,386 | 200,878,255 |
| 2,816,785,445 | 2,695,423,506 |
| 4,340,626,304 | 8,431,238,951 |
| 2,058,092,973 | 2,058,092,973 |
| 2,323,480,142 | 2,531,612,340 |
| - | - |
| 68,390,000 | 58,358,000 |
| 1,038,091,725 | 1,033,099,325 |
| 12,773,188,197 | 17,008,837,572 |



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 | | |
| Bank and Other Financial Institutions | | |
| Others | | |

19. Interest income

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Interest on Loans and advances | 6,075,179,933 | 4,900,728,716 |
| Less: Intt. Inc.reversed as per BB Inspection team's /external auditor's advice | (109,918,000) | (58,023,010) |
| Interest on money at call and short notice | 179,857,653 | 40,640,931 |
| Interest on placement with Banks | 78,535,978 | 4,818,244 |
| Interest on foreign currency balance | 2,631,920 | 2,005 |
| Other interest Income (On Advance Rent of our Savar Br.) | 2,700 | - |
| | 6,226,290,184 | 4,888,166,886 |

20. Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.

| | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| On Savings Bank Deposit (note 20.1) | 283,965,320 | 244,823,816 |
| On Short Notice Deposit | 829,376,945 | 672,094,278 |
| On Fixed Deposit (note 20.2) | 6,617,621,895 | 7,415,836,110 |
| On Current Deposit | 1,941,581 | 1,826,275 |
| Interest paid on Staff Provident Fund | 75,000,000 | - |
| Other Deposits and deposit schemes (note 20.3) | 588,391,691 | 555,363,225 |
| On Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank and other financial institutions (note 20.4) | 294,496,618 | 421,171,682 |
| | 8,690,794,050 | 9,311,115,386 |

20.1 On Savings bank deposit:

| | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| On Savings Deposit (Conventional) | 272,978,715 | 236,026,049 |
| On School Banking Scheme | 7,922,160 | 6,956,907 |
| On Krishok Savings Account | 1,072,068 | 763,841 |
| On RMG Worker Account | 305,490 | 300,213 |
| On Leather Industry Worker | 1,083 | 1,130 |
| On Pothopushpo Savings Account | 662 | 1,935 |
| On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account | 256,207 | 123,430 |
| On BASIC Chalantika | 128,551 | 105,791 |
| On Trinomul Savings Account | 1,300,384 | 544,520 |
| | 283,965,320 | 244,823,816 |

20.2 On Fixed deposit:

| | | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| Interest paid on Fixed Deposit (Conventional) | 5,963,906,827 | 6,672,788,135 |
| Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme | 370,853,239 | 435,547,036 |
| Interest paid on double benefit scheme | 39,195,486 | 93,896,722 |
| Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme | - | - |
| Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme | 53,300 | 258,560 |
| Interest paid on Rapid Grow Deposit Scheme | - | - |
| Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner scheme | 90,865,041 | 88,265,064 |
| Interest paid on monthly gainer scheme | 82,932,416 | 116,610,266 |
| Interest paid on monthly income scheme | 65,301,302 | 7,827,107 |
| Interest paid on double deposit scheme | 4,514,284 | 643,220 |
| Total | 6,617,621,895 | 7,415,836,110 |

| Amount of Taka | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| - | - |
| - | - |
| 2,135,697,607 | 2,160,571,888 |
| 1,076,500 | 576,500 |
| 680,011,339 | 534,275,118 |
| 2,816,785,446 | 2,695,423,506 |
| 6,075,179,933 | 4,900,728,716 |
| (109,918,000) | (58,023,010) |
| 179,857,653 | 40,640,931 |
| 78,535,978 | 4,818,244 |
| 2,631,920 | 2,005 |
| 2,700 | - |
| 6,226,290,184 | 4,888,166,886 |
| 283,965,320 | 244,823,816 |
| 829,376,945 | 672,094,278 |
| 6,617,621,895 | 7,415,836,110 |
| 1,941,581 | 1,826,275 |
| 75,000,000 | - |
| 588,391,691 | 555,363,225 |
| 294,496,618 | 421,171,682 |
| 8,690,794,050 | 9,311,115,386 |
| 272,978,715 | 236,026,049 |
| 7,922,160 | 6,956,907 |
| 1,072,068 | 763,841 |
| 305,490 | 300,213 |
| 1,083 | 1,130 |
| 662 | 1,935 |
| 256,207 | 123,430 |
| 128,551 | 105,791 |
| 1,300,384 | 544,520 |
| 283,965,320 | 244,823,816 |
| 5,963,906,827 | 6,672,788,135 |
| 370,853,239 | 435,547,036 |
| 39,195,486 | 93,896,722 |
| - | - |
| 53,300 | 258,560 |
| - | - |
| 90,865,041 | 88,265,064 |
| 82,932,416 | 116,610,266 |
| 65,301,302 | 7,827,107 |
| 4,514,284 | 643,220 |
| 6,617,621,895 | 7,415,836,110 |



| | Amount of Taka | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| 20.3 Other Deposits and deposit schemes | | |
| Interest paid on BASIC Fortune | (71,906) | 2,338,459 |
| Interest paid on BASIC Fortune Plus | 344,519,041 | 340,267,478 |
| Interest paid on BASIC Swapono puron | 326,157 | 1,042,686 |
| Interest paid on BASIC DPS Plus | 194,546,121 | 200,305,699 |
| Interest paid on Sata Barsha Sanchoy Prokalpo | 27,106,034 | 10,404,382 |
| Interest paid on BASIC Monthly Saving Scheme | 11,569,744 | 926,844 |
| Interest paid on BASIC Nari Monthly Saving Scheme | 10,491,333 | 820,638 |
| Interest paid on BASIC Probin Monthly Saving Scheme | 452,364 | 46,412 |
| Less: Penal Interest recovered on Deposit Scheme | (547,197) | (789,373) |
| | 588,391,691 | 555,363,225 |
| 20.4 Interest on Borrowings | | |
| Interest on Refinance under BRPD Circular No. 10/2020 | 13,991,154 | 15,461,796 |
| Interest on Refinance under SMESPD Circular No. 02/2020 | 12,240,584 | 16,802,967 |
| Interest on Refinance under FID Circular No. 01/2020 | 72,362 | 1,166,230 |
| Interest on Refinance under ACD Circular No. 01/2020 | 1,072,708 | 894,204 |
| Interest on Refinance Under ACD Circular No. 02/2021 | 140,390 | |
| Interest on 'Ghorey Fery' REF. SCHEME FID-01/21 | 4,282 | |
| Int. on COVID RS-3000-REF. SCHEME FID-02/2021 | 18,819 | |
| Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Brick Kiln | 4,753,200 | 4,753,200 |
| Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Jute sector | 1,504,167 | 250,000 |
| Interest on 10/50/100 TK. A/C HOLDERS-REF. SCHEME FID-01/202 | 26,922 | |
| Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Milk Production | 43,750 | 640,442 |
| Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance- HBL | 2,432,800 | 2,662,930 |
| Interest on borrowing on B. B. refinancefor funding Solar, Bio-Gas and ETP Scheme | 50,310 | 10,849 |
| Interest on borrowing on B.B refinance for Tk. 10 account holders | 57,065 | 150,968 |
| Interest on Repo-Bangladesh Bank | 112,439,836 | 938,628 |
| Interest on Term Borrowing | 98,333,334 | 335,034,722 |
| Interest on Short Term Borrowing | - | - |
| INTEREST FROM BORROWING - BANKS | - | - |
| Interest on Borrowing-Call Money | 14,999,028 | 2,565,556 |
| Interest on Term Loan KFW | 5,368,260 | 5,368,260 |
| Interest on Borrowing-ADB Loan | 8,766,775 | 13,191,602 |
| Interest on Second Crop Diversified Project-ADB | 18,180,872 | 21,279,328 |
| Interest on borrowing outside Bangladesh | - | - |
| | 294,496,618 | 421,171,682 |
| 21. Investment income | | |
| On GT Bill, Bangladesh Bank Bill and GT Bond, Rever(Note 21.1) | 2,758,182,186 | 2,389,475,840 |
| Dividend on Shares | 52,969,997 | 45,810,193 |
| On Other Investment | 11,142,502 | 10,213,960 |
| Profit on sale of investment (note 21.2) | 812,215,351 | 442,313,439 |
| | 3,634,510,036 | 2,887,813,432 |
| Less: Interest Paid for Purchase of Treasury Bond | 86,960,481 | 29,832,761 |
| Less: Loss on sale of investment | 195,116,066 | 427 |
| Less: Loss on investment | - | - |
| Less: Loss on Revaluation of HFT (MTM) T-Bond | 965,493,541 | 670,982,419 |
| LessL Loss on Revaluation of HTM (MTM) T-Bond | 360,397,330 | - |
| | 1,607,967,418 | 700,815,607 |
| Total | 2,026,542,618 | 2,186,997,825 |



21.1 On Government Treasury Bill and Bond

| | |
|---|--|
| Interest on GT bond | |
| Amortization of Discount on Treasury Bill | |
| Interest on Reverse repo | |
| Amortization of discount-Bill | |
| Total | |

21.2 Profit on sale of investment

| | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| Profit on sale of HFT Securities | |
| Profit on sale of Share | |
| Profit on Repo trading | |
| Total | |

22. Commission, exchange and brokerage

| | |
|---|--|
| Foreign bill purchased | |
| Local Bill Purchased | |
| Remittance | |
| Letter of Guarantee | |
| Letter of Credit | |
| Bills for Collection | |
| Acceptances and endorsement | |
| Export Bill | |
| Exchange gain net of exchange loss (22.1) | |
| Commission on sale of instruments | |
| Commission on online banking services | |
| Other Commission | |
| Miscellaneous (includes commission on sale of PSP,TC) | |

22.1 Exchange gain net of exchange loss

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Exchange Earning | |
| Less: Exchange Loss | |

| Amount of Taka | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| | |
| 2,750,830,183 | 2,389,456,940 |
| - | - |
| 7,352,003 | 18,900 |
| - | - |
| 2,758,182,186 | 2,389,475,840 |
| | |
| 81,930,473 | 19,724,454 |
| 9,843,794 | 46,770,601 |
| 720,441,084 | 375,818,384 |
| 812,215,351 | 442,313,439 |
| | |
| 5,500 | 374,398 |
| 3,231,236 | 2,233,408 |
| 3,024,767 | 2,652,448 |
| 33,435,915 | 37,132,712 |
| 148,170,769 | 133,212,746 |
| 13,946,965 | 6,905,733 |
| 61,863,728 | 43,814,533 |
| 18,553,141 | 13,850,230 |
| 948,402,280 | 401,015,301 |
| 11,771,435 | 11,233,349 |
| 591,654 | 706,669 |
| 39,012,263 | 31,376,079 |
| - | - |
| 1,282,009,653 | 684,507,606 |
| | |
| 1,035,401,910 | 451,680,023 |
| 86,999,630 | 50,664,722 |
| 948,402,280 | 401,015,301 |

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 | |
| Income on locker | |
| Recoveries from client and staffs | |
| Service and other Charges | |
| Income from ICT services | |
| Income from on-line client services | |
| Recoveries of Loan Previously Write Off | |
| Recoveries and miscellaneous earnings | |
| Income from ATM/Card services | |
| Expopt L/C advising, handling,transfer charges etc. | |
| Income from non banking asset | |
| Miscellaneous income (note 23.1) | |
| Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets | |

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 15,239,598 | 7,225,212 |
| 1,414,400 | 1,155,000 |
| 42,380,677 | 44,652,584 |
| 59,542,972 | 49,114,171 |
| 16,483,560 | 10,436,381 |
| 205,177 | 2,367,118 |
| 292,472,976 | 90,300,765 |
| - | - |
| 7,105,987 | 2,804,828 |
| 5,716,015 | 5,536,901 |
| - | - |
| 15,693,286 | 8,974,667 |
| 15,222,519 | 11,676,626 |
| 471,477,167 | 234,244,253 |



| | Amount of Taka | |
|---|----------------------|----------------------|
| | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| 23.1 Miscellaneous Income: | | |
| Discount received | 173,980 | 10,443 |
| Project Examination and Appraisal Fee | 200,000 | 125,000 |
| Other Operating Income | 15,319,006 | 8,839,224 |
| Income on Real Estate | 300 | - |
| Other Non-operating Income | - | - |
| | 15,693,286 | 8,974,667 |
| 23.2 Profit on sale of fixed assets: | | |
| Cost of assets sold | 56,732,119 | 57,478,975 |
| Less: Accumulated depreciation of assets sold | 55,782,555 | 55,442,617 |
| Book value of assets sold | 949,564 | 2,036,358 |
| Sale value of fixed assets sold | 16,172,083 | 13,712,984 |
| Profit on sale of fixed assets | 15,222,519 | 11,676,626 |
| 24. Salary and Allowances | | |
| Salaries (note 24.1) | 887,028,206 | 884,952,377 |
| Allowances (note 24.2) | 472,112,107 | 479,039,033 |
| Provident Fund | 70,824,888 | 85,622,792 |
| Benevolent Fund | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Gratuity Fund | 213,081,301 | 333,564,481 |
| Pension Fund | - | 65,276 |
| Bonus | 157,267,686 | 156,464,580 |
| Superannuation Fund | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| | 1,815,314,188 | 1,954,708,539 |
| Note 24.1: Salaries: | | |
| Salary-Basic salary | 863,691,469 | 862,555,337 |
| Wages sub-staff | 1,119,388 | 956,881 |
| Casual wages menial staff | 22,217,349 | 21,440,159 |
| Total | 887,028,206 | 884,952,377 |
| Note 24.2: Allowances: | | |
| Allowances | 472,112,107 | 479,039,033 |
| Leave Fare Assistance | - | - |
| Total | 472,112,107 | 479,039,033 |
| 25. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Electricity Etc. | | |
| Rent | 223,452,288 | 228,382,739 |
| Rates, Taxes and VAT | 4,480,796 | 4,421,619 |
| Utilities/Electricity and Heating | 44,387,934 | 43,748,326 |
| Insurance | 24,952,267 | 29,443,514 |
| | 297,273,285 | 305,996,198 |

**26. Legal & Professional Expenses**

Legal Expense (note 26.1)
Professional Fees (note 26.2)

26.1 Legal Expenses:

Lawyers fees
Law Charges
Stamp Charges and Court Fees
Other Legal expenses
Other Professional expenses

26.2 Professional Expenses:

Consultancy Fee
Management fees
Other Professional Fee

27. Postage, Stamps, Telecommunication Etc.

Postage
Courier Services
Telephone
Fax
Swift Subscription and cable Charges and web hosting charge
Stamp
Internet and E-mail

28. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement Etc.

Printing Stationery
Security Stationery
Publicity, Advertisement and publication
Other Stationery (note 28.1)

28.1 Other Stationery

Office Stationery
Petty Stationery
Photograph and Photocopy
Crockery and utensils
Other Stationery
Calendar
Annual Report
Greeting cards
Other greeting items
Invitation Card
Other printing expenses

Total

| Amount of Taka | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| 17,710,981 | 11,203,015 |
| 1,173,450 | 898,538 |
| 18,884,431 | 12,101,553 |
| 2,403,692 | 400,588 |
| 2,018,808 | 1,126,806 |
| 33,510 | 43,120 |
| 13,254,971 | 9,613,801 |
| - | 18,700 |
| 17,710,981 | 11,203,015 |
| 888,950 | 538,583 |
| - | - |
| 284,500 | 359,955 |
| 1,173,450 | 898,538 |
| 55,517 | 65,572 |
| 6,589,125 | 6,679,595 |
| 3,064,035 | 3,351,106 |
| 11,791 | 8,825 |
| 7,557,978 | 4,535,337 |
| 16,420 | 16,538 |
| 191,466 | 171,633 |
| 17,486,332 | 14,828,606 |
| 4,586,352 | 4,272,545 |
| 3,883,856 | 2,494,255 |
| 1,785,321 | 1,672,136 |
| 21,249,447 | 21,954,202 |
| 31,504,976 | 30,393,138 |
| 6,023,934 | 5,880,698 |
| 85,717 | 76,356 |
| 323,329 | 298,305 |
| 747,792 | 750,028 |
| 11,512,009 | 10,962,527 |
| 2,539,562 | 3,777,659 |
| - | 186,840 |
| - | - |
| 9,134 | 4,688 |
| 1,310 | 990 |
| 6,660 | 16,111 |
| 21,249,447 | 21,954,202 |

**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

Directors Honorarium*
 VAT on Directors Honorarium
 Chairman's Remuneration**

| Amount of Taka | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| 3,660,000 | 3,035,000 |
| 1,568,600 | 1,447,033 |
| 5,228,600 | 4,482,033 |
| 600,000 | 501,786 |
| 300,000 | 250,893 |
| 1,600 | 25,893 |
| 45,000 | 39,000 |
| 12,000 | 19,461 |
| 958,600 | 837,033 |
| 610,000 | 610,000 |
| 1,568,600 | 1,447,033 |
| 2,648,000 | 2,056,000 |
| 318,800 | 259,600 |
| 360,000 | 360,000 |
| 3,326,800 | 2,675,600 |

*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.

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

| | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 4,766,003 | 4,979,700 |
| 16,385,931 | 15,113,607 |
| 31,174,661 | 29,701,982 |
| 10,974,613 | 11,137,867 |
| 13,697,828 | 15,439,983 |
| - | - |
| 76,999,036 | 76,373,139 |
| 40,000 | 40,000 |
| 77,039,036 | 76,413,139 |
| 2,633,621 | 2,590,324 |
| 755,043 | 431,268 |
| 13,521,027 | 12,805,006 |
| 6,922,697 | 9,918,031 |
| 1,900,583 | 2,502,713 |
| 5,937,460 | 5,064,397 |
| 2,397,983 | 2,647,785 |
| 34,068,414 | 35,959,524 |

**33. Other Expenses**

| | |
|---|--|
| Entertainment | |
| Compensation agst. Death due to COVID-19 | |
| Lunch subsidy allowance | |
| Executive car allowance | |
| Information and Communication Technology (ICT) expenses (note 33.1) | |
| Other Audit Fee (note 33.2) | |
| Car Expenses (note 33.3) | |
| Fuel and Lubricant Expenses-Generator (note 33.4) | |
| Travelling | |
| Computer consumables and Accessories | |
| Staff Training and HR development Expenses | |
| Card Related Expenses | |
| Uniform and Liveries | |
| Subscription | |
| Service charge paid to clearing house, banks and others | |
| Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses | |
| Commission paid to banks | |
| Donation | |
| Capital related fees and charges | |
| Miscellaneous (note 33.5) | |
| Total | |

33.1 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) expenses

| | |
|--|--|
| Set-up charge | |
| Yearly Rent | |
| License fee | |
| Internet charge | |
| SMS alert charge | |
| Mobile phone banking expenses | |
| Software Maintenance Expenses | |
| Hardware maintenance | |
| ICT Auditing, Penetration Testing & Risk Management Services | |
| Other | |
| Total | |

33.2 Other Audit Fee

| | |
|----------------------|--|
| PF audit | |
| Various fund audit | |
| Nostro account audit | |
| Total | |

33.3 Car expenses:

| | |
|--------------------|--|
| Fuel and lubricant | |
| CNG/POL-Vehicle | |
| Vehicle expenses | |
| Total | |

33.4 Fuel and Lubricant-Generator:

| | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Fuel and Lubricant -Generator | |
| Fuel and Lubricant-Others | |
| Total | |

| | Amount of Taka | |
|--------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| | 27,821,663 | 19,197,749 |
| | 2,500,000 | |
| | 88,136,620 | 85,548,490 |
| | 41,000,097 | 1,788,000 |
| | 51,297,962 | 47,215,498 |
| | 11,500 | 115,000 |
| | 13,403,787 | 16,231,666 |
| | 3,895,785 | 3,062,252 |
| | 15,296,863 | 10,704,071 |
| | 8,357,541 | 6,517,649 |
| | 2,613,017 | 1,029,735 |
| | 20,603,611 | 16,680,265 |
| | - | 884,335 |
| | 3,671,140 | 3,555,612 |
| | 1,959,500 | 2,093,476 |
| | 1,244,463 | 1,657,116 |
| | 4,125 | 10,925 |
| | 102,160 | 324,190 |
| | - | 34,502,530 |
| | 8,665,875 | 16,165,333 |
| Total | 290,585,709 | 267,283,892 |
| | | |
| | 4,403 | - |
| | - | - |
| | 271,179 | 123,373 |
| | 20,051,983 | 18,159,030 |
| | 3,022,823 | 2,322,985 |
| | 55,650 | 299,775 |
| | 27,846,215 | 24,636,817 |
| | 9,699 | 585,268 |
| | - | 884,500 |
| | 36,010 | 203,750 |
| Total | 51,297,962 | 47,215,498 |
| | | |
| | 11,500 | 28,750 |
| | (46,000) | 40,250 |
| | 46,000 | 46,000 |
| Total | 11,500 | 115,000 |
| | | |
| | 6,078,516 | 5,655,987 |
| | 5,196,427 | 8,320,637 |
| | 2,128,844 | 2,255,042 |
| Total | 13,403,787 | 16,231,666 |
| | | |
| | 3,886,157 | 3,053,397 |
| | 9,628 | 8,855 |
| Total | 3,895,785 | 3,062,252 |

**33.5 Miscellaneous:**

| | Amount of Taka | |
|--|------------------|-------------------|
| | 31.12.2022 | 31.12.2021 |
| Expenses- Furniture & Fixtures | - | 43,613 |
| Expenses Equipment | 99,122 | 121,561 |
| Business promotion and development | 255,081 | 51,770 |
| Books, Journals and periodicals | 1,637,907 | 941,237 |
| Conveyance expenses | 15,835 | 5,480 |
| Expenses for multimedia | 21,050 | 6,600 |
| Transport expenses | 76,841 | 86,800 |
| Carrying Charges | 118,600 | 220,450 |
| Commitment and other fees | 315,608 | 268,684 |
| Remittance charges | 89,004 | 130,080 |
| Cartage and freight | 136,704 | 109,216 |
| Issue expenses | 74,930 | 238,706 |
| Interior decoration expenses | 844,345 | 1,055,241 |
| Head Office and Branch Renovation/Development Expenses | 736,875 | |
| AGM expenses | - | 75,292 |
| Nostro account related expenses | 1,955,045 | 2,574,867 |
| Financial assistance expenses | 115,974 | 107,285 |
| Security Service Expense | 199,180 | 9,067,735 |
| Loss on sale of fixed assets | - | - |
| Entertainment (Directors) | 780,884 | |
| Other expenses | - | 28,099 |
| Misc. expenses | 1,192,890 | 1,032,617 |
| Total | 8,665,875 | 16,165,333 |

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 | - | (230,062,915) |
| Special General Provision-COVID 19 | Note 13.1.3 | - | 399,860,207 |
| Sub-Total | | - | 169,797,292 |
| b. For Off Balance Sheet items: | Note 13.2 | - | 26,202,921 |
| c. For Other Assets: | | | |
| i) Unadjusted suspense account-BSP | Note 13.3 | 2,205,059 | |
| ii) Provision made during the year against Unadjusted Branch Adjustment Accounts_Shantinagar Br. | Note 13.3 | 8,267,500 | |
| iii) Other Miscellaneous Income Receivable | | 2,577 | |
| iv) Provision not required against unadjusted Sus- A2Z | Note 13.3 | (550,000) | |
| v) Excess provision for Income Receivable not required | Note 13.3 | (118,299,930) | (1,063,094) |
| vi) Excess amount of Unadjusted suspense account-Excise Duty not required | | (2,779,089) | |
| Total provision made for Other Assets | | (111,153,883) | |
| e. For Investment | Note 13.4 | 83,652,661 | (194,937,119) |
| f. For Balance with other Banks and Financial Institution | Note 13.5 | - | - |
| Total | | (27,501,222) | - |

Provision maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank's approval vide its Letter No. DOS(CAMS)1157/1(II)-C/2023-2209 dated 30 April 2023 and Letter No. DOS(CAMS)1157-1(II)-C/2022-2297 dated 28 April 2022.

35. Provision for Current Tax

| | | |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Opening balance | 554,121,389 | 586,575,956 |
| Add: Propvision made for current years' tax | 121,340,113 | 47,963,499 |
| | 675,461,502 | 634,539,455 |
| Less: Adjustment made during the year | 149,442,699 | 80,418,066 |
| Closing balance | 526,018,803 | 554,121,389 |



36. Deferred Tax

a) Computation of Deferred Tax

| | | |
|--|---------------------|---------------------|
| Tax Base of Depreciable Fixed Assets | 313,906,998 | 354,330,184 |
| Less: Carrying Amount | 362,548,075 | 372,059,787 |
| Deductible Temporary Difference (A) | (48,641,077) | (17,729,603) |

Carrying Amount of Provision for Gratuity/Benevolent /Superannuation Fund:

| | | |
|--|----------------------|----------------------|
| Provision for Gratuity (Cumulative Provision-Actual Payment) | 2,166,535,929 | 1,978,102,460 |
| Provision for Benevolent Fund (Cumulative Provision -actual payment) | 53,854,122 | 49,812,922 |
| Provision for Superannuation Fund (Cumulative Provision -actual payme) | 52,364,165 | 43,194,165 |
| | 2,272,754,216 | 2,071,109,547 |

Less: Tax Base

Deductible Temporary Difference (B)

Total Deductible Temporary Difference (A+B)

| | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Effective Tax Rate | 40.00% | 40.00% |
| Deferred Tax Assets | 889,645,255 | 821,351,978 |

b) Deferred Tax (Expenses)/Income

| | | |
|--|-------------------|--------------------|
| Closing Deferred Tax Assets ('C) | 889,645,255 | 821,351,978 |
| Opening Deferred Tax Assets (D) | 821,351,978 | 720,218,618 |
| Deferred Tax (Expenses)/Income ('C-D) | 68,293,278 | 101,133,359 |

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 | 8,992,566,384 | 9,069,939,430 |
| Balance with other banks & financial institutions | 1,965,987,728 | 1,639,410,607 |
| Money at Call on Short Notice | 5,300,000,000 | 3,100,000,000 |
| | 16,258,554,112 | 13,809,350,037 |

39. Earning Per Share (EPS)

a) Earning Per Share (EPS)

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Net Profit after Tax (Numerator) | (1,301,651,812) | (3,969,791,178) |
| Number of Ordinary Share Outstanding (Denominator) | 1,084,698,250 | 1,084,698,250 |
| Earning Per Share (EPS) | (1.20) | (3.66) |

b) Diluted Earning Per Share (Diluted EPS)

| | | |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| Net Profit after Tax (Numerator) | (1,301,651,812) | (3,969,791,178) |
| Number of Ordinary Share Outstanding (Denominator) | 3,684,698,250 | 3,684,698,250 |
| Diluted Earning Per Share (Diluted EPS)* | (0.35) | (1.08) |

*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.



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 | 2022 | | | 2021 | | |
|----|--------------------------------------|----------|---------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|--------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| | | | | 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 | - | 124.0551 | - | - | - | - |
| 2 | AB Bank Mumbai | CD | ACU\$ | 191,692.83 | 101.0000 | 19,360,976 | 152,222.55 | 85.8000 | 13,060,695 |
| 3 | Arif Habib Bank- Karachi | CD | ACU\$ | 1,103.25 | 101.0000 | 111,428 | 1,103.25 | 85.8000 | 94,659 |
| 4 | Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd., Pk | CD | ACU\$ | 5,550.80 | 101.0000 | 560,631 | 9,834.47 | 85.8000 | 843,797 |
| 5 | Bank Of Tokyo Mitsubishi, Japan, JPY | CD | JPY | 1,159,220.77 | 0.7547 | 874,864 | 1,206,359.78 | 0.7458 | 899,703 |
| 6 | Mashreq Bank, NY | CD | USD | 4,605.00 | 101.0000 | 465,105 | 4,605.00 | 85.8000 | 395,109 |
| 7 | Sonali Bank, Kolkata, USD | CD | ACU\$ | 345,803.51 | 101.0000 | 34,926,154 | 210,824.76 | 85.8000 | 18,088,764 |
| 8 | Bank of Ceylon | CD | ACU\$ | 10,443.62 | 101.0000 | 1,054,806 | 9,108.62 | 85.8000 | 781,519 |
| 9 | Citi Bank NA, NY(Exp) | CD | USD | 213,012.22 | 101.0000 | 21,514,234 | 2,346,502.99 | 85.8000 | 201,329,957 |
| 10 | Sonali Bank Kolkata ACUEUR. | CD | ACUEUR | 4,683.24 | 109.5241 | 512,928 | 4,683.24 | 97.3178 | 455,763 |
| 11 | Mashreq Bank, Mumbai | CD | ACU\$ | 647.13 | 101.0000 | 65,360 | 647.13 | 85.8000 | 55,524 |
| 12 | Sonali Bank London, EUR | CD | EURO | 4,899.99 | 109.5241 | 536,667 | 59,940.86 | 97.3178 | 5,833,313 |
| 13 | Sonali Bank London, GBP | CD | GBP | 1,944.57 | 124.0551 | 241,234 | 10,000.00 | 115.7502 | 1,157,502 |
| 14 | Sonali Bank London, USD | CD | USD | 71,810.30 | 101.0000 | 7,252,840 | 109,260.42 | 85.8000 | 9,374,544 |
| 15 | Aktif Yatrim Bankasi, Istanbul | CD | EURO | 37,638.42 | 109.5241 | 4,122,314 | - | - | - |
| 16 | HDFC Bank Ltd | CD | USD | 277,312.59 | 101.0000 | 28,008,572 | 88,379.76 | 85.8000 | 7,582,983 |
| 17 | United Bank of India, Mumbai | CD | ACU\$ | 129,023.10 | 101.0000 | 13,031,333 | 237,008.44 | 85.8000 | 20,335,324 |
| 18 | Habib American Bank New York | CD | USD | 291,039.76 | 101.0000 | 29,395,016 | 91,708.43 | 85.8000 | 7,868,583 |
| 19 | Kookmin Bank, Seoul | CD | USD | 115,238.22 | 101.0000 | 11,639,060 | 387,312.34 | 85.8000 | 33,231,399 |
| | Sub-total | | | | | 173,673,522 | | | 321,389,138 |

As per Bangladesh Bank Circular No. FEPO(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, 2022

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 31-12-2022 Taka | Market Value as on 31-12-2021 Taka | Unrealized Gain/(Loss) Taka | Dividend Received in 2022 Taka |
|---------|--|------------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | ACME LABORATORIES LTD | 26-Feb-17 | 557569 | 5,575,690 | 62,650,655 | 47,393,365 | 48,229,719 | (15,257,290) | 1,393,923 |
| 2. | AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CO.LTD | 16-Jan-19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 63,290 |
| 3. | APPOLO ISPAT COMPLEX LTD. | 20-Aug-14 | 1988098 | 19,880,980 | 36,441,836 | 16,302,404 | 16,700,023 | (20,139,433) | - |
| 4. | BATA SHOES (BD) LTD. | 17-Feb-19 | 5688 | 56,880 | 4,665,972 | 5,416,682 | 5,499,727 | 750,711 | 72,945 |
| 5. | BERGER PAINTS BANGLADESH LTD. | 14-Feb-17 | 11567 | 115,670 | 20,588,047 | 19,925,314 | 14,148,391 | (662,733) | 437,140 |
| 6. | BRAC BANK LTD. | 3-Jan-19 | 850000 | 8,500,000 | 35,201,540 | 32,725,000 | - | (2,476,540) | 164,912 |
| 7. | BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO BD. LTD. | 14-Feb-19 | 113080 | 1,130,800 | 69,015,167 | 58,654,596 | 18,020,531 | (10,360,571) | 1,988,100 |
| 8. | BSRM STEELS LTD. | 10-Dec-13 | 699359 | 6,993,590 | 59,135,367 | 44,689,040 | 49,724,425 | (14,446,327) | 2,098,077 |
| 9. | THE CITY BANK LTD. | 19-Jan-21 | 675000 | 6,750,000 | 16,673,340 | 14,715,000 | 16,380,000 | (1,958,340) | 1,167,618 |
| 10. | DHAKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD. | 8-Dec-10 | 504658 | 5,046,580 | 29,481,985 | 18,470,483 | 17,915,359 | (11,011,502) | 504,658 |
| 11. | DUTCH BANGLA BANK LIMITED | 15-Sep-20 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 42,106 |
| 12. | EASTERN BANK LTD. | 8-Dec-10 | 5684065 | 56,840,650 | 25,447,136 | 180,753,267 | 194,521,366 | 155,306,131 | 6,315,629 |
| 13. | Export Import (Exim) Bank of Bangladesh Ltd. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 378,747 |
| 14. | FEDERAL INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. | 17-Jun-21 | 30000 | 300,000 | 1,158,633 | 744,000 | 1,074,000 | (414,633) | 30,000 |
| 15. | GRAMEEN PHONE LTD. | 11-Jul-18 | 128152 | 1,281,520 | 47,008,305 | 36,728,363 | 22,208,628 | (10,279,942) | 3,088,513 |
| 16. | HEIDELBERG CEMENT BD. LTD. | 8-Dec-10 | 169206 | 1,692,060 | 89,579,397 | 30,304,795 | 46,091,714 | (59,274,602) | 439,936 |
| 17. | I.D.L.C FINANCE LTD. | 26-May-15 | 497558 | 4,975,580 | 37,042,040 | 23,136,447 | 28,574,060 | (13,905,593) | 710,810 |
| 18. | IFAD AUTOS LTD. | 7-Jan-19 | 315533 | 3,155,330 | 21,434,200 | 13,915,005 | 14,214,028 | (7,519,195) | 330,559 |
| 19. | ICB ISLAMI BANK LTD. | 23-May-08 | 2684000 | 26,840,000 | 26,840,000 | 14,493,600 | 13,956,800 | (12,346,400) | - |
| 20. | IFIL ISLAMIC MUTUAL FUND-1 | 2-Dec-15 | 7534390 | 75,343,900 | 66,634,688 | 48,220,096 | 48,220,096 | (18,414,592) | 3,013,756 |
| 21. | IPDC FINANCE LIMITED | 19-Jan-21 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 430,865 |
| 22. | JAMUNA OIL COMPANY LTD. | 21-Sep-11 | 254352 | 2,543,520 | 52,902,154 | 42,553,090 | 43,519,627 | (10,349,065) | 3,052,224 |
| 23. | JMI SYRINGES & MEDICAL DEVICES LTD. | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6,300 |
| 24. | LAFARGEHOLCIM BANGLADESH LTD. | 10-Dec-13 | 141000 | 1,410,000 | 11,011,677 | 9,136,800 | 10,025,100 | (1,874,877) | 564,000 |
| 25. | LANKA BANGLA FINANCE LTD | - | 386114 | 3,861,140 | 13,932,408 | 10,038,964 | - | (3,893,444) | 386,114 |
| 26. | LINDE BANGLADESH LIMITED | 3-Feb-16 | 20300 | 203,000 | 29,955,938 | 28,373,310 | - | (1,582,628) | 984,180 |
| 27. | MARICO BANGLADESH LIMITED | 18-Feb-19 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 211,400 |
| 28. | MEGHNA PETROLEUM LTD. | 23-Nov-10 | 188157 | 1,881,570 | 38,458,375 | 37,367,980 | 37,029,298 | (1,090,395) | 2,822,355 |
| 29. | MERCANTILE BANK LIMITED | 6-Nov-16 | 998369 | 9,983,690 | 17,647,326 | 13,577,818 | 16,259,159 | (4,069,507) | 1,188,541 |
| 30. | MJL BANGLADESH LTD. | 31-May-15 | 325191 | 3,251,910 | 35,688,341 | 28,194,060 | 28,714,365 | (7,494,282) | 1,788,551 |



| Sl. No. | Name of the company | Date of Purchase | No of shares | Face Value Taka | Cost Price Taka | Market Value as on 31-12-2022 Taka | Market Value as on 31-12-2021 Taka | Unrealized Gain/(Loss) Taka | Dividend Received in 2022 Taka |
|---------|---------------------------------|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 31. | N C C BANK LTD. | 26-Dec-10 | 813595 | 8,135,950 | 12,709,772 | 11,227,611 | 11,969,236 | (1,482,161) | 938,765 |
| 32. | NAVANA CNG LTD. | 31-Oct-01 | 285500 | 2,855,000 | 20,501,520 | 6,909,100 | 8,021,198 | (13,592,420) | 129,507 |
| 33. | OLYMPIC INDUSTRIES LTD. | 19-Oct-15 | 197457 | 1,974,570 | 57,244,898 | 24,484,668 | 31,711,594 | (32,760,230) | 1,066,268 |
| 34. | ONE BANK LTD. | 28-Jul-11 | 1692432 | 16,924,320 | 31,574,817 | 17,262,806 | 22,243,392 | (14,312,011) | - |
| 35. | PADMA OIL COMPANY. | 2-Oct-14 | 192180 | 1,921,800 | 48,359,155 | 40,204,056 | 40,838,250 | (8,155,099) | 2,402,250 |
| 36. | PRIME BANK LTD. | 14-Jun-17 | 1047796 | 10,477,960 | 26,285,744 | 20,117,683 | 22,527,614 | (6,168,061) | 1,833,643 |
| 37. | PRIME FINANCE & INVESTMENT LTD. | 9-Nov-10 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 281,660 |
| 38. | RENATA (BD) LTD. | 10-Feb-19 | 25363 | 253,630 | 31,156,969 | 30,889,598 | 27,301,408 | (267,371) | 275,352 |
| 39. | ROBI AXIATA LIMITED | 26-Nov-20 | 240000 | 2,400,000 | 2,400,000 | 7,200,000 | 9,078,244 | 4,800,000 | 126,713 |
| 40. | SOUTHEAST BANK LTD. | 18-Apr-12 | 1200111 | 12,001,110 | 19,399,565 | 16,561,532 | 17,886,272 | (2,838,034) | 923,164 |
| 41. | SQUARE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. | 11-Jul-18 | 255651 | 2,556,510 | 59,712,248 | 53,635,580 | 54,786,009 | (6,076,669) | 1,533,906 |
| 42. | TITAS GAS TRANSMISSION & D.C.L | 26-Dec-10 | 1385908 | 13,859,080 | 81,813,385 | 56,683,637 | 50,308,460 | (25,129,748) | 3,048,998 |
| 43. | UNILIVER CONSUMER CARE LIMITED | 16-Sep-20 | 9080 | 90,800 | 25,880,566 | 25,868,920 | 9,080,155 | (11,646) | 177,760 |
| 44. | UTTARA FINANCE & INVEST. LTD | 24-Mar-15 | 279219 | 2,792,190 | 19,674,038 | 9,437,602 | 11,420,057 | (10,236,436) | - |
| | Sub-Total | | 32,385,698 | 323,856,980 | 1,285,307,208 | 1,096,312,272 | 1,008,198,305 | (188,994,935) | 46,413,234 |

B. Non-Listed, De-Listed & Preference Shares:

| Sl. No. | Name of the company | Date of Purchase | No of shares | Face Value Taka | Cost Price Taka | Market Value as on 31-12-2022 Taka | Market Value as on 31-12-2021 Taka | Unrealized Gain/(Loss) Taka | Dividend Received in 2022 Taka |
|---------|------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. | BANGLADESH DEVELOPMENT CO.LTD. | 19-Jul-11 | 74,500 | 7,450,000 | 7,450,000 | 7,450,000 | 7,450,000 | - | - |
| 2. | CENTRAL DEPOSITORY BANGLADESH LTD. | 23-Jun-02 | 1,142,361 | 11,423,610 | 3,138,890 | 3,138,890 | 3,138,890 | - | 2,855,903 |
| 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 | 3364419 | 33,644,190 | 33,644,190 | 35,326,400 | 38,354,377 | 1,682,210 | 3,700,861 |
| | Sub-Total | | 4,773,298 | 71,719,600 | 63,434,840 | 65,117,050 | 68,145,027 | 1,682,210 | 6,556,763 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Grand Total (A+B) | | | | 37,158,996 | 1,348,742,048 | 1,161,429,322 | 1,076,343,331 | (187,312,726) | 52,969,997 |
|--------------------------|--|--|--|-------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|

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 31.12.2022 | | | Outstanding as on 31.12.2021 | CL status as on 31.12.2022 |
|---------|--|------------------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Funded | Non funded | Total | | |
| 1 | AMADER BARI LIMITED GROUP | 60,966 | - | 60,966 | 61,125 | BL |
| 2 | NEW DHAKA CITY DEVELOPMENT LTD | 24,255 | - | 24,255 | 23,207 | BL |
| 3 | EMERALD AUTO BRICKS & ALLIED | 23,633 | - | 23,633 | 23,633 | BL |
| 4 | ALI GROUP | 22,910 | - | 22,910 | 22,910 | BL |
| 5 | BANGLADESH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD. | 22,137 | - | 22,137 | 21,183 | BL |
| 6 | MAX SWEATER (BD) LTD. | 13,312 | 7,063 | 20,375 | 16,981 | UC |
| 7 | NILSAGOR AGRO & ALLIED | 18,722 | 75 | 18,797 | 18,831 | BL |
| 8 | FEAZ GROUP | 17,177 | - | 17,177 | 19,332 | BL |
| 9 | ARISTOCRAT GROUP | 16,949 | - | 16,949 | 16,949 | BL |
| 10 | MYMCO CARBON LTD AND ALLIED | 16,595 | - | 16,595 | 16,595 | BL |
| 11 | VASAVI FASHIONS & ALLIED | 15,377 | 24 | 15,401 | 15,537 | BL |
| 12 | WELL TEX GROUP | 14,631 | 50 | 14,681 | 14,659 | BL |
| 13 | AJBIHA, YOUTH | 14,349 | - | 14,349 | 14,349 | BL |
| 14 | AB GROUP | 12,301 | 1,983 | 14,284 | 14,974 | UC |
| 15 | PD, SPDSP, WZPDCL, KHULNA | - | 13,987 | 13,987 | 35,428 | UC |
| 16 | RISING GROUP | 13,459 | 18 | 13,477 | 13,543 | BL |
| 17 | CRYSTAL STEELS & SHIP BREAKING LIMITED | 13,165 | - | 13,165 | 13,165 | BL |
| 18 | BASHER GROUP | 13,139 | - | 13,139 | 13,156 | BL |
| 19 | ZEIL WEARS LIMITED | 12,700 | - | 12,700 | 12,139 | BL |
| 20 | MAP & MULLER GROUP | 12,133 | - | 12,133 | 12,000 | BL |
| 21 | EMERALD OIL & ALLIED | 12,015 | 18 | 12,033 | 12,033 | BL |
| 22 | REGENT WEAVING LTD | 11,707 | 1 | 11,708 | 12,105 | BL |
| 23 | IG NAVIGATION LIMITED | 11,689 | - | 11,689 | 11,689 | BL |
| 24 | BAY NAVIGATION LTD | 11,406 | - | 11,406 | 11,445 | BL |
| 25 | PROFUSION TEXTILES LIMITED | 11,124 | - | 11,124 | 11,124 | BL |
| 26 | IBRAHIM KNIT GARMENTS (PVT.) LTD. | - | - | - | 20,673 | - |
| 27 | R. I. ENTERPRISE | - | - | - | 13,174 | - |
| 28 | DELTA SYSTEMS LIMITED | - | - | - | 12,871 | - |
| 29 | SEA BLUE TEXTILE LIMITED | - | - | - | 11,995 | - |
| 30 | BD CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES CORP. (BCIC) | - | - | - | 11,898 | - |
| 31 | MA TEX | - | - | - | 11,122 | - |
| | TOTAL | 415,851 | 23,219 | 439,070 | 539,825 | |

Note 1: In 2022, 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 2022

| Particulars | Cost Price | | | | Depreciation | | | | Written Down Value as at 31.12.2022 | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| | Balance as at 01.01.2022 | Addition during the year | Disposal during the year | Balance as at 31.12.2022 | Rate of Dep. | Balance as at 01.01.2022 | Addition during the year | Disposal/Adjustment during the year | | Balance as at 31.12.2022 |
| Furniture and Fixtures | 126,760,529 | 6,034,636 | 120,771 | 132,674,394 | 10% | 81,073,188 | 4,766,002 | 91,944 | 85,747,246 | 46,927,148 |
| Interior Decoration | 355,950,155 | 28,707,403 | 702,558 | 383,955,000 | 10% | 203,429,314 | 16,385,931 | 510,944 | 219,304,301 | 164,650,699 |
| Machinery and Equipment | 378,294,598 | 10,954,673 | 9,681,203 | 379,568,068 | 20% | 313,639,072 | 13,697,828 | 8,964,089 | 318,372,811 | 61,195,257 |
| Computer Hardware | 449,826,780 | 22,545,177 | 378,450 | 471,993,507 | 20% | 370,235,867 | 31,174,661 | 366,460 | 401,044,068 | 70,949,439 |
| Software | 150,093,583 | 195,000 | - | 150,288,583 | 20% | 120,488,529 | 10,974,613 | - | 131,463,142 | 18,825,441 |
| Motor Vehicles | 338,697,587 | - | 45,849,137 | 292,848,450 | 25% | 338,697,476 | - | 45,849,117 | 292,848,359 | 91 |
| Leasehold Assets | 4,000,000 | - | - | 4,000,000 | 1% | 1,046,525 | 40,000 | - | 1,086,525 | 2,913,475 |
| Total 2022 | 1,803,623,232 | 68,436,889 | 56,732,119 | 1,815,328,002 | | 1,428,609,971 | 77,039,035 | 55,782,554 | 1,449,866,452 | 365,461,550 |
| 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 |

Highlights on the overall activities of the Bank

| SI No. | Particulars | 2022 | 2021 |
|--------|---|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Paid up Capital | 10,846,982,500 | 10,846,982,500 |
| 2 | Total Capital | (2,551,475,070) | 319,488,214 |
| 3 | Capital Surplus/(Deficit) | (21,316,404,891) | (17,147,185,419) |
| 4 | Total Assets | 180,575,946,751 | 195,561,348,367 |
| 5 | Total Deposits | 148,961,574,016 | 150,980,393,126 |
| 6 | Total Loans and Advances | 134,595,362,994 | 144,451,774,009 |
| 7 | Total Contingent Liabilities and Commitments | 12,773,188,197 | 17,008,837,572 |
| 8 | Credit - Deposit Ratio | 88.40% | 92.92% |
| 9 | Percentage of Classified Loans against total Loans & Advances | 57.85% | 59.80% |
| 10 | Profit (Loss) after Tax and Provision | (1,301,651,812) | (3,969,791,178) |
| 11 | Amount of Classified Loans and Advances | 77,866,546,184 | 86,377,468,123 |
| 12 | Provision Kept against Classified Loan | 9,554,717,837 | 16,240,867,401 |
| 13 | Provision Surplus/(deficit)* | - | - |
| 14 | Cost of Fund | 7.05% | 7.66% |
| 15 | Interest Earning Assets | 87,832,598,432 | 94,339,082,023 |
| 16 | Non-interest Bearing Assets | 92,743,348,319 | 101,222,266,344 |
| 17 | Return on Investment (ROI)*** | -53.73% | -49.01% |
| 18 | Return on Assets (ROA) | -0.69% | -2.02% |
| 19 | Incomes on Investment | 2,026,542,618 | 2,186,997,825 |
| 20 | Earnings Per Share (EPS) | (1.20) | (3.66) |
| 21 | Diluted Earnings Per Share (Diluted EPS) | (0.35) | (1.08) |
| 22 | Net Income Per Share | (1.20) | (3.66) |
| 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, 2022





| Sl. No. | Employee Name | Designation |
|---------|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Md. Anisur Rahman | Managing Director & CEO |
| 2 | Md. Abdur Rahim | Deputy Managing Director |
| 3 | Abu Md. Mofazzal | Deputy Managing Director |
| 4 | Md. Abul Kalam Azad | Deputy Managing Director |
| 5 | Ahmad Hossain | General Manager |
| 6 | Hasan Tanvir | General Manager |
| 7 | Abu Sayed Md. Rowshanul Haque | General Manager |
| 8 | Md. Ismail | General Manager |
| 9 | Md. Momenul Hoque | General Manager |
| 10 | Mohammed Ali | Deputy General Manager |
| 11 | Nurur Rahman Chowdhury | Deputy General Manager |
| 12 | Md. Fida Hasan | Deputy General Manager |
| 13 | Mahbub Alam Khan | Deputy General Manager |
| 14 | Helena Perveen | Deputy General Manager |
| 15 | Md. Hasan Imam | Deputy General Manager |
| 16 | Debasish Karmaker | Deputy General Manager |
| 17 | B.M. Kamruzzaman | Deputy General Manager |
| 18 | Mohammad Musa Khan | Deputy General Manager |
| 19 | Niaz Musawwir Shah | Deputy General Manager |
| 20 | Abdus Sabur | Deputy General Manager |
| 21 | Md. Ashrafuzzaman | Deputy General Manager |
| 22 | Mohammad Al-Amin | Deputy General Manager |
| 23 | A.M. Shahed Husain | Deputy General Manager |
| 24 | Md. Abdus Satter Khan | Deputy General Manager |
| 25 | Md. Khosh Newaz | Deputy General Manager |
| 26 | Shakir Mahmud Sharafuddin | Deputy General Manager |



| Sl. No. | Employee Name | Designation |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 27 | Md. Mahmud Hasan | Deputy General Manager |
| 28 | Jahir Uddin Ahmed | Deputy General Manager |
| 29 | Md. Nurul Islam | Deputy General Manager |
| 30 | Md. Helal Uddin | Deputy General Manager |
| 31 | Muhammad Imrul Islam | Deputy General Manager |
| 32 | Mohammad Didarul Alam | Deputy General Manager |
| 33 | Md. Nashir Uddin | Deputy General Manager |
| 34 | Sumit Ranjan Nath | Deputy General Manager |
| 35 | Palash Das Gupta | Deputy General Manager |
| 36 | Md. Ghulam Sayeed Khan | Deputy General Manager |
| 37 | Sanjay Kumar Datta | Deputy General Manager |
| 38 | Faisal Shah Qureshi | Deputy General Manager |
| 39 | Md. Zahir Uddin | Deputy General Manager |
| 40 | Md. Rezaul Alam | Deputy General Manager |
| 41 | Md. Nasir Uddin | Deputy General Manager |
| 42 | Saidur Rahman Sohel | Deputy General Manager |
| 43 | Dominic Sampson | Deputy General Manager |
| 44 | Shehab Chowdhury | Deputy General Manager |
| 45 | A. B. M Zahid Hossain | Deputy General Manager |
| 46 | Md. Kamrul Islam | Assistant General Manager |
| 47 | S.M. Anisuzzaman | Assistant General Manager |
| 48 | Sadia Akhter Shahin | Assistant General Manager |
| 49 | A.S.M. Anisur Rahman Choudhury | Assistant General Manager |
| 50 | Md. Ekhwanul Islam | Assistant General Manager |
| 51 | Iftekhar Ahmed | Assistant General Manager |
| 52 | Md. Mafizur Rahman Talukdar | Assistant General Manager |



| Sl. No. | Employee Name | Designation |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 53 | Rabiul Hossain Chowdhury | Assistant General Manager |
| 54 | Md. Abu Sahid | Assistant General Manager |
| 55 | Golam Kabir | Assistant General Manager |
| 56 | Mohammed Yusuf | Assistant General Manager |
| 57 | Ekramul Bari | Assistant General Manager |
| 58 | Md. Abdul Ali | Assistant General Manager |
| 59 | Md. Shariful Islam | Assistant General Manager |
| 60 | Md. Abdul Hannan Howlader | Assistant General Manager |
| 61 | Md. Raihan Ali | Assistant General Manager |
| 62 | Md. Mahbubor Rahman | Assistant General Manager |
| 63 | Md. Salequr Rahman | Assistant General Manager |
| 64 | Md. Gahar Ali Khan | Assistant General Manager |
| 65 | Md. Rakibul Hassan | Assistant General Manager |
| 66 | S. M. Zahid Hassan Sayed | Assistant General Manager |
| 67 | Md. Taslim Uddin | Assistant General Manager |
| 68 | S. M. Hasibur Rahman | Assistant General Manager |
| 69 | Md. Ismail Hossain | Assistant General Manager |
| 70 | Nitul Kanti Saha | Assistant General Manager |
| 71 | Razia Khatun | Assistant General Manager |
| 72 | Atikuzzaman Khan | Assistant General Manager |
| 73 | Sk. Mahfuzur Rahman | Assistant General Manager |
| 74 | Syed Md. Humayun Kabir | Assistant General Manager |
| 75 | Mashiur Rahman | Assistant General Manager |
| 76 | Md. Abul Hossain | Assistant General Manager |
| 77 | Md. Mominul Haque Chowdhury | Assistant General Manager |
| 78 | Md. Masud Hasan | Assistant General Manager |



| Sl. No. | Employee Name | Designation |
|---------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 79 | Md. Shamim Khan | Assistant General Manager |
| 80 | Md. Anwar Hossain Rubel | Assistant General Manager |
| 81 | Md. Sayem Abul Khair | Assistant General Manager |
| 82 | Mohammad Mahmudul Hasan | Assistant General Manager |
| 83 | Chowdhury Tanbir Ahmed | Assistant General Manager |
| 84 | Mohammad Jasim Uddin | Assistant General Manager |
| 85 | Md. Golam Ershad | Assistant General Manager |
| 86 | Farbina Rahman | Assistant General Manager |
| 87 | Syed Abdullah-Al-Zaman | Assistant General Manager |
| 88 | Md. Ahsanul Mamun Chowdhury | Assistant General Manager |
| 89 | Mohammad Shafiqul Alam | Assistant General Manager |
| 90 | Md. Abdus Samad Majumder | Assistant General Manager |
| 91 | Imrul Islam | Assistant General Manager |
| 92 | Md. Khalilur Rahman Bhuiyan | Assistant General Manager |
| 93 | Sahidul Alam Mohammad Kabir | Assistant General Manager |
| 94 | Abu Musa Md. Golam Mostafa | Assistant General Manager |
| 95 | Md. Nazir Uddin Ahamad | Assistant General Manager |
| 96 | Majir Uddin Ahmed Chowdhury | Assistant General Manager |
| 97 | Md. Shahadat Hossain Khan | Assistant General Manager |
| 98 | Md. Nazrul Islam | Assistant General Manager |
| 99 | Md. Fazlul Karim | Assistant General Manager |
| 100 | Md. Jalal Uddin | Assistant General Manager |
| 101 | Rumana Ahad | Assistant General Manager |
| 102 | Shoyeb Ahmed | Assistant General Manager |
| 103 | Md. Jahangir Hossain | Assistant General Manager (ICT) |
| 104 | Mia Muhammad Mustafiz Munir | Assistant General Manager |



| Sl. No. | Employee Name | Designation |
|---------|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 105 | Md. Anower UI Haq | Assistant General Manager |
| 106 | Mohammad Anisur Rahman | Assistant General Manager |
| 107 | Md. Mamunur Rahman | Assistant General Manager |
| 108 | Mohammad Tariqul Islam | Assistant General Manager |
| 109 | Mohammad Majadul Haque Chowdhury | Assistant General Manager |
| 110 | Mohammad Nazmul Islam | Assistant General Manager |
| 111 | A.H.M. Mazadur Rahaman | Assistant General Manager |
| 112 | Saifuna Begum | Assistant General Manager |
| 113 | Md. Khalekuzzaman Talukder | Assistant General Manager |
| 114 | Afroza Haque Jolly | Assistant General Manager |
| 115 | Shafi Ahamad | Assistant General Manager |
| 116 | Kazi Reza Azmin Rashid | Assistant General Manager |
| 117 | Sazzad Hossain | Assistant General Manager |
| 118 | Abul Kalam Md. Shumsuddin | Assistant General Manager |
| 119 | Dilruba Nusrat | Assistant General Manager |
| 120 | Abu Saleh Mohammad Mahbubul Amin | Assistant General Manager |
| 121 | Md. Zahadul Hoque | Assistant General Manager |
| 122 | Mohammad Golam Azam | Assistant General Manager |
| 123 | Md. Anwar Hossain | Assistant General Manager |
| 124 | Md. Dulal Hossain | Assistant General Manager |
| 125 | Md. Matiur Rahman | Assistant General Manager |
| 126 | Md. Khorshed Alam | Assistant General Manager |
| 127 | Masud Reza Mohammad Amanul Bari | Assistant General Manager |
| 128 | Mohammad Ishtiaque Azad | Assistant General Manager |

BASIC Bank Limited

Head Office & Branches





HEAD OFFICE

SENA KALYAN BHABAN

195 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-223359185-86
 Fax: 02-9564829,
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH
 Branch Code: 01
 E-mail: basicho@basicbanklimited.com

ICT DIVISION

Peoples Insurance Bhaban (5th Floor)
 36, Dilkusha Commercial Area
 Dhaka-1000
 Tel : 02-223382960, 02-9555087,
 02-9515319-21, 02-223382960
 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 (10th Floor)
 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-47119581

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-41070468-69

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-41070470

RISK MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-41070652-53



DHAKA DIVISION

MAIN BRANCH

Bana Shilpa Bhaban (Ground floor)
73 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-223383068-69, 02- 223389417
02-223353191, 02-47123194
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH002
Branch Code: 02
E-mail: main@basicbanklimited.com

NARSINGDI BRANCH

Sutapatti Road, Narshingdi-1600
Tel: 02-224452445, 02-224453145
Fax: 02-224451631
Branch Code: 19
E-mail: narsingdi@basicbanklimited.com

BANGSHAL BRANCH

230 North South Road
Bangshal, Dhaka-1100
Tel: 02-41053224-25
Direct: 02-41053223
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH006
Branch Code: 06
E-mail: bangshal@basicbanklimited.com

GULSHAN BRANCH

33, Gulshan Commercial Area
Gulshan South Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka
Tel: 02-41087123-27
Fax: 02-9857307
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH021
Branch Code: 21
E-mail: gulshan@basicbanklimited.com

SHANTINAGAR BRANCH

Green City Regency (1st floor)
26,27,27/1 Kakrail
Dhaka-1217
Tel: 02-222223062-64, 02-222223066-67
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH009
Branch Code: 09
E-mail: shantinagar@basicbanklimited.com

MIRPUR BRANCH

BSCIC Electronics Complex
Industrial Plot No. 1/1, Section-7, Avenue-4
Road No. 3 Pallabi, Dhaka-1221
Tel: 02-48033320-21, 02-48034903
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH022
Branch Code: 22
E-mail: mirpur@basicbanklimited.com

MOULVIBAZAR BRANCH

Gulbadan Market (1st Floor)
4 Moulvibazar, Dhaka-1211
Tel: 02-7315356, 7316991
Fax: 02-7341740
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH024
Branch Code: 10
Email: moulvibazar@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

TANBAZAR BRANCH

55/21 S.T.S Tower, S.M Maleh Road
Tanbazar, Narayanganj-1400
Tel: 7631862, 02-224436233, 224437001
Fax: 02-224437161
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH014
Branch Code: 14
E-mail: tanbazar@basicbanklimited.com

UTTARA BRANCH

Plot No. 67/A (1st floor), Rabindra Saroni
Sector-7, Uttara Model Town, Dhaka-1230.
Tel: 02-48951031, 48961303, 48950032
Fax:
Branch Code: 26
E-mail: uttara@basicbanklimited.com



DHAKA DIVISION

DILKUSHA BRANCH

14 Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000
 Tel: 02-223383793-94, 02-223390712
 Fax:
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH015
 Branch Code: 15
 E-mail: dilkusha@basicbanklimited.com

DHANMONDI BRANCH

Kashba Center
 House No.5/2, Road No.-4 Mirpur Road
 Dhanmondi, Dhaka-1209
 Tel: 02-9611560, 02-9614892, 02-223366912
 02-58611669
 Branch Code: 28
 E-mail: dhanmondi@basicbanklimited.com

MADHABDI BRANCH

Holding no: 248/1, N.D. Tower
 Algi Road, Kashipur, Narsingdi-1604
 Tel: 02-224457218, 02-224457220,
 02-224457219
 Branch Code: 37
 E-mail: madhabdi@basicbanklimited.com

KARWAN BAZAR BRANCH

Latif Tower, 47 Karwan Bazar
 Dhaka-1215
 Tel: 02-55011622, 02-55011623, 02-48120259
 Fax: 02-9146364
 Branch Code: 31
 E-mail: karwanbazar@basicbanklimited.com

GAZIPUR CHOWRASTA BRANCH

Kapil Uddin Complex (1st floor & 2nd floor)
 Gazipur Chowrasta
 Mymensingh Road, Gazipur
 Tel: 02-224423491, 02-224423490
 Branch Code: 33
 Email: gazipurchowrasta@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

TUNGIPARA BRANCH

220, Powra Super Market, Patgati Bazar
 Tungipara, Gopalganj
 Tel: 02-224456296, 02-224456297
 Branch Code: 34
 E-mail: tungipara@basicbanklimited.com

KOTALIPARA BRANCH

Holding No. 281
 Haji Tayob Ali Daria Super Market
 Ghagore Bazar Main Road, Kotalipara, Gopalganj
 Tel: 02-478823024, 02-478823025
 02-478823026
 Branch Code: 50
 E-mail: kotalipara@basicbanklimited.com

SAVAR BRANCH

Holding Bo.144, Savar Bazar Road
 Ward No.02, Savar Pourashova
 Savar, Dhaka-1340
 Tel: 02-224445581-82
 Branch Code: 35
 E-mail: savar@basicbanklimited.com

SHYAMOLI BRANCH

House# 24/1, Mohammadpur Housing Estate
 Block-B, Ring Road, Shyamoli, Dhaka-1207
 Tel: 02-41022816, 02-41022814
 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

MATUAIL BRANCH

Asiatic Shopping Mall Complex, Mominbagh
Chowrasta, Paradogair, Matuail, Demra, Dhaka
Tel: 02-7559797, 02-7559792, 02-7550791
Fax: 02-7559025
Branch Code: 61
E-mail: matuail@basicbanklimited.com

MAWNA BRANCH

Hamida Complex, Telihati
Sripur, Gazipur-1741
Tel: 0682-551155, 0682-555199
Mobile: 01730-057326
Branch Code: 41
E-mail: mawna@basicbanklimited.com

KERANIGANJ BRANCH

Century City Complex
Shaheed Delwar Hossain Road, East Aganagar
South Keraniganj, Dhaka
Tel: 02-7764283, 7764284, 7764285
Branch Code: 63
E-mail: keraniganj@basicbanklimited.com

FARIDPUR BRANCH

Holding no. 29/D, Ward no. 2,
Kotwali, Faridpur
Tel: 02-478804228, 02-478804234
Fax: 0631-67230
Branch Code: 46
E-mail: faridpur@basicbanklimited.com

DHAKA CANTONMENT BRANCH

CB 211/4, VIP Road, Kochukhet, Bhashantek,
Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka-1206
Tel: 02-8871857, 8871159, 8871858
Branch Code: 64
E-mail: dhakacantonment@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

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

MUKTERPUR BRANCH

“Laila Plaza” (Jor Pukurpar)
Vill : Mukterpur, Post : Panchasar,
P.S : Munshigonj, Dist : Munshigonj
Phone: 02-997731200, 02-997731490
Branch Code: 73
E-mail: muktarpur@basicbanklimited.com

CHATTOGRAM DIVISION**KHATUNGOJ BRANCH**

193, Khatungonj, Chattogram-4000
 Tel: 02-333366280, 02-333357200
 Fax: 02-333388519
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH004
 Branch Code: 04
 E-mail: khatungonj@basicbanklimited.com

DEWANHAT BRANCH

4/B, D.T. Road, Postarpar
 Dewanhat, Chattogram-4100
 Tel: 02-333322480-82
 Fax: 031-2512482
 Branch Code: 30
 E-mail: dewanhat@basicbanklimited.com

AGRABAD BRANCH

Pine View (Ground floor)
 100 Agrabad C/A, Chattogram-4100
 Tel: 02-333320041, 02-333320080,
 02-333314822, 02-333325527
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH008
 Branch Code: 08
 E-mail: agrabad@basicbanklimited.com

CHANDPUR BRANCH

Holding No.- 121, (Kalibari More)
 Cumilla Road, Ward No-7, Pourashava Chandpur
 Chandpur-3600
 Tel: 02-334487201, 02-334487202
 Fax: 02-334487203
 Branch Code: 38
 E-mail: chandpur@basicbanklimited.com

JUBILEE ROAD BRANCH

G.R. Plaza, 5 Jubilee Road
 Chattogram-4100
 Tel: 02-333364447, 02-333358305,
 Fax: 031-2851738
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH013
 Branch Code: 13
 E-mail: jubileeroad@basicbanklimited.com

PAHARTOLI BRANCH

Plot No. 9 & 10, Block-G
 Firoz Shah Housing Estate
 Pahartoli, Chattogram
 Tel: 02-43150001, 02-43150558
 Fax: 43150558
 Branch Code: 45
 E-mail: pahartoli@basicbanklimited.com

ASADGONJ BRANCH

M.A. Salam Market
 774, Asadgonj, Chattogram -4100
 Tel: 02-333364942, 02-333354569
 Fax: 031-632112
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH016
 Branch Code: 16
 E-mail: asadgonj@basicbanklimited.com

DOHAZARI BRANCH

Janakalyan Tower (1st floor), Main Raod,
 Dohazari, Chandanaish, Chattogram
 Tel: 01713018843
 Branch Code: 59
 E-mail: dohazari@basicbanklimited.com

SHOLASHAHAR BRANCH

Proskov Bhaban (1st floor), 110 CDA
 Avenue, Nasirabad, Muradpur, Chattogram
 Tel: 02-334454066, 02-334450855
 02-334455304
 Branch Code: 24
 E-mail: sholashahar@basicbanklimited.com

PATHERHAT BRANCH

Ibrahim Soban Tower, Patherhat, Noapara,
 Raozan, (Kaptai Road), Chattogram
 Tel: 01713068889
 Branch Code: 60
 E-mail: patherhat@basicbanklimited.com



CHATTOGRAM DIVISION**CEPZ BRANCH**

Islam Plaza, Holding no-1279/1685
Ward-39, South Halishahar,
M.A. Aziz Road, CPEZ Chattogram -4100
Tel: 02-333340546, 02-333340094, 02-333340733
Branch Code: 25
E-mail: cepz@basicbanklimited.com

CUMILLA BRANCH

Holding No.- 03, A.M.D. Complex Market,
Chatipatty, Rajgonj, Cumilla-3500
Tel:02-334403444,02-334405886
Fax: 081-71444
Branch Code: 17
E-mail: Comilla@basicbanklimited.com

COX'S BAZAR BRANCH

Holding no.: 30 (Rashid Complex)
Main Road, Cox's Bazar Sadar, Cox's Bazar-4700
Tel: 02-334462730, 02-334462732
Fax: 0341-63589
Branch Code: 56
E-mail: coxsbazar@basicbanklimited.com

JORARGANJ BRANCH

Gopinathpur, Jorarganj, Mirersharai
Chattogram
Mobil: 01730057311
Branch Code: 68
E-mail: Jorarganj@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: 02-334474303, 02-334474074
Branch Code: 72
E-mail: feni@basicbanklimited.com

KHULNA DIVISION**KHULNA BRANCH**

107, Sir Iqbal Road, Khulna-9100
Tel: 02-477721672, 02-477720361, 02-444110521
Fax:02-44112255
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH025
Branch Code: 05
E-mail: khulna@basicbanklimited.com

KUSHTIA BRANCH

Biswas Super Market (1st floor)
95/170, N.S. Road, Shapla Chattar,
Thanapara, Kushtia-7000
Tel: 02-477782635,02-477782636
Branch Code: 36
E-mail: kushtia@basicbanklimited.com

JHIKARGACHA BRANCH

Samad Market, Krishnanagar
Jhikargacha, Jashore
Tel: 02-477769499,02-477769495
Fax: 04225-71655
Branch Code: 48
E-mail: jhikargacha@basicbanklimited.com

KDA AVENUE BRANCH

Al-Mumin Centre(1st floor)
58, KDA Avenue Sonadanga, Khulna-9100
Tel:02-477723118, 477729924, 477729920
Fax: 02-477729709
Branch Code: 42
E-mail: kdaavenue@basicbanklimited.com



KHULNA DIVISION

JASHORE BRANCH

NLI Tower 04, Holding No.142
Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Road
Jeshore Sadar, Jeshore-7400
Tel: 02-477765047, 02-477760104
Branch Code: 18
E-mail: jessore@basicbanklimited.com

FAKIRHAT BRANCH

Sheikh Matiur Rahman Market
Old Dhaka Road, Fakirhat, Bagerhat
Tel: 02-477754867-68
Branch Code: 43
E-mail: fakirhat@basicbanklimited.com

SATKHIRA BRANCH

12478(Old), Itagacha Bazar Mor,
Sultanpur Bara Bazar Road, Satkhira-9400
Tel: 02-477741775, 02-77741776
Fax: 0471-64012
Branch Code: 51
E-mail: satkhira@basicbanklimited.com

JHENAIDAH BRANCH

203, Hossain Shaheed Suhrawardy Road
Jhenaidah Sadar, Jhenaidah
Tel: 02-477747188, 02-477747142
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: 02-477755709, 02477755707, 02-477755708
Branch Code: 44
E-mail: chitalmari@basicbanklimited.com

RAJSHAHI DIVISION

RAJSHAHI BRANCH

Sarker Tower (1st floor), Holding no.167-170
Kumarpara, Boalia Rajshahi-6100
Tel: 02-588860976, 02-588856278
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: 02-588831648, 02-588831649
Fax: 0751-64357
Branch Code: 29
E-mail: sirajganj@basicbanklimited.com

BELKUCHI BRANCH

Bhuiya Plaza
Mukundagati Bazar, Belkuchi, Sirajganj
Tel: 02-47318217, 02-47318240
Fax: 47318239
Branch Code: 40
E-mail: belkuchi@basicbanklimited.com

CHAPAINAWABGANJ BRANCH

Holding No.- 449, Huzrapur Road,
Chapainawabganj
Tel: 02-588892580, 02-588892770
Fax: 0781-51585
Branch Code: 54
E-mail: chapainawabganj@basicbanklimited.com

NATORE BRANCH

Holding No.- 327, Rosy Market
Station Bazar, Natore
Tel: 02-588873374, 02-588873574
Fax: 02-588873572
Branch Code: 55
E-mail: natore@basicbanklimited.com

BOGURA BRANCH

Holding no.489, Bhabani Shachin Bhaban
Hari Dashi Market, 120 Baragola, Bogura-5800
Tel: 02-589902801-02, 02-589902803
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:02-589957580, 02-589957582
Fax: 02-589957581
Branch Code: 20
E-mail: saidpur@basicbanklimited.com

RANGPUR BRANCH

97/1, Central Point, Central Road,
Rangpur-5400
Tel:02-589962082,02-589962083
Branch Code: 32
E-mail: rangpur@basicbanklimited.com

CHIRIRBANDAR BRANCH

(Ghugura Tola Bus Stand)
Vill : Chirirbandar, P.S.: Chirirbandar
Dist : Dinajpur
Mobile: 01712247100
Branch Code: 70
E-mail: chirirbandar@basicbanklimited.com

BARISHAL DIVISION**BARISHAL BRANCH**

102, Chawkbazar Road,
Barishal
Tel: 02-47886282,02-472265037
Branch Code: 27
E-mail: barisal@basicbanklimited.com

MATHBARIA BRANCH

Thanapara Road, Ward no. 09
Mathbaria, Pirojpur
Tel: 04625-75896, 04625-75897
Mobile: 01713444236
Branch Code: 57
E-mail: mathbaria@basicbanklimited.com

MOHIPUR BRANCH

Vill/Area: Mohipur, Thana: Mohipur
Upzilla: Kolapara, Dist: Patuakhali
Mobil: 01713257450
Branch Code: 69
E-mail: mohipur@basicbanklimited.com



SYLHET DIVISION

ZINDABAZAR BRANCH

Wahid View (1st floor)
5477 East Zindabazar, Sylhet-3100
Tel:02-996634317, 02-996633548
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:02-996683238
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:02-996636487, 02-996636472
Branch Code: 58
E-mail: sonarpara@basicbanklimited.com

MYMENSINGH DIVISION

MYMENSINGH BRANCH

76/A, Chhoto Bazar Road
Mymensingh-2200
Tel: 02-996668617, 02-996668612
Fax: 091-51614
Branch Code: 52
E-mail: mymensingh@basicbanklimited.com

ISHWARGANJ BRANCH

41, Patbazar Road, Ishwarganj
Mymensingh
Tel: 0902-756152, 756153
Mobile: 017134444215
Branch Code: 66
E-mail: ishwarganj@basicbanklimited.com

JAMALPUR BRANCH

“Mia Mansion”
House No: 1007, Doyamoyee Road
Jamalpur-2000
Phone: 02-997773501, 02-997773488
Branch Code: 71
E-mail: jamalpur@basicbanklimited.com

LIST OF SUB-BRANCHES

01

Agargaon Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Main
Address: Holding No#134, Shahid Kamal Sarani, West Agargaon, Ward No# 28
Dhaka North City Corporation
Thana-Sher-E-Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
Mobile No: 01722-044328

02

Dhaka Commerce College Road Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Mirpur
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
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
Address: Holding # 1118
Natun Bazar, Fulbari Road
Ward No-02, Pourasava -Parbatipur
Dinajpur
Mobile No: 01716-763106

05

Aam Chattar Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Rajshahi
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
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
Address: Holding No. 187/9, Titas Road
Banasree, P.S-Rampura
Ward No- 22
Dhaka South City Corporation, Dhaka.
Mobile No: 01704-993820

08

Ranir Bazar Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Cumilla
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
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
Address: Holding No.-49-50
Monohor Patti Road, Ward No.-4
Pourashava-Jhalakathi
P.S-Jhalakathi, District- Jhalakathi
Mobile No: 01711-006455

11

Hazi Abdul Latif Bhuiyan College Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Matuail
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
Address: Holding No. 43
Dhaka- Aricha Hiway
Holding no.07
Pourashava-Savar, P.S Savar, Dhaka
Mobile No: 01712-128294



LIST OF SUB-BRANCHES

13

Sonagazi Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Feni
Address: Upazila Muktijoddha
Complex Bhaban
Sonagazi Muhurigonj Project Road
Ward No. 05, Sonagazi
Pouroshava, P.S Sonagazi, Feni
Mobile No: 01718-904727

14

Uttarkhan Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Uttara
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
Address: Bhai Bhai Super Market
Vill: Bhuschi Bazar
Post Office: Choto Shorifpur
Union: Bhulin South, P.S: Lalmal, Cumilla
Mobile No: 01911-406994

16

Gaibandha Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Rangpur
Address: Holding No. 7903, D.B Road,
Ward No. 03
Pouroshava-Gaibandha
P.S-Gaibandha Sadar, Dist.- Gaibandha
Mobile No: 01719-329320

17

Poisherhat Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Kotalipara
Address: Abdul Goni Howlader Complex
Vil: Poisherhat
Union -9 no.
Bakal, P.S: Agoiljhara, Dist-Barishal
Mobile No: 01717-286531

18

Shariatpur Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Kotalipara
Address: Rokon Art Press Bhaban
Palong Bazar Sarak
Ward # 01
Pourasava-Shariatpur
Thana-Palong, District-Shariatpur
Mobile No: 01716-406139

19

Pabna Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Natore
Address: M.R. Tower, Holding # 84
Nandan Goli, Lohapotti
Ward No.-3
Pourasava-Pabna
Thana-Pabna Sadar, District-Pabna
Mobile No: 01716-836718

20

Gopalganj Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Tungipara
Address: Nur Centre, Holding No-15
Chowrongi Road
Ward No-04
Pourasava-Gopalganj
P.S-Gopalgan Sadar, District-Gopalganj.
Mobile No: 01724-095304

21

Chudanga Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Kushtia
Address: Shahadat Hossain Joarder Market
Holding No-978/2, Shahid Abul Kashem Road
Ward No-04
Pourasava-Chudanga
P.S- Chudanga Sadar, District-Chudanga
Mobile No: 01714-502868

22

Kurigram Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Rangpur
Address: Holding No-0002-00
Kurigram-Bhurungamari Road
Ward No-03
Pourasava-Kurigram
P.S-Kurigram, District-Kurigram
Mobile No: 01712-131465

23

Thakurgaon Uposhakha

Controlling Branch : Chirirbandar
Address: Holding No-809, Tatipara Road
Ward No-06
Pourasava-Thakurgaon
P.S-Thakurgaon, District-Thakurgaon.
Mobile No: 01612-344147

24

Lebukhali Sub-Branch

Controlling Branch: Barishal
Address: S.T Bhaban
Vill/Location: Lebukhali, Union-Lebukhali
Thana-Dumki, District-Barishal
Mobile No: 01719-765321

LIST OF SUB-BRANCHES

25

Subidkhali Sub-Branch

Controlling Branch : Barisal
Address: Bepari Market,
Union- 4 no.
East Subidkhali, P.S-Mirzagonj
District-Patuakhali.
Mobile No: 01717-078327

26

Patuakhali Sub-Branch

Controlling Branch :Mohipur
Address: Momtaj Shopping Complex
Holding No-119, Thanapara Road
Ward No-07
Pourashava-Patuakhali
P.S-Patuakhali Sadar, District-Patuakhali.
Mobile No: 01717-008732

27

Naogaon Sub-Branch

Controlling Branch : Bogura
Address: Holding No. 152
Old Kachari Road
Ward No.-4
Pourashava-Naogaon
P.S: Naogaon Sadar, District: Naogaon.
Mobile No: 0712-233658

28

Narail Uposhakha

Controlling Branch :Jeshore
Address: Janani Super Market
Holding No.94, Ward No. 06
Narail-Jeshore Road, Pourashava-Narail
P.S: Narail Sadar, District: Narail
Mobile No: 01711-274789

29

Suapur Uposhakha

Controlling Branch: Savar Branch
Address: Faijuddin Super Market
Suapur Bazar, Union-Suapur
Thana: Dhamrai, District: Dhaka
Mobile No:01813- 338779

30

Meherpur Uposhakha

Controlling Branch: Kushtia
Address: K.N. Market, Holding No. 457,
Main Road Boro Bazar, ward No.-02
Pourashava – Meherpur, Thana-Meherpur
Sadar, District-Meherpur.
Mobile No: 01953-696050

31

Manikganj Uposhakha

Controlling Branch: Savar Branch
Address: Beautha Commercial Building,
HoldingNo. 103./1, Beautha Road
Ward No.-09 Pourashava-Manikganj
Thana-Mankiganj Sadar, District-Manikganj
Mobile No: 01741-719989

32

Paragram Bazar Uposhakha

Controlling Branch: Dhanmondi
Address: Gazi Plaza, Village: Paragram
Union: Kailail, Thana: Nawabgonj
District: Dhaka
Mobile No: 01712-597695

33

Dhantara Bazar Uposhakha

Controlling Branch: Savar
Address: Hazi Abu Syed Super Market
Dhantara Bazar, Union: Jadobpur
Thana: Dhamrai, District: Dhaka
Mobile No: 01916-505025

34

Daganbhuiyan Uposhakha

Controlling Branch: Feni
Address: Shahadat Shoping Mall
Holding No. 492, Fazlier Ghat Road
Ward No. 03, Poruashava Daganbhuiyan
Thana: Daganbhuiyan ,District: Feni
Mobile No: 01710-278539

35

Khilpara Bazar Uposhakha

Controlling Branch-Chandpur
Address: Shahid G.M. Ruhul Amin Plaza-02
Vill/Location:Khilpara Bazar
Union: Khilpara,Thana: Chatkhil
District: Noakhali
Mobile No: 01715-632742

36

Nobogram Bazar Uposhakha

Controlling Branch-Savar
Address: Janab Ali Super Market,
Vill /Location: Nobogram Bazar
Union: Kushura, Thana: Dhamrai
District: Dhaka
Mobile No: 01711-368371



LIST OF COLLECTION BOOTH

Dhaka Polli Bidyut Samity-3 Booth

Shimultola Zonal Office
Road: C.R.P Road, Ward: 07, Savar, Dhaka.

Savar Pourashava Booth

Holding : 01, Road: Pourashava Road
Savar, Dhaka.

Ramna BTCL Exchange Booth

Ramna BTCL Exchange Bhaban, Ramna, Dhaka.
Phone- 02-9566042

Gulshan BTCL Exchange Booth

Gulshan BTCL Exchange Bhaban
Gulshan, Dhaka.
Phone-02-8949807

Sher-e- Bangla Nagar BTCL Exchange Booth

Sher-e- Bangla Nagar BTCL Exchange Bhaban
Sher-e- Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
Phone- 02-9140302

GTCL Booth

GTCL Bhaban
Holding: F 18/A, Sher-e- Bagnla Nagar, Agargaon, Dhaka.

Cox's Bazar College Booth

Cox's Bazar Government College
Arakan Road. Jhilinga, P.S.# Cox,s Bazar Sadar, Cox,s Bazar.

Cox's Bazar Pourashava Booth

Holding: 408, Ward No: 10
Cox's Bazar Pourashava Bhaban, Cox's Bazar.

Barisal District Bar Association Booth

Barisal District Bar Association Bhaban
Ward No. 09, P.S. Kotwali, Distric Barisal.

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.

Kushtia Pourashava Booth

Kushtia Pourashava Bhaban
Holding : 29, Chowdhury Kashar Ahmed Road
Ward No.01, Pourashava-Kushtia, P.S- Kushtia Sadar, Zilla-Kushtia



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
Gulshan Shopping Centre
Plot # 14, Shop # 13, Gulshan South, Dhaka.

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
House No- 24/1
Mohammadpur Housing Estate
Block-B, Ring Road, Dhaka 1207
(Along with Branch Premises).

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
(Along with Branch Premises).

23

Joranganj Branch ATM

Joynal Tower, Ground Floor
North Bazar, Ward: 03
PO:Joranganj, Police Station
Joranganj, Upazila: Mirersarai
District: Chattogram

14

Khulna ATM

107, Sir Iqbal Road, Khulna-9100
(Along with Branch Premises).

16

GTCL ATM

GTCL Complex
Agargaon

18

Lalmaj Comilla PRAN-RFL ATM

Lalmaj PRAN-RFL Factory
Lalmaj, 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

24

Sirajganj Branch ATM

Kheya Complex
(Near Avi Sina Hospital)
Sirajganj



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 | Stable | |
| Year Rating | 2022 | |
| Valid From | July 24, 2023 | |

National Credit Ratings Limited (NCR) has assigned B+ (pronounced as single B Plus) to BASIC Bank Limited for Long Term with stable outlook and ST-5 rating in Short Term for the year 2022.

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

৩৪-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি

এতদ্বারা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেড এর ৩৪-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভা সেপ্টেম্বর ১৯, ২০২৩, মঙ্গলবার, 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, ২০২২ তারিখের স্থিতি অনুযায়ী কোম্পানীর নিরীক্ষিত বার্ষিক হিসাব, পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন ও নিরীক্ষকগণের প্রতিবেদন গ্রহণ ও অনুমোদনের জন্য উপস্থাপন।
২. বহিঃনিরীক্ষক নিয়োগ ও পারিশ্রমিক নির্ধারণ।
৩. পরিচালকগণের নির্বাচন।

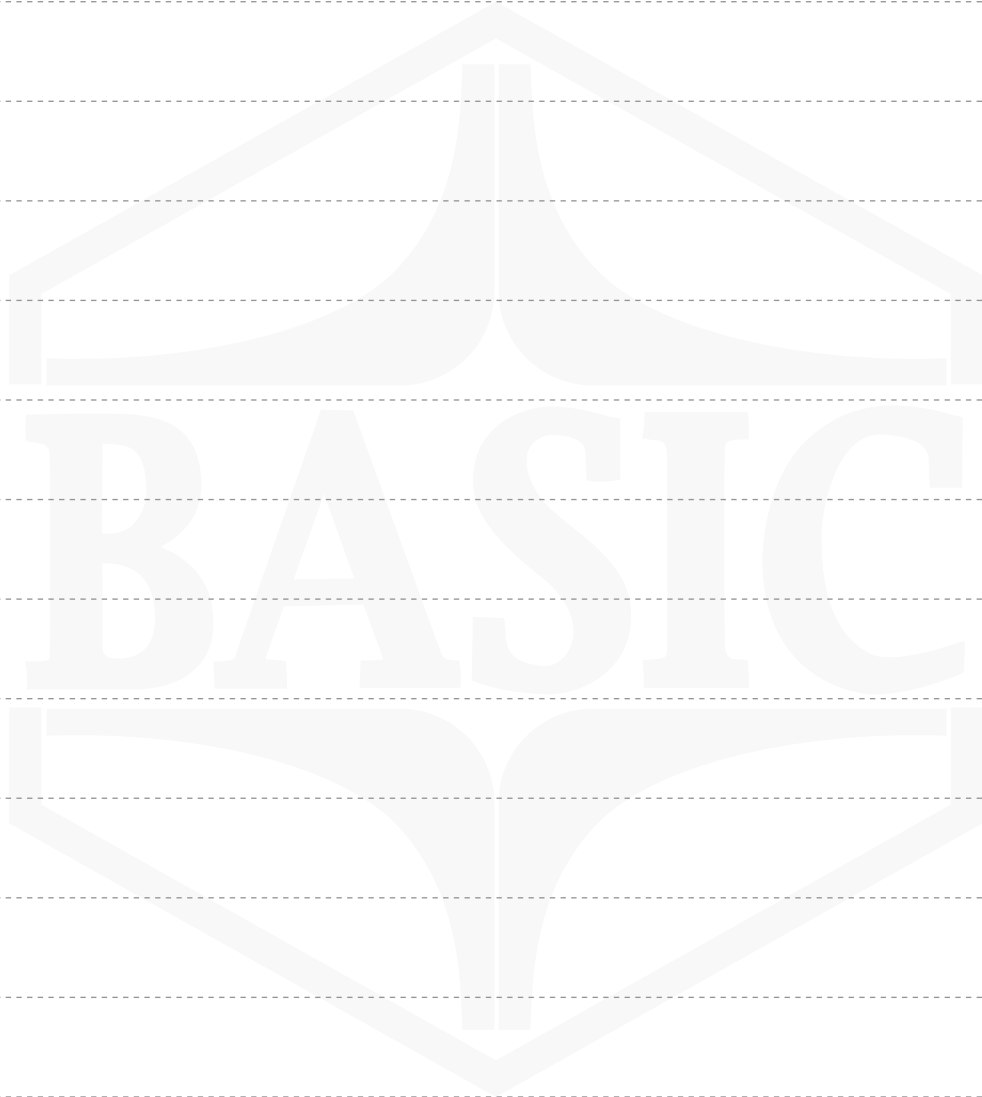
ঢাকা
আগস্ট ২০, ২০২৩

পরিচালনা পর্ষদের আদেশক্রমে

মোঃ হাসান ইমাম
কোম্পানী সচিব

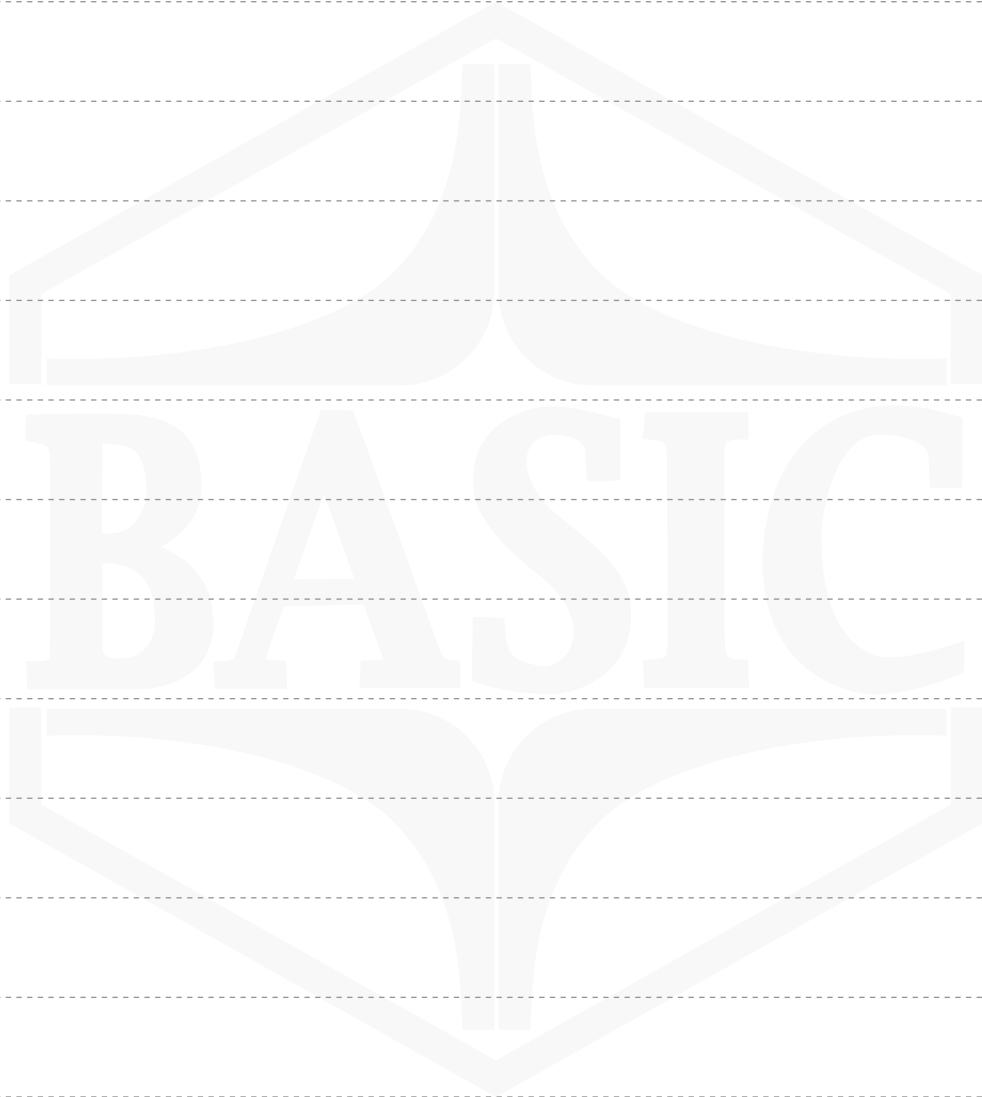
Note

Date:



Note

Date:





BASIC Bank Limited

Serving people for progress

A STATE OWNED SCHEDULED BANK

Head Office: Sena Kalyan Bhaban (6th Floor) 195 Motijheel C/A
Dhaka 1000, Phone: 02-223359589, 02-223359185

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