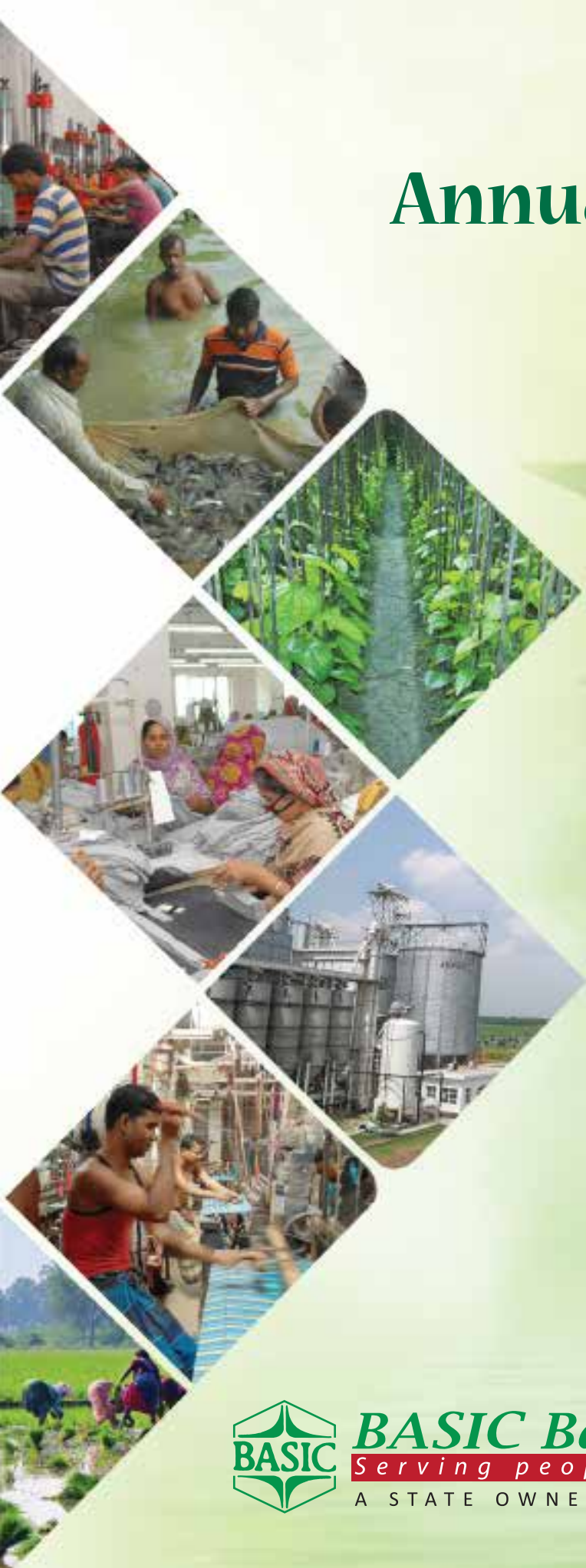


Annual Report 2018



BASIC Bank Limited
Serving people for progress
A STATE OWNED SCHEDULED BANK

The background of the cover features a soft-focus image of a green plant with large, pointed leaves on the right side, extending towards the center. Below the plant, there is a reflection on a body of water, creating a serene and natural aesthetic. The overall color palette is dominated by light greens and yellows, giving it a fresh and organic feel.

Annual Report
2018



Registered Office

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

Head Office

Sena Kalyan Bhaban
(5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 16th & 20th Floor)
195 Motijheel Commercial Area,
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

Incorporation

August 02, 1988

Commercial Operation

January 02, 1989

Contacts

Phone Head Office : 02-9520548, 9564830, 9568190
9590549, 9591002, 9591005
ICT Division : 9562960, 9555087, 9515320
BASIC Bank Training Institute (BBTI) : 47119578-9
E-mail: basicho@basicbanklimited.com
Website www.basicbanklimited.com
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH

BASIC Bank Limited

Serving people for progress

A STATE OWNED SCHEDULED BANK

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, 2018.

Dear Sir(s)/Madam(s),

We are pleased to present before you the Annual Report 2018 of the Bank together with the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2018 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

Table of Contents

Corporate Profile	06
Vision Statement	08
Mission Statement	09
Goals & Objectives	10
Our Approach	11
Forward Looking Statements	13
Board of Directors	15
Message from the Chairman	26
Managing Director's Speech	29
পরিচালকমণ্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন Directors' Report	32
Report of the Audit Committee	55
Report of the Risk Management Committee	57
Disclosures on Risk Based Capital Requirement Under Basel-III	58
Sustainability Report	72
Implementation of the National Integrity Strategy	75
Corporate Governance Practices of the Bank	77
Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer's Statement to the Board on Integrity of Financial Statement	80
Thirty Years of BASIC Bank Limited	81

Independent Auditors' Report and Financial Statements	■	90
Independent Auditors' Report	■	91
Balance Sheet	■	95
Profit & Loss Account	■	97
Statement of Changes in Equity	■	99
Statement of Cash Flows	■	100
Liquidity Statement	■	101
Notes to the Financial Statements	■	102
Schedule of Balance with Other Banks-Outside Bangladesh (Nostro Account)	■	146
Details of Investment in Shares	■	147
Loans & Advances exceeding 10% of Bank's Total Capital	■	149
Schedule of Fixed Assets	■	150
Highlights on the Activities of the Bank	■	151
List of Executives	■	152
Head Office and Branches of the Bank	■	159
List of Collection Booth	■	168
List of ATM Booth	■	169
Notice of the 30 th Annual General Meeting	■	171

Corporate Profile

BASIC Bank Limited (Bangladesh Small Industries and Commerce Bank Limited) 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 till 2013.

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

Introducing SME concept in Bangladesh:

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

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

Working with local & International Agencies:

In addition to regular banking activities, BASIC Bank works with different local entities like Government Ministries, internationally reputed

NGOs, 75 local MFIs/NGOs and international agencies like ADB, as a development partner for implementing various development schemes carried out by the government among which Government's Agro-based Project Financing Scheme, Agribusiness Development Project & Second Crop Diversification Project involving the fund of Asian Development Bank (ADB) are worthy of mention. The ultimate object of those projects is to create rural employment opportunities through scaling up agro-enterprises, encouraging production of High Value Crops with a view to rising income of rural people and thereby to reduce the extreme poverty.

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

Financing in Agricultural & Rural Sector:

For development of agriculture sector BASIC is concerned from the very beginning of its operation, with providing loans to farmers directly at field level, side by side through MFIs, and to different agro-based processing industries at affordable interest rate which is now 9% per annum.

Wrapping up:

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



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.



Goals and Objectives

- To invest 50 percent of loanable funds in financing small and medium scale industries;
- To provide technical services to promote and develop small and medium scale industries in Bangladesh;
- To serve the depositors in safekeeping and growing their savings;
- To contract or negotiate all kinds of loans, aid or assistance, to 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 and to transact all kinds of guarantee business and also transact all kinds of agency business;
- To provide all kinds of banking facilities/services;
- To establish and open offices and branches to carry on all or any of the above businesses within the country and abroad with the permission of Bangladesh Bank and carry on, transact, undertake and conduct the business of banking in all of its branches and to transact and do all relevant matters and things;
- To develop a culture of compassionate banking; and
- To ensure secured banking.



Our Approach

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

BASIC Bank places particular emphasis on small business, quality assets and steady and sustainable growth. Bank offers project loan (term loan) to clients, especially to develop small and medium scale industrial enterprises for processing and manufacturing goods and services. Bank also facilitates full-fledged commercial banking services, 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 with the linkage of NGOs with a view to facilitate their access to formal financial market for mobilization of resources which is another diversification of our services.

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

In 2019, bank's strategic planning will be moving ahead with emphasis on following priorities and to place the bank on a strong foothold to bring Excellency in all strata:

Providing best services and attaining excellence:

- To bring back glory of being number one bank in Bangladesh in all consideration.
- To grow product portfolio with focus on SME need based financial services in line with market demand under new challenging situation.
- To continue financing to agricultural and rural sector including women entrepreneurs for its 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 manage credit risk in effective manner, maintain quality asset and net-worth of the institution and contain deviation at zero level.

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 minimal cost, broaden areas of customer service like RTGS (Real-Time Gross Settlement), EFTN (Electronic Fund Transfer Network), core banking facilities, ATM & Card Operations, engagement of Alternative Credit Delivery Channel with assistance of MFIs/NGOs 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 regain ability to contribute to the national exchequer through earning profitability.

Culturing talent through skill development:

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



Forward Looking Statements

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

Bank is presently struggling to improve its financial performance due to huge amount of non-performing loans, most of which sanctioned and disbursed from 2010 to 2014. As such, recovery of non-performing loans gets highest priority in formulating future plan for the bank. To improve the financial indicators, the Management of the Bank has submitted a 03 year plan for the years 2018-2020 to its sole Shareholder, the Government of Bangladesh. Moreover, 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.

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,
- reducing expenditures,
- paving the way for more foreign trade business, reducing capital shortfall and provision shortfall gradually,
- ensuring maximum utilization of human resources,
- reducing Advance-Deposit Ratio.

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:

- National political and economic conditions;
- Changes in the monetary and fiscal 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 corporate tax structure along with changes in regulation of VAT on banking services;
- Changes in provisioning requirement of CRR and SLR which may affect and bring change in ROA and ROE;
- The risks that the Bank's risk management models may not take into account;
- 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;
- Contraction of existing distribution channels and development and realization of revenues from new distribution channels which may not be attained as expected;
- Changes in competition among peers of this industry;
- Changes in accounting standards, practices and guidelines in line with IFRS and Bangladesh Bank requirements;
- Any changes in the priority set by the Government and the Regulator;
- Changes in judicial and regulatory proceedings;
- Requirements of the customers; and
- Major changes in ICT policy of the country and of the Bank.

The preceding list of important factors is not exhaustive. While perusing forward looking statements to make decisions with respect to the Bank, Shareholders and other 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. However, the Bank will not be accountable to update this amended information in the Annual Report, which may be affected with future progression.



Board of Directors



Alauddin A. Majid

Chairman

Mr. Alauddin A. Majid, a veteran banker, was appointed as Chairman of the Bank on July 06, 2014 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. He earned fame as an illustrious banker while he was the Managing Director of BASIC Bank Limited from 1996 to 2001. During his incumbency for about six years in the Bank, he was able to establish it as one of the top most banks in the country. He obtained B.S. in 1963 and M.S. in 1966 from the American University of Beirut, Lebanon. Later, in 1983 Mr. Majid was conferred Master of Agricultural Economics degree by the University of Sydney, Australia. He is a World Bank EDI Fellow.

Mr. Majid started his banking career at Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB) as Agricultural Economist in 1974. He was appointed as a Director of Bangladesh Krishi Bank for a period of three years since September 14, 2009. Later, he was appointed Chairman of the same Bank and remained there from January 31, 2013 to July 06, 2014 when he was appointed Chairman of BASIC Bank. Mr. Majid was also an Independent Director of Industrial Promotion and Development Company of Bangladesh Limited (IPDC).



Parag Director

Ms. Parag, an Additional Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh, is presently working in the Ministry of Industries. She was appointed as Director of the Bank on July 08, 2014 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. Ms. Parag is an M. A. in English Literature with Honours. She has also acquired M.S.S. in Development Administration from the School of Public Policy, University of Birmingham, UK.

Ms. Parag has gathered experience in different sectors through her working in the Ministries; which includes, among others, Energy & Mineral Resources, Finance, Commerce, Local Government, Road Communications, Public Administration and Cultural Affairs. She has successfully completed a number of professional development programmes at home and abroad.

Ms. Parag has also worked with the development partners when she was in the UN systems on secondment for a number of years.

Ms. Parag is the Chairman of Board of Directors, Jamuna Fertilizer Company Limited (JFCL) and a member on the Board of Nuvista Pharma Ltd, Unilever Bangladesh Ltd. She is the Chairman of Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.



Hasan Mahmood, FCA

Director

Mr. Hasan Mahmood, FCA, a prominent professional in the related field of chartered accountancy, was appointed as a Director of the Bank on July 07, 2014 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. He obtained B. Com.(Honours) and M. Com. in Accounting from the University of Dhaka. He qualified as a Chartered Accountant in 1989. He is an expert in International Financial Reporting Standards, Auditing Standards, Tax Laws, Company Laws and BSEC rules and regulations.

Mr. Mahmood is a member of the Taxation and Companies Law Committee of Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB). He is also a member of Tariff and Taxation Committee of Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce and Industries (MCCI). He was appointed as a member of the "Company Law Reform Committee" by the Ministry of Commerce. Mr. Mahmood is a Partner of M. J. Abedin & Co., Chartered Accountants, a member firm of the Moore Stephens International Limited. He was the Chairman of Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank till March, 2016 and at present he is a member of the said Committee.



Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali

Director

Ms. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali, a seasoned banker having a bright and successful banking career, was appointed as a Director of the Bank on July 07, 2014 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. She obtained B.A. (Honours) and M.A. in Economics from University of Dhaka. She started her banking career at Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB) through Bankers Recruitment Committee in 1977.

Ms. Aneesa served BKB as General Manager from 1999 to 2001. Then she was posted to Agrani Bank as General Manager and discharged duties up to 2004. She served as Deputy Managing Director of Sonali Bank Limited and Managing Director of Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation. Ms. Aneesa in her long career attended many training programmes and seminars at home and abroad. She is the Chairman of Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.



Md. Mamun-AI-Rashid

Director

Mr. Md. Mamun-AI-Rashid, an Additional Secretary to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was appointed as a Director of BASIC Bank on July 07, 2014 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. He obtained M.Com. in Management from University of Dhaka and M.A. in Govt. Finance from University of Ulster, UK. He has gathered experience of working in Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance.

Mr. Mamun was engaged in framing Rules, Regulations and Acts relating to Banking as well as Insurance. Moreover, he dealt with criminal cases relating to fraud, forgery, money laundering, negotiable instruments, while discharging his duties as Metropolitan Magistrate in Dhaka. His special interest in study is bank related laws, rules of different countries. Mr. Mamun is a member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.



Md. Zahidul Haque

Director

Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque, an Additional Secretary to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh was appointed as a Director of BASIC Bank on July 05, 2017 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. He obtained Bachelors Degree in Accounting from University of Dhaka and MBA Degree from Institute of Business Administration (IBA), University of Dhaka. Mr. Haque also obtained Post Graduate Diploma in Government Financial Management from University of Ulster, Northern Ireland. He attended 15-month long training course on Application of Modern Information Technology under German Foundation for International Development in Germany.

Mr. Zahidul Haque joined Bangladesh Civil Service in 1988 as Assistant Accountant General as a member of BCS Audit and Accounts cadre. He served 16 years from 1988 to 2004 in Bangladesh Audit Department in various capacities in the area of Government Accounting under the office of the Controller General of Accounts (CGA), Defense Accounts under the office of the Controller General Defense Finance (CGDF) and Government Audit under the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (C&AG) of Bangladesh. He served as Commercial Counsellor in Bangladesh Mission in Los Angeles, USA for 4 years from 2004 to 2008. From 2009 onward, he served in Finance Division of Ministry of Finance as Deputy Secretary and Joint Secretary of the Government.

Since July, 2017 Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque has been serving in the non-resident Board of Directors of the Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank as Alternate Director representing Government of Bangladesh in the Board.

Currently, he is posted in Economic Relations Division as Additional Secretary in the position of Wing Chief of the World Bank Wing. Mr. Haque is a member of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.



Tabarak Hussain

Director

Mr. Tabarak Hussain hails from a respectable Muslim Family of village Nandua under the District of Moulvibazar. Mr. Hussain was appointed as a Director of the Bank on May 03, 2016 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance.

He obtained graduation degree from MC College in 1970. During college life Mr. Hussain actively participated in student politics and was involved in the movement for establishment of Democracy, Rule of Law and the struggle for autonomy of the then East Pakistan which culminated into struggle for independence of Bangladesh. Mr. Hussain actively participated in the war of liberation in 1971. After obtaining LL.B degree he joined legal profession in 1983 and thereafter he was enrolled as an advocate of Supreme Court. He was elected as a member of the Executive Committee of Supreme Court Bar Association in 1993. He was elected as member of Bangladesh Bar Council for two terms from 1998-2004. Mr. Hussain was also an Editor of Bangladesh Legal Decision (BLD) published by Bangladesh Bar Council. He continues practice as a lawyer in both the Divisions of Supreme Court.

Mr. Tabarak Hussain was the General Secretary of Sylhet Press Club and Vice President of the National Committee of Bangladesh Sangbadik Samity. Mr. Hussain was also associated with various socio-cultural activities including Udichi Shilpi Goshthi and Sylhet Khelaghor Ashar for several years. He was a member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank till May 15, 2019.





Afroza Gul Nahar

Director

Ms. Afroza Gul Nahar, an expert banker having long banking career, was appointed as a Director of the Bank on January 31, 2017 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. Ms. Nahar obtained B. Sc (Honours) and M.Sc in Agricultural Economics from Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh. She started her banking career at Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB) in 1983. She was posted to Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank (RAKUB) as Senior Officer in 1988 and served RAKUB till 2011 as Deputy General Manager. Later, Ms. Nahar was posted to Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation as General Manager and she carried out duties from 2011 to January, 2015. She then served as Deputy Managing Director of Janata Bank Limited for about two years. Finally, she was promoted to Managing Director and served Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation. Ms. Nahar attended many trainings and seminars in her colourful career. She is a member of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha

Director

Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha, a Freedom Fighter and a retired Joint Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh was appointed Director of BASIC Bank Limited on May 03, 2018 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. Prior to this appointment he was a Director of Sonali Bank Limited and Chairman of Sonali Investment Limited. He hails from a respectable Muslim family of Gopalganj District.

Mr. Mridha obtained B. Sc (Hons) and M. Sc degrees in Physics from the University of Rajshahi in 1970 and 1971 respectively securing First Class in both the examinations. Then he joined the Bangladesh Civil Service (Admin.) Cadre in 1973. During his 34 years in public service, he worked as Magistrate, Upazila Nirbahi Officer, Additional District Magistrate, Deputy Commissioner, Deputy Secretary, Joint Secretary and Member (Finance), DESA. He is highly experienced in General Administration, Revenue Administration, Financial Management, Human Resource Development and Risk Management.

He received higher Education/Trainings in USA, Canada, Australia, Netherlands, India, Thailand, Sri Lanka, China, Malaysia, Brunei and Indonesia in the field of Public Administration & Development, Risk Project Management, Rural Development & Human Resource Development, Poverty Alleviation, Agri-Business Operations, Crops Diversification & Management, Project Management & Professional Development, Rural Employment Generation, Enhancing Employment Opportunity for Rural Women and Statistical Data Analysis etc.

Mr. Mridha received many appreciations and awards for his outstanding performance throughout his service career from home and abroad by different organizations. Some major awards are: The Title of Fellow for Research and Training in Risk Project Management by Center GP International, Montreal, Canada; Asaduzzaman Gold Medal-2001 in recognition of contributions to the field of Public Service & Administration by the Chandra Bati Academy; Atish Dipanker Gold Medal-2003 in recognition of genuine urge for social work by Atish Dipanker Gobeshana Parishad, Dhaka. He is a member of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.





Md. Rafiqul Alam

Managing Director

Mr. Md. Rafiqul Alam joined BASIC Bank Limited as Managing Director on July 17, 2019. Prior to his joining the Bank, he served Rajshahi Krishi Unnayan Bank (RAKUB) as Managing Director. Mr. Alam was born in 1959 in Dhaka in a Muslim family. He obtained Master's Degree with Honours in Zoology from the University of Dhaka.

Mr. Md. Rafiqul Alam started banking career as a Senior Officer at Agrani Bank through Banker's Recruitment Committee (BRC) in 1983. He was promoted as Deputy General Manager in December 2009 and discharged duties in different capacities. Then he got promotion to the rank of General Manager (GM) in February 2013. He discharged duties as Head of Administration and Head of Dhaka Circle-1 at Agrani Bank as GM. After serving long 31 years at Agrani Bank, he was promoted as Deputy Managing Director (DMD) in September 2016 and posted to Bangladesh Development Bank Limited (BDBL). Within a short span of time he was transferred to Agrani Bank as DMD and served as Head of International Division, Information Technology, Establishment & Engineering Division, Dhaka, Chattogram, Khulna, Rajshahi Circle. He attended different training programs at home and in Malaysia, Thailand, Singapore and France. He is a Diplomaed Associate of the Institute of Bankers Bangladesh (DAIBB).



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

On the occasion of the 30th Annual General Meeting of BASIC Bank Limited, I, on behalf of the Board of Directors, convey warm greetings to the sole shareholder, the Government of Bangladesh, nominated shareholder-Directors, Bangladesh Bank observer and other stakeholders.

The year 2017 ended with hope for 2018 for our Bank after appreciable revival of the Bank in 2016 in terms of resumption of its journey in the track of operating profit with the sign of good fortune ahead. It could be termed as a good harvest of efforts that we all had been putting together since the later half of 2014. But this ray of good hope did not persist since Bank found itself in a very difficult position to secure operating profit in the year 2018. Mainly the increase in the volume of non-performing loans (NPL) and squeeze in the interest rate spread between deposits and loans adversely contributed to the turbulence in the financial industry which affected our Bank badly since the Bank experienced a fall in deposits, decrease in the growth rate of loans and advances and eventually an operating loss of about Taka 1.2 billion in 2018.

At this stage it would be appropriate to put in the context of BASIC Bank's performance in relation to the broader picture of Bangladesh economy and the overall scenario of the banking industry.

Bangladesh economy performed well in 2018 in terms of sustained economic growth. The economy grew at a rate of 7.9 percent in FY2017-18, satisfactorily up from 7.3 percent growth in FY2016-17. Factors like growth in domestic production in the agriculture and industry sector, subdued inflation level, prudent fiscal policy and supportive monetary policy contributed to keep the economy stable in delivering proper results successfully facing most of the challenges. The per capita national income reached USD 1,751.0 in FY2017-18, up by USD 141.0 from that of a year earlier.

In spite of overall economic performance, the year 2018 saw much difficulties and challenges in the banking industry of Bangladesh. A good number of banks, especially the SoCBs, could not perform well during the year. Although the banking industry went through serious scams for a number of years up to

2017, it started recovering in the last year from the disaster through boosting recovery drive, bringing more discipline in lending activities, streamlining asset-liability position in a long term perspective. But many of banks, particularly the SoCBs were burdened with the increased volume of NPL in consequence of reclassification of previously declassified loans, reduction in yield from main earning assets due to decrease in interest rates, uneven competition in interest rates of deposits, difficulty in fund management and vulnerability in liquidity position. Yet majority of the private banks managed to attain higher operating profits in 2018. Decisions of Bangladesh bank regarding concession in Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) by 1.0 percent, extension of time limit to roll back AD ratio and relaxation of the regulatory binding on Government Corporations and other Government organizations regarding placement of government deposits in government banks ultimately went in favour of the private banks.

The indicators of banking sector reveal mixed performance of banks round the year with some improvements during the last part of 2018 in the non-performing loans (NPL) position, capital adequacy, provision shortfall and liquidity conditions. At the end of October-December period, NPL position improved a little bit, driven mainly by the performance of the state-owned commercial banks (SoCBs) and private commercial banks (PCBs). But overall NPL position did not improve since gross NPL increased from 9.31 percent at the end of 2017 to 10.30 percent at the end of 2018.

Overall capitalization of the banking system remained stable at the end of December 2018. Indicating adequacy in capitalization the CRAR for PCBs stood at 12.8 percent at the end of 2018 while capital position of SoCBs fell from 6.1 percent in Q1 of FY2018-19 to 1.9 percent in Q2 of FY2018-19 revealing much weakness in capitalization. Profitability of the banking sector moderated in 2018 as reflected in return on asset (ROA) and return on equity (ROE). ROE for PCBs decreased slightly from 12.0 percent in 2017 to 11.0 percent in 2018. However, ROE for SoCBs declined heavily to -29.6 percent in 2018 from 3.5 percent in 2017.

As to our BASIC Bank our journey since the present Board's taking over of responsibility of the Bank in July 2014 had been constricted within a narrow

zigzag track full of spikes. Banks performance to date overall cannot be termed so encouraging. In the face of such situation, we the members of the Board, as ever, remained calm and focused in our effort to bring the bank back to a good health from extreme weakness which was a sheer consequence of ill motives and irregularities during 2010 - June 2014. Bank's image and clients' trust in the Bank and its executives were restored.

Although the Bank made marginal operating profit in 2016, it was considered a big achievement for the Bank in the context of hopelessness, in consequences of making hefty operating losses in the previous years consecutively.

Total asset of the Bank stood at Taka 191.6 billion at the end of year 2018, decreased by about 3.7 percent from Taka 198.8 billion in the previous year. Sudden surge of credit appetite in private sector induced liquidity crisis which kept banks in fierce competition of deposit mobilization. But imposition of bindings of fixed rate of deposit for public sector banks pushed us hard in the back foot while approaching various types of clients with persuasion for keeping funds with us. Deposit remained at about Taka 131.8 billion sliding by almost 10.5 billion from that of 2017 while loans and advances reached almost Taka 152.0 billion at the end of 2018 registering 4.4 percent growth during the year.

The Bank witnessed a positive performance in its foreign trade business in the year encountering few problems like termination of correspondent relationship with reputed foreign banks and absence of any credit line. Finance of the bank to its import business increased from Taka 39.0 billion in 2017 to Taka 41.9 billion in 2018 while export finance also increased from about Taka 22.3 billion in 2017 to Taka 23.1 billion in the reporting year. However, recovery of bank's financial health witnessed slow pace as a big portion of rescheduled loans again turned into non-performing assets. Rescheduling of non-performing loans had triggered the process of application of accrued interest followed by regular quarterly interest in the loan accounts resulting in an increase in the loan amount which eventually became classified again due to non-repayment of dues.

However, what is needed is to face the challenges with innovative solutions, professionalism, dedication and determination. Thus we will be able to turn around the Bank back in the profiting track. As such,

with a view to recovering stuck-up loans, the management of the Bank has devised new strategies for pursuing the way of centralized effort in collaboration with designated branch officials by engaging specialized teams comprised of different level officials of the Bank, from Head Office and branches.

Since inception BASIC Bank has tried to excel its services through modernization of its operational spheres in order to offer better customer service. It embraces automation as well as adoption of appropriate technology with a view to offering products and services with attractive features for its customers and facilitating them to manage their financial transactions safely and conveniently on demand. Centralized Real Time Core Banking software, systems for informing transactions as well as month-end balance in the accounts of the customers through SMS, maintenance of official Facebook page, e-tendering system and other technology oriented services have qualified the Bank as one of the modern banks of the industry.

Successful participation in Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System (BACPS), Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfer Network (BEFTN) operations and Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS) of Bangladesh Bank and ATM/Debit Card services for its customers under Q-Cash shared ATM/POS Network and National Payment Switch (NPS) of Bangladesh Bank have brought newer dimensions in its customer services. The Bank has upgraded its core banking hardware in DC and DRS to improve overall performance of the Banking operations. ICT security has been strengthened significantly by implementing various appliances to prevent from cyber and malware attacks. However, unless we equip our employees with proper knowledge and skills for handling fintechs the desired customer services may not be delivered.

We believe that employees are the ambassadors of the Bank in all the spheres of its operation. As such,

capacity with right attitude of the workforce needs to be built to fetch the best out of them. It is important that the employees are offered necessary knowledge, sense and skills through training and other motivational programs so that they may accept challenges and deliver results while driving changes and achieving organizational objectives. As such, the Bank plans and undertakes various development programs such as 'on and off the job' trainings, skill development programs etc. through its own independent training wing named 'BASIC Bank Training Institute' (BBTI) and other training bodies like Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM), Bangladesh Bank Training Academy (BBTA), and Bangladesh Institute of Management (BIM) in order to equip its human resources with contemporary issues. A total 1306 employees received trainings and attended workshops throughout 2018.

Finally, on behalf of the members of the Board, 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. I would prefer acknowledging the depth of our relationship with government autonomous bodies, considered to be the contributors of most of our deposits. I owe to Bangladesh Bank for extending necessary support to us by regulatory guidelines, constructive evaluation and continuous persuasion for keeping us in the right track.

I am grateful to the fellow members of the Board of Directors for their judicious and constructive cooperation in the process of decision making. Sincere thanks are due to all of our clients for choosing and remaining with our Bank. I acknowledge the collective effort of the employees of the Bank, pursuing many of ways to pull the bank out from deep crisis inflicted upon it and push it forward to bring the glory of its past under the leadership of the Managing Director. I hope, sincere endeavour of the employees and all out support from the stakeholders will pave the way to the desired result in the coming years.

Thank you all.



Alauddin A. Majid
Chairman, Board of Directors
BASIC Bank Limited



MANAGING DIRECTOR'S SPEECH

Greetings to all stakeholders,

I would like to start my notation with warm welcome for all the stakeholders of BASIC Bank. The year 2018 witnessed our struggle for compliance in keeping up with the stride of imposition of some strict legislations as well as unfavorable fluctuation in the cost of deposit and lending rates, directly influencing the profitability of the Bank. In order to achieve the desired goals, our employees have demonstrated tremendous zeal and vigor and worked whole-heartedly for executing the strategies we devised for the whole year. Yet we have seen overcast situation round the year in keeping the Bank into the track of sustainable recovery as well as profitability. Despite the downward slope in which the Bank is in, the dedication and hard work of all our employees have been beyond any doubt.

This report depicts the financials and other allied issues while demonstrating the challenges and achievements with evidence of reposing of full

confidence in us by all stakeholders in the days ahead.

Looking back...

While setting targets for the reporting year, we anticipated that liquidity crisis as well as an increase of non-performing loans and advances would pull the Bank few steps back in terms of its profitability. That is why the Bank put its best efforts to achieve the operating profit by striving for improvement in asset quality, eventually contributing to reduction of NPL, provision and capital requirement.

However, it is saddening that the Bank went off the mark in its quest of achieving the predetermined profit target by registering an operating loss of Taka 1.2 billion at the end of 2018. However, we have gained more courage through previous experience to set targets realistically in future and achieve it with whole-hearted support from the stakeholders.

Striving towards attainment of objective...

Although the curse of the 2010-2014 period kept causing difficulties in achieving operating profit for the Bank further down the road, the Bank is confident of encountering all setbacks to achieve operating profit again in the days ahead.

On behalf of the management of the Bank, I would assure you that the employees of the Bank will render their best efforts to get the Bank on track once again and rejuvenate ourselves with all the good practices to pave on the right track of banking norms.

Although the year 2018 was plagued with difficulties and uncertainties, the Bank aimed at recovering its non-performing loans & advances as well as strengthening its regulatory compliance to regain its reputation among the business entities. As our strategy was clear and well understood, our customers have appreciated the knowledge, expertise and commitment of our personnel. That's why I can feel the sense of pride being the CEO of, once, the best Bank of the country.

Priorities being taken care of...

In 2018, given the reality of Bank's struggles, we adopted different techniques and strategies in order to endure the storm and reach the destined goal.

Like those of the previous years, we prioritized recovery of the non-performing loans (NPL) the most in order to improve the asset quality of the Bank. Besides, our endeavor for finding new areas of finance and entering into some potential sectors continued to receive high priority. Moreover, issues related to regulatory compliance of astute governance have also been taken care of in order to improve the overall stature of the Bank.

Our strategic priority remains the same for 2019 alike those of past four years. We are also focusing on strengthening our low-cost deposit base and bringing diversification in our mix of deposit.

Besides, our endeavor for excelling the skills of our human resources through necessary training and motivational programs will continue in order to adapt with evolving fintechs and nourish the true practice of organizational culture.

Our commitment to stakeholders...

In the year 2018, the banking sector went through some abrupt changes in the challenges it was exposed to. Yet it is quite evident that the Bank had been somewhat successful in handling those challenges. However, some challenges like dearth of liquidity and increasing cost of deposit proved too difficult to tackle for which the Bank was unable to register growth in lending, explore new businesses and attain operating profit this time around.

The past year has seen vast improvements in house-keeping activities, although our main focus remains delivering prompt and good-quality service to the customers. That's why intense competition from other players of the industry could not deter the Bank from implementing its own customer service oriented strategy and harvesting appreciation from the customers. We developed quite a few unique products during the past twelve months in our efforts to feature our shelves with attractive products in order to pull customer demand and meet their diversified needs so that new avenues for income generation for the Bank are open.

In the context of 2018, we were in a precarious situation since the burden of non-performing loans weighed heavily on the profitability of the Bank. So, we exerted maximum efforts in regularizing NPL. Consequently, fifty branches have been able to register operating profit at the end of 2018. However, improvement in Loan-to-Deposit (LD) ratio is a must due to which we are certainly exerting our best to bring the LD ratio, an important indicator of a bank's liquidity, within the realm of normalcy.

Looking ahead...

Even if the year 2019 forecasts more challenges, we will continue exerting our efforts to look-out for opportunities in adversity, whatever the level may be. In order to remove the impediments, we aim to identify potential threats which may evolve as a serious concern since change in any environment is certain. In the wake of ever-increasing competition in financial sector, we will continue to

build on our strengths of dedication, dignity, determination, unity, commitment, and a strong sense of accountability to our stakeholders.

Looking ahead, we expect our future in operating profit zone once again by the end of 2019 although our progress is likely to be hindered by acute liquidity crisis as well as difficulty in recovering the non-performing assets. In spite of that we will be insisting on ensuring more improvement in quality of assets, liquidity position, reduction of provision and capital requirements etc. We hope that Government of Bangladesh (GOB) extends more support by replenishing capital to comply 'Capital Adequacy Ratio' as necessitated in BASEL accord. We are grateful to GOB for supporting us by replenishing Taka 33.9 billion as capital since 2014.

In addition, our efforts for enhancing efficiency as well as effectiveness in our operational spheres will continue which will contribute to fruitful earnings of the Bank.

Acknowledgements....

I would like to thank and express my gratitude to our only shareholder- the Government of Bangladesh, the regulators- Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) for their guidance and support. The Board of Directors deserves profound gratitude for their constant advice and valuable guidance. As a

witness to the Board meeting proceedings, I, on a personal note, express my highest appreciation to the distinguished Directors for always exerting confidence in the Bank Management's commitment and dedication.

Besides, I would look forward to our regulators, patrons, valued customers and well-wishers for sharing their invaluable thoughts with us in order to enable us accommodate to the ever-changing social and economic landscape and ensure a better tomorrow for the Bank.

Finally, I appreciate all of my colleagues, from sub-staffs to Officials to Executives, engaged in providing day to day services to our customers through demonstrating immense dedication and professionalism. Let's rally towards prosperity.

Last words...

At the end of my note, I would like to request every stakeholder of the Bank to come forward with whole-hearted efforts so that we can gradually drive the Bank to the pinnacle of success it once achieved with performance and consistency.

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

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

Thank you all



Md. Rafiqul Alam
Managing Director



পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন **Directors' Report**

পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন

বিসমিল্লাহির রাহমানির রাহীম

সম্মানিত শেয়ারহোল্ডারবৃন্দ,

আসসালামু আলাইকুম।

বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেডের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ ব্যাংকের ৩০-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় আপনাদেরকে স্বাগত জানাচ্ছে এবং ২০১৮ সালের নিরীক্ষিত আর্থিক বিবরণীসহ পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন উপস্থাপন করেছে। এই প্রতিবেদনে ২০১৮ সালে ব্যাংকের সামগ্রিক কর্মকাণ্ডের উপর আলোকপাত করা হয়েছে।

পরিচালকমন্ডলী ব্যাংকের আর্থিক অবস্থা, এর কার্যক্রমের প্রক্রিয়াগত স্বচ্ছতা এবং আর্থিক তথ্যসহ আর্থিক প্রতিবেদনের সঠিকতা নিরূপণ করার জন্যে ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণী পর্যালোচনা করেছেন। ২০১৮ সালে ব্যাংকের বিভিন্ন কর্মকাণ্ডের একটি বিস্তারিত পর্যালোচনা তুলে ধরার পূর্বে যে সকল গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় এবং উপাদান এদেশের ব্যাংকিং খাত সহ আন্তর্জাতিক ও অভ্যন্তরীণ অর্থনৈতিক ঘটনাপ্রবাহে প্রভাব বিস্তার করেছে, সেগুলি সংক্ষেপে উপস্থাপন করা হলো।

বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতির চালচিত্র

২০১৮ সালে বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি স্থিতিশীলভাবে ৩.১ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করেছে যা আগের বছরের অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির হার, ৩.৭ শতাংশ, এর তুলনায় কিছুটা কম। তবে, আগের বছরের ধারাবাহিকতায় ২০১৮ সালে উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশসমূহ স্থিতিশীলভাবে ২.২ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধি লাভ করেছে এবং অনেক দেশই তাদের অর্থনীতির প্রায় পুরো সম্ভাবনাকে কাজে লাগিয়েছে। এই উল্লেখযোগ্য প্রবৃদ্ধিই বেশ কয়েকটি উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশে বেকারত্ব সমস্যা ঐতিহাসিকভাবে সর্বনিম্ন পর্যায়ে নামিয়ে আনতে অবদান রেখেছে।

উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশগুলোর মধ্যে মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রে আয়কর হার ও কর্পোরেট কর হার হ্রাস এবং কেন্দ্রীয় সরকারের ভোগ ব্যয় বৃদ্ধির কারণে কর্ম সৃজনে ভালো অগ্রগতি হয়েছে এবং অর্থনৈতিক কার্যক্রমে প্রাণবন্ততা দেখা গিয়েছে যার ফলে মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের অর্থনীতিতে ক্রমশই আস্থার অনুভূতি প্রগাঢ় হয়েছে। অন্যদিকে, গৃহস্থালী ভোগ ব্যয় এবং বিনিয়োগে মন্থর ভাব থাকায় ২০১৮ সালে কানাডা মাঝারি, ২.০ শতাংশ হারে, অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনে সক্ষম হয়েছে।

নিম্ন বেকারত্ব, ক্রমবর্ধমান মজুরি এবং সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ মুদ্রা নীতির কারণে গৃহস্থালী ব্যয়ে উর্ধ্বমুখী প্রবণতা থাকায় অপর সর্বাধিক উন্নত অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল, ইউরোপীয় ইউনিয়নভুক্ত দেশগুলোতে ২০১৮ সালে ভালো, ২.০ শতাংশ হারে, প্রবৃদ্ধি হয়েছে।

মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের সাথে বাণিজ্য বিরোধ তীব্রতর হওয়া এবং অর্থনৈতিক পুনর্গঠনের কাজ চলমান থাকা সত্ত্বেও রপ্তানি আয় এবং অধিকতর গৃহস্থালী ব্যয়ের কারণে এশিয়ার বৃহত্তম অর্থনীতির দেশ চায়না ২০১৮ সালে ৬.৬ শতাংশ হারে জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করেছে। অন্যদিকে, সামান্য বেশী ‘মুদ্রাস্ফীতি’ হারের কারণে জাপান ২০১৭ সালের ১.৭ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধির বিপরীতে ২০১৮ সালে তুলনামূলক নিম্ন, ১.০ শতাংশ, অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করেছে। আর বেসরকারী খাতে ব্যাপক ব্যয়, সম্প্রসারণমূলক আর্থিক নীতি এবং অতীতের সংস্কার হতে উদ্ভূত সুবিধা জাতীয় প্রবৃদ্ধির ভিত তৈরি করে দেওয়ায় ২০১৮ সালে ভারতের অর্থনীতি ৭.৪ শতাংশ হারে বেড়েছে।

উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতির দেশসমূহের মধ্যে এশিয়া অঞ্চল, বিশেষত পূর্ব এবং দক্ষিণ এশিয়া ২০১৮ সালে যথাক্রমে ৫.৮ শতাংশ এবং ৫.৬ শতাংশ হারে শক্তিশালী প্রবৃদ্ধি বজায় রাখতে সক্ষম হয়েছিল। বিশ্বজুড়ে কঠোর অর্থনৈতিক ব্যবস্থা লাতিন অঞ্চলের দেশে দেশে অভ্যন্তরীণ দুর্বলতা বাড়িয়ে তুলেছিল; ফলে এ অঞ্চলের কয়েকটি বৃহত্তম দেশের অর্থনৈতিক কার্যক্রম প্রত্যাশার চেয়ে বেশ দুর্বল হয়ে যায় যার দরুণ বিশ্বের অন্যতম উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল হিসেবে পরিচিত লাতিন আমেরিকা ২০১৮ সালে কেবলমাত্র ১.০ শতাংশ অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করতে পেরেছে।

সারা বিশ্বে আফ্রিকা অঞ্চলের দেশগুলিতে উৎপাদিত পণ্যের চাহিদা বৃদ্ধি, বেসরকারী খাতে ব্যয় বৃদ্ধি, অবকাঠামো উন্নয়নে টেকসই বিনিয়োগ, তেলের ক্রমবর্ধমান উৎপাদন এবং মূল্যস্ফীতি হ্রাস আফ্রিকা অঞ্চলকে ২০১৮ সালে ৩.২ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনে সহায়তা করেছে।

২০১৮ সালের শুরু থেকেই বৈশ্বিক শিল্প উৎপাদন ও পণ্য-দ্রব্য বাণিজ্য কমে যাওয়ার পূর্বাভাস থাকা সত্ত্বেও ২০১৯ সালে বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি ৩.০ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধি সহকারে অনুরণিত থাকবে মর্মে আশা করা হচ্ছে। বাণিজ্য আলোচনাসমূহে অচলাবস্থা, আর্থিক চাপ বেড়ে যাওয়ার ঝুঁকি ও নিয়ত পরিবর্তনশীলতা এবং ভূ-রাজনৈতিক উত্তেজনা বৃদ্ধির কারণে বিশ্ব-অর্থনীতির শীর্ষ সূচকগুলিতে কয়েকটি দেশের অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির গতি ২০১৯ সালে ক্রমান্বয়ে মন্থর হয়ে যাওয়ার ইঙ্গিত রয়েছে।

বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতির চিত্র

বিভিন্ন ধরণের চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবেলা করে এবং কতিপয় বিষয়, যেমন-নীতি পরিবর্তনের কারণে ব্যাংকিং খাতে উদ্ভূত অস্থিতিশীলতা, বেসরকারী বিনিয়োগে মন্দাভাব, নিত্যপ্রয়োজনীয়

পণ্যমূল্যের ওঠানামা, অব্যাহত রোহিঙ্গা সংকট এবং জাতীয় নির্বাচনের কারণে রাজনৈতিক পরিবেশে বিদ্যমান অনিশ্চয়তা প্রভৃতির মাঝেও বাংলাদেশ ২০১৮ সালে প্রশংসনীয় অর্থনৈতিক অগ্রগতি অব্যাহত রাখতে পেরেছিল। সরকারের দূরদর্শী নেতৃত্বে সকল অনিশ্চয়তা, বাধা ও নেতিবাচক অনুমানের পরেও চমৎকার অর্থনৈতিক বিকাশের প্রমাণক হিসেবে বাংলাদেশ তার ইতিহাসে সর্বোচ্চ জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করে মাথা উঁচু করে দাঁড়াতে পেরেছিল এবং এই অবস্থান ধরে রাখতে সক্ষম হয়েছিল।

বিগত দশকে গৃহীত বিভিন্ন উদ্যোগের ফলস্বরূপ পূর্ববর্তী সকল প্রবৃদ্ধির রেকর্ডকে ছাপিয়ে ২০১৭-১৮ অর্থবছরে দেশের অর্থনীতি প্রায় ৭.৯ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করেছে। ২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থবছর শেষে জিডিপির আকার আগের অর্থবছর শেষের জিডিপির আকার, প্রায় ১৯.৮ ট্রিলিয়ন টাকা, থেকে বেড়ে ২২.৫ ট্রিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছে। অতীতের ন্যায় এবারও পরিসেবা খাত এই জিডিপি অর্জনে মূল ভূমিকা পালন করেছে যার পরের অবদান শিল্প ও কৃষি খাতের। তবে, শিল্প খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধির হারই ছিল সর্বোচ্চ, ১২.১ শতাংশ; পরিসেবা এবং কৃষি খাতে প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ছিল যথাক্রমে ৬.৩ শতাংশ ও ৪.২ শতাংশ।

একটি দেশের অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতার আরেকটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সূচক, মুদ্রাস্ফীতি, ২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থবছরে গড়ে প্রায় ৫.৮ শতাংশ ছিল যা বিগত অর্থবছরের তুলনায় সামান্য বেশী, যদিও খাদ্যশস্যের মূল্যের হ্রাসবৃদ্ধিতে খাদ্যদ্রব্যে বিদ্যমান মূল্যস্ফীতি এখনও স্বল্প আয়ের মানুষের জন্য বড় উদ্বেগের কারণ হয়ে রয়েছে।

অর্থনীতির অন্যান্য গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সূচকের মধ্যে-মোট দেশীয় বিনিয়োগ ছিল ২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থবছরের জিডিপির ৩১.২ শতাংশ, যা বিগত অর্থবছরের একই অনুপাত, ৩০.৫ শতাংশ, থেকে উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিমাণে বেড়েছে। তবে, ২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থবছরে বেসরকারী খাতের বিনিয়োগ ২৩.৩ শতাংশে অবিচল ছিল যা বিগত অর্থবছরে ২৩.০ শতাংশ ছিল। বড় বড় অবকাঠামোগত প্রকল্পে সরকারী ব্যয়ের ফলে অতীতের ন্যায় এবারও দেশের বিনিয়োগ প্রবৃদ্ধিতে মূলত সরকারী খাতের অবদানে বিনিয়োগ প্রবৃদ্ধি ২০১৬-২০১৭ অর্থবছরের অর্জন ৭.৪ শতাংশ থেকে বেড়ে ২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থবছরে প্রায় ৮.০ শতাংশে উন্নীত হয়েছিল।

২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থবছরে অভ্যন্তরীণ সঞ্চয়, জিডিপি অনুপাত ছিল ২২.৮ শতাংশ এবং জাতীয় সঞ্চয়, জিডিপি অনুপাত ছিল ২৭.৪ শতাংশ। বেসরকারী খাতে ঋণের প্রবৃদ্ধি জিডিপির ১৭.০ শতাংশ হওয়ায় এই প্রবৃদ্ধি বিগত অর্থবছরের তুলনায় স্থিতিশীল ছিল।

২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি আয় ছিল প্রায় ৩৬.৭ বিলিয়ন ডলার এবং আমদানি বাবদ পরিশোধকৃত অর্থের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ৫২.৯ বিলিয়ন ডলার, যার দরুণ ২০১৭-

২০১৮ অর্থবছরে দেশের বাণিজ্য ভারসাম্য নেতিবাচক ছিল যা বাংলাদেশের ক্ষেত্রে খুব অস্বাভাবিক কোন বিষয় নয়। যথারীতি এবারও তৈরি পোশাক শিল্প রপ্তানি আয়ে সিংহভাগ অবদান রেখেছে; অন্যদিকে ভোগ্যপণ্য ও মধ্যবর্তী পণ্যের আমদানি ব্যয় ছিল এ বাবদ পরিশোধকৃত অর্থের মধ্যে সর্বাধিক যা কিনা দেশের ক্রমবর্ধমান অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদারই প্রতিফলন।

২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থবছরে বিদেশে কর্মরত শ্রমজীবীদের প্রেরিত রেমিট্যান্স ২০১৬-২০১৭ অর্থবছরে প্রেরিত রেমিট্যান্স, প্রায় ১২.৮ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার, থেকে বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে প্রায় ১৫.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার এ পৌঁছেছিল যা প্রশংসনীয়। অভিবাসী বাংলাদেশী শ্রমিকগণ কর্তৃক বৈধ চ্যানেল অর্থাৎ ব্যাংকিং চ্যানেলে অধিক হারে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা প্রেরণ এবং মার্কিন ডলারের বিপরীতে টাকার উল্লেখযোগ্য অবমূল্যায়নের কারণে রেমিট্যান্স প্রবাহে এই উন্নতি হয়েছে। তবে বিগত অর্থবছরের তুলনায় ২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থবছরে আমদানি বিল পরিশোধে ৯.৩৯ বিলিয়ন ডলার বেশি প্রয়োজন হওয়ায় বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ ২০১৬-২০১৭ অর্থবছরের ৩৩.৫ বিলিয়ন ডলার থেকে ১.৬ শতাংশ হ্রাস পেয়ে ২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থবছরে ৩২.৯ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারে দাঁড়িয়েছিল।

উল্লিখিত সকল বিশেষায়িত সূচক থেকে একটি বিষয় স্পষ্ট যে দেশের ব্যাংকিং খাত অর্থনীতির ভিন্ন ভিন্ন খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনের প্রক্রিয়ায় একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সহায়ক ভূমিকা পালন করেছে। তবে এই পরিসেবা খাত ২০১৮ সালে বড় ধরনের নীতিগত পরিবর্তন প্রত্যক্ষ করেছে যা আসলে সামনের দিনগুলিতে এই খাতের যাত্রাপথেরই দিক-নির্দেশ। একদিকে ‘ঋণের উচ্চ প্রবৃদ্ধি’ অন্যদিকে ‘আমানতের সংকট এবং সম্পদের গুণগত মান হ্রাস পাওয়া’ - দুই ভিন্নমুখী বাস্তবতায় এই খাতটি মিশ্র কর্মদক্ষতার অভিজ্ঞতাও লাভ করেছে। এ কারণে দেশের অর্থনীতিতে জাতীয়ভাবে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ এই খাতের প্রত্যাশিত ভূমিকা প্রত্যক্ষ করা যায়নি যা কিনা সামষ্টিক অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির সুফল ছড়িয়ে দিতে আরও বেশী ভূমিকা রাখতে পারত।

কয়েকটি অত্যাবশ্যিকীয় বিষয় যেমন দারিদ্র্য বিমোচন, কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি, মাথাপিছু আয় বৃদ্ধি, জীবনযাত্রার উন্নয়ন, অর্থনৈতিক ঝুঁকিগ্রস্ততা হ্রাস এবং ব্যবসা ও শিল্প সম্প্রসারণের জন্য সহায়ক পরিবেশ নিশ্চিতকরণে যথাবিহিত ও সম্প্রসারণমূলক মুদ্রা ও আর্থিক নীতিমালা গ্রহণের ফলে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি বিগত দশ বছর বা তার কিছু বেশি সময়ে অভাবনীয় প্রবৃদ্ধির সম্ভাবনা প্রদর্শন করেছে। ফলে স্বল্পোন্নত দেশের (এলডিসি) অবস্থান থেকে বাংলাদেশ একটি উন্নয়নশীল দেশের মর্যাদায় উন্নীত হয়েছে। আমাদের স্বাধীনতার পঞ্চাশতম বছর, ২০২১ সালের মধ্যে, ‘মধ্যম আয়ের অর্থনীতি’র মর্যাদা অর্জনের লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশ এখন বেশ দ্রুত গতিতে এগিয়ে চলেছে।

তবে, সামাজিক বৈষম্য ক্রমশ বাড়তে থাকায় ভিন্ন ভিন্ন আয়ের জনগোষ্ঠীর কাছে দেশের উচ্চতর প্রবৃদ্ধির সুফল পৌঁছানোর বিষয়টি অনিশ্চিতই থেকে গেছে। এছাড়াও নিত্য পণ্যের মূল্যের অপ্রত্যাশিত ওঠানামা স্বল্প আয়ের মানুষের জন্য বড় উদ্বেগ হিসেবে রয়ে গেছে। পাশাপাশি, সমাজের বিশেষ অনুগ্রহপ্রাপ্ত একটি শ্রেণীর হাতে সম্পদ কেন্দ্রীভূত হওয়ার প্রবণতা আর্থ-সামাজিক ন্যায়বিচার নিশ্চিত করার ক্ষেত্রে সবচেয়ে বড় হুমকি হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে। উপরন্তু, পুঁজি বাজারের অস্থিরতা অনেক বিনিয়োগকারীর আস্থা নষ্ট করায় ব্যবসা শুরু বা সম্প্রসারণের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তহবিল সংগ্রহের ক্ষেত্রে ব্যাংকিং খাতের উপর অতি নির্ভরশীলতা অদূর ভবিষ্যতেও বিদ্যমান থাকবে মর্মে প্রতিভাত হয়েছে।

অর্থনৈতিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি

২০২১ সালের মধ্যে "মধ্যম আয়ের অর্থনীতি"র মর্যাদায় উন্নীত হওয়ার লক্ষ্যে ২০১৯ সালে বাংলাদেশকে বিদ্যমান সুযোগের সদ্ব্যবহারের পাশাপাশি কিছু সমস্যা ও চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবিলা করতে হবে। বলা বাহুল্য, ঈর্ষণীয় অর্থনৈতিক বিকাশের পথে দেশের বিজয়দুগ্ধ পদযাত্রা অব্যাহত রাখার লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অর্থনৈতিক সূচকগুলোতে বিগত বছরের অর্জনকে ছাড়িয়ে যাওয়ার লক্ষ্য গ্রহণ করেছে।

বিগত বছরগুলির প্রবৃদ্ধির ধারাবাহিকতা বজায় রাখতে মুদ্রাস্ফীতির হার ৫.৫ শতাংশের মধ্যে সীমিত রেখে সরকার ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে ৮.২ শতাংশ জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনের লক্ষ্য গ্রহণ করেছে। পাশাপাশি, অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক ও টেকসই প্রবৃদ্ধির উপর গুরুত্ব দিয়ে সহায়ক মুদ্রানীতি প্রণয়ন করা হয়েছে যার সফল বাস্তবায়ন পরিবেশবান্ধব ও টেকসই উৎপাদনশীল কর্মকাণ্ড বৃদ্ধি করে অধিক কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি এবং দ্রব্যমূল্যের স্থিতিশীলতা নিশ্চিত করে বৃহত্তর অর্থনৈতিক উপযোগ ও অধিকতর অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদা সৃষ্টি করবে। সম্ভাবনাময় অর্থনৈতিক খাতসমূহে মানসম্মত ঋণের প্রবাহ অব্যাহত রাখা এবং মুদ্রাস্ফীতিকে নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখাই হল বর্তমানে প্রচলিত মুদ্রানীতির অন্তর্নিহিত উদ্দেশ্য।

এছাড়াও অবকাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন, বিনিয়োগ ও ঋণ প্রবৃদ্ধি, উৎপাদনশীল কর্মকাণ্ড ও কর্মসংস্থান বৃদ্ধি, মাথাপিছু আয় বৃদ্ধি ও জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নয়ন, মুদ্রাস্ফীতি নিয়ন্ত্রণ, রপ্তানি আয় ও রেমিট্যান্সের প্রবৃদ্ধি নিশ্চিতকরণের মতো বিষয়গুলিকেও যথেষ্ট বিচক্ষণতার সাথে বিবেচনায় আনতে হবে।

সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলিতে বেকারত্বের হার ৪.২ শতাংশের কাছাকাছি অবস্থান করেছে যা এ বছর নেমে আসবে মর্মে আশা করা হচ্ছে। ২০১৮ সালে দেশের মোট কর্মসংস্থানে কৃষি খাতের অবদান ছিল প্রায় ৪০.০ শতাংশ; বিগত বছরগুলোর ন্যায় ২০১৯ সালেও কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টিতে কৃষি খাতের অবদান সর্বাধিক থাকবে মর্মে

আশা করা হচ্ছে যার পরেই থাকবে সেবা খাত। অর্থনীতির অন্যান্য বড় খাতের মধ্যে শিল্পখাত ২০১৮ সালে দেশের মোট কর্মসংস্থানে প্রায় ২০.০ শতাংশ অবদান রেখেছে; চলতি অর্থবছরেও যা অব্যাহত থাকবে বলে ধারণা করা হচ্ছে।

বিগত বছরগুলোর মাথাপিছু আয়ের ক্রমবৃদ্ধির ধারাবাহিকতায় মাথাপিছু আয়, বিগত অর্থ বছর শেষে হিসাবকৃত আয়, ১,৭৫১.০০ ডলার থেকে বেড়ে ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরে ১,৯০৯.০০ ডলার ছাড়িয়ে যাবে মর্মে পূর্বাভাস দেয়া হয়েছে যা প্রমাণ করে যে, বাংলাদেশ ক্রমান্বয়ে এর জনগণের ক্রমবর্ধমান ক্রয়ক্ষমতার একটি অর্থনীতিতে পরিণত হচ্ছে যার ফলে ভোগ্য পণ্যের চাহিদা বৃদ্ধি এবং জীবন মানে ক্রমোন্নতি দৃশ্যমান হয়েছে। তবে একটি বিশেষ শ্রেণীর হাতে দেশের অর্থনৈতিক সম্পদ কুক্ষিগত হওয়ার প্রবণতাকে ঠেকানোর জন্য সর্বোচ্চ প্রচেষ্টা গ্রহণ করে ধনী ও দরিদ্রের উপার্জনের মধ্যে বিদ্যমান অশোভন বৈষম্য কমাতে হবে। অন্যথায়, মধ্যম আয়ের দেশের স্তরে উন্নীত হলেও সামাজিক ভারসাম্য ও ন্যায়বিচারের মানদণ্ডে উন্নয়নের সুফল সুষমভাবে ছড়িয়ে দিতে পারার ব্যর্থতায় বিশ্ব দরবারে বাংলাদেশ কখনো মর্যাদার আসনে অধিষ্ঠিত হতে পারবে না।

গত এক দশকেরও বেশি সময় যাবৎ রপ্তানি আয় বৃদ্ধির যে প্রবণতা পরিলক্ষিত হচ্ছে তার ভিত্তিতে বিগত অর্থবছরের রপ্তানি আয়ের উপর ৬.৫০ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধি ধরে ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরের জন্য রপ্তানি আয়ের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ৪৪.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছিল; এর মধ্যে পণ্য রপ্তানি থেকে ৩৯.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার এবং সেবা খাত থেকে ৫.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার প্রত্যাশা করা হচ্ছে। রপ্তানি আয়ের ক্ষেত্রে নিটওয়্যার খাতের জন্য নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্যমাত্রা, প্রায় ১৬.২ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার, এবং ওভেন খাতের জন্য নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্যমাত্রা, ১৬.৫ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার, পূরণের মাধ্যমে মোট প্রায় ৩২.৭ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার আয় করে 'তৈরি-পোশাক শিল্প' যথারীতি রপ্তানি আয়ে নেতৃত্ব দেবে মর্মে আশা করা হচ্ছে। তবে রপ্তানি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন বিবেচনায় সাম্প্রতিক সময়ে ওষুধ শিল্প সর্বাধিক সমৃদ্ধ খাত হিসাবে আত্মপ্রকাশ করেছে; বিধায় এই খাতের জন্য প্রবৃদ্ধির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ৮.৫ শতাংশ নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে যা সকল রপ্তানি খাতের মধ্যে সর্বোচ্চ।

নতুন জনশক্তি বাজার খুঁজে বের করার উদ্যোগ গ্রহণের পাশাপাশি বিদ্যমান জনশক্তি আমদানিকারক দেশগুলোর সাথে আরও বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ সম্পর্ক গড়ে তোলা এবং প্রবাসীদেরকে বৈধ ব্যাংকিং চ্যানেলে রেমিট্যান্স প্রেরণের জন্য আরও বেশি করে উৎসাহিত করার মাধ্যমে ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে অন্তঃসুখী বৈদেশিক রেমিট্যান্স প্রবাহজনিত আয় বাড়তে হবে।

যেহেতু দেশের অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ডের তিন-চতুর্থাংশ বেসরকারী খাতের বিনিয়োগ দ্বারা পরিচালিত সেহেতু বেসরকারী খাতের

বিনিয়োগ নিশ্চিত করার কাজ দেশের কাঙ্ক্ষিত অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনের মূল নিয়ামক হিসেবে বিবেচিত হচ্ছে। যেহেতু ৮৫.০ শতাংশেরও বেশি কর্মসংস্থান বেসরকারী খাত কর্তৃক সৃষ্ট সেহেতু এই খাতে আরও বিনিয়োগ আকর্ষণ করার ব্যবস্থা গৃহীত হয়েছে। বিভিন্ন বৃহৎ অবকাঠামো যেমন পদ্মা ও অন্যান্য সেতু, ঢাকা-চট্টগ্রাম ও অন্যান্য মহাসড়ক, পরিবহন সহজীকরণে ফ্লাইওভার ও মেট্রো-রেলপথ এবং শিল্প-কারখানায় পর্যাপ্ত বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ নিশ্চিতকরণে বিভিন্ন ধরণের বিদ্যুৎকেন্দ্র নির্মাণ, স্থাপন বা সম্প্রসারণে গৃহীত উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পসমূহ এ ক্ষেত্রে সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ব্যবস্থা হিসাবে বিবেচিত হচ্ছে।

শিল্প স্থাপনের জন্য বিনিয়োগ-বান্ধব অবকাঠামো ও অন্যান্য প্রয়োজনীয় সুযোগ-সুবিধা গড়ে তোলা এবং ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠা ও পরিচালনার আইনকানুন সহজ করার পরও ২০১৮-২০১৯ অর্থবছরে সামষ্টিক অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির উপযোগ এবং সৃষ্ট সুযোগের সদ্যবহার ও বিস্তারে সহায়ক খাত বলে বিবেচিত বেসরকারী খাতের বিনিয়োগ প্রত্যাশার চেয়ে কমই ছিল। তাই, আরও দেশী-বিদেশী বিনিয়োগ আকর্ষণ করার উদ্দেশ্যে সরকার অবকাঠামো শক্তিশালীকরণ, লজিস্টিক সহায়তা আরও সহজলভ্য করা, নিয়ন্ত্রণমূলক বাধা অপসারণ, বিধি-বিধানাবলী সহজীকরণ এবং বিশেষ অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল তৈরির মাধ্যমে ব্যবসায়িক পরিবেশের আরও উন্নতির উপর প্রচুর জোর দিচ্ছে যা সম্ভাবনাময় ব্যবসায়িক উদ্যোগ গ্রহণে উদ্যোক্তাদেরকে উৎসাহিত করবে।

তবে, যেহেতু আসন্ন বছরগুলিতে দেশের অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তহবিলের মূল উৎস হিসাবে ব্যাংকিং খাত মূল ভূমিকা পালন করবে মর্মে আশা আছে সেহেতু এই খাতের নীতিনির্ধারণকগণকে সাবধানতার সাথে দেশের ব্যাংকিং খাতকে পরিচালনা করতে হবে। এই খাতে বর্তমানে বিরাজমান পরিস্থিতির প্রেক্ষাপটে এটি বলা যেতে পারে যে এই খাতের সব ক্ষেত্রে, বিশেষত ঋণ প্রশাসন এবং তহবিল ব্যবস্থাপনায় সুশাসন নিশ্চিত ও বহাল করা না গেলে এই খাত প্রত্যাশিত ভূমিকা পালন করতে সক্ষম হবে না।

তাছাড়া, যেহেতু সাধারণ আমানতকারীগণই প্রকৃতপক্ষে ব্যাংক ব্যবসার তহবিলের মূল অংশের (প্রায় ৯০.০ শতাংশ) যোগান দিয়ে থাকেন সেহেতু ব্যাংকের ধরণ নির্বিশেষে, সরকারী বা বেসরকারী যাই হোক, ‘সকল ব্যাংক সাধারণ আমানতকারীদের সম্পত্তি’-জ্ঞানে ও স্বীকৃতিতে সঠিকভাবে পরিচালিত হতে হবে। এক্ষেত্রে, দীর্ঘদিন ধরে অবহেলিত হয়ে থাকা ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি আমানতকারীদের নিরাপত্তা ও আস্থার অনুভূতি পুনরায় গ্রাহকদের মনে ফিরিয়ে আনা প্রয়োজন।

উপরন্তু, পুঁজিবাজারের অস্থিরতা দেশের শিল্প উদ্যোগসমূহের জন্য দীর্ঘমেয়াদী মূলধন সংগ্রহে প্রধান প্রতিবন্ধকতা হিসাবে আবির্ভূত হওয়ায় এই বাজার বিনিয়োগকারীদের আস্থা ফিরিয়ে আনতে

পারছে না। উদ্ভূত পরিস্থিতিতে নিয়ন্ত্রক কর্তৃপক্ষকেই এই বাজারের হাল ধরতে হবে কারণ পূর্ববর্তী কেলেঙ্কারিগুলি বিচারের আওতায় না আনা হলে এই বাজারের প্রতি বিনিয়োগকারীদের আস্থার অভাব দিনে দিনে আরও তীব্র হবে।

২০১৮ সালের ব্যাংকিং খাত

২০১৭ সালে ব্যাংকিং খাতে কিছু অপ্রত্যাশিত ঘটনা এবং কেলেঙ্কারীর ফলে এই খাতের উপর মানুষের আস্থা কমে গিয়েছিল; অবশ্য ২০১৮ সালে এ খাত হারানো আস্থা কিছুটা পুনরুদ্ধার করতে পেয়েছিল। তবে জনমনে ব্যাংকিং খাতের জন্য প্রণীত কতিপয় নতুন নীতিমালায় পক্ষপাতিত্ব বিষয়ক কিছু প্রশ্নের উদ্ভেদ হওয়ায় সামগ্রিক পরিস্থিতি আরও জটিল হয়ে উঠেছে।

নতুন ব্যাংকের অনুমোদন, তারল্য সঙ্কট ঘনীভূত হওয়া, বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার অপরিপূর্ণ সরবরাহ, অনুৎপাদনশীল ঋণের আধিক্য উদ্বেগজনকভাবে বৃদ্ধি পাওয়া, ব্যাংকগুলির কর্পোরেট কর হার হ্রাস, ঋণের সুদহার কমিয়ে এক অক্ষে নিয়ে আসার প্রতিশ্রুতি, আমানতের উর্ধ্বমুখী সুদ হার এবং বেসরকারী ব্যাংকের সাথে তহবিল সংরক্ষণে সরকারী কর্পোরেশনগুলির প্রতি নমনীয়তার সিদ্ধান্ত ছিল ২০১৮ সালে ব্যাংকিং খাতের সর্বাধিক আলোচিত কয়েকটি বিষয়।

সবচেয়ে উল্লেখযোগ্য বিষয় ছিল ঋণের সুদ হার পরিবর্তন যা অবশ্যই বেসরকারী খাতের ঋণ চাহিদা এবং ব্যাংকের পরিচালন দক্ষতার উপর দীর্ঘমেয়াদী প্রভাব ফেলেছে। বাস্তবে, সুদ হারে নিম্নমুখী পরিবর্তনের মাধ্যমে ঋণের চাহিদা বৃদ্ধি ও ঋণ পরিশোধ প্রবণতায় উন্নতির আশা করা হয়েছিল। অন্যদিকে, কর্পোরেট কর হার কমে যাওয়ায় বেসরকারী ব্যাংকের মালিকগণের জন্য নিজ নিজ ব্যাংকের মুনাফায় লভ্যাংশ বেড়ে যাওয়ার সুযোগ তৈরি হয়েছে। তবে ক্রমবর্ধমান অনুৎপাদনশীল ঋণ ব্যাংকিং খাতের জন্য একটি হুমকি হিসেবে দেখা দিয়েছে যা প্রতিবছর আশঙ্কাজনক হারে বৃদ্ধি পাচ্ছে। যেহেতু, ‘বাসেল-৩ অ্যাকর্ড’ বাস্তবায়নের সময়সীমা প্রায় শেষ হতে চলছে সেহেতু এ বিষয়গুলোকে আমলে নিয়ে সঠিক ব্যবস্থা নেয়ার জন্য এটাই উপযুক্ত সময়, যেন ব্যাংকিং খাতের ভিত সুদৃঢ় থাকে এবং দেশের ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রম আন্তর্জাতিক মানের সাথে সঙ্গতি রেখে চলতে পারে।

বাংলাদেশের ব্যাংকিং খাত দীর্ঘদিন ধরে চার ধরণের তফসিলী ব্যাংক-রষ্ট্রীয় মালিকানাধীন বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক (এসওসিবি), উন্নয়ন আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান (ডিএফআই), বেসরকারী বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক (পিসিবি) এবং বিদেশী বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক (এফসিবি) এর সমন্বয়ে পরিচালিত হচ্ছে।

অনেক অযাচিত ঘটনার পরও বেশিরভাগ ব্যাংক, বিশেষত বেসরকারী ব্যাংকসমূহের মধ্যে কয়েকটি ব্যাংক ঋণের সুদ হার

হাস করার বিষয়ে নিজস্ব প্রতিশ্রুতি ভঙ্গ করে ঋণে উচ্চ হারে সুদ প্রয়োগের সুবিধা গ্রহণ করে ২০১৮ সালে মোটা অঙ্কের পরিচালন মুনাফা অর্জনের তথ্য প্রকাশ করেছে। বেসরকারী ব্যাংকগুলিকে অধিক হারে সরকারী তহবিল আমানত হিসেবে পাওয়ার সুযোগ দেয়ার দরুণ ব্যাংকিং খাতে এমন কিছু অনভিপ্রেত ঘটনা ঘটেছে যা অন্যদেরকে সুদ হার বাড়াতে প্ররোচিত করে এক ধরনের অসুস্থ প্রতিযোগিতার সূত্রপাত ঘটায়। ফলশ্রুতিতে কয়েকটি সরকারী ব্যাংক তীব্র তারল্য সঙ্কটের সম্মুখীন হয়; এ কথা অনস্বীকার্য যে, দেশের সরকারী ব্যাংকগুলোই সরকারের চাহিদা অনুযায়ী সরকারীভাবে অগ্রাধিকারপ্রাপ্ত খাতসমূহে প্রকৃত সহায়তা প্রদানের মাধ্যমে সরকারের গৃহীত পরিকল্পনা বাস্তবায়ন করে সামাজিক সুরক্ষা নিশ্চিত করেছে। তবে, এর মধ্যেও রপ্তানি বাণিজ্যে অগ্রসর ব্যাংকসমূহ বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা বাজারের সংকটময় পরিস্থিতিতে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা বিক্রয় করে ভালো মুনাফা অর্জন করেছে যা তাদের সামগ্রিক পরিচালন মুনাফা বাড়িয়ে দিয়েছে।

আগের বছরের ধারাবাহিকতায় ২০১৮ সালেও ব্যাংকিং খাতে সামগ্রিকভাবে আমানত ও ঋণ স্থিতি বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। ২০১৮ সাল শেষে দেশের ব্যাংকগুলিতে মেয়াদী আমানত এবং তলবি আমানতসহ মোট আমানতের পরিমাণ ১০,১০৭.০ বিলিয়ন টাকায় এসে দাঁড়িয়েছিল যা ২০১৭ সালের মোট আমানতের তুলনায় প্রায় ৯.১ শতাংশ বেশি। অন্যদিকে, ২০১৮ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকগুলিতে মোট বকেয়া ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের স্থিতি ছিল ১০,৫১৯.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ১২.৪ শতাংশ বেশি।

বেসরকারী খাতে ঋণ (ব্যাংক, অ-ব্যাংক এবং ক্ষুদ্র-অর্থায়নকারী সংস্থাগুলিসহ) ২০১৭ সালের ১৮.০ শতাংশের তুলনায় ২০১৮ সালে কম, ১৩.৩ শতাংশ, হারে বেড়েছে। সরকারী খাতে ঋণ বেড়েছে ১৪.৭ শতাংশ হারে যেখানে সরকারকে প্রদত্ত ঋণ বেড়েছে ১২.৫ শতাংশ হারে। সামগ্রিকভাবে, ২০১৮ সালে অভ্যন্তরীণ ঋণ ১৩.৪ শতাংশ হারে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।

২০১৮ সালের ডিসেম্বর অন্তে শিল্প খাতে ঋণের পরিমাণ দাঁড়িয়েছিল ৩,০৬৬.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা। মোট শিল্প ঋণ স্থিতিতে মেয়াদী ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল ১,৭২৫.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা এবং চলতি মূলধনে অর্থায়ন ছিল ১,৯১১.০ টাকা। ২০১৮ সালের ডিসেম্বর অন্তে কৃষি খাতে ব্যাংক ঋণ এর পরিমাণ দাঁড়ায় ৩৯১.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা, যার মধ্যে ফসল ও অন্যান্য খাতের ঋণের পরিমাণ যথাক্রমে ৩৫৭.০ বিলিয়ন এবং ৩৪.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা ছিল।

আমদানি বাবদ পরিশোধকৃত অর্থের পরিমাণ যেখানে ৫৫.৪ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার সেখানে রপ্তানির মাধ্যমে অর্জিত অর্থের পরিমাণ ৩৯.৩ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার যার মানে ২০১৮ সালে এ দেশ সন্তোষজনকভাবে আমদানি-রপ্তানি ব্যবসা সম্পাদন করেছে যদিও বাণিজ্য ভারসাম্য নেতিবাচকই রয়ে গেছে।

তবে ক্রমবর্ধমান হারে শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ বাড়তে থাকায় পূর্ববর্তী বছরের মোট শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের তুলনায় ২৬.৪ শতাংশ বেড়ে ২০১৮ সাল শেষে মোট শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের পরিমাণ ৯৩৯.১ বিলিয়ন টাকায় উন্নীত হয়; উদ্ভূত পরিস্থিতিতে শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ, মোট ঋণের ১০.৩ শতাংশে পৌঁছে যায় যা ব্যাংকিং খাতের অন্যান্য সকল অর্জনকে ম্লান করে দিয়েছে। সহজ শর্তে কতিপয় বৃহৎ ঋণে পুনঃতফসিলের সুযোগ দেয়া হলেও শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের পরিমাণ সীমিতকরণের অর্জনের নিরিখে বিষয়টি থেকে কাঙ্ক্ষিত ফলাফল পাওয়া যায়নি মর্মে প্রতীয়মান হয়। এ সময়কালে ব্যাংকসমূহের আর্থিক অবস্থার চিত্র কিছুটা পরিশীলিতভাবে প্রদর্শনের উদ্দেশ্যে ২৩১.১ বিলিয়ন টাকার ঋণ পুনঃতফসিল করার বাস্তবতায় ব্যাংকিং খাতে খেলাপি ঋণ পরিস্থিতির ক্রমাবনতির প্রতিচ্ছবি দৃশ্যমান হয়েছে। এক্ষেত্রে রাষ্ট্র মালিকানাধীন ব্যাংকগুলির চিত্র আরও বেশী হতাশাজনক কারণ এ সকল ব্যাংকের প্রায় ৩০ শতাংশ ঋণ-ই শ্রেণীকৃত যেখানে বেসরকারী ব্যাংকসমূহের মোট শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের পরিমাণ তাদের মোট ঋণের মাত্র ৫.৫ শতাংশ।

অনুৎপাদনশীল ঋণের আধিক্যজনিত উদ্বেগের পাশাপাশি ব্যাংকিং খাতের সর্বাধিক আলোচিত বিষয় ছিল ঋণের সুদ হার একক অঙ্কে নামিয়ে আনা এবং আমানতের সুদ হার ৬.০ শতাংশে সীমিত রাখার প্রতিশ্রুতি যা অধিকাংশ ক্ষেত্রে রক্ষা করা হয়নি।

তদুপরি, নতুন অনুমোদিত ব্যাংকগুলি কার্যক্রম শুরু করলে ব্যাংকিং খাতে আগে থেকেই চলতে থাকা তীব্র প্রতিযোগিতা তীব্রতর হয়ে আমানত এবং ঋণের হার, উভয়টিকেই, বাড়িয়ে দেবে। ফলস্বরূপ সম্ভাব্য উদ্যোক্তাদেরকে শাস্রয়ী হারে ঋণ সুবিধা প্রদানের লক্ষ্য অর্জন করা অসম্ভব হয়ে যেতে পারে।

উদ্ভূত পরিস্থিতিতে এটি বলা যেতে পারে যে ব্যাংকিং খাতের ভবিষ্যত এই খাতের নীতি নির্ধারকদের বিচক্ষণতা এবং দূরদৃষ্টির উপর নির্ভর করছে। এক্ষেত্রে প্রথমেই সরকারী ও বেসরকারী ব্যাংকসমূহের সুদ হারে বিদ্যমান বৈষম্যজনিত সমস্যার কার্যকর সমাধান খুঁজে বের করতে কিছু সংশোধনমূলক কৌশল ও ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা দরকার।

ঋণের অর্থ কাজে লাগানোর বিষয়ে কঠোর তদারকি, ঋণ পরিশোধে অনিচ্ছুক এমন স্বেচ্ছাপ্রবৃত্ত খেলাপি ঋণগ্রহীতাদের বিরুদ্ধে দৃঢ় অবস্থান এবং শাস্তিমূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা অত্যাবশ্যকীয় যেন ঋণ গ্রহীতাদের মধ্যে স্বেচ্ছায় ঋণ খেলাপ করা একটি সাধারণ প্রবণতায় পরিণত না হয়। পাশাপাশি, ব্যাংক ঋণের সত্যিকার লক্ষ্য পূরণে ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্যের প্রকৃত উন্নয়ন ঘটানো এবং কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টির জন্য ভাল ও সম্ভাবনাময় ঋণগ্রহীতাদের জন্য উদ্দীপনামূলক কার্যক্রম শুরু করা প্রয়োজন। এছাড়াও, ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমকে আরও বেশী অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক করা প্রয়োজন যেন সমাজের নিম্ন আয় এবং দেশের প্রত্যন্ত অঞ্চলের মানুষ জাতীয় অর্থনৈতিক অগ্রগতির ধারায় সামিল হতে পারে।

বেসিক ব্যাংকের কার্যক্রম পর্যালোচনা

২০১৮ সালে বেসিক ব্যাংক বেশ দুরূহ সময় অতিবাহিত করেছে কারণ পরিচালন ক্ষতির মধ্য দিয়ে বছর শেষ করে এটি নিজের ভাগ্যলিপিতে অপ্রত্যাশিত পরিবর্তনের অভিজ্ঞতা লাভ করেছিল। বেশীর ভাগ সূচক, যা এই পরিবর্তনের নিয়ামক হিসেবে কাজ করেছে তা আবার ব্যাংকের আওতা বহির্ভূত ছিল। বাহ্যিক পরিবেশে ঘটে যাওয়া কিছু প্রতিকূল পরিবর্তন অন্য অনেক ব্যাংকের মত এই ব্যাংককেও হতবাক করে দিয়েছিল। ২০১০ থেকে ২০১৪-এর মধ্যবর্তী সময়কালে এই ব্যাংকে সৃষ্ট বিপর্যয়ের অভিঘাত কাটিয়ে ব্যাংক পুনর্নির্মাণের এক পর্যায়ে আমানত ও ঋণের সুদ হারে আরোপিত আকস্মিক পরিবর্তন, রাষ্ট্রায়ত্ত্ব ব্যাংকগুলোতে সরকারি তহবিল সংরক্ষণের নিয়মতান্ত্রিক সীমা হ্রাসকরণ, বিভিন্ন সরকারি সংস্থা কর্তৃক অকস্মাৎ বৃহৎ অংকের আমানত প্রত্যাহার এবং বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার বিনিময় হারের আকস্মিক উল্লেখ্য, ইত্যাদির সাথে ব্যাংক আর সমন্বয় করে উঠতে পারেনি।

বিগত বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ৭.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা কমে ২০১৮ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকের মোট সম্পদ প্রায় ১৯১.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছে। পরিচালন মুনাফা অর্জনের সর্বোচ্চ প্রচেষ্টা সত্ত্বেও গত বছর ব্যাংকিং খাতের অপ্রত্যাশিত ঘটনাপ্রবাহ ও প্রতিকূল পরিবর্তনের কারণে মুনাফার ধারা অব্যাহত রাখতে না পারায় ব্যাংককে ১.২০ বিলিয়ন টাকা লোকসান গুণতে হয়েছে। উপরন্তু, উদ্ভূত তারল্য সংকটের কারণে আমানতের সুদ হারের আকস্মিক উল্লেখ্য, ঋণের সুদ হার কমে সুদ আয় হ্রাস এবং খেলাপি ঋণ বৃদ্ধির কারণে এই লোকসান হয়েছে।

ব্যাংকের মূল আমানতকারীগণের মধ্যে একজন কর্পোরেট আমানতকারী প্রায় ১২.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা উত্তোলন করায় বিগত বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ১১.৪০ বিলিয়ন টাকা কমে ২০১৮ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকের আমানত স্থিতি ১৩০.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকায় এসে দাঁড়ায়। বাজারে, বিশেষত সরকারী বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকগুলিতেও মারাত্মক আমানত সংকট থাকায় উত্তোলিত এই বিশাল পরিমাণ আমানত অন্য কোন সংস্থার সহায়তায় পুরোপুরি পুনর্ভরণ করা যায়নি; উপরন্তু, সরকারি ব্যাংকগুলোতে সরকারি আমানত সংরক্ষণের ন্যূনতম সীমাহ্রাসের সিদ্ধান্তে অবস্থা গুরুতর হয়েছে। সরকারের প্রত্যাশা উপেক্ষা করে কয়েকটি বেসরকারি ব্যাংক আমানত সংগ্রহে উচ্চ সুদ হার প্রস্তাব করায় ব্যাংকিং খাতের আমানত বেসরকারি ব্যাংকগুলোর দিকে অধিক হারে প্রবাহিত হয়েছে।

এ কারণেই সরকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানগুলো তাদের বিনিয়োগকৃত তহবিলে উচ্চ হার দাবী করায় বেসিক ব্যাংক আমানত সংগ্রহ ও সংরক্ষণের ক্ষেত্রে বহুবিধ চ্যালেঞ্জের মুখোমুখি হয়েছিল। তবে এসব চ্যালেঞ্জ ব্যাংককে দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি বদলে নতুন আমানত পণ্য প্রবর্তন করে

ব্যক্তিগত আমানত সংগ্রহ, আরো উন্নত গ্রাহক সেবা প্রদান, নতুন শাখা চালুকরণ, কয়েকটি পুরানো শাখাকে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ জায়গায় স্থানান্তর এবং নতুন ধারায় আমানত সংগ্রহ কার্যক্রমে উদ্বুদ্ধ করেছিল। ফলে, চলতি ও সঞ্চয়ী আমানত স্থিতির সামান্য বৃদ্ধি এবং উচ্চ সুদ হারবিশিষ্ট আমানতের পরিমাণ ৭৩.৬ শতাংশ থেকে সামান্য হ্রাস পেয়ে ৭৩.২ শতাংশে অবনমিত হওয়ায় ডিসেম্বর ২০১৮ অস্ত্রে ব্যাংকের আমানত মিশ্রণের কিছুটা উন্নতি হয়েছে। এছাড়াও, ব্যাংক মনে করে যে, তারল্য ব্যবস্থাপনায় স্থিতিশীলতা আনয়নের স্বার্থে আমানত মিশ্রণে উপযুক্ত পরিমাণে দীর্ঘমেয়াদী আমানতের সংস্থান রাখতে হবে।

২০১৮ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের স্থিতি ছিল প্রায় ১৫২.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ২০১৭ সালের মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের তুলনায় ৪.৪ শতাংশ বেশী। শিল্প খাতের ঋণ, ২০১৭ সালের অঙ্ক ৮৩.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা থেকে ৭.২ শতাংশ হারে বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ২০১৮ সালের শেষে ৯০.০ বিলিয়ন টাকায় উন্নীত হয় যা ছিল মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের স্থিতির ৫৯.২১ শতাংশ; শিল্প খাতের ঋণ স্থিতি পূর্ববর্তী বছরের এই খাতের ঋণ স্থিতি থেকে ৬.১ বিলিয়ন টাকা বেড়ে ৮৩.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছে। বেসিক ব্যাংকের মাধ্যমে শিল্পঋণের এই প্রবৃদ্ধি, শিল্পায়ন বাড়িয়ে নতুন কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ সৃষ্টির যে প্রত্যাশা মানুষের ব্যাংকের কাছে থাকে তা পূরণ করছে।

২০১৮ সালের শেষে মোট শিল্পঋণ স্থিতির মধ্যে অতি ক্ষুদ্র শিল্প ঋণ স্থিতি ছিল ১.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা মোট শিল্প ঋণের প্রায় ১.৮ শতাংশ এবং ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণের ১.১ শতাংশ। এছাড়া, ক্ষুদ্র শিল্প খাতে ঋণ স্থিতি ১১.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা ছিল যা মোট শিল্পঋণের প্রায় ১৩.০ শতাংশ এবং ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণের ৭.৮ শতাংশ। উপরন্তু, মাঝারী শিল্প খাতে ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ৪৮.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা মোট শিল্প ঋণের ৫২.৮ শতাংশ এবং ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণের ৩১.৮ শতাংশ। এই উপাত্তগুলো থেকে প্রমাণ হয় যে, আজ অবধি বেসিক ব্যাংক তার উৎপত্তির মূল লক্ষ্য পূরণের জন্য অবিশ্রান্তভাবে কাজ করে চলছে।

২০১৮ সালের শেষে কৃষিভিত্তিক শিল্প ঋণের স্থিতি ছিল ১৯.১ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের প্রায় ১২.৬ শতাংশ। অন্যদিকে, কৃষি খাতে ব্যাংক ১.২ বিলিয়ন টাকা বিতরণ করেছে যার স্থিতি ২০১৮ সাল শেষে ২.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়ায় যা মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের প্রায় ১.৬ শতাংশ। বেসিক ব্যাংক দেশে কৃষিপণ্য উৎপাদন সহজতর ও নিরাপদ খাদ্য নিশ্চিতকরণের উপর গুরুত্ব আরোপ করে এই খাতে ঋণ প্রবাহ বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে দেশের কৃষি খাতে অনন্য অবদান রাখছে।

মানুষের দারিদ্র্য নিরসন ও টেকসই উন্নয়ন নিশ্চিত করার লক্ষ্যে সরকারের বিভিন্ন উদ্যোগে অবদান রাখার প্রয়াসে বেসিক ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন এনজিও, দেশী ও বহুজাতিক প্রতিষ্ঠান; যেমন-এশীয়

উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক এর সাথে বহু বছর ধরে কাজ করেছে। সরকারের বিভিন্ন উন্নয়ন ও কর্মসংস্থানমূলক কার্যক্রমে সহযোগিতা করার লক্ষ্যে ব্যাংক এসব এনজিও'র সহায়তায় ঋণ সুবিধাকামী জনগণকে ঋণ প্রদান করেছে। কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি, দারিদ্র্য নিরসন ও দেশের দরিদ্র জনগণের টেকসই উন্নয়ন নিশ্চিত করার জন্য ব্যাংক ২০১৮ সালে 'মাইক্রো ক্রেডিট' কার্যক্রমের অধীনে দরিদ্র জনগণকে ০.৫৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা ঋণ বিতরণ করেছে।

প্রয়োজনীয় ঋণ সুবিধা প্রদানের মাধ্যমে মূলধন যোগানের ব্যবস্থা করে নারীদের আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ তৈরি করে ব্যাংক নারী ক্ষমতায়নেও সহায়ক ভূমিকা পালন করেছে। ব্যাংক ১৪৪ জন নারী উদ্যোক্তার আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থানের প্রচেষ্টাকে সহায়তার লক্ষ্যে ২০১৮ সালে সর্বমোট ১.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকা ঋণ প্রদান করে যা এই খাতে ব্যাংকের বিগত বছরের অর্জনকে অতিক্রম করেছে।

প্রতি বছর ব্যাংকের বৈদেশিক বাণিজ্য সেবা গ্রহণকারী গ্রাহক ও ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠানের ক্রমবর্ধমান সংখ্যা থেকে প্রতীয়মান হয় যে, দেশের ক্রমবর্ধমান আমদানি-রপ্তানি ব্যবসায় বেসিক ব্যাংকের অবদানও উর্ধ্বমুখী। এই প্রবণতা ধরে রেখে ব্যাংক ২০১৮ সালে আমদানি বাণিজ্যে ৪১.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকার সেবা সহায়তা করেছে যা ২০১৭ সালের চেয়ে ২.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা বেশী। পাশাপাশি, ২০১৮ সালে রপ্তানি বাণিজ্যে ব্যাংক ২৩.১ বিলিয়ন টাকার সেবা সহায়তা করেছে যা বিগত বছরের তুলনায় ০.৮ বিলিয়ন টাকা বেশী।

২০১৮ সালে খেলাপী ঋণ হতে ব্যাংকের নগদ আদায় ১.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা এবং পুনঃতফসিলকৃত ঋণ হতে নগদ আদায় ১.৭ বিলিয়ন টাকা হওয়ায় সর্বমোট ৩.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা আদায় হয়েছিল। এই সময়ে ১২.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকার ঋণ পুনঃতফসিল করা হয়েছে যা নিঃসন্দেহে ব্যাংককে খেলাপী ঋণ নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখতে সহায়তা করেছে। তবে, ব্যাংকের সর্বোচ্চ প্রচেষ্টা সত্ত্বেও পুনঃতফসিলকৃত কিছু ঋণ পুনরায় শ্রেণীকৃত হয়ে পড়ায় খেলাপী ঋণ কার্যকরভাবে কমিয়ে আনা যায়নি যার ফলে ২০১৮ সালের শেষে শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের ৫৬.৮ শতাংশে দাঁড়ায় যা বিগত বছরের শেষে প্রায় ৫৪.০ শতাংশ ছিল। ব্যাংকের কার্যক্রমের বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্রে খেলাপী ঋণের বিরূপ প্রভাব ব্যাপকভাবে অব্যাহত থাকার কারণে খেলাপী ঋণ কমানো ব্যাংকের জন্য দুরূহ একটি বিষয়ে পরিণত হয়েছে।

নেটওয়ার্ক

দেশের গ্রামীণ ও শহরাঞ্চলের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবস্থানে স্থাপিত ৭২টি শাখার মাধ্যমে ব্যাংক তাঁর গ্রাহকদেরকে বিভিন্ন ব্যাংকিং সেবা প্রদান করেছে। স্থানীয় জনগণকে অত্যাধুনিক এবং সময়ের সেরা পণ্য ও সেবা প্রদানের লক্ষ্যে ব্যাংক ২০১৯ সালে দিনাজপুর, ফেনী, মুন্সীগঞ্জ এবং জামালপুর জেলার বিভিন্ন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে ৪টি নতুন শাখার কার্যক্রম শুরু করেছে।

এছাড়াও, ৯টি কালেকশন বুথের মাধ্যমে ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন ধরনের বিল সংগ্রহ করে থাকে যার মধ্যে ৬টি ঢাকায়, ২টি কক্সবাজারে আর ১টি বরিশালে অবস্থিত।

উপরন্তু, ব্যাংক ঢাকা বিভাগে ১৫ টি, বরিশাল বিভাগে ৩ টি, চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগে ২ টি এবং খুলনা ও সিলেট বিভাগে ১ টি করে মোট ২২ টি এটিএম বুথ পরিচালনা করেছে। সেবার পরিধি বৃদ্ধি এবং দেশের বিভিন্ন প্রান্তের মানুষকে ব্যাংকিং সেবার আওতায় নিয়ে আসার জন্য ব্যাংক দেশের বিভিন্ন স্থানে নতুন নতুন এটিএম বুথ খোলার পরিকল্পনা করেছে।

প্রযুক্তি

আধুনিক কালের ব্যাংকিংয়ে সেবার নতুন দিগন্ত উন্মোচন ও গ্রাহকদের জন্য অধিকতর বিকল্পের সন্ধানে তথ্য-প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার উত্তরোত্তর বৃদ্ধি করার প্রয়োজন হেতু বেসিক ব্যাংক সবসময় 'ফিনটেক' এবং ডিজিটাল উদ্ভাবনের উপর গুরুত্ব আরোপ করে। সেক্ষেত্রে নিয়ত পরিবর্তনশীল গ্রাহক চাহিদা মেটানো, গ্রাহকের সুবিধা বিবেচনায় সতর্কতার সাথে দ্রুত ও নির্ভুল সেবা প্রদান এবং গ্রাহকদের বহুমুখী প্রয়োজন মেটাতে বেসিক ব্যাংক সর্বদা স্বয়ংক্রিয় পদ্ধতিগুলি হালনাগাদ ও তথ্য-প্রযুক্তির নতুন নতুন সংস্করণ গ্রহণ করে।

ব্যাংকিং পদ্ধতির সাথে খাপ খাইয়ে সূচনালগ্ন থেকেই, বেসিক ব্যাংক প্রযুক্তি সমৃদ্ধ ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করে আসছে এবং কার্যকর তথ্য-প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহার করার প্রচেষ্টা অব্যাহত রেখেছে। ১৯৯১ সালে প্রথমবারের মতো ব্যাংক নিজস্ব ব্যাংকিং সফটওয়্যার প্রবর্তন করে। পরবর্তীকালে গ্রাহক সেবায় ব্যাংকের দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির স্বার্থে 'সেন্ট্রালাইজড রিয়েল টাইম কোর ব্যাংকিং সিস্টেম' দ্বারা পুরনো পদ্ধতিটি প্রতিস্থাপন করা হয়। বেশ কয়েক বছর ধরে ব্যাংকের শাখাসমূহ ও প্রধান কার্যালয়, 'সেন্ট্রালাইজড কোর ব্যাংকিং সিস্টেম' এর মাধ্যমে সকল লেনদেন সম্পন্ন করছে।

অধিকন্তু, কর্মক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি ও প্রতিদিনের কর্মকান্ড সঠিকভাবে সম্পাদনে ব্যাংক নিজস্ব সফটওয়্যার ইঞ্জিনিয়ারদের তৈরি বিভিন্ন সফটওয়্যার ব্যবহার করছে এবং ব্যবহারকারীদের প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী অনবরত বিভিন্ন উদ্ভাবনী সফটওয়্যার প্রবর্তনের চেষ্টা চালিয়ে যাচ্ছে। যেহেতু সকল শাখা 'ওয়াইড এরিয়া নেটওয়ার্ক' এর মাধ্যমে একে অপরের সাথে ও প্রধান কার্যালয়, 'ডাটা সেন্টার', ও 'ডিজাস্টার রিকভারী সাইট' এ সংযুক্ত সেহেতু ব্যাংক এখন নিজস্ব 'ইউটিলিটি বিল কালেকশন' সফটওয়্যারের সাহায্যে সব ধরনের 'ইউটিলিটি বিল' সংগ্রহ করে থাকে।

এছাড়াও, গ্রাহকের হিসাবের লেনদেন ও মাস শেষের স্থিতির তথ্য এস.এম.এস এর মাধ্যমে গ্রাহককে অবহিতকরণ এবং শাখাতেই জাতীয় পরিচয় পত্রের তথ্যের সঠিকতা যাচাইয়ের ব্যবস্থাপনা,

সেবা গ্রহণ ও প্রদানে যথাক্রমে গ্রাহক ও শাখার কর্মকর্তাদের জন্য বিশেষ সুবিধা বয়ে এনেছে। এর বাইরে, ব্যাংকের সাম্প্রতিক কর্মকান্ড সম্পর্কিত তথ্য প্রকাশের জন্য একটি অফিসিয়াল 'ফেসবুক পেজ' রয়েছে; এছাড়াও, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের 'ওয়েব পোর্টাল' এর মাধ্যমে ব্যাংকের ই-টেন্ডার প্রক্রিয়াটি সহজে ব্যবহার উপযোগী করা হয়েছে।

বেসিক ব্যাংক তার শাখাসমূহে 'ওয়েস্টার্ন ইউনিয়ন মানি ট্রান্সফার' ও 'আর.আই.এ'-র মাধ্যমে নিয়মিত ও পথ-চলতি সেবা প্রত্যাশী গ্রাহকদেরকে রেমিট্যান্স সেবা প্রদান করেছে। ব্যাংক 'বাংলাদেশ অটোমেটেড ক্লিয়ারিং হাউস' ও 'রিয়ল টাইম গ্রস সেটেলমেন্ট সিস্টেম' এর মাধ্যমে ব্যাংক 'বাংলাদেশ অটোমেটেড চেক প্রসেসিং সিস্টেমস', 'বাংলাদেশ ইলেকট্রনিক ফান্ড ট্রান্সফার নেটওয়ার্ক' সংশ্লিষ্ট কার্যক্রমে সফলভাবে অংশগ্রহণ করেছে।

'সি,পি,টি,ইউ' এর ই-টেন্ডারিং সিস্টেম' এর মাধ্যমে টেন্ডারে অংশগ্রহণকারীদেরকে ব্যাংক নিজের শাখাসমূহের মাধ্যমে ই-জিপি সেবা প্রদান করে। ব্যাংক 'কিউ-ক্যাশ' এর 'এটিএম'/'পস নেটওয়ার্ক' এবং বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের 'ন্যাশনাল পেমেট সুইচ'-এর মাধ্যমে গ্রাহকদেরকে 'এটিএম'/'ডেবিট কার্ড' সুবিধায় ব্যাংকের শাখার বাইরে নগদ উত্তোলনের সেবাও প্রদান করে থাকে। এছাড়াও, 'কিউ-ক্যাশ পেমেট গেটওয়ে' এর মাধ্যমে গ্রাহকদেরকে ই-কমার্স সেবা প্রদান করে। সম্ভাব্য গ্রাহকদেরকে অধিকতর প্রযুক্তি সমৃদ্ধ সেবা প্রদানের অভিপ্রায়ে ২০১৯ সালে ব্যাংক 'ক্রেডিট কার্ড' এর সুবিধা চালু করতে যাচ্ছে।

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক প্রদত্ত সর্বশেষ আইসিটি নিরাপত্তা নির্দেশনা মোতাবেক ব্যাংক নিজস্ব আইসিটি নিরাপত্তা নীতিমালা হালনাগাদ করেছে এবং সে মোতাবেক প্রয়োজনীয় নিরাপত্তা ব্যবস্থা ব্যাংকে গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে। এ প্রেক্ষিতে ব্যাংকের পক্ষ থেকে আইসিটি ব্যবস্থা বিষয়ক বহিঃনিরীক্ষক দ্বারা ব্যাংকের আইসিটি ব্যবস্থার অন্তর্নিহিত দুর্বলতা ও অনুপ্রবেশ ঝুঁকি পরীক্ষণ এবং বহিরাবয়ব পর্যালোচনার কাজ সম্পন্ন করা হয়েছে। সম্ভাব্য অনুপ্রবেশকারীদের হাত থেকে ব্যাংককে রক্ষা করার জন্য ব্যাংকের 'সুইফট' ব্যবস্থার নিরাপত্তা বৃদ্ধি করা হয়েছে।

ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা

ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা অর্থাৎ ঝুঁকি সনাক্তকরণ, পরিমাপ, নিরীক্ষণ ও নিয়ন্ত্রণ এর জন্য ব্যাংকে প্রতিনিয়ত দক্ষ ও কার্যকর ব্যবস্থা এবং প্রক্রিয়ার প্রয়োজন হয়। তাই, বেসিক ব্যাংক অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার একটি সংস্কৃতি তৈরি করেছে যেখানে ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনাকে সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের সমন্বিত দায়িত্ব হিসেবে গণ্য করা হয়।

পরিচালনা পর্যদের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির সহায়তায় পরিচালনা পর্যদ ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনায় সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে। পর্যাপ্ত মূলধন, টেকসই ব্যবস্থা এবং মূলধন পর্যাপ্ততা যাচাই ব্যবস্থা নিশ্চিত করে বর্তমান এবং ভবিষ্যতের ব্যবসায়িক কর্মকান্ডগুলিকে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ করতে পর্যদের এই ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি বিভিন্ন ধরনের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কাঠামো তৈরি এবং ঝুঁকি দর্শনের প্রচলন করে। কমিটি ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য গৃহীত পদক্ষেপগুলো পর্যবেক্ষণ করে এবং সময়ে সময়ে পরিচালনা পর্যদকে এ সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে অবহিত করে। ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি ঝুঁকি নীতিমালাসমূহও পর্যালোচনা করে এবং উপযুক্ত পরিবর্তন বা পরিমার্জন অনুমোদনের জন্য পর্যদের কাছে সুপারিশ করে।

ঋণ ও বিনিয়োগের অনুমোদন এবং অন্যান্য সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণের সময় পর্যদ ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের অন্তর্নিহিত ঝুঁকিসমূহ পর্যালোচনা করে এবং কৌশলগত স্তরে ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার নীতিমালা, পদ্ধতি ও নির্দেশনাসমূহ অনুমোদন করে।

ব্যাংক ব্যবস্থাপনা, পরিচালনা পর্যদ কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত বিভিন্ন নীতিমালা ও কৌশল বাস্তবায়ন করে থাকে। নির্বাহী ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা এবং ঝুঁকির প্রান্ত সীমা ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি গ্রহণের সামর্থ্যের সাথে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ কি-না তা প্রতিনিয়ত পর্যবেক্ষণ করে। নির্বাহী ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি আলাদা আলাদাভাবে মুখ্য ঝুঁকিসমূহের কার্যকর ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য গঠিত ব্যাংকের ০৬টি মুখ্য ঝুঁকি কমিটির কার্যক্রমও পর্যবেক্ষণ করে। তদুপরি, ব্যাংকে সামগ্রিক 'তদারকি পর্যালোচনা প্রক্রিয়া' (এস.আর.পি.) সহজ করার পাশাপাশি ব্যাংকের মূলধন পর্যাপ্ততা, ঝুঁকিগত অবস্থান এবং সংরক্ষিত মূলধনের মান নির্ধারণের জন্য, ব্যাংকের এস.আর.পি. দল পর্যদের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির তত্ত্বাবধানে কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করে এবং মাঠ পর্যায়ে দায়িত্ব বণ্টন করে থাকে।

যেহেতু ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা সংশ্লিষ্ট কার্যক্রম, প্রক্রিয়া, ব্যবস্থাপনা, কর্মসূচী ও অনুশীলন এর পুরো বিন্যাসটি ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কাঠামো গঠনে ভূমিকা রাখে সেহেতু ঝুঁকির উৎসস্থল বলে বিবেচিত মাঠ পর্যায়ের সম্মুখ ভাগের সেবা ডেস্ক বা ঋণ ডেস্কে ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার প্রথম পর্যায়ের অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে। বেসিক ব্যাংকের সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগসমূহ এই স্তরে ঝুঁকির উৎপত্তি হ্রাসে নিবিড়ভাবে কাজ করে যাচ্ছে। এছাড়াও ০৬টি মুখ্য ঝুঁকি এবং মূলধন ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য পৃথক ডেস্কসহ সকল কর্মকর্তাদের দায়িত্ব সুস্পষ্টভাবে বণ্টনের মাধ্যমে বেসিক ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কাঠামোয় একটি পৃথক ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগকে অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে।

ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার প্রক্রিয়ায় বেসিক ব্যাংক বেশ কয়েকটি নীতিমালাও প্রবর্তন করেছে যার মধ্যে রয়েছে, (ক) ঋণ নীতিমালা (খ) সম্পদ-দায় ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা (গ) ট্রেজারী ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা (ঘ) অভ্যন্তরীণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও পরিপালন নীতিমালা (ঙ) মানি লন্ডারিং ও সন্ত্রাসে অর্থায়ন প্রতিরোধ নীতিমালা (চ) তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি নীতিমালা (ছ) পাইকারী অর্থায়ন বিষয়ক নির্দেশনা (জ) তারল্য সংরক্ষণ পরিকল্পনা এবং (ঝ) অভ্যন্তরীণ মূলধন পর্যাপ্ততা মূল্যায়ন প্রক্রিয়া সংক্রান্ত নীতিমালা। বিচক্ষণতার সাথে ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার স্বার্থে বেসিক ব্যাংক সকল নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থা ও অভ্যন্তরীণভাবে প্রণীত সকল নীতিমালা, নির্দেশনা এবং পদ্ধতিসমূহ মেনে চলতে এর সকল স্তরের কর্মকর্তাদেরকে যথাযথ উৎসাহ প্রদান করে।

মূলধন স্থিতি

বছর শেষে ব্যাংকের মূলধন স্থিতির অবস্থান নিম্নরূপঃ

(মিলিয়ন টাকায়)

বিবরণ	২০১৮	২০১৭
পরিশোধকৃত মূলধন	১০,৮৪৬.৯৮	১০,৮৪৬.৯৮
শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণের মোট ইকুইটি	১০,৩৮১.৩২	১৩,৯০৭.০৯
মোট মূলধন	১০,৩০২.৫৯	(১৫,৮৩৩.৫০)
মূলধন ঘাটতি	(২,১৮৭.৭৪)	(২৭,৮০৬.৭৬)

উল্লেখ্য যে, ঋণের বিপরীতে ক্রমান্বয়ে প্রভিশন সংরক্ষণ এবং অবশিষ্ট প্রভিশন ঘাটতি-এর সমন্বয় ব্যতীত ব্যাংকের বিধিবদ্ধ মূলধন হিসাবায়নে নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থার অনুমোদন থাকায় ব্যাংকের মূলধন স্থিতিতে উন্নতি ঘটেছে।

আর্থিক প্রতিবেদন

প্রতি বছরের ন্যায় ২০১৮ সালেও ব্যাংক প্রয়োজনীয় হিসাবপত্র যথাযথভাবে সংরক্ষণ করেছে। বাংলাদেশ অ্যাকাউন্টিং স্ট্যান্ডার্ডস (বিএএস), বাংলাদেশ ফিন্যান্সিয়াল রিপোর্টিং স্ট্যান্ডার্ডস (বিএফআরএস), ব্যাংক কোম্পানি আইন ১৯৯১ এর প্রযোজ্য ধারাগুলি (২০১৩ পর্যন্ত সংশোধিত) এবং অন্যান্য প্রযোজ্য আইন ও বিভিন্ন নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থা কর্তৃক আরোপিত প্রবিধান সঠিকভাবে অনুসরণ করে এবং বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত ‘ফরম্যাট’ অনুসারে ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণীগুলো প্রস্তুত করা হয়। ফলে ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০১৮ ভিত্তিক প্রস্তুতকৃত আর্থিক বিবরণীতে ব্যাংকের সার্বিক অবস্থা, বিভিন্ন কর্মকাণ্ডের ফলাফল, নগদ অর্থ প্রবাহ এবং মূলধন সম্পর্কিত বিষয়াবলী স্বচ্ছভাবে উপস্থাপিত হয়েছে। ব্যাংকের বিধিবদ্ধ বহিঃনিরীক্ষক, এস.এফ.আহমেদ অ্যাড কোং (চার্টার্ড অ্যাকাউন্ট্যান্টস) আর্থিক বিবরণীসমূহের যথার্থতার সত্যায়ন করেছে।

নিরীক্ষক নিয়োগ

১৯৯৪ সালের কোম্পানি আইনের ২১০ নং ধারা অনুযায়ী এস, এফ, আহমেদ অ্যাড কোং, চার্টার্ড অ্যাকাউন্ট্যান্টস,-কে ২০১৮ সালের জন্যও ব্যাংকের বিধিবদ্ধ নিরীক্ষক হিসেবে নিযুক্ত করা হয়েছিল। এই প্রতিষ্ঠানটি টানা তিন বছর যাবৎ ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণীসমূহের নিরীক্ষা কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করেছে যা ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০১৮ ভিত্তিক আর্থিক বিবরণীসমূহের উপর নিরীক্ষা প্রতিবেদন দাখিলের মাধ্যমে শেষ হয়। এমতাবস্থায়, নিরীক্ষক নিয়োগ সংক্রান্ত বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের নীতিমালায় প্রদত্ত নির্দেশনা অনুসারে, ব্যাংকের পরবর্তী বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় ২০১৯ এবং তাঁর পরবর্তী সময়ের জন্য ব্যাংকের নিরীক্ষক হিসাবে আরেকটি প্রতিষ্ঠানকে নিয়োগ দেয়া হবে।

জাতীয় কোষাগার এবং অর্থনীতিতে অবদান

বেসিক ব্যাংক তার পরিচালন মুনাফার উপর নিয়মিত কর্পোরেট কর প্রদান করে থাকে। কার্যক্রম শুরুর পর থেকে কর্পোরেট কর বাবদ ব্যাংক মোট ৮.১ বিলিয়ন টাকা জাতীয় কোষাগারে জমা প্রদান করেছে। আমানতের সুদ, বিভিন্ন সরবরাহকারীর বিল, কর্মকর্তা-কর্মচারীদের বেতন-ভাতা ও ব্যাংকিং পরিসেবাজনিত আয় এবং/ বা বিল থেকে উৎসে কর, মূল্য সংযোজন কর, আবগারী শুল্ক ও লেভী আদায় ও সরকারী কোষাগারে জমা প্রদানের মাধ্যমে বেসিক ব্যাংক জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড (এনবিআর)-কে সহায়তা করে রাজস্ব সংগ্রহে ভূমিকা রাখছে। ২০১৮ সালে এই ব্যাংক কর, মূল্য সংযোজন কর এবং আবগারী শুল্ক বাবদ উৎসে ১.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা আদায় এবং জাতীয় কোষাগারে জমা করেছিল।

সমঝোতা স্মারক (এম,ও,ইউ) স্বাক্ষর

ব্যাংকের সার্বিক আর্থিক অবস্থার উন্নয়ন এবং স্বচ্ছতার সাথে নিরাপদ, বিচক্ষণ ও সুশৃঙ্খল ব্যাংকিং সংস্কৃতি চর্চার অঙ্গীকারে বেসিক ব্যাংক ২০১৩ সালের জুলাই মাসে প্রথমবারের মতো বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাথে একটি সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষর করে। তারপর থেকে প্রতি বছরেই কিছু কিছু বিষয় বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কর্তৃক পুনর্বিবেচনা করা হয় যার পরেই বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাথে নতুন করে সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষরিত হচ্ছে। সর্বশেষ ২৩ জুলাই,

২০১৮ ইং তারিখে এটি স্বাক্ষরিত হয়েছিল যা এখনও বলবৎ রয়েছে।

সমঝোতা চুক্তিটি কয়েকটি নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্য অর্জন ও শর্ত পূরণে ব্যাংকের প্রতি এক ধরনের নির্দেশনা হিসাবে কাজ করে চুক্তিতে উল্লেখকৃত শর্ত ও লক্ষ্য সমূহ হলোঃ মূলধন ও ঝুঁকি ভিত্তিক সম্পদের অনুপাত (সিআরএআর) বৃদ্ধি, ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের প্রবৃদ্ধি নিয়ন্ত্রণ, সম্পদের মান উন্নয়ন, শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ হতে নগদ আদায় বৃদ্ধি, তারল্যের উন্নয়ন, পরিচালনা ব্যয় হ্রাস, শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ ও অগ্রিম এবং এডিআর (অগ্রিম আমানত অনুপাত) হ্রাস, ব্যাংকের আয় বৃদ্ধি, ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার উন্নয়ন, মানবসম্পদের উন্নয়ন, পেমেন্ট অবকাঠামোকে আধুনিকীকরণ, নিরীক্ষিত আর্থিক বিবরণী এবং বিধিবদ্ধ প্রতিবেদনসমূহ সময়মত জমা প্রদান ইত্যাদি।

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনের জন্য পরিচালনা পর্ষদ প্রয়োজনীয় নীতিমালা প্রণয়ন ও কার্যকরী পরিকল্পনার মাধ্যমে একটি সমন্বিত কৌশল অবলম্বন করে থাকে। পর্ষদ নির্দিষ্ট লক্ষ্যের বিপরীতে অর্জনের ভিত্তিতে নিয়মিতভাবে ব্যবস্থাপনার কর্মদক্ষতা পর্যালোচনা ও মূল্যায়ন করে। যদিও অনিবার্য কারণে ব্যাংক নির্দিষ্ট লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনে সমর্থ হয়নি, তথাপি লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনের সর্বাঙ্গিক প্রচেষ্টা অব্যাহত রেখেছে।

বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি (এপিএ) স্বাক্ষর

অর্থ-মন্ত্রণালয়ের আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ (এফআইডি) এর সাথে ব্যাংক ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরের জন্য পরিচালন দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি, আর্থিক অবস্থা ও ঋণের মান উন্নয়ন, আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তি বৃদ্ধি এবং স্বচ্ছতা ও জবাবদিহিতার পদক্ষেপের উন্নয়ন বিষয়ে বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি (এপিএ) স্বাক্ষর করেছিল। 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 ব্যাংকের ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক বেসিক ব্যাংকের শাখা এবং প্রধান কার্যালয়ের বিভাগগুলির সাথে আলাদা আলাদা বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি (এপিএ) স্বাক্ষর 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। লক্ষ্যমাত্রার বিপরীতে অর্জনসমূহের প্রতিবেদন প্রদত্ত নির্দেশনা অনুসারে 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।

মানব সম্পদের উন্নয়ন

বেসিক ব্যাংক বিশ্বাস করে যে, দক্ষ মানব সম্পদ যে কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানের অভীষ্ট লক্ষ্য অর্জনের অন্যতম চালিকা শক্তি। মানবসম্পদের সর্বোত্তম ব্যবহারের লক্ষ্যে ব্যাংক সর্বাধিক গুরুত্ব সহকারে যথাযথ প্রক্রিয়ার মাধ্যমে নিয়োগ, মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়ন এবং সুষ্ঠু কর্ম পরিবেশ নিশ্চিত করার কর্মসূচী গ্রহণ করে থাকে। প্রতিযোগিতামূলক নিয়োগ প্রক্রিয়ার মাধ্যমে বেসিক ব্যাংকে ২০১৯ সালে সহকারী ব্যবস্থাপক ('অন প্রবেশন') পদে ৫৬ জন যোগ্যতাসম্পন্ন এবং উপযুক্ত ব্যক্তিবর্গের একটি ব্যাচ নিয়োগ করেছে। যেহেতু যে কোন সেবা প্রদানকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানে পরিতৃপ্ত ও দক্ষ জনবলের উপস্থিতি গ্রাহকদেরকে সর্বোত্তম সেবা প্রদানের একটি পূর্বশর্ত, সেহেতু ব্যাংক উপলব্ধি করে যে কর্মীদের কাজের সন্তুষ্টির জন্য যথাযথ কর্ম পরিবেশ নিশ্চিত করা সর্বাধিক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। কাজের সন্তুষ্টির মাত্রা বাড়ানোর জন্য ব্যাংক তার কর্মীদেরকে প্রয়োজনীয় জ্ঞান ও দক্ষতায় ক্ষমতা অর্জনের ব্যাপারে অনুপ্রেরণা দিয়ে থাকে যেন তারা সেবার কার্যকারিতা নিশ্চিত করে দক্ষতার সাথে তাদের প্রতিদিনের কর্মকাণ্ড সম্পন্ন করতে পারে।

ব্যাংক নিজস্ব প্রশিক্ষণ ইন্সটিটিউটে ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের বিভিন্ন দিক নিয়ে কর্মীগণের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ, কর্মশালা এবং সেমিনারের ব্যবস্থা করে; এর বাইরে সমসাময়িক বিষয় ও ব্যাংকিংয়ের নতুন নতুন ধারা সম্পর্কে বিশেষায়িত প্রশিক্ষণ লাভের ব্যবস্থা করতে বছরের বিভিন্ন সময়ে ব্যাংক তার কর্মীদেরকে বিভিন্ন পেশাদার সংস্থা যেমন বাংলাদেশ ইন্সটিটিউট অব ব্যাংক ম্যানেজমেন্ট (বিআইবিএম), বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ট্রেনিং একাডেমী, এমনকি বিদেশেও পাঠায়। মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়নে ব্যাংকের নিয়মিত প্রচেষ্টার অংশ হিসেবে ২০১৮ সালে বেসিক ব্যাংক ট্রেনিং ইন্সটিটিউট, বিআইবিএম, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ট্রেনিং একাডেমী এবং অন্যান্য প্রশিক্ষণ ইন্সটিটিউটে মোট ১৩০৬ জন কর্মকর্তা ১৫৩ টি সেমিনার, কর্মশালা, আলোচনা এবং প্রশিক্ষণপর্বে অংশ নিয়েছেন। এছাড়া, ১৫ জন কর্মকর্তা সেমিনার, আলোচনা এবং প্রশিক্ষণপর্বে অংশ নিতে বিদেশে গিয়েছিলেন।

উল্লেখ্য যে, মানব সম্পদ উন্নয়ন উদ্যোগের সফল বাস্তবায়নের জন্য ব্যাংকের বার্ষিক বাজেটে প্রয়োজনীয় বরাদ্দ রাখা হয়। ২০১৮ সালে প্রশিক্ষণ ও মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়নের লক্ষ্যে ১৬.২ মিলিয়ন টাকার বাজেট বরাদ্দ রাখা হয়েছিল; ২০১৯ সালের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ বাজেট বরাদ্দ বাড়িয়ে ১৭.৫০ মিলিয়ন টাকা করা হয়েছে। ব্যাংকের ট্রেনিং ইন্সটিটিউট প্রশিক্ষণার্থীদের জ্ঞান এবং দক্ষতা অর্জন ও বৃদ্ধিকল্পে প্রয়োজনীয় উপকরণ প্রস্তুত ও সংকলন করে প্রশিক্ষণ কালে পাঠ্য উপকরণ হিসেবে তাদেরকে সরবরাহ করে।

একটি টেকসই ব্র্যান্ড নির্মাণ

ইতিবাচক প্রচারের মাধ্যমে সুখ্যাতি ফিরিয়ে আনার একটি অভিলক্ষ্য নিয়ে ব্যাংক তার ব্র্যান্ড নির্মাণ কার্যক্রমে মানব ও অন্যান্য সম্পদ ব্যবহার করার সিদ্ধান্ত নিয়েছে; এ ব্র্যান্ডিং কার্যক্রমকে ব্যাংকের একটি নতুন উদ্যোগ হিসেবে দেখা যেতে পারে যেহেতু ব্যাংকে এ জাতীয় মৌলিক ব্র্যান্ডিং কার্যক্রম আগে এতটা ব্যাপকভাবে বিস্তৃত ছিলনা।

তীব্র প্রতিযোগিতার এই যুগে কৌশলগত প্রচারের গুরুত্ব অনুধাবন করে প্রতিযোগীদের সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে চলতে আমানত ও ঋণ গ্রাহকদেরকে আকর্ষণ করা ও ভালো মানের গ্রাহক ধরে রাখার জন্য বিদ্যমান এবং সম্ভাব্য গ্রাহকদের সামনে ব্যাংকের ব্র্যান্ডের একটি ইতিবাচক প্রতিচ্ছবি প্রকাশ করা এবং ব্যাংকের ব্র্যান্ডের প্রতি গ্রাহকের আনুগত্য তৈরি ও ব্র্যান্ড-মানের উন্নয়ন ঘটানোর লক্ষ্যে ব্যাংক কিছু কৌশলও গ্রহণ করেছে।

এই উদ্যোগের অংশ হিসাবে ব্যাংক ইতিবাচক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি আর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কার্যক্রমসমূহ নিয়ে মিডিয়ায় তার উপস্থিতি জোরদার করেছে। নিজস্ব এবং সকল পাবলিক প্ল্যাটফর্ম যেমন ব্যাংকের নিজস্ব 'ওয়েবসাইট' এবং 'ফেসবুক পেজ', জাতীয় পত্রিকাসমূহ, টেলিভিশন এবং ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়ার সহায়তায় ব্যাংকের একটি উজ্জ্বল ভবিষ্যৎ চিত্রায়নের সম্ভাব্যতা খতিয়ে দেখা হচ্ছে। মানুষকে কার্যকরভাবে সেবা প্রদানের বিষয়ে ব্যাংকের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গী উপস্থাপনের একটি কার্যকর মাধ্যম হিসেবে ব্যাংকের বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদনের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা থাকে। নতুন শাখার উদ্বোধন, আমানত উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রম বা বিধিবদ্ধ পরিপালন, যাই হোক না কেন, এই কার্যক্রমগুলোর প্রচারণামূলক সামগ্রী যেমন ব্রশিওর, ব্যানার, লোগো, ফেস্টুন, সাইনবোর্ড, বিলবোর্ড ইত্যাদির নির্বাচন এবং অঙ্গসজ্জার ক্ষেত্রে বিশেষত্ব আনা হয়েছে।

ব্যাংকের ভাবমূর্তি বাড়ানোর জন্য কয়েকটি নামীদামী সরকারী কর্পোরেশন এবং বেসরকারী সংস্থা যেমন- তিতাস গ্যাস ট্রান্সমিশন অ্যান্ড ডিস্ট্রিবিউশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড, প্রাণ আরএফএল গ্রুপের সাথে বিভিন্ন পণ্য ও পরিষেবা বিষয়ে বিশেষ সম্পর্ক ও সংযোগ স্থাপন করা হয়েছে যা ইতিবাচক বার্তা দিয়ে মানুষের মনে এই ব্যাংক সম্পর্কে ভাল ধারণা তৈরি করবে।

অভিনবত্বের ধারণার সাথে সঙ্গতি রেখে, ব্যাংকের মার্কেটিং ডিভিশনকে "ব্র্যান্ডিং এবং কর্পোরেট কমিউনিকেশন ডিভিশন" নামকরণের মাধ্যমে পুনর্নির্ন্যাস করা হয়েছে। উপরন্তু নতুন ধরনের মন্ত্রণা প্রদানের মাধ্যমে শাখাসমূহকে প্রচারমূলক কর্মকাণ্ডে উজ্জীবিত করার যে দায়িত্ব এই বিভাগকে প্রদান করা হয়েছে তা শাখা পর্যন্ত বিস্তৃত করা গেলে ব্যাংক সম্পর্কে ইতিবাচক ধারণা ছড়িয়ে দেওয়ার জন্য শাখার প্রতিটি কর্মী স্ব-স্ব শাখার এক একজন 'শুভেচ্ছা দূত' ও মুখপাত্র হিসেবে দায়িত্ব পালন করবে।

জনগণকে সামগ্রিক ব্যাংকিং নেটওয়ার্কের সাথে সংযুক্ত করা এবং তাদের সাথে দৃঢ় ব্যবসায়িক সম্পর্ক গড়ে তোলার মাধ্যমে তাদের কাছ থেকে ইতিবাচক সাড়া পাওয়ার লক্ষ্যে স্কুল ব্যাংকিং, প্রান্তিক আয়ের মানুষের সাথে ব্যাংকিংয়ের মতো আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তি কার্যক্রমকে অগ্রাধিকার দেওয়া হয়েছে। এছাড়াও, একটি সফল ব্র্যান্ডের ধারণা তৈরি এবং সেটিকে টেকসই করার জন্য গ্রাহক পরিষেবার উন্নয়নকে ভিত্তি হিসাবে বিবেচনার ধারণা বিস্তারের ফলে সেখানে লক্ষণীয় অগ্রগতি দেখা দিয়েছে এবং আরও অগ্রগতির সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে।

আগামীর প্রত্যাশা

অর্থনীতির সাম্প্রতিক ঘটনাবলী বিবেচনায় নিয়ে আমানত সংগ্রহ এবং সম্ভাবনাময় গ্রাহককে ঋণ প্রদানের ক্ষেত্রে সমন্বয়ের কিছু ব্যবস্থা রেখে উপযুক্ত কৌশলগত পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়নের মাধ্যমে সামনের দুরূহ সময় অতিক্রমে বেসিক ব্যাংককে অতীতের যে কোন সময়ের তুলনায় বেশী অভিজাত সহনশীল হতে হবে। সম্ভাবনাময় কিন্তু বাছাইকৃত খাতসমূহে বিচক্ষণ ভাবে ঋণ প্রদানের সাথে সাথে কম খরচবাহী আমানত সংগ্রহে ব্যাংকের সক্ষমতার কার্যকর প্রয়োগই আপাতত ব্যাংকের আগামী দিনের নির্দেশিত পথ।

ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমে গতি ফিরিয়ে আনা এবং মুনাফার ধারায় ফিরে আসতে 'দায় এর তারল্য' এবং 'সম্পদ এর তারল্য' এর মধ্যে সঠিক ভারসাম্য নিশ্চিত করার জন্য নেতৃত্ব প্রতিষ্ঠা এবং ব্যবস্থাপনায় সঠিক কৌশল গ্রহণের পরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে। তাছাড়া অনুৎপাদনশীল ঋণসমূহ আদায়ে সহায়তা দানে ইদানীংকালে প্রবর্তিত সংস্থানমূলক পুনঃতফসিলের সুবিধাটির কার্যকর প্রয়োগের মাধ্যমে দীর্ঘদিনের শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ আদায়ে ব্যাংককে সর্বাঙ্গিকভাবে সচেষ্ট হতে হবে।

সম্ভাবনাময় গ্রাহকদেরকে আকৃষ্ট করার জন্য যে কোন অপরিমাণদর্শী প্রস্তাব যে অল্প সময়ের ব্যবধানে ব্যাংককে চরম দুর্দশায় উপনীত করতে পারে তা বিবেচনায় নতুন আমানতকারীদেরকে আকর্ষণ করার ক্ষেত্রে সুদের হার বৃদ্ধি করা ব্যতীত অন্যান্য কৌশল বাস্তবায়ন করা হবে। পারস্পারিক সুবিধার জন্য স্বাস্থ্যকর ব্যাংকার-গ্রাহক সম্পর্ক চর্চা ও উন্নয়নের জন্য ত্রুটিহীন অন-লাইন ব্যাংকিং সুবিধা নিশ্চিত করে গ্রাহক পরিষেবায় সর্বোচ্চ মান নিশ্চিত করা হবে। ব্যবসায়ী মহলের বিশেষ অংশকে অখুশি করা ও স্বল্প মেয়াদী সাফল্যের প্রয়োজনীয়তা উপেক্ষা করা থেকে বিরত থাকা হবে; উপরন্তু, দীর্ঘমেয়াদী পরিণামের কথা বিবেচনায় নিয়েই বিভিন্ন নীতিগত সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করা হবে। অধিকন্তু, যথাযথভাবে দলিলাদি প্রস্তুত ও সম্পাদনের মাধ্যমে ঋণ গ্রহণ ও ফেরত প্রদানে সংশ্লিষ্ট ভালো বিনিয়োগ অভ্যাস লালনকারীদের সম্ভাবনাময় উদ্যোগগুলোকে উৎসাহিত করার সাথে সাথে স্বেচ্ছাপ্রবৃত্ত ঋণ খেলাপীদেরকে

বিচারের আওতায় আনা এবং খেলাপী ঋণের সংস্কৃতি পরিবর্তন করে এ থেকে বেরিয়ে আসার প্রচেষ্টা ও কর্মকান্ড অব্যাহত রাখা হবে।

কৃতজ্ঞতা

প্রতিবেদনের শেষ পর্যায়ে, সময়োপযোগী সহযোগিতা ও বিচক্ষণ নির্দেশনার জন্য অর্থ-মন্ত্রণালয়ের আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ এবং বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের প্রতি ব্যাংকের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ গভীর কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করছে। অপরিাপ্ত মূলধনের কারণে ব্যাংকের চরম ভোগান্তির বিষয়টি বিবেচনায় নিয়ে ব্যাংকের একমাত্র মালিক হিসেবে মূলধন গঠনে সরকারের ব্যাপক সহায়তার জন্য পর্ষদ বিনয়ের সাথে সরকারের কাছে তার নৈতিক ঋণ স্বীকার করছে।

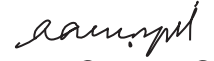
বেসিক ব্যাংকে আমানত সংরক্ষণ এবং আমাদের উপর আস্থা রাখায় স্বায়ত্তশাসিত সংস্থাগুলিকে পরিচালনা পর্ষদ বিশেষভাবে

ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছে। দারিদ্র্যের স্তর নামিয়ে আনার লক্ষ্যে প্রান্তিক মানুষের কাছে ক্ষুদ্র ঋণের সুবিধাসমূহ পৌঁছে দেয়ার জন্য যে সকল বেসরকারি সংস্থা বেসিকের সাথে কাজ করেছে তাদেরকে এবং প্রিন্ট ও ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়াকেও পরিচালনা পর্ষদ ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছে।

অনেক ধরনের প্রতিবন্ধকতা সত্ত্বেও ব্যাংকের কল্যাণের জন্য, ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালকের নেতৃত্বে নিজেদের কর্তব্য পালনকালে কর্মীদের প্রচেষ্টা, কর্তব্যনিষ্ঠা ও তাদের আত্মনিবেদনকে পরিচালকমন্ডলী প্রশংসার দৃষ্টিতে দেখেছে।

পরিশেষে, পরিচালনা পর্ষদ ব্যাংকের সাথে সংশ্লিষ্ট সকল পক্ষ এবং শুভাকাজীকে ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছে এবং আগামী দিনে তাদের জন্য অধিকতর সৌভাগ্য কামনা করছে।

পরিচালনা পর্ষদ এর পক্ষে



আলাউদ্দীন এ. মজীদ
চেয়ারম্যান

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

Respected Shareholders,

Assalamu Alaikum.

The Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited takes the privilege of welcoming you to the 30th Annual General Meeting of the Bank and presents the Directors' Report along with the Audited Financial Statements for the year 2018. This report sheds light on Bank's performance during the year 2018.

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 2018, 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

In the year 2018 global economy grew at a steady rate of 3.1 percent which is slightly lower than the rate of 3.7 percent of the previous year. However, developed economies grew at a steady pace of 2.2 percent in 2018 keeping in line with previous year's growth rate and many countries utilized almost their full potential. This notable growth has contributed to lowering unemployment rates to historical lows in several developed economies.

Among developed economies, USA experienced growing confidence in its economy due to reduction in income tax rates and corporate tax rate and a rise in federal government consumption spending which has facilitated strong job growth and vibrant economic activity. On the other hand, due to slowness in household consumption and investment growth, Canada could manage moderate economic growth, 2.0 percent in 2018.

Another most developed economic region, European Union registered robust growth of 2.0 percent in 2018 on the whole owing to upward trend in household consumption as a result of lower unemployment, rising wages and continued accommodative monetary policy stance.

In spite of intensifying trade disputes with USA and ongoing economic reshaping, the largest Asian economy, China registered GDP growth of 6.6 percent in 2018 owing to export performance and strong household spending. On the other hand, Japan experienced rather slow economic growth of 1.0 percent in 2018 compared to 1.7 percent in 2017 due to slightly higher core inflation rate. The Indian economy grew by 7.4 percent in 2018 while factors like robust private consumption, expansionary fiscal policy and previous reforms benefits laid the foundation for such growth.

Among the developing economies, Asian region, especially East and South Asia were able to maintain their strong growth in 2018, registering growth of 5.8 percent and 5.6 percent respectively. Among other developing economies, Latin America experienced economic growth of only 1.0 percent

because economic activities in some of the region's largest countries were found to be much weaker than expected in 2018 since tighter global financial conditions aggravated domestic vulnerabilities.

Rising global demand for products of Africa, growing private consumption, sustained investments in infrastructure, rising oil production and reduction in inflation altogether contributed to the economic growth, 3.2 percent, of the region in 2018.

Global economy is expected to remain vibrant in 2019 as well with growth projections of 3.0 percent in 2019 though there are indications of decline in global industrial production and merchandise trade volume since the beginning of 2018. Leading indicators point to gradual decline in economic momentum in some countries in 2019 due to stalemate situation in trade negotiations, increasing risks of financial stress and volatility and escalation of geopolitical tensions.

Economic Scenario of Bangladesh

Bangladesh continued its journey on the way of praiseworthy economic progress in the year 2018 amongst various challenges and issues such as - instability in the banking sector due to some policy shifts, slowdown in private investment, fluctuating commodity price, persisting Rohingya crisis and uncertainty in political environment in the face of national election. However, amidst all uncertainties, obstacles and negative speculations, Bangladesh as a nation was able to stand tall and hold its ground by recording the highest GDP growth ever in its history which itself is a testimony to its brilliant economic development under the visionary leadership of the government.

The economy experienced growth of around 7.9 percent in FY2017-18, surpassing all the previous growth records as a result of the initiatives undertaken over the last decade. The size of GDP stood massive at Taka 22.5 trillion at the end of FY2017-18, increasing from about Taka 19.8 trillion at the end of the previous fiscal year. Like in the past, service sector played the key role in achieving this GDP followed by industry and agriculture sector. However, industrial sector registered the highest growth rate at 12.1 percent followed by 6.3 percent of service sector and then 4.2 percent of agriculture sector.

Another important indicator of country's economic stability; inflation averaged around 5.8 percent mark in FY2017-18 slightly higher than previous year though inflation of food price still remains a concern for the low income group in the face of fluctuating price levels for staple food items.

Among other important indicators of economy - gross domestic investment was calculated to be 31.2 percent of GDP in FY2017-18, significantly growing from 30.5 percent of the previous fiscal year. However, Private Sector investment remained steady at 23.3 percent in FY2017-18 which was 23.0 percent in the previous fiscal year. Like in the past, most of country's investment growth was contributed by the Public Sector that increased to about 8.0 percent in FY2017-18 from 7.4 percent in FY2016-17 which comes as result of government's expenditure on massive infrastructural projects.

Domestic savings to GDP ratio was 22.8 percent and National Savings to GDP ratio was 27.4 percent in FY2017-18. Growth of private sector credit was steady compared to the previous fiscal year as it was found to be 17.0 percent of GDP.

Bangladesh registered export earnings of about USD 36.7 billion and import payment of USD 52.9 billion in FY2017-18, resulting in negative balance of trade in FY2017-18 which is not very unusual for Bangladesh. As usual, contribution of RMG accounted for the lion's share of export earnings while consumer and intermediate goods accounted for the highest share of import payment reflecting the trend of ever rising domestic demand.

Remittance from the workforce employed abroad recorded about USD 15.0 billion in FY2017-18 which means that performance of this sector definitely improved from the position in FY2016-17 of about USD 12.8 billion. The main reason for this improvement can be attributed to the increased use of legitimate channels i.e. banking channels by migrant Bangladeshi workers for remitting funds and significant devaluation of Taka against USD. Reserve of foreign currency decreased by 1.6 percent to USD 32.9 billion in FY2017-18 compared to USD 33.5 billion in FY2016-17 due to higher foreign currency requirement to meet more import payment of USD 9.39 billion.

From all those key indicators it is evident that the Banking industry played a significant facilitating role in the process of achieving growth under different parameters. However, the industry underwent some major policy changes and shifts in 2018 which on the whole have certainly shaped the course of journey for the industry in the upcoming days. The sector revealed mixed performance since it had experienced 'high credit growth' on one side and 'deposit crunch and decrease in asset quality' on the other side. As such, the economy lacked expected vibrancy from such an important sector which could have contributed to reap more benefits from macro economic growth.

Bangladesh economy has demonstrated tremendous growth potential over the last 10 years or so on the back of accommodative and expansionary monetary and fiscal policy which has focused on core issues such as poverty alleviation, employment generation, increase in per capita income, improvement of living standard, reducing economic vulnerability, ensuring congenial environment for business and industrial expansion. As a result, Bangladesh has graduated to a developing nation from the least developed country (LDC) status. Bangladesh is now marching forward at a rapid pace toward achieving the status of 'middle-income economy' by 2021, the 50th year of our independence.

However, questions regarding distribution of the fruits of higher economic achievement among people from different income groups remained unanswered since social disparity continues to rise. Besides, unexpected fluctuation in commodity price remained as the major concern for people belonging low income group. Moreover, trend of asset concentration in the hands of a privileged section of the society is posing the biggest threat to ensuring socio-economic justice. Additionally, volatility in the capital market remained a burning issue which had dented the confidence of many investors and hence, over dependence on

the banking sector for raising required fund for commencing or expanding business seems unlikely to be resolved in the near future.

Economic Outlook

With the target of graduating to the status of "Middle Income Economy" by 2021 in sight, Bangladesh may have to encounter certain issues and challenges in 2019 as well to take advantage of certain opportunities. She is now eyeing to surpass last year's performance in major economic parameters in order to continue her triumphant run towards enviable economic development.

Keeping in line with the growth trend of previous years, Government is eyeing for a GDP growth of 8.2 percent for FY2019-20 while containing inflation within 5.5 percent during the same fiscal year. Supportive monetary policy with emphasis on inclusive and sustainable growth has been formulated, successful implementation of which would not only create more employment in environmentally sustainable production activities but also generate greater economic output and improved domestic demand while ensuring price stability. Providing quality credit to potential sectors and containing inflation are the underlying targets of the monetary policy.

Besides, issues such as infrastructural development, investment and credit growth, improvement of productive activity and employment generation, increase in per capita income and improvement of living standard, control of inflation, increasing export earning and foreign remittance need to be taken care of prudently.

Unemployment rate, which has hovered around 4.2 percent in the recent years, is expected to come down this year. Agriculture sector followed by service sector is expected to generate the majority of employment for the country in 2019 like the previous year, having accounted for around 40.0 percent each of the country's total employment in 2018. The other major sector of the economy i.e. the industrial sector accounted for around 20.0 percent of the employment in 2018 and is estimated to perform similarly in the current fiscal year as well.

Continuing in line with its ever growing trend in per capita income is projected to grow up to USD 1,909.0 in FY2018-19 having recorded USD 1,751.0 in FY2017-18 testifying that Bangladesh is gradually becoming an economy with increasing purchasing power of the people evidencing improvement in their living standard with the rise of demand for consumer goods. However, staggering disparity in earnings of the rich and poor must be lessened with utmost importance to prevent concentration of economic assets in the hands of a particular group of people. Unless we could spread the benefits of economic development equitably among people of all spheres the nation would not be allowed to perceive due respect from her friends, advocating for social justice for a long time even if it achieves middle income status.

The target for export earnings for FY2018-19 was set at USD 44.0 billion projecting growth of about 6.5 percent from the previous year based on the rising trend of export earnings over the last decade or so. Of the total, USD 39.0 billion was expected to come from the export of goods while USD 5.0 billion

from services. As usual RMG sector was expected to lead export earnings with targeted export of around USD 32.7 billion, composed of targets of about USD 16.2 billion for knitwear sector and USD 16.5 billion for woven sector in FY2018-19. However, in recent times pharmaceutical industry has emerged as the most thriving sector in the context of export growth with highest growth target of 8.5 percent among all the sectors.

The earnings from foreign remittance need to be boosted further in FY2019-20 by taking right kind of initiatives to discover newer manpower markets as well as improve existing manpower markets in countries with friendly gestures and encouraging migrants to remit their earnings through legal channels by providing incentives to such remittances.

Since three fourth of the country's economy is driven by private sector investment, ensuring investment from the private sector remains the key to the desired economic growth of the country. Since more than 85 percent of employment is generated by private sector, measures have been taken to attract more investment in this sector. Infrastructural developments include the Padma and other bridges, extension of Dhaka-Chittagong and other highways, flyovers and Metro-Rail for easing transportation and various kinds of power plants for ensuring adequate power supply to industrial ventures are considered to be the most important aspects of these measures.

Despite building an investment friendly infrastructure and other required facilities for setting up industries and simplifying rules and regulations for establishing and running business, private sector, key factor for capitalizing and spreading macro level growth outputs and benefits, investment in FY2018-19 was less than that expected. Hence, with a view to attracting more domestic and foreign investments Government is putting a lot of emphasis on further improvement of the business environment by strengthening infrastructure, making logistic support more available, removing regulatory barriers, simplifying regulations and developing special economic zones. which together will hopefully encourage entrepreneurship in prospective business ventures as well.

However, the banking sector of the country needs to be handled carefully by its policy makers because it is expected to serve as the main source of fund required for the economic development of the country in the upcoming years. In the context of the prevalent situation of this industry it can be commented that unless good governance is ensured and instated in all spheres of this sector, especially credit administration and fund management the sector will not be able to perform as expected.

Moreover, the fact that all banks, irrespective of their nature-public or private, are the property of the common depositors as they provide a large chunk (about 90 percent) of the banks' business capital, which needs to be recognised and handled properly. The sense of security and confidence of the small and medium depositors that has long been ignored by some of the banks needs to be restored in their minds.

Moreover, fluctuating fortunes in the capital market is not helping the investors regain their confidence as volatility in this market remains to be the major impediment in mobilizing long

term capital for industrial ventures of the country. Regulatory authority needs to take charge of the situation as lack of confidence in this market would only deepen if the offenders behind the earlier scams are not brought to justice.

Review of Banking Industry in 2018

Banking sector made some recovery in 2018 after an indifferent year in 2017 which saw many negative developments in the banking industry amidst some unforeseen events and scams which had certainly eroded the confidence of the people in the banking sector. However, some new issues had come to the fore which complicated the overall scenario raising questions about favouritism in some terms of new policy for banking sector.

Some of the most discussed about issues of the banking industry in 2018 were-approval of new banks, ever condensing liquidity crisis, inadequate supply of foreign currency, alarming growth of NPL, reduction of corporate tax rate for banks, commitment for bringing down lending rates to single digit, soaring interest rate of deposit and flexibility allowed to Government corporations in keeping funds with private banks.

The most significant issue was the revision of interest rates for lending which certainly had a long term effect on demand for private sector credit and banks' operating performance. Through the downward revision an increase in demand for credit was to be expected along with improved loan repayment performance. On the other hand, reduction in corporate tax rate has certainly increased the scope for dividend earning for the investors of private bank. However, the threat of ever rising NPL still looms large over the fate of the banking industry as the amount keeps on growing year by year at an alarming rate. As deadline for full implementation of BASEL III accord knocks at the door, these issues must be taken care of so that the base of the banking industry remains strong and compliant with international regulations.

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).

Despite many unwanted developments, most of the banks, especially private ones, reported hefty operating profits in 2018, taking advantage of high interest rates against lending disregarding their own commitment on lowering lending rates. Since private banks were allowed more access in government fund, actions were taken in such a way that provoked others to raise interest rate triggering undue competition among banks. Eventually, Government banks were exposed to the risk of acute liquidity crisis even though these banks serve special agenda by extending support on demand of the Government to designated sectors of the economy, prioritized to ensure social safety net. However, Banks with strong export base was able to capitalize on the crisis prevalent in the foreign currency market, garnering handsome margin from the sale of foreign currency that bolstered their overall operating profit.

Continuing with previous year's trend, overall deposit and credit balance of the banks increased in 2018 as well. Total deposit including time deposits and demand deposits held in Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) at the end of 2018 stood at Taka 10,107.0 billion which is around 9.1 percent higher than that of 2017. On the other hand, balance of total outstanding advances in DMBs at the end of 2018 was Taka 10,519.3 billion which is around 12.4 percent higher than that of the previous year.

Private sector credit (including banks, non-banks, and micro-finance institutions) grew by 13.3 percent in 2018 which was lower than the growth of 18.0 percent in 2017. Public sector credit grew by 14.7 percent while credit to Government grew by 12.5 percent. Overall, domestic credit grew by 13.4 percent in 2018.

Lending to industrial sector stood at Taka 3,663.0 billion at the end of December, 2018. Term Lending to industrial sector stood at Taka 1,752.0 billion while working capital finance stood at Taka 1,911.0 billion at the end of December, 2018. Bank's lending to the Agriculture Sector stood at Taka 391.0 billion at the end of December, 2018, of which credit to crops and other sectors stood at Taka 357.0 billion and Taka 34.0 billion respectively.

Export business registered USD 39.3 billion while import payments accounted for USD 55.4 billion which means that country's export-import business performed soundly in 2018 though balance of trade remains negative.

However, soaring NPL, 10.3 percent of the total outstanding loans at the end of 2018, undermined majority of the achievements of the banking industry in 2018 since the total amount of NPL reached as high as Taka 939.1 billion which is 26.4 percent higher than the NPL of the previous year. Attempts to exercise leniency in rescheduling certain large loans have failed to yield desired result in terms of containment of NPL. In an attempt to uplift the image of the financials of the banks, classified loans worth of 232.1 billion were rescheduled last year which is a testament of worsened NPL position of the banking industry. The situation for SoCBs was worse since at almost 30.0 percent of their loans have become non-performing compared to private banks, just at 5.5 percent of their total loans outstanding.

Beside the worrying NPL scenario, the most debated issue was the commitment of banks to bring down interest rate against lending to single digit while keeping the rate against deposit to 6.0 percent which was not kept by many of them.

Moreover, if new banks start commencing their operation it is highly likely that the competition that is already prevalent in the banking industry will be intensified which is supposed to drive both the deposit and lending rates higher. Consequently the goal for making credit facility available to prospective entrepreneurs at affordable rates is likely to remain unattainable.

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. Certain corrective strategies and measures need to be undertaken to sort out effective solution for the ongoing problem of disparity in interest rates offered by public and private banks. 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

2018 was quite a challenging year for BASIC Bank as the bank experienced an unforeseen change in its fortune with the year ending with operating loss. Majority of the factors that contributed to this change were beyond control of the bank. Some unfavourable changes in the external environment went against the bank which shook the bank by surprise like many other banks. Bank, passing through a recovery state to absorb the shocks of the disaster of 2010-mid 2014 period could not adjust with the abrupt regulatory and external changes in interest rates of lending and deposit, reduction of regulatory limit for keeping Government deposit with state owned banks, sudden withdrawal of hefty amount of deposit by Government corporations and sudden surge in rate of foreign currency.

Total asset of the Bank stood at about Taka 191.6 billion at the end of the year 2018 which is about Taka 7.3 billion less than the previous year. Due to some untoward changes and unpredictable events which took place in the banking industry last year, Bank was unable to maintain profitability due to which a loss of Taka 1.20 billion had to be incurred in the year despite best efforts for making operating profit. Increase in NPL, sudden rise of interest rates for deposit due to liquidity crunch and downward revision in interest rates for lending were few of the reasons which contributed to the loss.

The Bank finished the year with deposit (excluding bills payable) balance of Taka 130.9 billion which was about Taka 11.4 billion less due to the fact that one of the main depositors of the bank withdrew deposit of almost Taka 12.0 billion. This huge amount could not be replenished in full as there was serious deposit crunch in the market, especially for SoCBs, which was aggravated by new regulatory decision of decreasing the minimum requirement for keeping share of Government deposit in Government banks. Since most private banks offered much higher deposit rates than that expected by the government the flow of market deposit tilted heavily towards them.

As such, BASIC had to face several challenges in collecting and retaining deposits since the government corporations were opting for higher rates on their deposits. But the challenges prompted new outlook of collecting individual deposit for the Bank through offering new accommodative deposit products, excelling service quality, opening new branches, relocating some branches at strategically important places and looking for new deposit avenues. Deposit mix of the Bank improved slightly with the share of current deposit (CD) and savings deposit (SB) increasing marginally and the percentage of high cost term deposit going down slightly from 73.6 percent to 73.2 percent. Besides, the Bank feels that a portion of deposit should be comprised of long term deposits to bring stability in liquidity management.

The balance of outstanding loans and advances of the Bank was about Taka 152.0 billion, registering considerable growth of 4.4 percent compared to the total outstanding loans and advances at the end of 2017. Industrial sector accounted for 59.2 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances at the end of 2018 with outstanding balance of about Taka 90.0 billion, Taka 6.1 billion higher compared to previous year's outstanding balance of Taka 83.9 billion resulting in a growth of around 7.2 percent. This growth of industrial loans meets people's expectations from banks regarding the growth of industrial sector which generates more employment.

Out of the total outstanding industrial loan, loan to micro industry accounted for Taka 1.6 billion which was around 1.8 percent of the total industrial loan and 1.1 percent of the total loan of the bank at the end of 2018. Besides, loan to small scale industrial ventures accounted for about Taka 11.9 billion which was almost 13.0 percent of the total industrial loan and 7.8 percent of the total loan of the Bank. Moreover, loan to medium scale industries accounted for about Taka 48.4 billion which was 52.8 percent of the total industrial loan and 31.8 percent of the total loan of the Bank. These numbers bear testimony to the fact that BASIC Bank continues to work relentlessly toward fulfilling the purpose for which it was originally established.

Agro based industrial loan registered outstanding balance of Taka 19.1 billion at the end of 2018 which was about 12.6 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances. On the other hand, Bank disbursed Taka 1.2 billion in agriculture sector which accounted for an outstanding balance of Taka 2.5 billion at the end of 2018 which was about 1.6 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances. Bank's continued emphasis on facilitating agricultural production and thereby ensuring food safety for the country by extending loan facility to this sector has contributed impressively in agriculture sector of the country.

For many years BASIC Bank has been working with various NGOs as well as other domestic and multinational organizations, such as ADB in order to contribute to the Government's initiative to eradicate poverty and ensure sustainable development for the people of the country. Bank has been providing credit facilities with the help of these organizations to the people who need them with the broader goal of supporting the Government in implementing its various development and employment generation programs. As a result of the Bank's endeavour to facilitate employment generation, poverty alleviation and ensure sustainable growth for the poor people of the country, Taka 0.59 billion was disbursed to them under microcredit operation in 2018.

Bank has also been contributing for women empowerment by creating self-employment opportunities for them by financing their entrepreneurial endeavours with required credit facility for a long time. In the process Bank facilitated self employment efforts of 144 women entrepreneurs in 2018 by providing them total credit of Taka 1.46 billion which surpassed Bank's performance in this sector in the previous year.

Bank's contribution to the ever growing export-import business of the country has been on the rise since long which is evident in the increasing number of customers and businesses that receive foreign trade and trade finance services from the bank every year. Keeping in line with this trend Bank facilitated import business of Taka 41.9 billion in 2018 which is Taka 2.9 billion higher than the performance of 2017. Besides, the Bank facilitated export business of Taka 23.1 billion in 2018 which is Taka 0.8 billion higher than that of the previous year.

Bank's cash recovery from NPL was about Taka 1.3 billion while cash recovery from rescheduled loans was Taka 1.7 billion, totalling Taka 3.0 billion in 2018. During the same period Bank rescheduled loans and advances of Taka 12.9 billion which definitely helped to keep the NPL of the bank in check. However, despite Bank's best effort, NPL could not be brought down effectively due to reclassification of some rescheduled loans and the share of NPL in total loans and advances stood at 56.8 percent at the end of 2018 which was around 54.0 percent at the end of the previous year. Reduction of NPL remains a great challenge for the bank as it continues to weigh heavily on other operating areas of the bank.

Network

The Bank is providing different types of banking services to the customers through its 72 branches situated at important locations of specific rural and urban areas of the country. It has opened 4 new branches at important locations of Dinajpur, Feni, Munshigonj and Jamalpur districts in 2019 where Bank intends to cater to the local people with its most up to date and sophisticated products and services.

Besides, Bank collects different types of bills through its 9 collection booths, of which 6 are situated in Dhaka, 2 are in Cox's Bazar and the remaining 1 is in Barisal.

Moreover, Bank maintains 22 ATM booths of which 15 are in Dhaka division, 3 are in Barisal division, 2 are in Chittagong Division and 1 each is in Khulna and Sylhet Division. Bank has plans to open new ATM booths soon in different locations across the country in order to expand its service coverage and bring more people from different corners of the country under its banking umbrella.

Technology

Since modern banking is featured 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.

Since inception, the Bank has been practicing IT enabled banking operations and persisting to weigh much in acquisition, adaption and use of appropriate information technology regularly. Bank developed its own Banking Software back in

1991 which was later replaced by a Centralized Real Time Core Banking System solution to increase efficiency in customer service dimension. Branches as well as Head Office of the Bank have been operating through this 'Centralized Core Banking System' for a number of years now.

Furthermore, to enhance performance and to streamline day-to-day operations, 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. Since all branches of the Bank are connected with each other, the Head Office, the Data Center and the Disaster Recovery Site (DRS) through Wide Area Network (WAN) Bank is now able to collect different types of utility bills through its own online utility bill collection software.

Besides, systems for informing respective accounts' month-end balance as well as account transactions of customers through SMS and verifying NID information have been implemented in the Branches which are of great use to the customers and branch officials. An official Facebook page is being maintained to publish the current activity of the Bank while e-tendering process is facilitated through the web portal of Bangladesh Bank.

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

Bank provides e-GP services at its branches to the tender participants using the e-tendering system of CPTU. 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. To facilitate more of technology oriented banking services Bank aspires for extending credit card services to the potential customers in 2019.

BASIC 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 have been accomplished 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.

Risk Management

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 Risk Addressing Committees of the Bank which were formed for the effective governance of individual core risk areas. Moreover, to facilitate overall supervisory review process (SRP) in the Bank as well as to assess the Bank's capital adequacy, risk position, resulting capital levels, and quality of capital held, SRP 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. In spite of that 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 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 in place. BASIC Bank encourages its employees, at all levels, to adhere to the regulatory, as well as internal policies, guidelines and procedures for prudential risk management.

Capital position

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

Particulars	2018	2017
		(million taka)
Paid up capital	10,846.98	10,846.98
Total shareholders' equity	10,381.32	13,907.09
Total capital	10,302.59	(15,833.50)
Capital Deficit	(2,187.74)	(27,806.76)

Capital position of the Bank has improved as a result of regulatory forbearance for maintaining provision against loans and advances gradually and not adjusting the remaining required provision in calculating regulatory capital of the Bank.

Financial Reporting

The Bank has maintained proper books of accounts in 2018 as usual. 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, 2018 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, S.F. Ahmed & Co. (Chartered Accountants), have certified the authenticity of financial statements of the Bank.

Appointment of Auditors

Being pursuant to section 210 of the Companies Act 1994 S F Ahmed & Co., Chartered Accountants, was appointed as statutory auditor of the Bank for the year 2018. The firm has carried out audit of the financial statements of the Bank for three years in a row which ends up with auditing of financial statements as of 31st December, 2018. Hence, as per stipulation in Bangladesh Bank policy guidelines regarding appointment of statutory auditor, another firm is going to be appointed as statutory auditor of the Bank for 2019 and onwards in the next Annual General Meeting.

Contribution to national exchequer and economy

BASIC Bank pays corporate tax regularly on its operating profit. Since inception of operation the Bank paid a total of Taka 8.1 billion to the national exchequer as corporate tax. The Bank assists the National Board of Revenue (NBR) collecting revenue by collecting tax, VAT, excise duty and different levies at source from income and/or bills originated 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. The Bank collected Taka 1.3 billion at source in terms of taxes, VAT and excise duty and deposited the amount to the national exchequer during 2018.

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. It was signed on 23rd July, 2018 on the last occasion which is still in effect.

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 Financial Institutions Division (FID), Ministry of Finance on 14th June, 2018 for the financial year 2018-2019 regarding improvement in its operational efficiency, financial conditions, credit quality, financial inclusion system, transparency and accountability measures. To attain the goals of the APA some strategic objectives have been set which will have 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

BASIC Bank has always believed in the potential of its human resource in respect of revealing wonders for the organization. With a view to making utmost utilization of the capacity of its human resource by creating a congenial working environment the Bank undertakes proper recruitment processes and human resource development programs with foremost importance. It has employed a batch of 56 qualified and competent persons in the post of Assistant Manager (on probation) in 2019 through competitive recruitment processes. Bank understands that it is of paramount importance to ensure proper environment for job satisfaction of its workforce since a satisfied and skilled workforce is a prerequisite for a service organization for delivering the best service to its customers. To enhance job satisfaction level of the employees the Bank weighs on importance of empowering employees with required knowledge, skill and motivation so that they can accomplish their day to day tasks with efficiency without disregarding effectiveness.

The Bank arranges training, workshops and seminars 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 year round for receiving specialized training on various contemporary issues and new avenues of banking. As a part of Bank's regular human resource development effort, a total of 1306 employees attended 153 seminars, workshops and training sessions at BASIC Bank Training Institute, BIBM, Bangladesh Bank Training Academy and other training institutes during 2018. Besides, 15 employees went abroad to participate in seminars, discussions and training sessions.

For successful accomplishment of human resource development initiatives, necessary amount is allocated in the annual budget of the Bank. For the year 2018, budget of Taka 16.2 million was allocated for training and human resource development purpose which has been increased to Taka 17.50 million for the year 2019. Training Institute of the bank prepares and compiles materials for employees for enabling them to acquire knowledge and build skills which are provided to them as course materials at the time of delivering training.

Building a sustainable Brand

The Bank with a vision for earning its reputation back through positive promotion, has decided to utilise human and other resources in brand building activities which can be demonstrated as a fresh initiative for the bank since the bank has not been engaged in basic branding activities of such widespread scale before.

Realizing the importance of strategic promotion in this era of cut throat competition to keep up with the competitors in attracting and retaining depositors as well as good borrowers, Bank has devised strategies for building brand loyalty and improving its brand value while crafting for positive brand image among its existing customers and awareness among prospective customers.

As a part of this initiative, the Bank is appearing in the media more with its important events as well as positive gestures. All private and public platforms such as bank's own website and facebook page, national news paper, TV and electronic media are being explored for portraying a bright prospect of the Bank. Bank's annual report is considered another handy tool to symbolize its standpoint for serving the people in an effective manner. Novelty has been brought in selecting and designing promotional materials, such as-brochure, banner, logo, festoons, signboards, billboards etc. in activities whether be it related to branch opening or deposit promotional programs or regulatory compliance.

In order to up hold the image of the Bank, tie ups and associations have been made with some renowned Government corporations and private companies, such as- Titas Gas Transmission and Distribution Company Ltd., Pran RFL group in relation to the products and services of the Bank which is

supposed to convey positive message to the people making a good impression about the Bank in their minds.

Keeping in line with the theme of novelty, "Marketing Division" of the bank has been renamed and reframed as "Branding and Corporate Communication Division". Moreover, new narrative has been handed over to the division with the task of rejuvenating the branches to engage in promotional activities where each employee will serve as a 'Brand Ambassador' as well as a spokesperson for his or her respective branch taking onus on himself or herself for spreading positivity about the bank to the customers.

Financial inclusion activities such as school banking, root level mass banking have been prioritized in order 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. Besides, improvement of customer service remains the cornerstone for building and sustaining a successful brand image where considerable progress is evident and further progress is on the cards.

The Way Forward

In persuasion of recent developments in the economy, BASIC Bank needs to be more resilient than ever with challenging time ahead devising appropriate strategic planning with room for adjustment in collecting deposit and lending to prospective borrowers. Prudent lending in the prospective but selective sectors coupled with all out effort in low cost deposit mobilization effectively appears to be the way forward for the Bank for the time being.

Strategies are planned to be devised for the Bank to ensure the correct balance between 'liquidity of liability' and 'liquidity of asset' in conformation of the necessity of new approach in its leadership and managerial skill in order to get back to profiting track which would help the bank build a solid base again to gain momentum. The new extent of accommodative rescheduling facility, inspired by the Government to support the banks to recover unproductive loan beyond previously set boundary through long term rescheduling at the facility of small down-payment in terms of total loan, must be capitalized by the bank.

Aspects other than increasing interest rate shall be manifested to attract new depositors to the bank since there is a possibility that any unjustified offer of the bank to allure prospective customers will lead it to unrecoverable situation again within a short span of time. Excellence in customer service, supported by hassle free on-line banking shall be ensured to culture and nourish healthy banker-customer relationship for mutual benefits. Policy level decisions shall be taken considering long term effects in mind but not overlooking the necessity of short term achievements making certain portion of the business community unhappy. As a whole, efforts and actions for overcoming default culture by bringing wilful defaulters to justice shall be continued while encouraging potential entrepreneurship with good borrowing habits through proper documentation.

Acknowledgement

Finally, the Board of Directors expresses its profound gratitude to Bangladesh Bank, Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance for their timely support and prudent guidance. In consideration of the fact that the Bank suffered very badly from the issue of insufficient capital, the Board humbly confers its indebtedness to the Government of Bangladesh for their immense contribution in capital formation as the sole owner of the Bank. 'Special thanks' is conveyed to the autonomous bodies who extends their support to the Bank by depositing their working funds and reposing trust in the Bank. We appreciate all other depositors and clients for their support and cooperation in all respects of business of the Bank. NGOs who have been working with BASIC in extending benefits of micro

credit to the marginal people with a view to diminishing their poverty level deserve special thanks from the Board of Directors. Besides, it is significant to note that most of the print and electronic media have been making constructive criticism of the Bank for a while now.

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

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors


Alauddin A. Majid
Chairman



Meeting of the Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited



Finance Minister Mr. AHM Mustafa Kamal, FCA, MP, Chairman of National Board of Revenue (NBR) Mr. Mosharraf Hossain Bhuiyan, Senior Secretary Mr. Md. Asadul Islam, Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance attends a Meeting with Board of Directors and Senior Executives of BASIC Bank Limited.



BASIC Bank Limited organized a discussion meeting marking National Mourning Day and the 44th martyrdom anniversary of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. Hon'ble Minister Mr. M.A. Mannan, MP, Ministry of Planning was present as Chief Guest on that occasion.



Report of the Audit Committee

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 31.12.2018:

Sl. No.	Name	Status with the Bank	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification
1.	Ms. Parag	Director	Chairman	M Soc Sci in Development Administration, M.A in English
2.	Mr. Hasan Mahmood, FCA	Director	Member	FCA, M.Com.
3.	Mr. Md. Mamun-Al-Rashid	Director	Member	M.Com in Management, M.A in Government Finance
4.	Mr. Tabarak Hussain	Director	Member	B.A., LL.B.

Meetings held during 2018:

The Audit Committee met four times during the year 2018 wherein efforts were made there to accomplish the duties and responsibilities that would serve the purpose of formation of the Committee. Details of the meetings held in 2018 are as under:

Sl. No.	Meeting No.	Date
1.	66	12.03.2018
2.	67	30.04.2018
3.	68	30.08.2018
4.	69	06.09.2018

Activities of the Audit Committee during 2018:

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 2018 are as under:

- Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 2017.
- Annual Audit Plan for conducting internal audit and inspection at the Branches and Divisions of Head Office for the year 2018.
- Self-Assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Control report for the period from July to December, 2017.
- Self-Assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Control report for the period from January to June 2018.
- Compliance status on irregularities mentioned in the internal Audit Reports of forty branches and nineteen divisions of Head Office of the Bank during 2017 along with major irregularities of two branches detected by the inspection team.
- Compliance status on irregularities mentioned in the internal Audit Reports during the period from January 01, 2018 to June 30, 2018 along with major irregularities of one branch detected by the inspection team.
- Risk based grading of the Branches of the Bank.
- Appointment of auditors for the year 2018 and fixing their remuneration.



Parag
Chairman
Audit Committee



Report of the Risk Management Committee

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 439th Board meeting held on 06.06.2018 with the following members:

Sl. No.	Name	Status with the Bank	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification
1.	Ms. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali	Director	Chairman	M. A.(Economics)
2.	Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque	Director	Member	MBA (IBA)
3.	Ms. Afroza Gul Nahar	Director	Member	B.Sc (Hons), M.Sc. Ag. Economics (BAU, Mymensing)
4.	Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha	Director	Member	B.Sc (Hons) ,M.Sc (Physics)

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 Risk Management Committee met four times during the year 2018 wherein efforts were there to accomplish the duties and responsibilities that would serve the purpose of formation of the Committee. Details of the meetings held in 2018 are as under:

Sl. No.	Meeting No.	Date
1.	18	29.03.2018
2.	19	15.04.2018
3.	20	27.06.2018
4.	21	09.08.2018

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

- Statement on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) under Supervisory Review Process' for the year 2017.
- Comprehensive risk management reports of the Bank.
- Comprehensive risk management ratings of the Bank.
- Risk appetite (internal limit) for risk areas of the Bank for the year 2018.
- Steps taken by the Bank to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing.
- CAMELS rating of the Bank.

Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali
Chairman
Risk Management Committee



Disclosures on Risk Based Capital Requirement under Basel-III

for the year ended December 31, 2018

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 circular no. BRPD-18 dated 21 December 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 Capital Adequacy Framework is to complement the Minimum Capital Requirements and the Supervisory

Review Process. 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 31st December 2018 prepared under relevant International Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards 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.
- 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
- c. Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the group.

Quantitative Disclosure

- 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.

BASIC Bank Limited

The Risk Based Capital Adequacy Framework applies to BASIC Bank Limited on "**Solo Basis**" as there are no subsidiaries of the Bank on reporting date.

Not Applicable

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 31st December 2018 was TK.846.13 crore.

Additional Tier-1 (AT-1) Capital shall consist of Non-cumulative Irredeemable Preference Share account, Instruments issued by the banks that meet the qualifying criteria for the same, Minority Interest etc. after netting regulatory adjustments. On 31st December 2018, the Bank only had a Non-cumulative Irredeemable Preference Share account for TK.120.50 crore in AT-1 Capital.

On the other hand, Tier-2 Capital represents other elements which fall short of some of the characteristics of the core capital but contribute to the overall strength of a bank. Tier-2 Capital shall consist of General Provisions, Subordinated Debt / Instruments issued by the banks etc. after netting regulatory adjustments. The Bank had a total of TK.63.63 crore eligible for Tier-2 Capital on 31st December 2018.

These instructions will be 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:

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

Quantitative Disclosures

b. The amount of Regulatory Capital, with separate disclosure of:

- CET-1 Capital
- Additional Tier-1 Capital
- Total Tier-1 Capital
- Tier-2 Capital

				(Amount in crore TK.)
Tier- 1 Capital (Going Concern Capital)				
Common Equity Tier-1				
Fully Paid-up Capital		1,084.70		
Statutory Reserve		222.47		
General Reserve		4.00		
Retained Earnings		(3,006.24)		
Others (fresh fund provided by Govt. in the process of converting to capital)		2,600.00		
			904.93	
Regulatory Adjustments (from CET-1):				
Shortfall in provisions against NPL		-		
Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)		58.80		
			58.80	
■ Total Common Equity Tier-1 Capital [A]				846.13
Additional Tier-1 Capital				
Non-cumulative irredeemable pref. shares		120.50		
■ Total Additional Tier-1 Capital [B]				120.50
■ Total Tier- 1 Capital [A+B]				966.63
Tier- 2 Capital (Gone Concern Capital)				
General Provision		60.86		
Revaluation Reserves as on 31 Dec, 2014		13.86		
			74.72	
Regulatory Adjustments:				
80% phase in deduction from Rev. Reserve			(11.09)	
" Total Tier- 2 Capital [C]				63.63
Total Regulatory Capital [A+B+C]				1,030.26

C) Capital Adequacy
Qualitative Disclosures

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 21 December, 2014, the Bank has adopted Standardized Approach (SA) for computing capital requirement for Credit Risk and Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for computing capital requirement for Operational Risk.

Quantitative Disclosures

- b) Capital requirement for Credit Risk
- c) Capital requirement for Market Risk
- d) Capital requirement for Operational Risk
- e) Capital Adequacy Ratio:
- For the consolidated group
 - For stand alone
- f) Capital Conservation Buffer
- g) Available Capital under Pillar-2 req.

				(Amount in crore TK.)
				1,007.68
				52.51
				188.84
	Total	CET-1	Tier-1	Tier-2
	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
	8.25%	6.77%	7.74%	0.51%
				234.19
				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);

Loans and advances (loans and bill discount in the nature of an advance) of a bank are classified into performing and non-performing loans (NPL) in accordance with the Bangladesh Bank Guidelines.

An NPL is defined as a loan or an advance where interest and/or installment of principal remain overdue for more than 90 days in respect of continuous credit, demand loan or a term loan etc.

Classified loan is categorized under following 03 (three) categories:

1. Sub-standard (SS);
2. Doubtful (DF);
3. Bad & Loss (BL).

Continuous Loan: Any continuous loan will be classified as:

1. Sub-standard if it is past due/overdue for 3 months or beyond but less than 6 month;
2. Doubtful if it is past due/overdue for 6 months or beyond but less than 9 month;
3. Bad & Loss if it is past due/overdue for 9 months or beyond.

Demand Loan: Any demand loan will be classified as:

1. Sub-standard if it remains past due/overdue for 3 months or beyond but not over 6 months from the date of claim by the bank or from the date of creation of forced loan;
2. Doubtful if it remains past due/overdue for 6 months or beyond but not over 9 month from the date of claim by the bank or from the date of creation of forced loan;
3. Bad & Loss if it remains past due/overdue for 9 months or beyond from the date of claim by the bank or from the date of creation of forced loan;

Fixed Term Loan: In case of any installment(s) or part of installment(s) of Fixed Term Loan is not repaid within the due date, the amount of unpaid installment(s) will be termed as "defaulted installment".

In case of Fixed Term Loans amounting upto Tk. 10.00 Lacs,

1. If the amount of "defaulted installments" is equal to or more than the amount of installment(s) due within 06 (six) months, the entire loan will be classified as "Sub-standard".
2. If the amount of "defaulted installments" is equal to or more than the amount of installment(s) due within 09 (nine) months, the entire loan will be classified as "Doubtful".
3. If the amount of "defaulted installments" is equal to or more than the amount of installment(s) due within 12 (twelve) months, the entire loan will be classified as "Bad/Loss".

In case of Fixed Term Loans amounting more than Tk. 10.00 Lacs,

1. If the amount of "defaulted installments" is equal to or more than the amount of installment(s) due within 03 (three) months, the entire loan will be classified as "Sub-standard".
2. If the amount of "defaulted installments" is equal to or more than the amount of installment(s) due within 06 (six) months, the entire loan will be classified as "Doubtful".
3. If the amount of "defaulted installments" is equal to or more than the amount of installment(s) due within 09 (nine) months, the entire loan will be classified as "Bad/Loss".

- 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	5%	5%	20%	50%	100%
	Loans to Brokerage House, Merchant Bank or Stock Dealers, etc.	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
	SME Financing	0.25%	0.25%	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 effective management of credit risk is a critical component of a comprehensive approach to risk management. 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 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.

The credit assessment process of the Bank is initiated at branch as well as credit divisions which include all plausible aspects including eligibility of the borrower, requirement of information and/or documents etc. The Bank follows Bangladesh Bank's prescribed Credit Risk Grading (CRG) model which captures quantitative and qualitative issues related to management risk, business risk/industry risk, financial risk, security risk and relationship risk, while assessing the overall grading of borrowers.

Credit documentation, administration and disbursement functions of BASIC Bank Limited are strictly handled by the Credit Administration Division (CAD) of the Bank. An effective monitoring procedure has been adopted by the Bank to provide an early indication of the deteriorating financial health of a customer in order to minimize credit losses. Respective branch, credit division as well as Credit Administration Division (CAD) 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 monthly basis and places the observations to All Risk Committee of the Bank.

BASIC Bank Limited is very much concerned with managing non-performing loan 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. For reducing NPL, Recovery Teams have been constituted at branches which continuously contact with the borrowers. Besides, special meetings with the defaulters are arranged by the Recovery Division. Executives in the Head Office have also been assigned with responsibility of recovery from top defaulters of the Bank.

Quantitative Disclosures

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

Type	Amount (in crore)	Percentage
Term Loan	6,262.89	41.21%
Cash Credit	3,177.74	20.91%
Overdraft	1,415.64	9.32%
Export/Packing Credit	51.18	0.34%
Loan Against Trust Receipt	584.23	3.84%
Real Estate Loan	966.59	6.36%
Transport Loan	700.12	4.61%
Micro Credit Financing	164.23	1.08%
Staff Loan	200.98	1.32%
Bill Purchased & Discounted	85.74	0.56%
Others	1,587.47	10.45%
Total	15,196.81	100.00%

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

Division	Amount (in crore)	Percentage
Dhaka	9,529.34	62.71%
Chattogram	2,223.24	14.63%
Rajshahi	814.19	5.36%
Khulna	779.04	5.13%
Barishal	57.79	0.38%
Sylhet	131.40	0.86%
Rangpur	732.41	4.82%
Mymensingh	929.40	6.12%
Total	15,196.81	100.00%

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

Sector (only industrial loan)	Amount (in crore)	(Percent.)
Food & Allied	1,461.69	16.24%
Textile	852.49	9.47%
ERMG	1,149.72	12.78%
Accessories	146.60	1.63%
Jute Product & Allied	439.28	4.88%
Forest Product & Allied	5.64	0.06%
Paper, Board, Printing & Packaging	408.67	4.54%
Tannery, Leather and Rubber	188.43	2.09%
Chem. Pharm. and Allied	379.30	4.22%
Glass, Plastic, Ceramic & other non-metal	375.64	4.17%
Engineering	392.81	4.37%
Electrical & Electronics	67.70	0.75%
Service Industry	476.96	5.30%
Misc. Industry	2,435.00	27.06%
Industry not elsewhere classified	218.54	2.43%
Total	8,998.47	100.00%

e. Residual contractual maturity breakdown of the whole portfolio, broken down by major types of credit exposure.	Type of credit exposure	Amount (in crore)	Percentage
	Up to 01 Month	52.51	0.35%
	Above 1 month but not more than 3 month	1,953.11	12.85%
	Above 3 month but not more than 1 year	2,599.39	17.10%
	Above 1 year but not more than 5 years	6,450.59	42.45%
	Above 5 years	4,141.21	27.25%
	Total	15,196.81	100.00%

a. 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; • Specific and general provisions; and • Charges for specific allowances and charge-offs during the period. 	<p>8,639.80</p> <p>2,355.27</p> <p>185.06</p>

b. Movement of NPLs & Provisions:	(Amount in crore TK.)
Gross Non Performing Loans (NPLs)	8,639.80
Non Performing Loans (NPLs) to Outstanding Loans & Advances	56.85%
Movement of Non Performing Assets (NPAs)	
Opening balance	7,952.99
Additions	1,072.88
Reductions	386.07
Closing balance	8,639.80
Movement of specific provisions for NPAs	
Opening balance	2,122.56
Provisions made during the period	185.06
Write-off/Interest Waived	(0.00)
Provision made from recovery of written-off loan	0.20
Write-back of excess provisions	0.00
Closing balance	2,307.82

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.

Quantitative Disclosures

- 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.
- c. The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.
- d.
- Total unrealized gains (losses)
 - Total latent revaluation gains (losses)
 - Any amounts of the above included in Tier- 2 capital.
- 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.

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 unquoted shares is lower than the cost value of those shares.

Total quoted and unquoted investment was TK. 133.86 crore of which TK. 130.88 crore in 40 quoted/ listed securities and TK. 2.98 crore in 4 unquoted/unlisted securities. Market value of the quoted securities was TK. 105.77 crore and unquoted securities TK. 2.98 crore.

In the reporting year the cumulative realized gain (as capital gain) was TK. 0.01 crore.

At the end of 2018, market value of quoted securities stood at TK. 105.77 crore against cost price of TK. 130.88 crore resulting in net loss (unrealized) of TK. 25.11 crore.

--

--

Specific Market Risk:	TK. 13.39 crore
General Market Risk:	TK. 13.39 crore
Total capital charge on equities:	TK. 26.77 crore

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

Qualitative Disclosures

- 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.

Quantitative Disclosures

- 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).

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.

Market Value of Assets:	TK.19,277.86 crore
Market Value of Liabilities:	TK.18,103.15 crore
Weighted average of Duration Gap:	-0.09 yrs

CRAR after different level of shocks:

Minor Level	: 8.21%
Moderate Level	: 8.09%
Major Level	: 7.96%

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 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 on monthly basis 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, 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:

(Amount in crore TK.)

Interest Rate Risk;

17.54

Equity Position Risk;

26.77

Foreign Exchange Risk; and

8.20

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.



<p>Potential external events</p> <p>Policies and processes for mitigating Operational Risk</p> <p>Approach for calculating capital charge for operational risk</p>	<p>No potential external events are expected to expose the Bank to significant Operational Risk.</p> <p>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, Audit Findings Monitoring Division and Compliance Division.</p> <p>Audit and Inspection team regularly works to detect and remove procedural flaws, errors and frauds. Audit Findings Monitoring Division ensures compliance of internal audit report. Compliance Division works to ensure all sorts of regulatory and policy compliance to help smooth operation and maintain consistency and thus reduce risk. The Bank are using some tools for mitigating operational risk such as Self Assessment of Anti-fraud Internal Control; Quarterly Operational Report (QOR) and Departmental Control Function Check List (DCFCL) in line with the Bangladesh Bank's relevant Instructions and recommendations. It is required to submit the statement on Self Assessment of Anti-fraud Internal Control to Bangladesh Bank on quarterly rest.</p> <p>Bank's Anti- Money laundering Division is devoted to thwart all money laundering and terrorist finance related activities. The Central Customer Service & Complaint Management Cell is also engaged in mitigating the operation risks of the Bank.</p> <p>Bank is running through centralized real time online system. External events like natural disaster 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.</p> <p>Bank uses Basic Indicator Approach for calculating capital charge for Operational Risk as per instruction of Bangladesh Bank.</p>
--	---

<p>Qualitative Disclosures</p> <p>b. The Capital requirements for operational risk:</p>	<p>TK. 188.84 crore</p>
--	-------------------------

I) Liquidity Ratio

<p>Qualitative Disclosures</p> <p>a. Views of BOD on system to reduce liquidity Risk</p> <p>Methods used to measure Liquidity Risk</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>BASIC 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.</p>
---	--

Liquidity Risk management system

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

Policies and processes for mitigating Liquidity Risk

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

Quantitative Disclosures

b. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	217.36%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	97.49%
Stock of High quality liquid assets	TK. 3,135.99 crore
Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days	TK. 1,442.79 crore
Available amount of stable funding	TK. 13,937.29 crore
Required amount of stable funding	TK. 14,295.68 crore

J) Leverage Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures

a. 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.

Qualitative Disclosures

b. Leverage Ratio	5.58%
On-Balance Sheet Exposure	TK. 16,848.22 crore
Off-Balance Sheet Exposure	TK. 519.67 crore
Total Exposure (after related deductions)	TK. 17,309.09 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.

The Bank does not differentiate remuneration according to regional segmentation or business lines etc. However, the Remuneration Policy of the Bank includes remuneration practices of the employees based on their designation. There are different provisions for those falls 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. Presently, the number of each group is as like as DGM: 48, GM: 12, DMD: 1.

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.

Typically, the policy requires revision at every 03 (three) years. For instance, pay scales have been revised in the year 2013, 2010 and 2007. The remuneration policy has been designed to recognize and reward each employee's role with the range of wages/salaries for similar positions.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

The main performance metrics is the outcome of a comprehensive review of some performance indicators such as Profitability, Capital Adequacy Ratio, Liquidity Ratio, Return on Assets (RoA), Cost to Income Ratio, Net Interest Margin (NIM), and Non-performing loans to Total Loans, Loan Growth, and Deposit Growth etc.

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

The Bank does not offer any deferred variable remuneration.

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)

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.

Only cash based remuneration exists.

Not Applicable.

Quantitative Disclosures

g. Number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year and remuneration paid to its member.

In the financial year, remuneration policy was not discussed at the meetings of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

h.

- Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year.

Nil

- Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awarded during the financial year.

Number of employees: 2075
Total amount: TK. 15.51 crore only (for 2 festival bonuses and Boishakhi Bonus).

- Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year.

No such awards given during the financial year.

- Number and total amount of severance payments made during the financial year.

Nil

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.

Nil

j. Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show:

- Fixed
- Variable.
- Deferred and non-deferred.
- Different forms used (cash, shares and share linked instruments, other forms).

TK. 20.40 crore only.

Nil

Nil

Cash only

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:

- Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments.

Not Applicable

- Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post explicit adjustments.

Not Applicable

- Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments.

Not Applicable



Sustainability Report

Sustainability refers to the management and coordination of environmental, social and financial demands and concerns to ensure responsible, ethical and ongoing success. It measures an organization's progress along three lines: economic prosperity, environmental quality and social justice". Development of an organization and a country may not sustain in the long run unless the issues related to the environment as well as the society are considered. As one of the driving sectors for real economic growth, banking sector possesses the potential of playing a tremendous role to play in the area of sustainable development.

As a development financial institution, BASIC Bank has demonstrated its commitment towards sustainable development to foster social and economic growth. Targeting beyond profit, The Bank places due importance to the principle of the Triple Bottom Line, "people, planet and profit" in setting all its business goals. To meet the expectations of the stakeholders, the Bank is concentrating on sustainability of its business. BASIC Bank considers two dimensions for sustainability, (a) Environmental initiatives and (b) Social initiatives. Financing the Small and Medium enterprises by the Bank is treated as a social initiative, thus prioritized by ensuring investment of more than 50 percent of its loanable funds in the Small and Medium Scale Industries(SMIs).

BASIC Bank attributes 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 conducted. Moreover, the Bank performs Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRR) categorically as per regulatory guidelines and put due weight on social return on investment before approving any credit proposals. While the Bank is directly promoting the 'green' initiatives through effective finance, it is equally facilitating indirect 'green' initiatives. The Bank also facilitates micro credit through direct approach while it also facilitates micro credit indirectly through the roles of NGOs and MFIs.

Since inception, all branches of BASIC Bank are technologically equipped and it is the first state owned bank that implemented real time on-line banking in the country. Here in-house environmental management has also been 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 on-line communication methods extensively;

4. Setting up 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 at 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 applicant.

Responsible business is BASIC Bank's prime motto. Hence the Bank is engaged in CSR activities since 2008. CSR areas of the bank include day-care facility, disaster relief, health care, scholarship for education, promoting sports and culture, poverty alleviation etc. Being a corporate citizen the Bank reaffirms its commitment towards social wellbeing of the citizens of the country. As a 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. For meeting up operational expenditure of the center the Bank is contributing a proportional amount in every month along with other co-founders. On different occasions, the Bank has donated blankets under its CSR initiatives for the cold-stricken and natural calamity hit people of home and abroad.

On the other hand, the Bank has been financing people mainly from the ultra-poor communities of both rural as well as and urban areas through NGOs since 1995 at concessional rates of interest. So far the Bank has financed 55 NGOs of various categories such as small, medium and large. The financial support from the NGOs has facilitated employment opportunities and generated income sources contributing immensely towards poverty alleviation of mass people.

Green Banking

Green Banking is a part of global initiative that is 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 is trying to improve its own standard progressively while contributing in building socially responsible business environment considering the interest of the stakeholders. The Bank is aiming to create long-term resilient, sustainable economy and sustainable environment and social value. BASIC Bank has reported Quarterly Progress Report on Green Banking activities as per Bangladesh Bank provided newly revised uniform reporting format and quarterly upload the Sustainable Finance Reports to The Bangladesh Bank data upload system.

BASIC Bank has already introduced a 'Green Banking' product named 'BASIC Alternative Power Generation System (Solar System) Financing Scheme' to promote green initiatives of this kind. The Bank is complying with the instructions stipulated in the detailed guidelines on Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) of Bangladesh Bank. Besides, the Bank is assessing Environmental & Social Risk Assessment-Generic Checklist in addition to existing Credit Risk Grading for either of new, green field and existing industrial projects. In 2018, the Bank assessed Environmental & Social Risk Assessment-Generic Checklist of 896 projects, business ventures amounting taka 30,226.04 million. The bank also takes care on environmental and social issues while processing each loan proposal. The bank has stepped into green finance zone and financed 73 (Seventy Three) projects comprising of 44 (forty four) brick fields using 1(one) Tunnel Kiln, 43(forty three) Zig Zag Kiln, 17 (Seventeen) 'Integrated Cow Rearing & Bio Gas Plant', 4(Four) Projects for installation of ETP, 4(Four)'Waste Paper Recycling Plant for production of Recycled Paper', 1(One) 'Polythene Recycling Plant' 1(one) 'Solar Home System', 1(one) 'Solar Panel Manufacturing Plant', 1(one) 'vermicomposting', up to December 31,2018 under project loan and working capital policy.

It is a matter of fact that the modern era of civilization has adopted four 'R' dimensions, meaningfully for 'reduce', 'reuse', 'recycle' and 'replace' for sustainable growth. As a modern bank, BASIC Bank cannot ignore the necessity of learning from latest eventful activities of advanced people of the world. Thus it is acting proactively in all of its operations.

Women Empowerment

To ensure more involvement of women in country's economic activities, to make credit more available/convenient for women entrepreneurs and to promote women entrepreneurship, BASIC Bank has formed 'Women Entrepreneur Development Unit' at Head Office level and Women Entrepreneur Dedicated Desk at all of its branches. Total outstanding of disbursed loan to women entrepreneurs as on December 31, 2018 was Taka 4644.70 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 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 etc.The Bank has conducted workshops, seminars, symposiums in branches in order to train its employees so that appropriate service can be delivered to the vulnerable people of the country.

Innovation in Banking and Public Service

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

Besides, the Bank has already innovated the following ideas and preparing itself technically with a view to implementing these innovative ideas within a shortest possible time.

- (1) BASIC Rin Prokoron Engine and
- (2) Wall Mag BASIC



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 against corruption to their governance agenda. The present Government of Bangladesh by giving it top priority has formulated National Integrity Strategy (NIS) in 2012 and made National Integrity Strategy is an integral part of 'Vision 2021' as the document on 'Bangladesh Perspective Plan 2010-2021' put a greater importance towards prevention of corruption and committed to launch a movement in this regard. As a consequence, through a process of wide-ranging stakeholder consultations National Integrity Strategy was approved by the Cabinet Division in October, 2012.

To implement the National Integrity Strategy, BASIC Bank Limited formed Ethics Committee and the Focal Point Officer at Head Office as per instruction of the Financial Institutions Division (FID), Ministry of Finance and a time bound action plan was submitted to the same Ministry and the Bangladesh Bank. Subsequently, quarterly progress report on the implementation of the National Integrity Strategy is regularly submitted to the FID and the Bangladesh Bank. Besides, quarterly meeting of Ethics Committee is convened on regular basis. In order to increase awareness, ethics has been included in the training module of foundation and other courses for different level of employees arranged by BASIC Bank Training Institute. As a result, 313 employees have been trained on ethics during the year 2018. Besides, the Service Rules of the Bank was

revised to a great extent covering every aspects of service for betterment of employees of the Bank, and it came into effect on July 01, 2015.

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

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



Corporate Governance Practices of the Bank

Preface:

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

The Board:

The members of the Board of Directors of the Bank are appointed by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The present Board started its journey

through convening its first meeting (333rd Board meeting) held on July 14, 2014. As on December 31, 2018 the Board is comprised of ten members of whom five are professionals, four are bureaucrats and the rest one is the CEO of the Bank. Since January 2018, total 30 Board meetings were held up to December 2018. 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 present Chairman, Mr. Alauddin A. Majid, a veteran banker, was appointed for the first time on July 6, 2014 by the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Majid was the Chairman of Bangladesh Krishi Bank prior to his appointment as Chairman of BASIC Bank Limited. Mr. Majid was re-appointed for the second time on 27.07.2017 for a period of three years.

Attendance of the Directors in Board Meetings held during 2018:

Sl	Name of the Director	Total No. of meetings held	No. of attendance	Remarks
1.	Mr. Alauddin A. Majid Chairman	30	30	-
2.	Ms. Parag Director	30	29	-
3.	Mr. Hasan Mahmood, FCA Director	30	29	-
4.	Ms. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali Director	30	29	-
5.	Mr. Md. Mamun-Al-Rashid Director	30	26	-
6.	Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque Director	30	26	-
7.	Mr. Tabarak Hussain Director	30	24	-
8.	Mr. Mahabubur Rahman Bhuiyan Director	30	02	Mr. Bhuiyan passed away on 13.04.2018 while he was a Director of the Bank.
9.	Ms. Afroza Gul Nahar Director	30	26	-
10.	Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha Director	30	19	After appointment as Director on 06.06.2018, a number of 19 meetings held
11.	Mr. Kanak Kumar Purkayastha Managing Director (Current Charge)	30	01	After appointment as Managing Director (CC) 15.11.2018, a number of 01 meeting held
12.	Mr. Ahmad Hossain General Manager & Managing Director (Additional Charge)	30	05	After appointment as Managing Director (Additional Charge) on 20.11.2018, a number of 05 meetings held

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 is comprised of the following members:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Mr. Alauddin A. Majid | - | Chairman |
| 2. Ms. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali | - | Member |
| 3. Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque | - | Member |
| 4. Managing Director | - | Member |

It is mentionable here that during 2018, no meeting of the Executive Committee was held as Board meetings were held regularly.

Audit Committee:

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

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Ms. Parag | - | Chairman |
| 2. Mr. Hasan Mahmood, FCA | - | Member |
| 3. Mr. Md. Mamun-Al-Rashid | - | Member |
| 4. Mr. Md. Tabarak Hussain | - | Member |

A total of 4 meetings of the Audit Committee were held in 2018.

Risk Management Committee:

The formation of Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors is a relatively new concept which 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 is comprised of the following members:

- | | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| 1. Ms. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali | - | Chairman |
| 2. Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque | - | Member |
| 3. Ms. Afroza Gul Nahar | - | Member |
| 4. Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha | - | Member |

A total of 4 meetings of the Risk Management Committee were held in 2018.

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, Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy 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.

integrity

MD's and CFO's Declaration to the Board on Integrity of Financial Statement

30 April 2019

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 2018

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 2018 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 2018 have been prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in the 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 2018 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,



Niranjana Chandra Debnath
Chief Financial Officer



Ahmad Hossain
Managing Director
(Additional Charge)



BASIC Bank at a Glance: Thirty Years of Banking

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 Magin 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	2075	2103	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	5,000.0	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 Magin 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 Deposit 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 Magin 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 Deposit 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
Authorized Capital	500.00	500.00	100.00	100.00
Paid-up Capital	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	394.48	258.34	163.73	105.96
Shareholders' Equity	474.48	338.34	243.73	185.96
Fixed Assets	41.96	36.39	25.45	21.27
Total Assets	5,620.57	4,350.14	3,962.55	3,280.16
Deposits	4,551.48	3,541.60	3,357.05	2,773.73
Long-term Debt	344.61	273.29	196.45	166.08
Loans and Advances	3,218.90	2,630.90	1,724.81	1,561.29
Placement & Investment	2,040.72	1,395.59	1,320.43	995.57
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	591.64	440.46	311.43	291.62
Gross Expenditure	364.73	268.83	207.41	191.66
Profit before Tax and Provision	226.91	171.63	104.02	99.96
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	136.15	94.61	57.77	52.48
Tax Paid (cumulative)	318.84	228.08	151.06	104.81
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	7,208.20	7,017.56	4,986.10	4,657.86
Export Business	4,420.20	3,754.87	2,609.30	1,783.09
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
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	62.29	59.58	70.42	66.22
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	66.81	69.86	47.82	54.17
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	115.56	113.69	99.57	97.52
After Tax Return on Average Assets	2.73	2.28	1.60	1.78
Net Profit to Gross Income	23.01	21.48	18.54	18.00
Interest Magin Cover	192.07	194.64	112.45	109.68
After Tax Return on Equity	28.69	27.96	23.70	28.22
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	42.21	35.83	40.99	43.44
Number of Branches	22	21	19	18
Number of Employees	372	351	315	300
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	12.24	10.09	10.66	9.25
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	8.65	7.50	5.48	5.20
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.61	0.49	0.33	0.33

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	1994	1993	1992	1991
Authorized Capital	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Paid-up Capital	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	53.49	27.81	10.48	4.83
Shareholders' Equity	133.49	107.81	90.48	84.83
Fixed Assets	21.37	20.82	16.26	15.15
Total Assets	2,609.85	2,321.13	1,646.95	991.37
Deposits	2,241.33	1,977.60	1,367.36	843.79
Long-term Debt	119.68	122.18	125.80	30.00
Loans and Advances	1,112.24	986.61	715.75	432.80
Placement & Investment	483.90	672.29	553.61	404.60
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	232.87	197.67	126.70	98.80
Gross Expenditure	181.51	163.01	117.52	95.33
Profit before Tax and Provision	51.36	34.66	9.18	3.47
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	25.68	17.33	4.13	2.87
Tax Paid (cumulative)	57.33	31.65	14.32	9.27
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	2,613.50	1,851.13	1,656.70	1,144.16
Export Business	1,227.08	718.63	365.50	115.64
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	-	-	-	-
Capital Fund to Deposit Liabilities	5.96	5.45	6.62	10.05
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	68.17	66.91	75.59	61.21
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	49.62	49.89	52.35	51.29
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	74.04	83.69	92.70	101.48
After Tax Return on Average Assets	1.04	0.76	0.23	0.23
Net Profit to Gross Income	11.03	8.77	3.26	2.90
Interest Margin Cover	60.33	84.98	57.85	82.15
After Tax Return on Equity	21.28	17.48	4.71	3.39
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	46.25	22.16	15.38	15.56
Number of Branches	17	16	13	10
Number of Employees	238	196	159	124
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	9.42	10.09	8.60	6.80
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	4.67	5.03	4.50	3.49
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.22	0.18	0.06	0.03

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	1990	1989
Authorized Capital	100.00	100.00
Paid-up Capital	80.00	80.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	4.36	1.09
Shareholders' Equity	84.36	81.09
Fixed Assets	14.08	7.62
Total Assets	661.91	406.73
Deposits	529.19	317.72
Long-term Debt	30.00	-
Loans and Advances	200.00	66.45
Placement & Investment	341.11	287.52
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)		
Gross Income	61.11	28.42
Gross Expenditure	52.22	24.28
Profit before Tax and Provision	8.89	4.14
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	3.27	1.09
Tax Paid (cumulative)	8.67	3.05
C. Others (Million Taka)		
Import Business	582.39	296.41
Export Business	36.76	-
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)		
Capital Adequacy Ratio	-	-
Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	15.94	25.52
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	81.86	104.05
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	37.79	20.91
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	102.99	111.41
After Tax Return on Average Assets	0.39	0.35
Net Profit to Gross Income	5.35	3.84
Interest Magin Cover	102.43	123.10
After Tax Return on Equity	3.95	1.34
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	23.84	28.12
Number of Branches	7	3
Number of Employees	100	48
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	5.29	6.62
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	2.00	1.38
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.09	0.09



Independent Auditors' Report and Financial Statements

for the year ended 31 December 2018

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BASIC Bank Limited (the Bank), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2018, and profit and loss account, statement of changes in equity and cash flow statement for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matters described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2018, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as explained in note 2.1.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

Most of the reported loans and advances of the Bank were sanctioned and disbursed during the period from 2010-2014. In relation to these loans and advances there were significant weakness in the Bank's internal control regarding loans and advances management. Especially, during 2010-2014 loans were renewed having excess over limit and poor or nil turnover, unauthorised excess overdrawn in cash credit account, temporary overdraft was given in current deposit account, loan was approved before getting credit line proposal (CLP) from branches, loans were sanctioned having observations in CLP, grace period extended frequently to avoid classification of loan accounts, incomplete sanction advice of loans issued by head office, unauthorised decrease of installment size, unauthorised changes in first repayment and expiry dates by branches, showing same assets as collateral security of more than one loan. Also loan was given without security or having shortfall of security, significant over valuation of collateral security was done, loan sanctioned/rescheduled/renewed/dispensed without credit risk grading (CRG) or having manipulated CRG and less than acceptable limit, significant weakness in loan documentation, the utilisation of loan facilities not ensured by the Bank on the said period.

We could not audit the files of collateral security relating to 56 (fifty-six) loan clients/accounts amounting to BDT 29,450,302,000 which represents 19.37% of total loans and advances of the Bank of its Gulshan, Shantinagar, Main and Dilkusha branches due to seizure of the respective files by the Anti-Corruption Commission, Bangladesh.

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

Emphasis of matter

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

1. Note 13.3 to the financial statements which describes the risk-weighted assets and capital ratios as defined in Basel Capital Accord which shows that the Bank has failed to maintain required capital.
2. "Notes 7.7, 7.8 and note 33 to the financial statements which describe the total loans and advances and provision thereon."

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 year. 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:

Measurement of provision for loans and advances

The process for estimating the provision for loans and advances associated with credit risk is significant and complex. For the individual analysis, these provisions consider the estimates of future business performance and the market value of collateral provided for credit transactions. For the collective analysis, these provisions are manually processed that deals with voluminous databases, assumptions and calculations for the provision estimates of complex design and implementation. At the year end, the Bank reported total loans and advances of BDT 151,968 million (2017: BDT 145,567 million) and provision for loans and advances of BDT 23,553 million (2017: BDT 21,792 million) respectively as referred in notes 7.8, 12.1 and 33 to the financial statements.

We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on the provisioning process and identification of loss events including early warning indicator. Our substantive procedures in relation to the provision for loans were reviewing the adequacy of the provision requirement, assessing the methodology on which the provision amounts are based, recalculating the provisions and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information and finally assessing the appropriateness and presentation of disclosure against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank's guidelines.

Valuation of treasury bonds

The classification and measurement of treasury bonds require judgment and complex estimates. In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, the fair value of 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 as referred in note 6.1.2 to the financial statements.

We assessed the processes and controls put in place by the Bank to identify and confirm the existence of treasury bills and bonds. We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the key controls over the treasury bonds valuation processes, including controls over market data inputs into valuation models, model governance, and valuation adjustments. We tested a sample of the valuation models and the inputs used in those models, using a variety of techniques, including comparing inputs to available market data. Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank's guidelines.

Impairment assessment of unquoted investments

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

We have assessed the processes and controls put in place by the Bank to ensure all major investment decisions are undertaken through a proper due diligence process. We tested a sample of investments valuation as at 31 December 2018 and compared our results to the recorded value. Finally we assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank's guidelines.

Measurement of deferred tax assets

The Bank reported net deferred tax assets totaling BDT 588 million (2017: BDT 551 million) as at 31 December 2018. Significant judgment is required in relation to measurement of deferred tax assets as their recoverability is dependent on foreseeable of future probability over a number of years as referred in note 35 to the financial statements.

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Bank's key controls over the recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets and assumption used in estimating Bank's taxable income. We also assessed the completeness and accuracy of the data used for estimation of future taxable income. Finally we assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against IAS 12 – Income Tax.

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 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 as other contingent liabilities. Overall, the legal provision represents the Bank's and 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.

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 authorised. We tested the Bank's periodic review of access rights and reviewed requests of changes to systems for appropriate approval and authorisation. We considered the control environment relating to various interfaces, configuration and other application layer controls identified as key to our audit.

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 opinions 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 a 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 of 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; and
- 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 group 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 the following:

Dhaka, Bangladesh
Dated, 30 April 2019

- (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes 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 for the financial statements and internal control:
 - (i) internal audit, internal control and risk management arrangements of the Bank, as disclosed in in the financial statements appeared to be materially adequate; and
 - (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;
- (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) the records and statements submitted by the branches have been properly maintained and consolidated in the financial statements;
- (g) provision for loans and advances have been made in concurrence with Bangladesh Bank which is, in our opinion, doubtful of recovery and Bangladesh Bank's instructions in this regard have been followed properly as referred in notes 7.7, 7.8 and 33 to the financial statements;
- (h) the information and explanations required by us have been received and found satisfactory;
- (i) we have reviewed over 80% of the risk weighted assets of the Bank and we have spent around 3,600 person hours for the audit of the books and account of the Bank; and
- (j) capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR) as required by Bangladesh Bank has not been maintained adequately during the year as stated in note 13.3 to the financial statements.


S.F. AHMED & CO
Chartered Accountants

BASIC Bank Limited
Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Cash	3	8,836,514,002	10,513,629,333
In hand (including foreign currencies)		641,564,550	740,493,221
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) (including foreign currencies)		8,194,949,452	9,773,136,112
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	4	924,157,582	8,954,193,185
In Bangladesh		677,591,646	8,281,878,251
Outside Bangladesh		246,565,936	672,314,934
Money at call and on short notice	5	450,000,000	-
Investments	6	23,939,282,643	28,645,038,972
Government		22,600,651,820	27,110,157,689
Others		1,338,630,823	1,534,881,283
Loans and advances	7	151,968,053,141	145,568,587,491
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc		151,110,616,317	144,586,220,625
Bills purchased and discounted		857,436,824	982,366,866
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	8	312,294,529	349,661,112
Other assets	9	5,130,111,520	4,785,562,049
Non-banking assets		-	-
Total assets		191,560,413,416	198,816,672,142
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Liabilities			
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	10	8,016,776,583	4,798,152,520
Deposits and other accounts	11	131,821,582,933	143,180,240,782
Current deposit and other accounts		5,674,082,123	5,539,030,307
Bills payable		888,637,084	899,365,462
Savings bank deposits		6,373,035,687	5,866,356,817
Fixed deposits		118,885,828,039	130,875,488,196
Other deposits		-	-
Other liabilities	12	41,340,729,496	36,931,184,199
Total liabilities		181,179,089,012	184,909,577,501
Shareholders' equity			
Paid-up capital	13.2	10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
Share money deposit		26,000,000,000	26,000,000,000
Statutory reserve	14	2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642
Other reserves	15	167,078,596	153,897,221
Retained earnings/(losses)	16	(30,062,427,334)	(26,523,475,722)
		9,176,324,404	12,702,094,641
Non-cumulative irredeemable preference shares		1,205,000,000	1,205,000,000
Total equity		10,381,324,404	13,907,094,641
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity		191,560,413,416	198,816,672,142

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

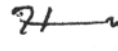
Contingent liabilities	17	14,815,414,978	12,717,872,486
Acceptances and endorsements		2,353,168,476	2,815,180,213
Letters of guarantee		2,402,965,312	2,252,493,027
Irrevocable letters of credit		8,649,059,607	6,500,826,359
Bills for collection		954,904,666	655,631,942
Other contingent liabilities		455,316,916	493,740,945
Other commitments			
Documentary credits 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 off-balance sheet items including contingent liabilities		14,815,414,978	12,717,872,486

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

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited


Chief Financial Officer


Managing Director


Director


Director


Chairman

See annexed report of the date

Dhaka, Bangladesh
Dated, 30 April 2019


S. F. AHMED & CO
Chartered Accountants

BASIC Bank Limited
Profit and Loss Account
For the year ended 31 December 2018

	Notes	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
Interest income	18	6,461,928,289	7,188,988,962
Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc	19	(7,721,878,671)	(7,377,135,896)
Net interest income		(1,259,950,382)	(188,146,934)
Investment income	20	2,240,391,121	2,596,094,695
Commission, exchange and brokerage	21	737,747,082	682,584,627
Other operating income	22	146,370,682	147,500,334
Total operating income		3,124,508,884	3,426,179,656
Total operating income		1,864,558,502	3,238,032,722
Salaries and allowances	23	2,368,728,225	2,156,952,544
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity, etc	24	338,197,226	327,133,925
Legal expenses	25	19,436,123	23,134,524
Postage, stamp, telecommunication, etc	26	43,632,054	38,201,606
Stationery, printing, advertisement, etc	27	33,886,147	36,338,077
Managing Director's salary and allowances	28	4,840,000	5,476,667
Directors' fees and other benefits	29	2,971,600	2,576,000
Auditors' fees		920,000	920,000
Charges on loan losses		-	8,220,772
Depreciation of bank's assets	30	57,566,719	88,857,247
Repairs of bank's assets	31	35,987,174	40,291,722
Other expenses	32	158,959,759	158,381,242
Total operating expenses		3,065,125,028	2,886,484,326
Profit/ (loss) before provision		(1,200,566,525)	351,548,396
Provision made during the year			
Provision for loan	33.a	1,758,601,438	7,073,780,710
Provision (excess provision) for off-balance sheet exposures	33.b	6,873,209	8,271,137
Provision for other assets	33.c	-	11,790,660
Provision for balance with other banks and financial institutions	33.d	300,000,000	-
Provision for diminution in value of investment	33.e	252,404,395	-
		2,317,879,042	7,093,842,507
Total profit/ (loss) before tax		(3,518,445,567)	(6,742,294,111)
Provision for taxation			
Current tax	34	57,518,623	149,408,068
Deferred tax	35	(37,012,578)	(48,012,558)
		20,506,045	101,395,510
Net profit/(loss) after tax		(3,538,951,612)	(6,843,689,621)

	Notes	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
Appropriations:			
Statutory reserve	14	-	-
General reserve		-	-
Dividends, etc		-	-
		-	-
Retained earnings/losses		(3,538,951,612)	(6,843,689,621)
Earnings per Share (EPS)	38	(3.26)	(6.31)

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

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited


Chief Financial Officer


Managing Director


Director


Director


Chairman

See annexed report of the date

Dhaka, Bangladesh
Dated, 30 April 2019


S. F. AHMED & CO
Chartered Accountants

BASIC Bank Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity
For the year ended 31 December 2018


Particulars	Paid-up capital		Share money deposit	Statutory reserve	General reserve	Investment revaluation reserve				Retained earnings/(losses)	Non-cumulative irredeemable preference share	Total
	BDT	BDT				Gain on revaluation for HFT	Amortisation of discount of HTM	Loss on revaluation/Amortisation of HTM securities	Sub-Total			
Balance as at 01 January 2018	10,846,982,500	26,000,000,000	2,224,690,642	40,000,000	178,779,447	5,567,593	(70,449,819)	153,897,221	(26,523,475,722)	1,205,000,000	13,907,094,641	
Net profit/(loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,538,951,612)	-	(3,538,951,612)	
Interest waived from retained earnings during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Increase of revaluation reserve for securities during the year	-	-	-	-	811,966,286	2,694,031	(33,382,498)	781,267,819	-	-	781,267,819	
Adjustment of revaluation reserve for securities during the year	-	-	-	-	(783,480,841)	(1,559,471)	16,953,868	(768,086,444)	-	-	(768,086,444)	
Transfer 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 shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Transfer to statutory reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Free reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Balance as at 31 December 2018	10,846,982,500	26,000,000,000	2,224,690,642	40,000,000	207,264,892	6,702,153	(86,888,449)	167,078,596	(30,062,427,334)	1,205,000,000	10,381,324,404	
Balance as at 31 December 2017	10,846,982,500	26,000,000,000	2,224,690,642	40,000,000	178,779,447	5,567,593	(70,449,819)	153,897,221	(26,523,475,722)	1,205,000,000	13,907,094,641	


For and on behalf of Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited


 Chief Financial Officer

Dhaka, Bangladesh
 Dated, 30 April 2019


 Managing Director


 Director


 Chairman


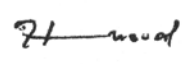



BASIC Bank Limited
Statement of Cash Flows
For the year ended 31 December 2018

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
A) Cash flows from operating activities		
Interest receipts in cash	8,763,969,787	9,545,843,922
Interest payments	(7,417,280,197)	(7,698,344,173)
Dividends receipts	47,620,774	57,940,875
Fee and commission receipts in cash	737,747,082	682,584,627
Recoveries of loans previously written off	2,000,000	7,570,628
Cash payments to employees	(2,354,650,176)	(3,050,274,007)
Cash payments to suppliers	(33,886,147)	(36,338,077)
Income taxes paid	(37,887,004)	(367,976,721)
Receipts from other operating activities	144,363,899	138,206,153
Payments for other operating activities	(600,103,936)	(590,639,019)
Operating loss before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(748,105,919)	(1,311,425,792)
Increase/(decrease) in operating assets and liabilities		
Statutory deposit	-	-
Purchase/sale of trading securities	4,718,937,704	19,037,800,044
Loans and advances to customers	(6,399,465,650)	(10,685,784,663)
Other assets (item-wise)	(446,896,750)	(62,312,329)
Deposits from other banks	(17,227,805)	(16,380,810,088)
Deposits from customers	(11,341,430,045)	1,490,073,327
Other liabilities (item-wise)	1,778,606,819	(2,231,870,069)
	(11,707,475,726)	(8,832,903,778)
Net cash used in operating activities	(12,455,581,645)	(10,144,329,570)
B) Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from sale of securities	-	-
Cash payments for purchase of securities	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(20,203,472)	(29,706,301)
Sales of property, plant and equipment	10,119	1,943,428
Net cash used in investing activities	(20,193,353)	(27,762,873)
C) Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase/(decrease) in long term borrowings	3,218,624,063	2,472,989,196
Receipt from Government	-	10,000,000,000
Conversion of borrowings into reserve	-	-
Payment of dividend	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	3,218,624,063	12,472,989,196
D) Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(9,257,150,936)	2,300,896,753
E) Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(9,257,150,936)	2,300,896,753
F) Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	19,467,822,518	17,166,925,765
G) Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year (D+E+F)	10,210,671,584	19,467,822,518
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year		
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	641,564,550	740,493,221
Balances with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (s)	8,194,949,452	9,773,136,112
Balances with other banks and financial institutions	922,021,482	8,952,764,385
Money at call and on short notice	450,000,000	-
Prize bonds	2,136,100	1,428,800
	10,210,671,584	19,467,822,518

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited

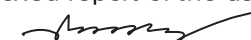

Chief Financial Officer

  
Managing Director Director Director


Chairman

See annexed report of the date

Dhaka, Bangladesh
Dated, 30 April 2019


S. F. AHMED & CO
Chartered Accountants

BASIC Bank Limited
Liquidity Statement (Analysis of Maturity of Assets and Liabilities)
As at 31 December 2018

Particulars	Not more than 1 month term	1-3 months term	3-12 months term	1-5 years term	Above 5-years term	Total
	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT	BDT
Assets						
Cash in hand	641,564,550	-	-	-	8,194,949,452	8,836,514,002
Balances with other banks and financial institutions	40,316,852	753,365,792	-	130,474,938	-	924,157,582
Money at call and on short notice	450,000,000	-	-	-	-	450,000,000
Investments	752,200,000	-	2,293,500,000	6,012,200,000	14,881,382,643	23,939,282,643
Loans and advances	15,753,300,000	4,302,900,000	25,993,900,000	64,505,900,000	41,412,053,141	151,968,053,141
Fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures	3,076,464	804,144	14,153,399	81,479,430	212,781,092	312,294,529
Other assets	-	-	-	5,130,111,520	-	5,130,111,520
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets	17,640,457,866	5,057,069,936	28,301,553,399	75,860,165,888	64,701,166,328	191,560,413,416
Liabilities						
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions	2,935,200,000	3,001,100,000	5,200,000	27,200,000	2,048,076,583	8,016,776,583
Deposits and other accounts	22,028,100,000	26,582,300,000	59,264,100,000	22,694,300,000	1,252,782,933	131,821,582,933
Provision and other liabilities	771,500,000	689,700,000	1,986,000,000	3,723,543,511	34,169,985,986	41,340,729,497
Total liabilities	25,734,800,000	30,273,100,000	61,255,300,000	26,445,043,511	37,470,845,502	181,179,089,012
Net liquidity gap	(8,094,342,134)	(25,216,030,064)	(32,953,746,601)	49,415,122,377	27,230,320,826	10,381,324,404

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited


 Chief Financial Officer


 Managing Director


 Director


 Director


 Chairman

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 Company Act 1913 in the name of 'Bank of Small Industries and Commerce Bangladesh Limited'. In 2001 the Bank changed its earlier name and registered by its new name with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms. Initially the Bank started its operations as a joint venture organisation with the then BCC Foundation, owner of 70% of share, a welfare trust in Bangladesh, and the Government of Bangladesh, owner of 30% of shares. On 4 June 1992, the Government took over 70% shares held by the then BCC Foundation and became the sole owner of the Bank. It operates with 68 branches in Bangladesh. The registered office of the Bank is located at 73 Motijheel Commercial Area, 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

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

i) Investment in shares and securities

IFRS: As per requirements of IFRS 9, classification and measurement of investment in shares and securities will depend on how these are managed (the entity's business model) and

their contractual cash flow characteristics. Based on these factors it would generally fall either under "at fair value through profit and loss account" or under "at fair value through other comprehensive income" 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 other comprehensive income 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 value of investment; otherwise investments are measured at cost.

ii) Revaluation gains/losses on Government securities

IFRS: As per requirement of IFRS 9, where securities fall under the category of fair value through profit or loss account, any change in the fair value of assets is recognised through profit and loss account. Securities designated as amortised cost are measured at effective interest rate method and interest income is recognised through profit and loss account.

Bangladesh Bank: HFT securities are revalued on the basis of marked to market at every week end and at year end. Any gains on revaluation of securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are recognised in other reserves as a part of equity and any losses on revaluation of securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are charged in the profit and loss account. Interest on HFT securities including amortisation of discount is recognised in the profit and loss account. HTM securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are amortised at the year end, and gains on amortisation are recognised in other reserve as a part of equity and losses on amortisation are recognised in expenditure (profit and loss) account according to DOS circular no. 5 dated 28 January 2009 of Bangladesh Bank about marking to market based revaluation.

iii) Provision on loans and advances/investments

IFRS: As per IFRS 9 an entity shall recognise an impairment allowance on loans and advances based on expected credit losses. At each

reporting date, an entity shall measure the impairment allowance for loans and advances at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on these loans and advances has increased significantly since initial recognition whether assessed on an individual or collective basis considering all reasonable information, including that which is forward-looking. For those loans and advances for which the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, at each reporting date, an entity shall measure the impairment allowance at an amount equal to 12 month expected credit losses that may result from default events on such loans and advances that are possible within 12 months after reporting date.

"Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no.14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD circular No. 19 dated 27 December 2012, BRPD circular no. 05 dated 29 May 2013, BRPD circular no. 4 dated 29 January 2015 and BRPD circular no. 16 dated 18 November 2015, BRPD Circular no. 12 dated 20 August 2017, BRPD Circular no. 15 dated 27 September 2017 and BRPD circular no. 1 dated 20 February 2018 a general provision at 0.25% to 5% under different categories of unclassified loans (good/standard loans) has to be maintained regardless of objective evidence of impairment. Also provision for sub-standard loans, doubtful loans and bad/losses 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, BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012 and BRPD circular letter no. 01 dated 03 January 2018 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 IFRS

iv) **Recognition of interest in suspense**

IFRS: Loans and advances to customers are generally classified at amortised cost as per IFRS 9 and interest income is recognised by using the effective interest rate method to the gross carrying amount over the term of the loan. Once a loan subsequently become credit-impaired, the entity shall apply the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of these loans and advances.

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, once a loan is classified, interest on such loans is not allowed to

be recognised as income, rather the corresponding amount needs to be credited to interest suspense account, which is presented as liability in the balance sheet. Interest on classified loan is accounted for on a cash receipt basis.

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 which will strictly be 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 IFRS 9. As such full disclosure and presentation requirements of IFRS 7 and IAS 32 cannot be made in the financial statements.

vii) **Repo transactions**

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

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

a recognised in the buyers book.

viii) Financial guarantees

IFRS: As per IFRS 9, financial guarantees are contracts that require the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtors fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee liabilities are recognised initially at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities. The financial guarantee liability is subsequently measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance for expected credit losses as per impairment requirement and the amount initially recognised less, income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15. 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 items as per IAS 7.

Bangladesh Bank: Some highly liquid assets such as money at call and short notice, T-bills, prize bonds are not prescribed to be shown as cash and cash equivalents rather shown as face item in the balance sheet. However, in the cash flow statement, money at call and short notice and prize bonds are shown as cash and cash equivalents beside cash in hand, balance with Bangladesh Bank and other banks.

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 off against loans and advances.

2.2 Use of estimates and judgments

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

The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis of making the judgments about carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an

ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised, if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods, if the revision affects both current and future periods.

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

- a) Notes 12.1, 12.2 and 12.3 "Provision for loans and advances, off-balance sheet exposure, and other assets"
- b) Note 30 Depreciation
- c) Note 34 Provision for taxation
- d) Note 35 Deferred tax
- e) Liquidity statement

2.3 Foreign currency transaction

a) Functional and presentational 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 BDT which is the Bank's functional and presentation currency.

b) Foreign currencies translation

Foreign currency transactions are converted into equivalent BDT at the ruling exchange rates on the respective dates of such transactions as per IAS-21 "The effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates".

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies at 31 December 2018 have been converted into BDT at the closing rates, average of the prevailing buying and selling rates of the relevant foreign currencies, at that date except "Balances with other Banks and Financial Institutions."

Differences arising through buying and selling transactions of foreign currencies on different dates of the year have been adjusted by debiting/crediting exchange gain or loss account.

c) Commitments

Commitments for outstanding forward foreign exchange contracts disclosed in these financial statements are translated at contracted rates.

Contingent liabilities / commitments for letters of credit and letters of guarantee denominated in foreign currencies are expressed in BDT terms at the rate of exchange ruling on the date of balance sheet.

2.4 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 25 June 2003.

2.5 Cash flow statement

Cash Flow Statement is prepared principally in accordance with IAS-7 "Cash Flow Statement" under the mixture of direct and indirect method as per guidelines of BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003. The Cash Flow Statement shows the structure of and changes in cash and cash equivalents during the year. It reported cash flows during the period classified by operating activities, investing activities and financing activities.

2.6 Liquidity statement

The liquidity statement has been prepared in accordance with the remaining maturity period of the value of the assets and liabilities as on the reporting date as per the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No 14 dated 25 June 2003.

2.7 Reporting period

These financial statements cover one calendar year from 01 January 2018 to 31 December 2018.

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 recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or realise 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 obligations.

2.9.2 Loans, advances and provisions

Interest on loans and advances is calculated on a daily basis but charged and accounted for quarterly basis. Interest on classified loans and advances is kept in interest suspense account as per directives of Bangladesh Bank and such interest is not accounted for as income until realised from borrowers.

Interest is not charged on bad and loss loans and advances as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.

Provision against classified loans and advances is made on the quarterly basis end reviewed by the management as per instructions contained in BRPD circular No. 14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD circular No. 19 dated 27 December 2012, BRPD circular No. 05 dated 29 May 2013 and BRPD circular No. 16 dated 18 November 2014 and BRPD Circular No. 08 dated June 15, 2015. 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)	5%
d.	Small and Medium Enterprise Financing (SMEF)	0.25%
e.	Short Term Agriculture and Micro Credit	1%
f.	Loans to BHs/ MBs/ Sds against Shares, etc	2%
g.	All Other Credit	1%
h.	Special Mentioned Account	0.25%, 1%,2%, 5%

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

Loans and advances are written off to the extent where there is no realistic prospect of recovery and for which the bank has already provided full provision as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. These written off loans, however, will not undermine/affect the claim amount against the borrowers. Detailed memorandum records for all such written off accounts are meticulously maintained and followed up.

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 and bonds) are classified into Held to Maturity (HTM) and 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 and 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)

Investments which have fixed or determinable payments and are intended to be held to maturity, are classified as held to maturity. These investments are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate, less any provision for impairment in value.

Held for Trading (HFT)

The securities under this category include those acquired by the Bank with the intention to trade by taking advantages of short term price/interest movement, and securities those are classified as HFT by the Bank held in excess of statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) net of cash reserve ratio (CRR), at a minimum level. Held for trading

securities are measured at cost. However, if the fair value of this securities fell below cost, a provision is made for the value fell below cost and charged to profit and loss accounts.

DOS Circular no. 05 dated 26 May 2008 has been taken into consideration in recognition and measurement of investments.

Investment class	Initial recognition	Subsequent measurement	Recording of changes
Bangladesh Bank Bill/ Treasury Bill /Bond (HTM)	Cost	Amortised cost	Both increase and decrease in value are transferred to revaluation reserve account.
Bangladesh Bank Bill/ Treasury Bill (HFT)	Cost	Market value	Both gains and losses are transferred to profit and loss account: gains arising from marked 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 or loss account.
Prize Bond	Face value	None	None
Subordinated Bond	Cost	None	None
Shares	Cost	Lower of cost and market value	Any loss, charged in P/L account. Realised gain, recognised in P/L account. Unrealised gain, not recognised 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. Unrealised gains are not recognised in the profit and loss account. But provision for diminution in value of investment are 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 bonds are also eligible for SLR, are shown at face value.

Investment and related income

a) Income on investments other than shares is accounted for on accrual basis; and

b) Dividend income on investment in shares is accounted for in the year when right has been established.

2.9.4

Fixed assets

Recognition and measurement

"Items of fixed assets are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation as per IAS 16 "Property, Plant and Equipment". Cost includes expenditures that are directly attributable to the acquisition of assets. Subsequent costs are capitalised only when it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the costs will flow to the entity. Ongoing repair and maintenance is charged in profit and loss account. Purchased software that is integral to the functionality of related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment."

Depreciation

Items of fixed assets are depreciated from the date when they are installed and are ready for use. In respect of internally constructed assets, from the date when the asset is completed and

ready for use. Depreciation is charged for the year at the following rates on reducing balance method on all fixed assets other than vehicles, software and ATM related assets which are depreciated following straight line method.

Category of fixed asset	Rate
Furniture and fixtures	10%
Interior decoration	10%
Machinery and equipments	20%
Computer hardware	20%
Motor vehicles	25%
Leasehold assets	1%

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 customising 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 amortisation and any impairment losses.

- c) Software is amortised using the straight line method over the estimated useful life of 5 (five) years commencing from the date when due software is available for use.

2.9.6 Receivables

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

2.9.7 Leasing

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

2.9.8 Non-banking assets

There is no asset acquired in exchange for loan during the period of financial statements.

2.9.9 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 and banks are recognised when the Bank enters into contractual provisions of arrangements with the counterparties, which is generally on trade date, and initially measured at the consideration received.

2.13 Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

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

2.14 Basis for valuation of liabilities and provisions

2.14.1 Provision for taxation

Current tax

Provision for income tax for current year has been made as per prescribed rate in the Finance Act, 2018 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".

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised 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 recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised. 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 realised.

2.14.2 Benefits to the employees

Employees benefits have been accounted for in accordance with the provision of International Accounting Standard-19, "Employee Benefit". Bases of enumerating the benefit schemes operated by the Bank are outlined below:

a) Provident Fund

Provident fund benefits are given to the permanent employees of the Bank in accordance with Bank's service rules. Accordingly a trust deed and provident fund rules were prepared. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Taxes Zone - 8, Dhaka has approved the Provident Fund as a recognised 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 at least five members. Usually all confirmed employees of the Bank are contributing 10% of their BASIC salary as subscription to the Fund. The Bank also contributes equal amount of the employees' contribution. Interest earned from the investments is credited to the members' account on yearly basis.

b) Gratuity Fund

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

c) Benevolent Fund

The benevolent fund is subscribed monthly by the employees. The Bank also contributes to the fund @ 0.5% of profit /lump sum at the end of the year. The fund is established to sanction grant in event of death on duty or permanent disabilities of the employees and to provide financial assistance for marriage, treatment and some other purposes of 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 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 utilised for various social activities as part of corporate social responsibility of the Bank.

2.14.3 Provision for liabilities

A provision is recognised 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".

2.14.4 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 exposures of the Bank as at 31 December 2018. Provision is made on the total exposures and amount of cash margin or value of eligible collateral is not deducted while computing off-balance sheet exposures.

2.14.5 Provision for nostro accounts

As per instructions contained in the circular letter no. FEPA (FEMO)/01/2005-677 dated 13 Sep 05 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. Since there is no unreconciled entries which are outstanding for more than 3 months, the Bank is not required to make provision.

2.15 Revenue recognition

The revenue during the year is recognised as follows which satisfy all conditions of revenue recognition as prescribed by IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments".

- (i) Interest is calculated on daily product basis on unclassified loan and advances but charged on a quarterly basis.
- (ii) Interest is charged on classified loans and advances as per Bangladesh Bank's BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012 and other related circulars and such interest is not taken into income.
- (iii) Dividend income from investment in shares is recognised when the Bank's right to receive dividend is established
- (iv) Commission and discount on bills purchased and discounted are recognised at the time of realisation.
- (iv) Fees, commission and exchange income on services provided by the Bank are recognised as and when the related services are performed. Commission charged to customers on letter of credit and letter of guarantee is credited to income at the time of effecting the transactions.

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 all the core risk namely credit risk, foreign exchange risk, anti money laundering risk, asset liability management risk, ICT risk, internal control and compliance risk and other key risk areas of banking viz. liquidity risk, market risk, interest rate risk, equity risk, operational risk and reputation risk arising from money laundering incidences. The prime objective of the risk management is that the Bank evaluates and takes well calculative business risks and thereby safeguards the Bank's capital, its financial resources and profitability from various business risks through its own measures and through implementing Bangladesh Bank guidelines and following some best practices as under:

a) Credit risk

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

The Bank has six credit divisions namely Industrial Credit Division (ICD), Commercial Credit Division (CCD), Agriculture, Micro Credit and Special Finance Division (AMCSFD), Small Enterprise Division (SED), Consumer Finance Division (CFD) and Trade Finance Division (TFD) focused on different areas/sectors of the economy and entrusted with the duties of Credit Appraisal to ensure the merit of loan proposals. The Bank ensures strict management of credit quality by analysing/assessing borrower risk an 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 loan and advances of branches are allocated and controlled on the basis of the credit budget. The bank also has a Credit Administration Division (CAD) that oversees and ensures proper documentation pertaining to the approved credit facilities.

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

b) Liquidity risk

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

c) Market risk

The exposure of market risk of the Bank is restricted to foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk and 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 and 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 and 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 and outstanding entry beyond 30 days is reviewed by the management for its settlement. The position maintained by bank at the end of day was within the stipulated limit prescribed by the 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 and its funding cost. Asset Liability Committee monitors interest rate movement on a regular basis.

Equity risk

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

d) Reputation risk arising from money laundering incidences

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

An anti-money laundering / counter terrorist financing (AML/CFT) program is an essential component of a bank's compliance regime. The primary goal of an AML/CFT program is to protect the bank against money laundering, terrorist financing and other financial crimes and to ensure that the bank is in full compliance with relevant laws and regulations. The management of BASIC Bank Limited has taken prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing as part of the Bank's risk management strategies. 'Anti Money Laundering (AML) and Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Policy' of the Bank has been revised and subsequently approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank in its 396th meeting held on 24 October 2016.

The Bank established a separate division namely Anti-Money Laundering Division (AMLDD) for mitigating Money Laundering and Terrorist Financing related risks. The Deputy Managing Director is acting as the Chief Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer (CAMLCO) of the Bank. In addition, Central Compliance Committee (CCC) is working to develop and review

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

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

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 and CFT throughout the year to develop awareness and skill for mitigating money laundering and terrorist financing risks.

e) Operational risk

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

f) Asset Liability Management

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

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

g) ICT Risk Management

ICT risk refers to the potential of ensuing harmful effects that an organization may suffer from intentional or unintentional threats to information and information technology systems. Managing ICT risk is part of running regular operation of the Bank now a days. Failure to manage ICT risk may lead to serious security breaches, financial losses and 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 and 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 and 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 and Inspection Reports of Branches and Divisions and Bangladesh Bank Audit Reports including Bangladesh Bank Special Audit Reports on Core Risks and Cash Incentive and Government Commercial Audit Reports. These functions are being carried out by 03 (three) divisions namely Audit and Inspection Division, Audit Findings Monitoring Division and Compliance Division. The Audit Committee of the Board subsequently reviews the major lapses identified by Audit and Inspection Division as well as compliance of these lapses. The Audit Committee also reviews periodic financial statements of the bank, Bangladesh Bank Inspection Reports and other issues indicated in

the Bangladesh Bank Guidelines. Necessary steps/measures are taken on the basis of observation and suggestion of the Committee.

I) Fraud and Forgeries

The term 'Fraud' commonly includes activities such as theft, corruption, conspiracy, embezzlement, money laundering, bribery and 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. The bank is absolutely committed to maintain an honest, open and well intentioned atmosphere within the organization. It is also committed to prevent fraud and detection of fraud. Fraud and Forgery has emerged as one of the major threats in banking sector with regular development of avenues by the fraudsters.

In connection with dealing the situation and ensuring safety checking measures against fraud and forgery related issues, Compliance 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 and 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 IAS 33 "Earnings per Share". Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank with the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for the effect of change in number of shares for bonus issue, share split and reverse split. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. However, dilution of EPS is not

applicable for these financial statements as there was no dilutive potential ordinary shares during the relevant periods. Hence no diluted EPS has been calculated.

2.18 Events after the reporting period

All material events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the 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 2018. Besides, there was no material capital expenditure authorised by the board but not contracted for at 31 December 2018.

2.20 Related party disclosures

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 price.

2.21 Board of Directors as on 31 December 2018

Name	Status	Other Position
Mr. Alauddin A. Majid	Chairman	Ex-Chairman, BKB Ex-Director, BKB, Ex-Independent Director, IPDC, Ex-Managing Director, BASIC Bank
Ms. Parag	Director	Additional Secretary Ministry of Industries
Mr. Hasan Mahmood, FCA	Director	Partner, M. J. Abedin & Co. Chartered Accountants
Ms. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali	Director	Ex-Managing Director, Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation
Mr. Md. Mamun-Al-Rashid	Director	Additional Secretary Information & Communication Technology Division Ministry of Posts, Telecommunications and Information Techonlogy
Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque	Director	Additional Secretary Economic Relations Division Ministry of Finance
Mr. Tabarak Hussain	Director	Advocate Supreme Court of Bangladesh
Ms. Afroza Gul Nahar	Director	Ex-Managing Director, Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation
Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha	Director	Joint Secretary (Retd.) Government of the People's Republic of Bagladesh
Mr. Ahmad Hossain	Managing Director (Additional charge) & General Manager	Managing Director BASIC Bank Limited

The Board of Directors conducted 30 (thirty) meetings during the year

2.22 Audit Committee as on 31 December 2018

Name	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification
Ms. Parag	Chairman	MSS in Development Administration, M.A. in English
Mr. Hasan Mahmood, FCA	Member	FCA, M.Com
Mr. Md. Mamun-Al-Rashid	Member	M.Com in Management, M.A in Government Finance
Mr. Tabarak Hussain	Member	B.A., L.L.B

Audit Committee conducted 04 (four) meetings during the year.

2.23 Risk Management Committee as on 31 December 2018

Name	Status	Educational Qualification
Ms. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali	Chairman	M.A. (Economics)
Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque	Member	MBA (IBA)
Ms. Afroza Gul Nahar	Member	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. Ag., Economics (BAU, Mymensingh)
Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha	Member	B.Sc.(Hons),M.Sc. (Physic) University of Rajshahi

Risk Management Committee conducted 04 (four) meetings during the year.

2.24 Executive Committee as on 31 December 2018

Name	Status	Educational Qualification
Mr. Alauddin A. Majid	Chairman	Masters of Agricultural Economics
Ms. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali	Director	M.A. (Economics)
Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque	Director	MBA (IBA)
Mr. Ahmad Hossain	General Manager & Managing Director (Additional Charge)	B.Com. (Hons.), M.Com

2.25 Head Office Management Committee as on 31 December 2018

SI no.	Name	Designation	Status with the Committee
1	Mr. Ahmad Hossain	Managing Director (additional charge)	Chairman
2	Mr. Md. Mozammel Hossain	General Manager	Member
3	Mr. Hasan Tanvir	General Manager	Member
4	Mr. A.K.M. Masudur Rahman	General Manager	Member
5	Mr. Md. Ismail	General Manager	Member
6	Mr. Khan Iqbal Hasan	General Manager	Member
7	Mr. Abu Md. Mofazzal	General Manager	Member
8	Mr. Niranjana Chandra Debnath	General Manager	Member
9	Mr. Md. Masudul Alam	DGM, AID	Member
10	Mr. Nurur Rahman Chowdhury	DGM, HRD	Member
11	Mr. Md. Omar Faruque	DGM, COD	Member
12	Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman	DGM, CSD	Member
13	Mr. Md. Mahmud Hasan	DGM, TCMDS	Member
14	Mr. Syed Abdullah-Al-Zaman	AGM, FAD	Member
15	Ms. Dilruba Nusrat	AGM, RMD	Member
16	Mr. Md. Hasan Imam	Company Secretary	Member Secretary

The Head office Management committee conducted 12 (twelve) meetings during the year.

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

In preparing the financial statements, BASIC Bank applied all the applicable IAS and IFRS. Details are given below:

Name of the IAS/IFRS	IAS/IFRS 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
Employee Benefits	19	Applied
Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	20	N/A
The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	21	Applied
Borrowing Cost	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
Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics	29	N/A
Financial Instruments: Presentation	32	Applied*
Earnings Per Share	33	Applied
Interim Financial Reporting	34	Applied
Impairment of Assets	36	Applied
Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	37	Applied*
Intangible Assets	38	Applied
Investment Property	40	N/A
Agriculture	41	N/A
First Time Adoption of Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards	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: Disclosures	7	Applied*
Operating Segments	8	Applied*
Financial Instruments	9	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 concern 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 Ltd. has also realized its responsibilities to the society and very much willing to contribute to the improvement of the society within the framework of Bangladesh Bank guidelines, being the largest state owned commercial bank in Bangladesh.

2.28 Regulatory and legal compliance

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

- i. The Bank Company Act 1991 (amendment in 2013)
- ii. The Company Act 1913 (as amended in 1994)
- iii. Rules, regulations and circulars issued by the Bangladesh Bank from time to time
- iv. The Income Tax Ordinance and Rules 1984
- v. The Value Added Tax (VAT) and Rules 1991
- vi. The Stamp Act 1899
- vii. The Customs Act 1969
- viii. The Money Laundering Prevention Act, 2012
- ix. The Anti Terrorism (Amendment) Act, 2012
- x. Labor Act, 2006 (amended in 2013), etc

2.29 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 April 2019.

2.30 General

- a) These financial statements are presented in BDT, which is the Bank's functional currency. Figures appearing in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest BDT.
- 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)

3.1 Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)

Local currency (note 3.1.1)
Foreign currencies

3.1.1 Local currency

In hand
In ATM

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

Local currency (note 3.2.1)
Foreign currencies (note 3.2.2)

3.2.1 Local currency

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

3.2.2 Foreign currencies

Bangladesh Bank - EURO
Bangladesh Bank - GBP
Bangladesh Bank (Western Union) - USD
Bangladesh Bank - YEN
Bangladesh Bank - USD

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
	641,564,550	740,493,221
	8,194,949,452	9,773,136,112
	8,836,514,002	10,513,629,333
3.1 Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)		
Local currency (note 3.1.1)	635,577,808	733,730,349
Foreign currencies	5,986,743	6,762,872
3.1.1 Local currency	641,564,550	740,493,221
In hand	594,177,508	713,617,649
In ATM	41,400,300	20,112,700
	635,577,808	733,730,349
3.2 Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s)		
Local currency (note 3.2.1)	8,065,411,204	9,612,607,316
Foreign currencies (note 3.2.2)	129,538,247	160,528,796
	8,194,949,452	9,773,136,112
3.2.1 Local currency		
Bangladesh Bank	7,885,521,251	9,482,126,087
Sonali Bank (acting as agent of Bangladesh Bank)	179,889,953	130,481,229
	8,065,411,204	9,612,607,316
3.2.2 Foreign currencies		
Bangladesh Bank - EURO	14,678,049	6,409,093
Bangladesh Bank - GBP	5,425,050	5,651,697
Bangladesh Bank (Western Union) - USD	3,924,423	-
Bangladesh Bank - YEN	23	22
Bangladesh Bank - USD	105,510,702	148,467,984
	129,538,247	160,528,796

3.3 Statutory deposits

Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) have been calculated and maintained as per Section 33 of the Bank Companies Act 1991 and MPD Circular No. 2 dated 10 December 2013, MPD Circular No. 01 dated 23 June 2014 and DOS Circular No. 01 dated 19 January 2014.

The Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) on the Bank's time and demand liabilities at the rate of 6.50 % has been calculated and maintained with Bangladesh Bank in current account and 13% Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR), including excess CRR balance, on the same liabilities has also been maintained respectively in approved securities in the form of treasury bills, bonds and debentures including FC balance with 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 (5.50% in 2018 and 6.50% in 2017 of average demand and time liabilities)
Actual reserve maintained

Surplus/ (Deficit)**Required (%)****Maintained (%)**

7,440,678,245	9,349,448,554
7,870,569,764	9,387,629,513
429,891,519	38,180,959
5.50%	6.50%
5.82%	6.53%

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
3.3.2 Statutory Liquidity Reserve (SLR)		
Required reserve (13% of average demand and time liabilities)	17,587,057,670	18,698,897,108
Actual reserve maintained	23,851,998,324	28,019,313,139
Surplus/(Deficit)	6,264,940,654	9,320,416,031
Required (%)	13.00%	13.00%
Maintained (%)	17.63%	19.48%
4. Balance with other banks and financial institutions		
In Bangladesh - in local currencies (note 4.1)	677,591,646	8,281,878,251
Outside Bangladesh (note 4.2) (Annex A)	246,565,936	672,314,934
	924,157,582	8,954,193,185
4.1 In Bangladesh		
4.1.1 Current accounts		
Sonali Bank Limited	6,298,956	4,102,828
Agrani Bank Limited	6,030,158	4,520,158
Janata Bank Limited	2,729,990	12,516,157
Rupali Bank Limited	2,783,460	1,970,522
NCC Bank Limited	3,000,000	-
	20,842,563	23,109,665
4.1.2 Short-notice deposit accounts		
Sonali Bank Limited	5,910,156	4,945,478
Agrani Bank Limited	5	332
Janata Bank Limited	4,039,544	2,039,001
Rupali Bank Limited	27,389,611	9,569,482
Trust Bank Limited	38,425,201	11,677,743
The Premier Bank Limited	9,629	10,543
	75,774,146	28,242,579
4.1.3 Other deposit		
Receivable from ICB Islamic Bank Limited	130,474,937	130,526,007
4.1.4 Fixed deposit account		
FDR/Placement with Banks:		
Mercantile Bank Limited	-	1,000,000,000
AB Bank Limited	-	1,000,000,000
Dhaka Bank Limited	-	1,000,000,000
Southeast Bank Limited	-	500,000,000
National Bank Limited	-	500,000,000
Social Islami Bank Limited	-	1,000,000,000
IFIC Bank Limited	-	1,000,000,000
Jamuna Bank Limited	-	1,000,000,000
Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited	150,500,000	-
	150,500,000	7,000,000,000
FDR/Placement with Non-Banks financial institutions:		
IDLC Finance Limited	-	300,000,000
DBH Finance Corporation Limited	-	250,000,000
BIFC Company Limited	300,000,000	300,000,000
Lanka Bangla Finance Limited	-	150,000,000
Reliance Finance Limited	-	100,000,000
	300,000,000	1,100,000,000
	677,591,646	8,281,878,251

Most of the fixed deposits are short term i.e. for a period of 3 months (90 days) and rest of the fixed deposits are either for the period of 6 months or 1 year at the prevailing market rate.

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
4.2 Outside Bangladesh (Nostro and FC term placement)		
Interest-bearing accounts (note 4.2.1)	246,565,936	661,977,434
Term placement (note 4.2.2)	-	10,337,500
	246,565,936	672,314,934
4.2.1 Interest-bearing accounts		
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi, Japan - JPY	90,119,034	1,412,443
Habib American Bank, New York-USD	45,977,651	34,307,442
United Bank of India, Mumbai - ACU	33,018,225	-
Sonali Bank, Kolkata - USD	22,223,339	52,697,599
Banque Marocaine Du Commerce, Spain - EURO	21,111,974	9,158,312
AB Bank Limited, Mumbai - USD	17,580,393	18,873,572
HDFC Bank Limited, Mumbai - USD	8,073,741	6,734,416
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, London - GBP	6,477,900	4,695,584
Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited, Karachi - USD	610,530	15,835,743
Sonali Bank, Kolkata - EURO	447,305	461,318
Bank of Ceylon, Sri Lanka - USD	392,627	1,408,201
Mashreq Bank, New York - USD	386,360	380,834
Arif Habib Rupali Bank, Karachi - USD	92,563	91,239
Mashreq Bank India, Mumbai - ACU	54,294	52,608
Banque de Commerce, Geneva - CHF	-	364,678
Sonali Bank, London - GBP	-	3,983,740
CITI Bank, New York (Export) - USD	-	457,806,565
Sonali Bank London-USD (Cash Collateral)	-	22,307,167
State Bank of India-USD	-	31,405,973
	246,565,936	661,977,434
Schedule of balance with other banks-outside Bangladesh (nostro accounts) is given in Annex A .		
4.2.2 Term placement		
Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited (USD)	-	10,337,500
	-	10,337,500
4.3 Maturity grouping of balances with other banks and financial institutions		
On demand	20,842,563	23,109,665
Upto 1 month	19,474,289	672,314,934
Over 1 month but not more than 3 months	753,365,792	8,128,210,509
Over 3 months but not more than 1 year	-	-
Over 1 year but not more than 5 years	130,474,937	130,558,077
Over 5 years	-	-
	924,157,582	8,954,193,185
5. Money at call and on short notice		
Commercial banks (note 5.1)	450,000,000	-
Non-Banking financial institutions	-	-
	450,000,000	-
The City Bank Limited	200,000,000	-
AB Bank Limited	250,000,000	-
	450,000,000	-

6. Investments

 Government securities (note 6.1)
 Other investments (note 6.2)

6.1 Government securities

 Treasury bills and reserve repo (note 6.1.1)
 Treasury bonds (note 6.1.2)
 Bangladesh Bank bills
 Prize bonds

6.1.1 Treasury bills (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

Grand total (A+B)
6.1.2 Treasury bonds (at revalued amount)

 02 years Government treasury bonds
 05 years Government treasury bonds
 10 years Government treasury bonds
 15 years Government treasury bonds
 20 years Government treasury bonds

6.2 Other investments

 Shares (note 6.2.1)
 Commercial paper
 Others (memorial coins)

6.2.1 Shares

 a. Quoted shares/mutual funds
 b. Unquoted securities

 Details of Investment in shares is given in **Annex B**.

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
	22,600,651,820	27,110,157,689
	1,338,630,823	1,534,881,283
	23,939,282,643	28,645,038,972
	-	-
	-	27,108,728,889
	-	-
	2,136,100	1,428,800
	22,600,651,820	27,110,157,689
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-
	2,116,828,062	2,825,544,470
	3,231,272,299	6,182,384,770
	12,830,882,025	13,671,282,727
	2,411,316,155	2,418,549,458
	2,008,217,179	2,010,967,464
	22,598,515,720	27,108,728,889
	1,338,567,823	1,334,818,283
	-	200,000,000
	63,000	63,000
	1,338,630,823	1,534,881,283
	1,308,777,173	1,304,527,633
	29,790,650	30,290,650
	1,338,567,823	1,334,818,283

6.3 Investment in securities are classified as per Bangladesh Bank circular

Held to maturity (HTM) (note 6.3.1)
Held for trading (HFT) (note 6.3.2)

6.3.1 Held To Maturity (HTM):

Treasury bonds
Treasury bills and reverse repo

6.3.2 Held For Trading (HFT):

Treasury bonds
Bangladesh bank bills
Treasury bills and reverse repo

Treasury bond:

Held to maturity (HTM)
Held for trading (HFT)

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

6.5 Maturity grouping of investments

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

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
	13,895,630,759	17,259,249,817
	8,702,884,961	9,849,479,072
	22,598,515,720	27,108,728,889
	13,895,630,759	17,259,249,817
	-	-
	13,895,630,759	17,259,249,817
	8,702,884,961	9,849,479,072
	-	-
	-	-
	8,702,884,961	9,849,479,072
	13,895,630,759	17,259,249,817
	8,702,884,961	9,849,479,072
	22,598,515,720	27,108,728,889

7. Loans and advances

Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc (note 7.1)
Bills purchased and discounted (note 7.2)

In Bangladesh

Loans (note 7.1.1)
Cash credits
Overdrafts (note 7.1.2)
Others (note 7.1.3)

Outside Bangladesh

	2,136,100	1,428,800
	750,063,900	2,356,771,200
	-	1,775,100,000
	2,293,500,000	4,819,600,000
	6,012,200,000	993,300,000
	14,881,382,643	18,698,838,972
	23,939,282,643	28,645,038,972
	151,110,616,317	144,586,220,625
	857,436,824	982,366,866
	151,968,053,141	145,568,587,491
	65,668,738,705	61,611,401,184
	31,777,360,127	31,244,946,696
	14,156,354,032	14,228,829,490
	39,508,163,453	37,501,043,255
	151,110,616,317	144,586,220,625
	-	-
	151,110,616,317	144,586,220,625

	2018	2017
	BDT	BDT
7.1.1 Loans		
Loan general	3,039,820,256	2,644,346,686
Term loan	62,628,918,449	58,967,054,498
	65,668,738,705	61,611,401,184
7.1.2 Overdrafts		
SOD against Bank's own FDR	286,531,849	255,173,054
SOD against other Bank's FDR	333,252,784	287,973,294
SOD against Govt. bond & securities	9,729,647	1,141,084
SOD against Bank's own DPS	489,201,557	478,280,441
SOD for issuance of CDR/SDR/PO	17,181,058	17,181,058
Temporary overdraft	432,543,899	443,693,879
Overdraft secured mortgage	10,623,439,351	10,917,418,452
Overdraft secured (other securities)	1,581,066,126	1,606,811,550
Overdraft- BASIC friendship	48,796	-
Overdraft (clean)	383,358,965	221,156,678
	14,156,354,032	14,228,829,490
7.1.3 Others		
Export credit/loan against packing credit	511,792,211	308,990,404
Payment against documents (PAD)	327,681,089	257,718,657
Loan against trust receipt (LTR)	5,842,342,407	5,975,182,289
Other short term advance	118,189,352	136,291,246
Work order financing	612,748,449	524,670,842
Loan against Govt. fund and other scheme	223,160,308	226,920,624
Credit to NBFIs	2,775,258,780	3,034,776,686
Real estate loan	9,665,850,820	9,242,727,509
Transport loan	7,001,219,711	6,925,164,548
Consumer credit	1,289,047,207	849,888,860
Micro credit financing	1,642,322,811	2,094,881,993
Sundry/misc. loan	7,488,732,797	6,443,629,291
Staff loan	2,009,817,512	1,480,200,310
	39,508,163,453	37,501,043,255
7.2 Bills purchased and discounted		
Payable in Bangladesh:		
Local bills purchased/LADB	754,815,475	927,111,837
Payable outside Bangladesh:		
Foreign bills purchased and discounted	102,621,348	55,255,029
	857,436,824	982,366,866
7.3 Residual maturity grouping of loans including bills purchased and discounted		
Payable on demand	525,100,000	-
Not more than 3 months	19,531,100,000	16,823,100,000
Above 3 months but not more than 1 year	25,993,900,000	20,451,600,000
Above 1 year but not more than 5 years	64,505,900,000	75,789,400,000
Above 5 years	41,412,053,141	32,504,487,491
	151,968,053,141	145,568,587,491
7.4 Loans on the basis of significant concentration including bills purchased and discounted		
a. Advances to Directors	-	-
b. Advances to MD and other Senior Executives	2,009,817,512	1,480,200,310
c. Advances to customers group	59,973,546,078	60,168,844,169
d. Advances to industrial sector (note 7.4.1)	89,984,689,551	83,919,543,012
	151,968,053,141	145,568,587,491

7.4.1 Advances to industrial sector

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
Food and Allied industry	14,616,876,662	13,895,022,862
ERGM	11,497,226,416	10,208,799,803
Textile	8,524,869,321	7,949,562,137
Accessories	1,465,999,347	1,606,697,956
Jute production and allied industry	4,392,773,735	4,252,288,638
Forest production and allied Industry	56,356,759	54,791,156
Paper, board, printing, publication and packaging	4,086,739,974	3,495,774,756
Tannery leather and rubber production.	1,884,325,086	2,048,093,252
Chemical pharmaceutical and allied industry	3,792,988,141	5,062,457,274
Plastic industry	2,157,268,222	1,897,727,442
Glass ceramic and other non metal production	1,599,062,521	829,815,081
Engineering	3,928,131,683	3,143,717,699
Electrical and electronics Industry	676,991,151	217,470,487
Real estate and housing	12,091,041,705	11,180,928,717
Transport and communication	8,198,729,226	8,831,649,692
Ship, shipbuilding and breaking	473,711,943	-
Power, gas and water	468,240,888	452,783,769
Hotel and restaurant	763,461,415	789,956,729
Hospital and clinic	836,168,554	1,458,148,028
Brick kiln	3,586,503,396	3,430,283,052
Telecommunication and IT	415,916,252	316,178,586
Other service industry	2,285,938,050	2,183,027,310
Industry not elsewhere classified	2,185,369,104	614,368,584
	89,984,689,551	83,919,543,012

7.5 Loans & advances allowed to each customer exceeding 10% of Bank's total Equity

	27	26
Number of customers	27	26
Amount of outstanding advances	44,618,800,000	42,422,100,000
Amount of classified advances thereon	28,370,600,000	23,203,300,000
Amount of recovery	226,386,000	75,707,000
Measures taken for recovery	Persuasion and negotiation for recovery is going on	Persuasion and negotiation for recovery is going on

*In 2018 the capital of the Bank was negative. As such Loans and Advances allowed to customers' group exceeding 10% of banks' Paid-up capital are reported here as per approval from Bangladesh Bank.

Details are given in **Annex C**.

**7.6 Geographical location - wise loans and advances
Inside Bangladesh**

Dhaka division	95,293,355,652	91,907,315,987
Chittagong division	22,232,447,908	21,527,158,174
Khulna division	7,790,372,442	7,258,224,007
Rajshahi division	8,141,876,301	7,163,247,018
Sylhet division	1,314,010,646	1,287,199,215
Barisal division	577,879,803	539,363,714
Mymensingh division	9,293,967,498	8,995,184,904
Rangpur division	7,324,142,891	6,890,894,472
	151,968,053,141	145,568,587,491
Outside Bangladesh	-	-
	151,968,053,141	145,568,587,491

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
7.7 Classified and unclassified Loans and advances		
Unclassified loan (A):		
Standard	62,043,474,865	61,196,070,469
SMA	3,526,564,840	4,842,641,101
	65,570,039,705	66,038,711,570
Classified loan (B):		
Sub-standard	774,745,435	1,732,863,480
Doubtful	1,613,371,822	269,288,933
Bad and loss	84,009,896,179	77,527,723,508
	86,398,013,436	79,529,875,921
Total loans and advance (A+B)	151,968,053,141	145,568,587,491
7.8 Provision required for loans and advances		
Unclassified-general provision		
Short term agriculture and micro credit	11,892,279	41,538,106
Special mentioned account	46,217,438	32,377,464
Others (excluding staff loan)	396,641,087	478,182,604
Staff loan	19,775,378	14,455,844
	474,526,182	566,554,018
Classified-specific provision		
Sub-standard	81,415,724	239,530,056
Doubtful	448,864,374	84,609,980
Bad/loss	22,547,899,031	50,726,354,241
	23,078,179,129	51,050,494,277
Required provision for loans & advances as per Bangladesh Bank approval	23,552,705,311	51,617,048,295
Provision for current year including those deferred for next 6 years has been maintained in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval letter No. BRPD (P-1)/ 661/13/2019-3332 dated 29 April 2019.		
Details are in note 12.1 and 12.2		
7.9 Listing of assets pledge as security/collaterals		
Nature of the secured assets:		
Fixed assets	125,879,051,691	121,530,821,621
Cash and quasi-cash	4,779,920,538	3,385,252,303
Others	7,230,414,885	7,976,789,407
	137,889,387,114	132,892,863,331

7.10 Particulars of Loans and advances:

- (i) Loans considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured
- (ii) Loans considered good for which the banking company holds no other security other than debtor's personal guarantee;
- (iii) Loans considered good secured by personal undertaking of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtor;
- (iv) Loans adversely classified; provision not maintained there against
- (v) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons
- (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;
- (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
 - (a) (Decrease) / Increase in provision
 - Amount of loan written off
 - Amount realised against loan previously written off
 - (b) Amount of provision kept against loan classified as bad/loss
 - (c) Interest credited to the interest suspense account
- xi) Amount of the written off loan:
 - (a) Cumulative amount of Written off loan
 - (b) Amount written off during the current year
 - (c) Amount of written off loan for which law suit has been filed

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
	47,450,160,927	52,975,515,972
	6,703,839,878	10,640,683,751
	9,502,124,458	4,488,461,402
	-	-
	1,993,434,082	1,474,208,485
	-	-
	2,009,817,512	1,480,161,723
	-	-
	84,009,896,179	79,529,875,921
	1,852,629,274	3,453,447,597
	-	-
	2,000,000	7,570,628
	23,078,179,129	21,225,549,855
	1,847,487,071	2,418,547,398
	4,435,932,317	4,435,932,317
	-	3,747,149,317
	4,420,041,000	4,150,754,000

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
7.11 Bills purchased and discounted		
Payable in Bangladesh	754,815,475	927,111,837
Payable outside Bangladesh	102,621,348	55,255,029
	857,436,824	982,366,866
7.11.1 Maturity grouping of bills purchased and discounted		
Not more than 01 month	522,822,094	525,255,029
Above 01 months but not more than 03 months	293,711,047	368,111,837
Above 03 months but not more than 06 months	40,903,683	89,000,000
Above 06 months	-	-
	857,436,824	982,366,866
8. Fixed assets including premises, furniture		
Own assets		
Furniture and fixtures	117,986,232	115,513,974
Interior decoration	323,151,627	319,352,944
Machinery and equipment	351,222,650	344,194,765
Computer hardware	309,786,155	302,979,009
Software	95,226,936	95,226,936
Vehicles	381,654,870	381,654,870
	1,579,028,470	1,558,922,498
Less: Accumulated depreciation	1,269,814,004	1,212,387,450
	309,214,466	346,535,048
Leased assets		
Leasehold assets	4,000,000	4,000,000
Less: Accumulated depreciation	919,937	873,936
	3,080,063	3,126,064
	312,294,529	349,661,112
A schedule of fixed assets is given in Annex D.		
9. Other assets		
i) Income generating	-	-
ii) Non-Income generating		
a) Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc	21,146,283	19,485,583
b) Security deposits (note 9.1)	11,262,089	11,355,997
c) Advance rent	167,490,165	196,429,195
d) Advance for space of BASIC Zaman Tower	759,999,993	759,999,993
e) Advance for space of Banani Branch	161,315,950	161,315,950
f) Other prepayments	5,449,036	2,909,433
g) Advance income tax	82,161,251	112,249,957
h) Income receivable (note 9.2)	2,058,055,724	2,167,326,875
i) Deferred tax assets (note 35)	587,955,745	550,943,167
j) Suspense account (note 9.3)	109,885,599	46,991,307
k) Balance with Fakrul Islam Securities	20	20
l) ICB Securities Trading Co. Limited.	7,715,611	11,937,200
m) Branch adjustment account	-	281,129,808
n) Sundry debtors (note 9.4)	480,786,020	395,274,981
o) Position clearing (net)	-	68,212,581
p) Position general ledger (net)	676,888,034	-
	5,130,111,520	4,785,562,049
9.1 Security deposits		
Security deposits, rent and other prepayments made to statutory authorities, other institutions and individuals are considered good.		
9.2 Income receivable		
Income receivable consists of interest income receivable from various investments and Loans have been verified and considered good.		

9.3 Suspense account

Suspense account consists of excise duty and petty cash, etc

9.4 Sundry debtors

1) Protested bills:

a) BCCI:

Protested bill, Main Branch

Protested bill, Khatungonj Branch

Protested bill, Khulna Branch

BCCI-Bombay

BCCI-London

b) Protested bill for SWIFT

c) Protested bill -Lawyers' fee

d) Protested bill-Bangshal Branch-Shahadat Hossain

2) Other sundry debtors

3) Encashment of Sanchaya Patra

4) Encashment of bond

5) Cash shortage

6) Sundry assets

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
	6,535,881	6,535,881
	244,800	244,800
	416,367	416,367
	1,399,580	1,399,580
	592	618
	8,597,220	8,597,246
	20,244,921	20,244,921
	3,940,000	3,940,000
	11,198,035	11,198,035
	43,980,176	43,980,202
	1,000,611	586,101
	435,773,733	350,633,703
	-	54,975
	20,000	20,000
	11,500	-
	436,805,844	351,294,779
	480,786,020	395,274,981

Full provision for the protested bill of BCCI & SWIFT charges has been made in the account.

10. Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

In Bangladesh (note 10.1)

Outside Bangladesh (note 10.2)

10.1 In Bangladesh**a) Term Borrowing**

Bangladesh Bank refinance loan for house building

Refinance scheme of Bangladesh Bank for BDT 10 account

Refinance scheme of Bangladesh Bank for jute sector

Milk production and artificial insemination

Financing Brick Kiln Efficiency Improvement Project

Rupali Bank Limited

Agrani Bank Limited

b) Money at call and on short notice

Rupali Bank Limited

Sonali Bank Limited

IFIC Bank Limited

Standard Bank Limited

Uttara Bank Limited

	5,949,994,830	2,770,781,109
	2,066,781,753	2,027,371,411
	8,016,776,583	4,798,152,520
	68,886,754	77,106,109
	542,500	13,125,000
	70,000,000	50,000,000
	50,000,000	30,550,000
	70,565,576	-
	2,000,000,000	-
	3,000,000,000	-
	5,259,994,830	170,781,109
	500,000,000	-
	190,000,000	1,500,000,000
	-	650,000,000
	-	200,000,000
	-	250,000,000
	690,000,000	2,600,000,000
	5,949,994,830	2,770,781,109

10.2 Outside Bangladesh	2018	2017
a) Term borrowing	BDT	BDT
Loan for micro credit and small scale industries (KFW, Germany)	153,379,147	153,379,147
SME refinance -ADB Fund-2	-	24,841,446
Second crop diversification project	968,400,550	1,019,369,000
Agro-business development project of ADB	700,336,422	829,781,818
	1,822,116,119	2,027,371,411
a) Demand borrowing		
Demand Borrowing- Foreign Currency	244,665,634	-
	2,066,781,753	2,027,371,411

10.3 Overall transaction of reverse repo:

	2018		2017	
	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year
Securities bought under repo:				
with Bangladesh Bank	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
with other banks & FIs	Nil	2,050,706,460	Nil	1,520,269,437

10.4 Overall transaction of repo:

	2018		2017	
	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year
Securities bought under repo:				
i) with Bangladesh Bank	Nil	455,156,773	Nil	Nil
ii) with other banks & FIs	Nil	772,966,477	Nil	1,090,076,657

11. Deposits and other accounts

Non-interest bearing accounts (note 11.1)

Interest bearing account (note 11.2)

11.1 Non-interest bearing accounts

Current and other accounts (note 11.1.1)

Bills payable (note 11.1.2)

11.1.1 Current and other accounts

Current account

Margin deposit

Sundry/other deposit

11.1.2 Bills payable

Payment order

Demand draft

11.2 Interest bearing account

Savings bank deposits (Note 11.2.1)

Fixed deposits, SND, other deposit scheme (Note 11.2.2)

Current deposit

6,359,717,146	6,243,310,824
125,461,865,787	136,936,929,957
131,821,582,933	143,180,240,781
5,471,080,062	5,343,945,362
888,637,084	899,365,462
6,359,717,146	6,243,310,824
3,179,810,077	3,142,196,356
1,523,344,821	1,517,815,083
767,925,164	683,933,923
5,471,080,062	5,343,945,362
884,800,676	894,729,373
3,836,408	4,636,089
888,637,084	899,365,462
6,373,035,687	5,866,356,817
118,885,828,039	130,875,488,196
203,002,061	195,084,945
125,461,865,787	136,936,929,957

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
11.2.1 Savings bank deposits		
Savings account	6,373,035,687	5,866,356,817
	6,373,035,687	5,866,356,817
11.2.2 Fixed deposits, SND, other deposit scheme		
Short notice deposits	12,507,867,634	14,918,314,564
Term deposits	101,483,646,084	111,704,730,618
Other deposit scheme	4,894,314,321	4,252,443,014
	118,885,828,039	130,875,488,196
11.3 Maturity grouping of other deposits and inter-bank deposits		
<u>Deposit from bank</u>		
Repayable on demand	2,023,022	5,226,787
Repayable within 1 month	1,016,183	15,587,399
Above 01 month but not more than 6 months	547,176	-
Above 6 months 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	-	-
	3,586,381	20,814,186
<u>Other deposits</u>		
Payable on demand	1,009,876,978	1,335,873,213
Less than 01 month	21,015,183,817	22,042,553,383
Above 01 month but not more than 6 months	46,117,352,824	64,298,900,000
Above 06 months but not more than 01 year	39,728,500,000	31,033,000,000
Above 01 year but not more than 05 years	22,694,300,000	22,865,800,000
Above 05 years not more than 10 years	1,252,782,932	1,583,300,000
Above 10 years	-	-
	131,817,996,551	143,159,426,596
	131,821,582,933	143,180,240,781
12. Other liabilities		
Provision for loan and advances (note 12.1)	23,552,705,311	21,792,103,873
Provision for off-balance sheet exposures (note 12.2)	134,051,934	127,178,725
Interest payable on deposits	2,128,222,737	1,880,702,113
Interest payable on borrowing	155,635,721	98,557,870
Provision for taxation (note 34)	555,460,907	565,917,994
Privileged creditors	256,070,351	279,229,057
Provision for welfare fund	14,253,367	14,253,367
Provision for other assets (note 12.3)	1,781,330,748	1,781,330,748
Provision for investment (note 12.4)	256,606,155	4,201,760
Interest suspense account (note 12.5)	11,259,382,781	10,070,939,185
Provision for ex-gratia/incentive bonus (note 12.7)	7,886,426	7,886,426
Provision for gratuity (note 12.8)	153,941,882	145,023,833
Provision for balance with other banks and financial institutions (note 12.9)	300,000,000	-
Deposit insurance premium payable	8,228,445	9,689,523
Provision for expenses payable	35,250,644	33,693,220
Sundry creditors	30,321,396	38,444,996
Miscellaneous creditors	8,005,851	8,332,428
Provision for benevolent fund	5,000,000	5,000,000
Provision for stationery	206,528	317,742
Provision for superannuation fund	10,000,000	-
Branch adjustment account	11,898,404	-
Position clearing(net)*	676,269,908	-
Position general ledger (net)*	-	68,381,338
	41,340,729,496	36,931,184,199

2018	2017
BDT	BDT

*Under multi currency concept an organisation maintains different statement of affairs for each currency it deals in including base (BDT) currency and one consolidated statement of affairs of all currencies converted into base currency. In the consolidated affairs all the assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted in base currency and presented with other assets and liabilities in base currency. This consolidated affairs reflects the overall position of the bank expressed in base currency. Two GLs 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.

12.1 Provision for loan and advances

Classified loan (note 12.1.1)
Unclassified loan (note 12.1.2)

23,078,179,129	21,225,549,855
474,526,182	566,554,018
23,552,705,311	21,792,103,873

12.1.1 Provision for classified loan

Provision held at beginning of the year
Fully provided debt written off/Interest waived
Recovery from earlier written off loan
Special provision for current year
Provision transferred from provision for unclassified loans
Provision not required
Specific provision for the year

21,225,549,855	17,772,102,258
-	(3,489,123,031)
2,000,000	7,570,628
-	-
92,027,836	-
-	-
1,758,601,438	6,935,000,000
23,078,179,129	21,225,549,855

Provision held at the end of the year

Provision for current year including those deferred for next 6 years has been maintained in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval letter No. BRPD (P-1)/ 661/13/2019-3332 dated 29 April 2019.

12.1.2 Provision for unclassified loan

Provision held at beginning of the year
Recoveries and provisions no longer required/adjusted
Provision made during the year

566,554,018	427,773,308
(92,027,836)	-
-	138,780,710
474,526,182	566,554,018

Provision held at the end of the year

12.2 Provision for off-balance sheet exposures

Provision held at beginning of the year
Provision transferred from provision for classified loans
Provision made during the year

127,178,725	118,907,588
-	-
6,873,209	8,271,137
134,051,934	127,178,725

Provision held at the end of the year

A provision of Taka 134,051,934 has been made @1.00% on total off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank which will be treated as supplementary capital of the Bank.

12.3 Provision for other assets

Advance for space of BASIC Zaman Tower
Advance for space of Banani Branch
Unadjusted suspense account-Gulshan Branch
Unadjusted suspense account-Shantinagar Branch
Unadjusted suspense account-Chitalmari
Unadjusted suspense account-Chowmuhana
Suspense Account (Head Office)-ETECH

759,999,993	759,999,993
161,315,950	161,315,950
2,526,288	2,526,288
1,053,000	1,053,000
2,600	2,600
114,698	114,698
475,327	475,327

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
Protested bill-Bangshal Branch-Shahadat Hossain	11,198,035	11,198,035
Suspense account (Head office) medical bill	1,149,263	1,149,263
Income receivable	810,713,397	810,713,397
Provision for protested bill-legal fee	3,940,000	3,940,000
Provision for protested bill-SWIFT	20,244,921	20,244,921
Provision for protested bill-BCCI	8,597,276	8,597,276
Provision held at the beginning of the year	1,781,330,748	1,781,330,748
Less: Adjustment during the year	1,781,330,748	1,824,138,647
	-	54,598,559
	<u>1,781,330,748</u>	<u>1,769,540,088</u>
Provision made during the year	-	11,790,660
Provision held at the end of the year	1,781,330,748	1,781,330,748
Provision excess/ (shortfall)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
12.4 Provision for investment		
Provision required:		
Total cost/book value of shares	1,338,567,823	1,334,818,283
Total market value of shares	1,087,463,428	1,363,424,978
Required provision for investment in shares	251,104,395	-
Required Provision for Investment in Treasury Bonds	1,300,000	-
Required provision for investment in Grameem IT Park	4,201,760	4,201,760
Total provision required	<u>256,606,155</u>	<u>4,201,760</u>
Provision maintained:		
Opening balance	4,201,760	4,201,760
Add: Provision made during the year	252,404,395	-
Provision maintained/closing balance	<u>256,606,155</u>	<u>4,201,760</u>
Provision excess (shortfall)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
12.5 Interest suspense account		
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,070,939,185	8,557,306,864
Transferred during the year	1,828,872,136	2,418,547,398
Recovery during the year	(659,043,475)	(708,981,235)
Suspense written off/waived during the year	-	(195,933,842)
	<u>11,240,767,846</u>	<u>10,070,939,185</u>
Add: Transferred from Interest Income account as per auditor's advice	18,614,935	-
Balance at the end of the year	<u>11,259,382,781</u>	<u>10,070,939,185</u>
Interest suspense for loans and advance	11,259,382,781	10,070,939,185
Interest suspense for classified block assets	-	-
	<u>11,259,382,781</u>	<u>10,070,939,185</u>

12.6 Branch adjustment account represents outstanding inter branch and head office transactions (net) originated. The un-responded entries of 31 December 2018 are given below:

Amount in "000"

Particulars	No. of Un-responded entries		Amount of Un-responded entries	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Up to 03 month	182	212	339,376	419,233
Over 03 months but within 06 months	13	-	24,250	-
Over 06 months but within 01 year	-	-	-	-
Over 01 year but within 05 years	-	-	-	-

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
12.7 Provision for ex-gratia/incentive bonus		
Opening balance	7,886,426	7,886,426
<u>Less:</u> Transferred to provision for gratuity fund	-	-
Closing balance	7,886,426	7,886,426
12.8 Provision for gratuity		
Opening balance	145,023,833	1,022,868,629
<u>Less:</u> Adjusted/paid during the year	-	27,292,923
<u>Less:</u> Transferred to gratuity fund savings account	145,023,833	995,575,706
	-	-
<u>Add:</u> Transferred from provision for ex-gratia/Incentive bonus	-	-
<u>Add:</u> Provision made for the current year	153,941,882	145,023,833
Closing Balance	153,941,882	145,023,833
12.9 Provision for balance with other banks and financial institutions		
FDR with BIFC Limited	300,000,000	300,000,000
Total required provision	300,000,000	-
Provision created during this year	300,000,000	-
Closing balance of maintained provision	300,000,000	-
Excess Provision/Provision Shortfall	-	-
13. Capital		
13.1 Authorised		
5,500,000,000 ordinary shares of BDT 10 each	55,000,000,000	55,000,000,000
13.2 Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
1,084,698,250 ordinary shares of BDT 10 each	10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
13.3 Risk-weighted assets and capital ratios as defined the Basel capital accord	-	
In terms of section 13(1) of Bank Companies Act 1991 (amendment in 2013) and Bangladesh Bank BRPD circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 required capital, available Tier I and Tier II, of the Bank for the year ended as on 31 December 2018 are shown below:		
Tier I capital:		
Common equity Tier I Capital		
Paid-up capital	10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
Share money deposit	26,000,000,000	26,000,000,000
Statutory reserve	2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642
General reserve	40,000,000	40,000,000
Retained earnings/(losses)	(30,062,427,334)	(26,523,475,722)
	9,049,245,808	12,588,197,420
<u>Less:</u> Regulatory adjustments:		
Provision shortfall in loans and advance*	-	(29,824,944,422)
Deferred tax assets	(587,955,745)	(550,943,167)
Total Common Equity Tier I Capital	8,461,290,063	(17,787,690,169)
Additional Tier I capital		
Non-cumulative irredeemable preference share	1,205,000,000	1,205,000,000
Total Tier I capital	9,666,290,063	(16,582,690,169)

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
Tier II capital:		
General provision maintained against unclassified loan	474,526,182	566,554,018
Provision for off -balance sheet items	134,051,934	127,178,725
Exchange equalisation	-	-
Revaluation reserve of HTM and HFT securities*	27,727,002	55,454,004
Total Tier II capital	636,305,118	749,186,747
A. Total regulatory capital (Tier I + Tier II)		
Total Tier I capital	9,666,290,063	(16,582,690,169)
Total Tier II capital**	636,305,118	749,186,747
Total eligible capital (Tier I + Tier II)	10,302,595,181	(15,833,503,421)
B. Risk weighted assets		
Balance sheet	120,311,620,337	114,917,076,677
Off- balance sheet	4,591,823,948	4,815,543,828
Total risk-weighted assets	124,903,444,285	119,732,620,505
C. Required capital on risk weighted assets (10% on total risk weighted assets)	12,490,344,429	11,973,262,051
D. Capital surplus / (shortfall) [A-C]	(2,187,749,248)	(27,806,765,472)
E. Capital conservation buffer (CCB) requirement*	(2,341,939,580)	(1,496,657,756)
F. Capital surplus/(shortfall) under MCR including CCB	(4,529,688,828)	(29,303,423,228)
Total capital to risk weighted asset ratio (CRAR %)	8.25	(13.22)

*As per Basel-III Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, required Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) is 1.875% of Total RWA for the year 2018, which was also 1.25% of Total RWA for the year 2017.

**Provision for current year including those deferred for next 6 years has been maintained in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval letter No. BRPD (P-1)/ 661/13/2019-3332 dated 29 April 2019.

***Revaluation reserve:

As per Basel III revaluation reserve as on December 2014 to be gradually adjusted in five years @20% each year and after five years revaluation reserve will not be considered as part of tier II capital. As such the amount of eligible revaluation reserve of (i.e., 50% of revaluation reserve as on end 2014) BDT 138,635,011 adjusted @20% each year is shown as under:

Revaluation reserve	138,635,011	138,635,011
Opening revaluation reserve	110,908,009	83,181,007
<u>Less:</u> Adjustment (80%, 60% of 138,635,011)	27,727,002	55,454,004
Closing revaluation reserve		

14. Statutory reserve

Opening balance	2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642
<u>Add:</u> Addition during the year	-	-
Closing balance	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 2018 and 2017 as there was no pre-tax profit.

15. Other reserves

General reserve (note 15.1)	40,000,000	40,000,000
Investment revaluation reserve (note 15.2)	127,078,596	113,897,221
	167,078,596	153,897,221

15.1 General reserve

Opening balance
Add: Addition during the year
Closing balance

2018
BDT

40,000,000
-
<u>40,000,000</u>

2017
BDT

40,000,000
-
<u>40,000,000</u>

The Bank has been maintaining this reserve as venture capital fund since 1999 for equity support to innovative but risky project.

15.2 Investment revaluation reserve (treasury bills & treasury bonds)

Gain on revaluation for HFT (note 15.2.1)
Amortisation of discount of HTM (note 15.2.2)

207,264,892
6,702,153
<u>213,967,045</u>

178,779,447
5,567,593
<u>184,347,040</u>

Less: Loss on revaluation/amortisation of HTM securities
(note 15.2.3)

86,888,449
<u>127,078,596</u>

70,449,819
<u>113,897,221</u>

15.2.1 Gain on revaluation for HFT

Opening balance
Add: Addition during the year

178,779,447
811,966,286
<u>990,745,733</u>

185,013,044
258,375,475
<u>443,388,519</u>

Less: Adjustment (Loss on revaluation/amortization)
during the year

764,728,513

189,626,016

Less: Adjustment (due to repo transaction) during the year
Closing balance

18,752,328
<u>207,264,892</u>

74,983,056
<u>178,779,447</u>

15.2.2 Amortisation of discount of HTM

Opening balance
Add: Addition during the year

5,567,593
2,694,031
<u>8,261,624</u>

5,262,116
2,350,228
<u>7,612,344</u>

Less: Adjustment (loss on revaluation/amortisation) during
the year

-

-

Less: Realisation of gain due to maturity of HTM bond
Closing balance

1,559,471
<u>6,702,153</u>

2,044,751
<u>5,567,593</u>

15.2.3 Loss on revaluation/amortisation of (HTM)

Opening balance
Add: Addition during the year

70,449,819
33,392,498
<u>103,842,317</u>

47,842,277
34,433,760
<u>82,276,037</u>

Less: Adjustment (loss on revaluation/amortisation) during
the year

16,953,868

11,826,218

Closing balance

<u>86,888,449</u>

<u>70,449,819</u>

16. Retained earnings/losses

Opening balance
Profit/ (loss) during the year
Interest waived- Gulshan Branch
Transferred to other reserve
Cash dividend paid during the year
Issuance of bonus share
Closing balance

(26,523,475,722)
(3,538,951,612)
-
-
-
-
<u>(30,062,427,334)</u>

(19,650,783,958)
(6,843,689,621)
(29,002,143)
-
-
-
<u>(26,523,475,722)</u>

16.1 Item-wise profit and loss account**Income:**

Interest, discount and similar income	8,654,698,636	9,727,142,782
Dividend income	47,620,774	57,940,875
Fees, commission and brokerage	313,909,000	299,311,406
Gains less losses arising from dealing in foreign currencies	423,838,082	383,273,221
Income from non-banking assets	-	-
Other operating income	146,370,682	147,500,334

Total income**9,586,437,174****10,615,168,618****Expenses:**

Interest, fee and commission	7,721,878,671	7,377,135,896
Losses on loans and advances	-	-
Administrative expenses	2,373,568,225	2,162,429,211
Other operating expenses	633,990,083	635,197,868
Depreciation on banking assets	57,566,719	88,857,247

Total expenses**10,787,003,699****10,263,620,222****Profit before tax and provision****(1,200,566,525)****351,548,396****17. Contingent liabilities**

Local bills for collection	663,489	163,489
Foreign bills for collection	954,241,178	655,468,453
Letters of guarantee (note 17.1)	2,402,965,312	2,252,493,027
Irrevocable letters of credit	7,492,696,766	5,426,059,219
Back to back L/C	1,156,362,841	1,074,767,141
Acceptances and endorsements	2,353,168,476	2,815,180,213
Travelers cheques stock	41,950	41,350
Value of wage earners bond in hand and others	57,104,000	56,312,000
Miscellaneous- revolving fund	398,170,966	437,387,595

14,815,414,978**12,717,872,486****17.1 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	1,503,366,573	1,500,723,969
Bank and other financial institutions	576,500	926,500
Others	899,022,239	750,842,559

2,402,965,312**2,252,493,027**

18. Interest income

Interest on loans and advances	
Interest on money at call and short notice	
Interest on placement with other banks	
Interest on foreign currency balances	
<u>Less: Transferred to interest suspense account as per auditor's advice</u>	
<u>Less: Interest waiver</u>	

19. Interest paid on deposits and borrowings, etc

On savings bank deposit (note 19.1)	
On short notice deposit	
On fixed deposit (note 19.2)	
On current deposit	
Other deposits and deposit schemes (note 19.3)	
On borrowing from Bangladesh Bank and other financial institutions (note 19.4)	

19.1 On savings bank deposit:

On savings bank deposit	
On school banking scheme	
On krishok savings account	
On RMG worker account	
On leather industry worker	
On pothopushpo savings account	
On muktijodhashpo savings account	
On BASIC chalantika	
On trinomul savings account	

19.2 On fixed deposit:

Interest paid on fixed deposit	
Interest paid on double benefit scheme	
Interest paid on super double benefit scheme	
Interest paid on monthly benefit scheme	
Interest paid on rapid grow deposit scheme	
Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner	
Interest paid on monthly gainer scheme	

19.3 Other deposits and deposit schemes

Interest paid on BASIC fortune	
Interest paid on BASIC fortune plus	
Interest paid on BASIC swaponon puron	
Interest paid on BASIC DPS plus	

Less: Penal interest recovered on deposit scheme

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
	6,257,011,822	6,747,431,040
	103,493,944	89,061,668
	119,656,138	352,880,933
	381,321	40,726
	6,480,543,224	7,189,414,367
	18,614,935	-
	-	425,405
	6,461,928,289	7,188,988,962
	208,981,379	171,298,645
	506,327,379	580,852,531
	6,158,398,067	6,154,924,375
	2,350,860	2,273,569
	442,693,025	381,199,258
	403,127,961	86,587,518
	7,721,878,671	7,377,135,896
	201,296,807	164,096,253
	6,037,277	6,032,027
	892,917	718,009
	171,939	150,916
	971	1,168
	5,028	1,724
	108,689	139,621
	43,123	36,881
	424,628	122,046
	208,981,379	171,298,645
	5,477,928,158	5,390,090,597
	357,287,728	415,333,861
	243,177,029	267,115,566
	43,103,940	47,530,816
	-	708,350
	12,140,111	14,425,280
	24,761,101	19,719,905
	6,158,398,067	6,154,924,375
	16,765,134	15,852,646
	372,803,362	344,495,128
	1,795,360	595,347
	51,493,781	20,256,137
	442,857,637	381,199,258
	(164,612)	-
	442,693,025	381,199,258

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
19.4 Interest on borrowings		
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Jute sector	3,441,668	2,187,500
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Milk Production	2,059,674	832,376
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance- HBL	3,667,216	3,952,133
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Brick Kiln	2,156,169	-
Interest on borrowing on B.B refinance for Tk. 10 account holders	480,042	229,161
Interest on repo-Bangladesh Bank	1,292,308	982,170
Interest on term borrowing	319,238,333	-
Interest on borrowing-call money	5,374,028	6,384,653
Interest on term loan KFW	5,368,266	5,368,260
Interest on borrowing-ADB loan	26,792,210	33,865,803
SME refinance (ADB Fund-2)	175,068	1,804,378
Second crop diversified project-ADB	30,132,266	30,581,076
Interest on refinance- Export Credit	-	810
Interest on borrowing outside Bangladesh	2,950,713	399,198
	403,127,961	86,587,518
20. Investment income		
On GT bill, Bangladesh Bank bills and GT bonds, reverse repo etc (note 20.1)	2,257,869,682	2,721,813,347
Dividend on shares	47,620,774	57,940,875
On other investment	8,000,000	-
Profit on sale of investment (note 20.2)	787,441,533	406,496,321
	3,100,931,989	3,186,250,543
<u>Less:</u> Interest paid for purchase of treasury bill	33,897,569	47,270,256
<u>Less:</u> Loss on sale of investment	17,123,209	11,917,528
<u>Less:</u> Loss on revaluation of HFT securities	809,520,090	530,968,064
	860,540,868	590,155,848
	2,240,391,121	2,596,094,695
20.1 On GT bill, Bangladesh Bank bill and GT bond, reverse repo etc		
Interest on GT bond	2,250,838,713	2,692,011,088
Interest on reverse repo	6,078,279	1,121,449
Amortization of discount-Bill	952,690	28,680,810
	2,257,869,682	2,721,813,347
20.2 Profit on sale of investment		
Profit on sale of HFT Securities	21,066,073	61,341,650
Profit on sale of Share	54,324	155,482,604
Profit on repo trading	766,321,136	189,672,067
	787,441,533	406,496,321
21. Commission, exchange and brokerage		
Foreign bill purchased	359,772	646,056
Local bill purchased	4,228,470	4,556,642
Remittance	2,872,680	2,109,198
Letter of guarantee	41,727,536	33,000,197
Letter of credit	151,148,282	146,552,238
Bills for collection	10,030,823	9,417,502
Acceptances and endorsement	43,032,605	48,553,679
Export bill	9,980,251	9,464,543
Miscellaneous (includes commission on sale of PSP,TC)	50,528,583	45,011,351
	313,909,000	299,311,406
Exchange gain net of exchange loss (note 21.1)	423,838,082	383,273,221
	737,747,082	682,584,627

21.1 Exchange gain net of exchange loss

Exchange earning
Less: Exchange loss

2018 BDT	2017 BDT
524,273,105	461,065,771
100,435,023	77,792,550
423,838,082	383,273,221

Note: Exchange gain/profit (loss) on exchange on trading has been net of which was shown separately in earlier years.

22. Other operating income

Various fees
 Rent (godown and locker)
 Recoveries from client and staffs
 Service and other charges
 Income from on-line client services
 Recoveries of loan previously write off
 Income from ATM/card services
 Export L/C advising, handling, transfer charges etc
 Miscellaneous income (notes 22.1)
 Profit on sale of fixed assets (notes 22.2)

8,843,430	9,465,089
1,013,978	1,076,000
46,978,810	44,269,800
66,430,421	66,944,196
3,196,799	3,536,759
-	-
2,283,262	2,261,095
7,200,930	7,035,409
10,416,269	11,188,433
6,783	1,723,553
146,370,682	147,500,334

During the year total amount of BDT 2,00,000 has been recovered from previously written off loans which has been accounted for adjusting with provision requirement during the year rather than showing as other operating income.

22.1 Miscellaneous income

Income from ICT services
 Discount
 Project examination fee
 Other operating income

-	-
3,250	550
465,000	148,399
9,948,019	11,039,484
10,416,269	11,188,433

22.2 Profit on sale of fixed assets

Cost of assets sold
Less: Accumulated depreciation of assets sold
 Book value of assets sold
 Sale value of fixed assets
 Profit on sale of fixed assets

97,500	4,312,557
94,164	4,092,682
3,336	219,875
10,119	1,943,428
6,783	1,723,553

23. Salary and allowances

Salaries (note 23.1)
 Allowances (note 23.2)
 Provident fund
 Benevolent fund
 Gratuity fund
 Bonus
 Superannuation fund

872,004,698	825,132,247
1,007,571,712	953,947,739
84,533,371	80,133,026
5,000,000	5,000,000
233,941,882	145,023,833
155,676,563	147,715,699
10,000,000	-
2,368,728,225	2,156,952,544

23.1 Salaries

Salary- Basic salary
 MD's salary
 Wages sub-staff
 Casual wages menial staff

851,418,819	805,332,788
(2,100,000)	(2,193,333)
578,671	615,445
22,107,208	21,377,347
872,004,698	825,132,247

23.2 Allowances

Allowances
 MD's allowance
 Leave fare assistance

938,545,617	889,503,201
(2,300,000)	(2,843,334)
71,326,095	67,287,872
1,007,571,712	953,947,739

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
24. Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity, etc		
Rent	264,156,284	256,450,644
Rates, taxes and VAT	3,597,236	3,888,172
Utilities/electricity and heating	44,649,901	44,619,362
Insurance	25,793,805	22,175,747
	338,197,226	327,133,925
25. Legal expenses		
Legal expenses (note 25.1)	17,375,233	21,204,289
Professional fees (note 25.2)	2,060,890	1,930,235
	19,436,123	23,134,524
25.1 Legal expenses		
Lawyers fees	4,630,518	4,164,601
Law charges	2,336,859	4,038,153
Stamp charges and court fees	949,453	926,471
Other legal expenses	9,444,603	11,974,844
Other professional expenses	13,800	100,220
	17,375,233	21,204,289
25.2 Professional expenses		
Consultancy fee	627,700	1,119,750
Other professional fee	1,433,190	810,485
	2,060,890	1,930,235
26. Postage, stamps, telecommunication, etc		
Postage	90,081	58,410
Courier services	7,589,688	6,800,791
Telephone	23,473,104	23,803,075
Fax	18,755	19,578
Swift subscription and cable charges and web hosting charge	11,069,769	7,100,135
Stamp	76,500	57,500
Internet and e-mail	1,314,158	362,117
	43,632,054	38,201,606
27. Stationery, printing, advertisement, etc		
Printing stationery	6,347,157	6,927,535
Security stationery	2,875,364	2,795,000
Publicity, advertisement and publication	1,460,334	2,945,773
Other stationery (note 27.1)	23,203,292	23,669,769
	33,886,147	36,338,077
27.1 Other stationery		
Office stationery	5,810,432	6,552,406
Petty stationery	41,375	35,759
Photograph and photocopy	389,652	450,752
Crockery and utensils	468,672	493,105
Other stationary	8,995,615	9,417,316
Calendar	5,512,720	5,192,500
Annual report	277,070	270,216
Souvenir	-	-
Greeting cards	165,750	234,000
Other greeting items	39,515	56,705
Invitation card	2,576	240
Other printing expenses	1,499,915	966,770
	23,203,292	23,669,769

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
28. Managing Director's salary		
Basic salary	2,100,000	2,193,333
Allowances	2,740,000	3,283,334
	4,840,000	5,476,667
29. Directors' fees and other benefits		
VAT on directors fee	387,600	336,000
Directors honorarium	2,224,000	1,856,000
Directors remuneration	360,000	384,000
	2,971,600	2,576,000
30. Depreciation of Bank's assets		
Depreciation on own assets		
Furniture and fixtures	5,588,071	5,855,947
Interior decoration	17,545,730	19,034,417
Computer hardware and peripherals	12,273,534	18,900,232
Computer software	1,178,119	5,068,210
Machinery and equipment	19,893,433	23,097,365
Vehicles	1,041,831	16,855,075
	57,520,718	88,811,246
Depreciation on leased assets		
Lease equipment/assets	46,001	46,001
	57,566,719	88,857,247
31. Repair of Bank's assets		
Furniture and fixtures	1,274,963	1,467,591
Interior decoration	397,393	1,274,448
Machinery and equipment	15,279,921	17,626,693
Vehicles	10,066,462	12,801,507
Rented premises	2,695,613	7,121,483
Electric fittings	4,266,545	-
Other	2,006,278	-
	35,987,174	40,291,722
32. Other expenses		
Entertainment	28,289,491	25,898,095
Car expenses (note 32.1)	20,816,390	21,760,282
Travelling	15,824,780	15,406,668
Computer consumables and accessories	14,505,673	13,600,899
Staff training and HR development expenses	7,162,924	10,715,943
Card related expenses	8,183,801	8,858,507
Miscellaneous (note 32.2)	12,446,528	12,377,231
Fuel and lubricant expenses-generator (note 32.3)	3,688,138	3,910,109
Subscription	3,486,047	2,748,553
Service charge paid to clearing house, banks and others	2,389,167	2,267,496
Corporate social responsibility expenses	1,416,021	1,382,116
Commission paid to bank	42,478	75,388
Donation	41,600	82,517
Other audit fee (note 32.4)	120,750	115,000
Information and Communication (ICT) expenses (note 32.5)	40,545,971	39,182,438
	158,959,759	158,381,242

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
32.1 Car Expenses		
Fuel and Lubricant	6,824,031	7,608,398
CNG/POL-vehicle	11,230,134	11,545,598
Vehicle expenses	2,762,226	2,606,286
	20,816,390	21,760,282
32.2 Miscellaneous		
Furniture expenses	14,950	4,700
Expenses equipment	111,285	194,480
Business promotion and development	594,588	622,672
Books, journals and periodicals	1,184,351	927,726
Conveyance expenses	2,830	36,712
Expenses for multimedia	3,000	3,534
Transport expenses	10,600	-
Carrying charges	396,831	193,010
Commitment and other fees	458,724	457,099
Remittance charges	60,220	59,713
Cartage and freight	121,929	69,900
Issue expenses	26,824	2,205,106
Interior decoration expenses	1,161,644	1,117,648
AGM expenses	98,770	232,153
Nostro account related expenses	635,499	214,756
Financial assistance expenses	442,408	570,794
Managers conference expenses	248,263	414,428
Security service expense	5,913,145	4,020,463
Miscellaneous expenses	960,669	1,032,337
	12,446,528	12,377,231
32.3. Fuel and lubricant		
Fuel and lubricant -generator	3,667,206	3,879,296
Fuel and lubricant-others	20,932	30,813
	3,688,138	3,910,109
32.4 Other Audit fee		
PF audit	28,750	28,750
Various fund audit	46,000	40,250
Reconciliation audit	-	23,000
Nostro account audit	46,000	23,000
	120,750	115,000
32.5 Information and communication (ICT) expenses		
Yearly rent	2,787,430	1,347,205
License fee	143,217	238,422
Internet charge	15,190,840	18,452,893
SMS alert charge	2,518,587	2,374,338
Mobile phone banking expenses	-	4,333
Software maintenance expenses	18,198,210	15,784,497
ICT auditing, penetration testing & risk management services	500,000	975,000
Hardware maintenance	1,207,686	5,750
	40,545,971	39,182,438

33. Provision made during the year:

- a. For loans and advances:
 On classified loans and advances as per Bangladesh Bank circular (note 12.1)
 On unclassified loans & advances (note 12.2)
- b. For off-balance sheet items (note 12.3)
- c. For other assets (note 12.3)
- d. Provision for balance with other banks and financial institutions
- e. For investment

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
	1,850,629,274	6,935,000,000
	(92,027,836)	138,780,710
	1,758,601,438	7,073,780,710
	6,873,209	8,271,137
	-	11,790,660
	300,000,000	-
	252,404,395	-
	2,317,879,042	7,093,842,507

Provision for current year including those deferred for next 6 years has been maintained in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval letter No. BRPD (P-1)/ 661/13/2019-3332 dated 29 April 2019.

34. Provision for taxation - Current tax

- Opening balance
Add: Provision made during the year

- Less: Adjustment made during the year
 Closing balance

	565,917,994	822,822,285
	57,518,623	149,408,068
	623,436,617	972,230,353
	67,975,710	406,312,359
	555,460,907	565,917,994

35. Provision for taxation - Deferred tax
a) Computation of deferred tax

- Tax base of depreciable fixed assets
Less: Carrying amount

Deductible temporary difference (A)
Carrying amount of provision for gratuity/benevolent/superannuation fund:

- Provision for gratuity
 Provision for benevolent fund (provision less actual payment)
 Provision for superannuation fund (provision less actual payment)

- Less: Tax base

Deductible temporary difference (B)
Total deductible temporary difference (A+B)

- Effective tax rate
 Deferred tax assets

b) Deferred tax (expenses)/income

- Closing deferred tax assets
 Opening deferred tax assets
 Deferred tax (expenses)/income

	379,749,079	427,162,988
	309,214,466	346,535,047
	70,534,613	80,627,941
	1,321,002,201	1,140,599,539
	53,530,384	55,089,218
	24,822,165	20,020,165
	1,399,354,750	1,215,708,922
	-	-
	1,399,354,750	1,215,708,922
	1,469,889,363	1,296,336,863
	40.00%	42.50%
	587,955,745	550,943,167
	587,955,745	550,943,167
	550,943,167	502,930,609
	37,012,578	48,012,558
	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

36 Proposed Dividends

- Bonus Share :
 Cash Dividend

	-	-
	-	-
	-	-

37. Analysis of closing cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)
Balances with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (s)
Balances with other banks and financial institutions
Money at call and on short notice
Prize bonds

	2018 BDT	2017 BDT
	641,564,550	740,493,221
	8,194,949,452	9,773,136,112
	922,021,482	8,952,764,385
	450,000,000	-
	2,136,100	1,428,800
	10,210,671,584	19,467,822,518
	(3,538,951,612)	(6,843,689,621)
	1,084,698,250	1,084,698,250
	(3.26)	(6.31)

38. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Net profit/(loss) after tax (numerator)
Number of ordinary share outstanding (denominator)
Earnings Per Share (EPS)

39. Coverage of external audit

The external auditors have covered 80% of the risk-weighted assets and have spent around 3,600 person hours to complete the audit as per Bangladesh Bank's requirement. The external auditors have audited 35 branches and Head office of the Bank.

for BASIC Bank Limited


Chief Financial Officer


Managing Director


Director


Director


Chairman

Dhaka, Bangladesh
Dated, 30 April 2019

Schedule of balance with other banks - Outside Bangladesh (Nostro Accounts)

As at 31 December 2018

	Name of the Bank	A/C Type	Currency name	2018			2017		
				Amount in FC	Conv. Rate per unit FC	Amount in BDT	Amount in FC	Conv. Rate per unit FC	Amount in BDT
1	BOTM, Tokyo	CD	JPY	119,157,787	0.756	90,119,034	1,932,471	0.73	1,412,443
2	Habib American Bank New York	CD	USD	548,005	83.90	45,977,651	414,842	82.70	34,307,442
3	United Bank of India	CD	USD	393,543	83.90	33,018,225	379,758	82.70	31,405,973
4	Sonali Bank, Kolkata	CD	ACU\$	264,879	83.90	22,223,339	637,214	82.70	52,697,599
5	Bank Marocaine DU Commerce	CD	EURO	221,040	95.51	21,111,974	92,974	98.50	9,158,312
6	AB Bank Mumbai	CD	ACU\$	209,540	83.90	17,580,393	228,217	82.70	18,873,572
7	HDFC Bank Limited	CD	USD	96,231	83.90	8,073,741	81,432	82.70	6,734,416
8	BOTM, London	CD	GBP	60,982	106.23	6,477,900	42,306	110.99	4,695,584
9	Habib Metropolitan Bank Limited., Pk	CD	ACU\$	7,277	83.90	610,530	191,484	82.70	15,835,743
10	Sonali Bank Kolkata, ACUEUR	CD	ACUEUR	4,683	95.51	447,305	4,683	98.50	461,318
11	Bank of Ceylon	CD	ACU\$	4,680	83.90	392,627	17,028	82.70	1,408,201
12	Mashreq Bank, NY	CD	USD	4,605	83.90	386,360	4,605	82.70	380,834
13	Summit (Arif Habib)-Rupali- Bank Karachi	CD	ACU\$	1,103	83.90	92,563	1,103	82.70	91,239
14	Mashreq Bank, Mumbai	CD	ACU\$	647	83.90	54,294	636	82.70	52,608
15	Citibank NA, NY(Exp)	CD	USD	-	-	-	5,535,750	82.70	457,806,565
16	BCP, Geneva	CD	CHF	-	-	-	4,343	83.98	364,678
17	Sonali Bank London, GBP	CD	GBP	-	-	-	35,892	110.99	3,983,740
18	Sonali Bank London-USD (Cash Collateral)	CD	USD	-	-	-	269,736	82.70	22,307,167
	Total					246,565,936			661,977,434

As per Bangladesh Bank Circular No. FEPD(FEMO)/01/2005-677 dated 13th September 2005, the books of accounts of Nostro account are reconciled and there are no un-reconciled entries that may affect financial statements significantly.

**Details of investment in shares
As at 31 December 2018
A. Quoted shares/mutual funds
Listed securities: shares**

Sl. no.	Name of the company	Date of purchase	No of shares	Face value	Cost price	Market value as on 31 Dec 2018	Market value as on 31 Dec 2017	Accumulated unrealised Gain/(Loss)	Dividend received in 2018
1.	ACME Laboratories Limited	26-Feb-17	444,569	4,445,690	51,997,661	38,188,477	50,110,866	(13,809,184)	1,409,226
2.	Agni Systems Limited	22-Jun-17	698,903	6,988,030	17,113,824	14,674,863	14,575,041	(2,438,961)	316,935
3.	Appolo Ispat Complex Limited	20-Aug-14	1,988,098	19,880,980	36,438,543	16,302,404	31,848,185	(20,136,139)	1
4.	Asian Tiger Sandhani Life Growth Fund	2-Aug-17	2,432,802	24,328,020	32,008,098	23,111,619	28,603,908	(8,896,479)	2,919,362
5.	Bangladesh Gen. Insurance Co.	25-Sep-17	666	6,660	14,067	13,320	14,785	(747)	666
6.	Beximco Limited	20-Nov-10	144,447	1,444,470	16,211,435	3,394,504	3,714,363	(12,816,931)	65,536
7.	Beximco Pharmaceuticals Limited	23-Dec-10	801,968	8,019,680	89,773,753	63,435,669	85,811,979	(26,338,084)	1,015,285
8.	BSRM Steels Limited	10-Dec-13	695,376	6,953,760	56,886,952	41,653,022	49,624,560	(17,233,930)	-
9.	City General Insurance Co. Limited	25-Sep-17	228,474	2,284,740	4,077,151	3,061,552	3,780,213	(1,015,599)	5
10.	Dhaka Electric Supply Co. Limited	8-Dec-10	504,658	5,046,580	28,805,944	20,388,183	22,911,473	(8,417,761)	504,658
11.	Eastern Bank Limited	8-Dec-10	3,875,099	38,750,990	24,125,116	139,503,564	194,376,684	115,378,448	7,750,198
12.	Grameen Phone Limited		1,400	14,000	535,232	514,220	-	(21,012)	17,500
13.	Heidelberg Cement BD Limited	8-Dec-10	169,206	1,692,060	89,579,293	56,633,248	71,895,629	(32,946,045)	2,538,090
14.	Ibn Sina Pharmaceutical Industry Limited	17-Aug-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	467,856
15.	I.D.L.C Finance Limited	26-May-15	293,619	2,936,190	26,320,486	20,465,244	22,950,989	(5,855,242)	880,857
16.	I.F.I.C. Bank Limited	10-Dec-13	161,684	1,616,840	2,776,143	1,762,356	2,598,498	(1,013,787)	4
17.	IOB Islami Bank Limited	23-May-08	2,684,000	26,840,000	26,840,000	12,883,200	18,788,000	(13,956,800)	-
18.	Jamuna Oil Company Limited	21-Sep-11	235,052	2,350,520	49,296,780	44,777,406	44,589,364	(4,519,374)	2,585,572
19.	Lafargeholcim Bangladesh Limited	10-Dec-13	1,288,611	12,886,110	100,636,994	56,054,579	90,073,909	(44,582,415)	644,306
20.	Linde Bangladesh Limited	3-Feb-16	51,155	511,550	67,292,948	61,304,152	70,953,981	(5,988,796)	762,594
21.	Meghna Petroleum Limited	23-Nov-10	81,000	810,000	15,994,974	15,276,600	15,300,900	(718,374)	891,000
22.	Mercantile Bank Limited	6-Nov-16	473,887	4,738,870	12,018,714	8,529,966	12,222,065	(3,488,748)	767,247
23.	MUL Bangladesh Limited	31-May-15	218,276	2,182,760	24,899,593	21,652,979	22,679,926	(3,246,614)	890,469
24.	NCC Bank Limited	26-Dec-10	953,397	9,533,970	17,898,740	15,159,012	16,875,127	(2,739,728)	1,239,416
25.	Navana Cng Limited	31-Oct-01	258,958	2,589,580	20,501,484	12,326,401	17,376,082	(8,175,083)	388,437
26.	Olympic Industries Limited	19-Oct-15	191,957	1,919,570	55,842,444	41,501,103	55,172,259	(14,341,341)	861,170
27.	One Bank Limited	28-Jul-11	1,568,980	15,689,800	37,430,672	23,534,700	35,395,968	(13,895,972)	2,241,406
28.	Padma Oil Company	2-Oct-14	175,899	1,758,990	44,502,752	39,612,455	42,039,861	(4,890,297)	1,934,889
29.	Phoenix Insurance Co.Limited	10-Dec-13	82,228	822,280	2,524,838	2,376,389	2,425,726	(148,449)	131,565
30.	Power Grid Co. of Bangladesh Limited	2-Dec-10	342,427	3,424,270	19,139,204	16,436,496	17,770,289	(2,702,708)	465,641
31.	Prime Bank Limited	14-Jun-17	1,107,796	11,077,960	27,911,006	20,051,108	27,046,211	(7,739,898)	704,976
32.	Prime Finance & Investment Limited	9-Nov-10	1,408,302	14,083,020	21,654,891	13,378,869	17,181,284	(8,276,022)	-
33.	Purabi General Insurance Co. Limited	26-Sep-17	429,925	4,299,250	7,321,502	5,546,033	6,640,813	(1,775,469)	-
34.	Rak Ceramics(Bangladesh) Limited	31-Oct-10	1,014,404	10,144,040	57,256,266	39,561,756	55,238,941	(17,694,510)	922,213
35.	Southeast Bank Limited	18-Apr-12	815,053	8,150,530	15,872,998	12,714,827	14,558,849	(3,158,171)	4
36.	Square Pharmaceuticals Limited	11-Jul-18	1,219	12,190	321,867	309,870	-	(11,997)	-
37.	Sunlife Insurance Company Limited	2-Mar-14	140,760	1,407,600	4,574,572	3,899,052	3,408,600	(675,520)	-
38.	Titas Gas Transmission & D.C.L	26-Dec-10	1,385,908	13,859,080	81,201,088	50,447,051	61,257,134	(30,754,037)	3,012,819
39.	Ultara Finance & Invest. Limited	24-Mar-15	242,923	2,429,230	18,034,835	15,887,164	16,977,049	(2,147,671)	728,769
A. Sub-Total			27,592,986	275,929,860	1,207,512,860	976,323,413	1,246,789,511	(231,189,447)	37,058,670

Details of investment in shares
As at 31 December 2018

B. Listed securities: Mutual funds

Sl. no.	Name of the company	Date of purchase	No of shares	Face value	Cost price	Market value as on 31 Dec 2018	Market value as on 31 Dec 2017	Gain/(Loss)	Amount in BDT	
									Dividend received in 2018	Dividend received in 2017
1.	ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Mutual Fund	11-Apr-16	3,041,971	30,419,710	34,632,867	30,115,513	29,836,891	(4,517,354)	-	-
2.	IFIL Islamic Mutual Fund-1	2-Dec-15	7,534,390	75,343,900	66,631,446	51,233,852	56,507,925	(15,397,594)	6,780,951	6,780,951
B. Sub-Total			10,576,361	105,763,610	101,264,312.33	81,349,365.00	86,344,816	(19,914,947)	6,780,951.00	6,780,951.00
Total (A+B)			38,169,347	381,693,470	1,308,777,173	1,057,672,778	1,333,134,327	(251,104,394)	43,839,621	43,839,621

C. Unquoted securities

Sl. no.	Name of the company	Date of purchase	No of shares	Face value	Cost price	Market value as on 31 Dec 2018	Market value as on 31 Dec 2017	Gain/(Loss)	Amount in BDT	
									Dividend received in 2018	Dividend received in 2017
1.	Bangladesh Development Co.Limited	19-Jul-11	74,500	7,450,000	7,450,000	7,450,000	7,950,000	-	925,250	925,250
2.	Central Depository Bangladesh Limited	23-Jun-02	1,142,361	11,423,610	3,138,890	3,138,890	3,138,890	-	2,855,903	2,855,903
3.	Equity of Grameen IT Park	1-Feb-01	42,018	4,201,800	-	4,201,760	4,201,760,201,760	-	-	-
4.	Karmasangsthan Bank	15-Mar-99	150,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	-	-
C. Sub-Total			38,075,410	38,075,410	29,790,650	29,790,650	30,290,650	-	3,781,153	3,781,153
Grand Total (A+B+C)			419,768,880	1,338,567,823	1,087,463,428	1,363,424,977	(251,104,394)	47,620,774	47,620,774	47,620,774

**Detail of information on advances exceeding 10% of bank's total capital (funded & non-funded)
As at 31 December 2018**

(Taka in Lac)

Sl. No.	Name of the Client	Outstanding as on 31 December 2018			Outstanding as on 31 December 2017	CL status as on 31 December 2018
		Funded	Non funded	Total		
1	Amader Bari Limited Group	54,322	-	54,322	51,573	BL
2	Emerald Auto Bricks & Allied	23,633	-	23,633	23,634	BL
3	BD Chemicals Inds Corp (BCIC)	20,140	738	20,878	28,162	STD
4	AB Group	15,643	4,209	19,852	11,900	STD
5	Feaz Group	19,560	-	19,560	19,560	BL
6	Well Tex And Allied (Adib Dyeing)	19,074	81	19,155	19,195	BL
7	Nilsagor Agro & Allied	16,763	1,960	18,723	16,924	STD
8	New Dhaka City Development Limited	18,036	-	18,036	16,923	STD
9	Borshon/Bithi Group	16,861	-	16,861	15,293	STD
10	Mymco Carbon Limited And Allied	16,595	-	16,595	16,597	BL
11	Bangladesh Development Company Limited	16,489	-	16,489	15,735	STD
12	Vasavi Fashions & Allied	15,805	26	15,831	15,810	BL
13	Max Sweater (BD) Limited	12,317	3,431	15,748	14,625	STD
14	Aristocrat Group	13,397	-	13,397	13,407	BL
15	Rising Group	13,207	18	13,225	13,283	BL
16	R. I. Enterprise	13,174	-	13,174	13,174	BL
17	Delta Systems Limited	12,842	35	12,877	12,842	BL
18	Ajbiha, Youth	12,563	-	12,563	1,357	STD
19	Emerald Oil & Allied	12,268	142	12,410	12,473	BL
20	Map & Muller Group	12,245	-	12,245	12,313	BL
21	IGNavigation Limited	11,945	-	11,945	11,995	BL
22	Regent Weaving Limited	11,893	1	11,894	12,148	STD
23	Bay Navigation Limited	11,638	39	11,677	11,638	BL
24	Sea Blue Textile Limited	10,907	531	11,438	11,094	SMA
25	Crystal Steels & Ship Breaking Ltd	11,383	-	11,383	11,383	BL
26	Profusion Textiles Limited	11,155	-	11,155	11,155	BL
27	Ma Tex	11,122	-	11,122	11,122	BL
	Total	434,977	11,211	446,188	435,315	

Note: In 2018 the capital of the Bank was negative. As such, loans allowed to customers/customers group exceeding 10% of paid-up capital has been reported here as per Bangladesh Bank approval.

Schedule of fixed assets
As at 31 December 2018

Particulars	Cost			Depreciation			Written down value at 31 December 2018			
	At 01 January 2018	Addition	Disposal/Transfer during the year	Total at 31 December 2018	Rate (%)	Upto 01 January 2018		Charge	Disposal/adjustment	Upto 31 December 2018
Furniture and fixtures	BDT 115,513,974	BDT 2,472,258	BDT -	BDT 117,986,232	10%	BDT 60,525,974	BDT 5,588,071	BDT -	BDT 66,114,045	51,872,187
Interior decoration	319,352,944	3,798,683	-	323,151,627	10%	144,700,592	17,545,730	-	162,246,322	160,905,305
Machine and equipment	344,194,765	7,125,385	97,500	351,222,650	20%	249,944,084	19,893,433	94,164	269,743,353	81,479,297
Computer hardware	302,979,009	6,807,146	-	309,786,155	20%	283,359,222	12,273,534	-	295,632,756	14,153,399
Software	95,226,936	-	-	95,226,936	20%	93,244,672	1,178,119	-	94,422,791	804,145
Motor vehicles	381,654,870	-	-	381,654,870	25%	380,612,906	1,041,831	-	381,654,737	133
Leasehold assets	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000	1%	873,936	46,001	-	919,937	3,080,063
Total 2018	1,562,922,498	20,203,472	97,500	1,583,028,470		1,213,261,386	57,566,719	94,164	1,270,733,941	312,294,529
Total 2017	1,537,528,754	29,706,301	4,312,557	1,562,922,498		1,128,496,821	88,857,247	4,092,682	1,213,261,386	349,661,112

Highlights on the activities of the Bank
As at 31 December 2018

(Amount in BDT)			
No.	Particulars	2018	2017
1	Paid up capital	10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
2	Total capital-Regulatory capital (Basel accord)	10,302,595,181	(15,833,503,422)
3	Capital deficit	(2,187,749,248)	(27,806,765,472)
4	Total assets	191,560,413,416	198,816,672,142
5	Total deposits	131,821,582,933	143,180,240,782
6	Total loans and advances	151,968,053,141	145,568,587,491
7	Total contingent liabilities and commitments	14,815,414,978	12,717,872,486
8	Credit - deposit ratio	109.45%	100.25%
9	Classified loans against total loans and advances	56.85%	54.63%
10	Profit/(loss) after tax and provision	(3,538,951,612)	(6,843,689,622)
11	Amount of classified loans and advances	86,398,013,436	79,529,875,921
12	Provision kept against classified loan	23,078,179,129	21,225,549,855
13	Provision surplus/(deficit)	-	(29,824,944,422)
14	Cost of fund	7.56%	6.98%
15	Interest earning assets	90,939,084,216	96,643,408,051
16	Non-interest bearing assets	100,621,329,200	102,173,264,090
17	Return on Investment (ROI)***	-11.79%	-42.99%
18	Return on Assets (ROA)	-1.81%	-3.39%
19	Incomes on investment	2,240,391,121	2,596,094,695
20	Earnings per share (EPS)	(3.26)	(6.31)
21	Net income per share	(3.26)	(6.31)
22	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

Managing Director

Md. Rafiqul Alam

Deputy Managing Director

Kanak Kumar Purkayastha

General Manager

Md. Mozammel Hossain

Ahmad Hossain

Hasan Tanvir

Mohammad Moniruzzaman

Abu Sayed Md. Rowshanul Haque

A.K.M. Masudur Rahman

Md. Ismail

Khan Iqbal Hasan

Md. Abul Kalam Azad

Abu Md. Mofazzal

Md. Momenul Hoque

Niranjan Chandra Debnath

Deputy General Manager

Md. Omar Faruque

Abdul Adud

Md. Kabir Uddin

Mohammed Ali

Nurur Rahman Chowdhury

Saifur Rahman

Md. Fida Hasan

Md. Masudul Alam

Mahbub Alam Khan

Md. Mahabubul Alam

Helena Perveen

Md. Hasan Imam

Debasish Karmaker

B.M. Kamruzzaman

Mohammad Musa Khan

Niaz Musawwir Shah

Arif Hossain

Mariom Begum

Abdus Sabur

Md. Ashrafuzzaman

Mohammad Al- Amin

A.M. Shahed Husain

Md. Abdus Satter Khan

Md. Khosh Newaz

Shakir Mahmud Sharafuddin

Md. Mahmud Hasan

Md. Abdul Maleque Kibria

Jahir Uddin Ahmed

Deputy General Manager

Md. Nurul Islam

Md. Helal Uddin

Md. Ruhul Amin

Muhammad Imrul Islam

Mohammad Didarul Alam

Md. Nashir Uddin

Sumit Ranjan Nath

Palash Das Gupta

Md. Ghulam Sayeed Khan

Sanjay Kumar Datta

Faisal Shah Qureshi

Md. Zahir Uddin

Md. Rezaul Alam

Md. Nasir Uddin

Saidur Rahman Sohel

Dominic Sampson

Md. Mizanur Rahman

Shehab Chowdhury

A. B. M Zahid Hossain

Assistant General Manager

Mohammed Idrish Bhuiyan

Md. Kamrul Islam

S.M. Anisuzzaman

Md. Billal Hossain

Sadia Akhter Shahin

Shamima Akther

A.S.M. Anisur Rahman Choudhury

Md. Ekhwanul Islam

Iftekhar Ahmed

Md. Mafizur Rahman Talukdar

Ferdousi Begum

Rabiul Hossain Chowdhury

Md. Abu Sahid

Golam Kabir

Mohammed Yusuf

Sk. Nazrul Islam

Ekramul Bari

Md. Abdul Ali

Md. Abul Kalam Azad

Md. Shariful Islam

Muhammad Nazmul Hasan

Md. Abdul Hannan Howlader

Md. Raihan Ali

Md. Mahbubor Rahman

Md. Salequr Rahman

Md. Gahar Ali Khan

Md. Rakibul Hassan

S. M. Zahid Hassan Sayed

Assistant General Manager

Md. Taslim Uddin

S. M. Hasibur Rahman

Md. Ismail Hossain

Nitul Kanti Saha

Md. Abdul Matin

Razia Khatun

Atikuzzaman Khan

Sk. Mahfuzur Rahman

Syed Md. Humayun Kabir

Md. Mashiur Rahman

Md. Abul Hossain

Md. Mominul Haque Chowdhury

Md. Masud Hasan

Md. Shamim Khan

Md. Anwar Hossain Rubel

Md. Sayem Abul Khair

Mohammad Mahmudul Hasan

Chowdhury Tanbir Ahmed

Mohammad Jasim Uddin

Md. Golam Ershad

Farbina Rahman

Syed Abdullah-Al- Zaman

Md. Ahsanul Mamun Chowdhury

Mohammad Shafiqul Alam

Kazi Abdullah Al - Mahmud

Md. Abdus Samad Majumder

Imrul Islam

Tania Tamassum

Assistant General Manager

Nazibur Rahman

Debashish Dasgupta

Sharif Ahamed

Md. Khalilur Rahman Bhuiyan

Abul Hashem Mozumder

Sahidul Alam Mohammad Kabir

Abu Musa Md. Golam Mostafa

Md. Nazir Uddin Ahamad

Majir Uddin Ahmed Chowdhury

Md. Shahadat Hossain Khan

Md. Nazrul Islam

Md. Fazlul Karim

Md. Jalal Uddin

Rumana Ahad

Ranjan Chakraborty

Shoyeb Ahmed

Md. Jahangir Hossain

Mia Muhammad Mustafiz Munir

Md. Anower UI Haq

Mohammad Anisur Rahman

Md. Mamunur Rahman

Mohammad Tariqul Islam

Mohammad Majadul Haque Chowdhury

Md. Nazmul Islam

A.H.M. Mazadur Rahaman

Saifuna Begum

Md. Khalekuzzaman Talukder

Afroza Haque Jolly

Assistant General Manager

Shafi Ahamad

Kazi Reza Azmin Rashid

Sazzad Hossain

Abul Kalam Md. Shumsuddin

Dilruba Nusrat

Abu Saleh Mohammad Mahbubul Amin

Md. Zahadul Hoque

Mohammad Golam Azam

Md. Anwar Hossain

Md. Dulal Hossain

Md. Matiur Rahman

Md. Khorshed Alam

Masud Reza Mohammad Amanul Bari

Mohammad Ishtiaque Azad



Head Office and Branches of the Bank Limited

HEAD OFFICE

Sena Kalyan Bhaban
195 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-9568190, 9564830, 9590548, 9590549, 9591002-6
Fax: 02-9564829, 7115612, 7124911, 7125653
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH
Branch Code: 01
E-mail: basicho@basicbanklimited.com

ICT DIVISION

Peoples Insurance Bhaban (5th Floor)
36, Dilkusha Commercial Area
Dhaka-1000
Tel : 02-9562960, 02-9555087,
02-9515319-21
Fax:02-9555518

BASIC BANK TRAINING INSTITUTE (BBTI)

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (10th & 11th Floors)
28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119584
E-mail: basicti@basicbanklimited.com

Dhaka Division

MAIN BRANCH

Bana Shilpa Bhaban (Ground floor)
73 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-9563068, 9553322, 9570713
Fax: 02-9569417
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH002
Branch Code: 02
E-mail: main@basicbanklimited.com

BANGSHAL BRANCH

230 North South Road, Bangshal, Dhaka-1100
Tel: 02-9563686, 9562615
Fax: 02-9557141
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH006
Branch Code: 06
E-mail: bangshal@basicbanklimited.com

SHANTINAGAR BRANCH

Concord Grand (1st floor)
169/1, Shantinagar Road, Dhaka-1217
Tel: 02-8301495, 8301498, 8301499
Fax: 02-8301496
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH009
Branch Code: 09
E-mail: shantinagar@basicbanklimited.com

MOULVIBAZAR BRANCH

Gulbadan Market (1st Floor)
4 Moulvibazar, Dhaka-1211
Tel: 02-57315356, 57316991
Fax: 02-7341740
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH024
Branch Code: 10
Email: moulvibazar@basicbanklimited.com

TANBAZAR BRANCH

55/21 S.T.S Tower, S.M Maleh Road
Tanbazar, Narayanganj-1400
Tel: 02-7631862, 02-7648601, 02-7646233
Fax: 02-7647161
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH014
Branch Code: 14
E-mail: tanbazar@basicbanklimited.com

DILKUSHA BRANCH

14 Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-9563793-4
Fax: 02-9587150
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH015
Branch Code: 15
E-mail: dilkusha@basicbanklimited.com

NARSINGDI BRANCH

Sutapatti Road, Narshingdi-1600
Tel: 02-9463145, 02-9452445
Fax: 02-9451631
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 19
E-mail: narsingdi@basicbanklimited.com

GULSHAN BRANCH

33, Gulshan Commercial Area
Gulshan South Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka
Tel: 02-9883501-2, 9862127
Fax: 02-9857307
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH021
Branch Code: 21
E-mail: gulshan@basicbanklimited.com

MIRPUR BRANCH

BSCIC Electronics Complex, Industrial Plot No. 1/1,
Section-7, Avenue-4, Road No. 3 Pallabi, Dhaka-1221
Tel: 02-9006249-50
Fax: 02-9011732
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH022
Branch Code: 22
E-mail: mirpur@basicbanklimited.com

BABUBAZAR BRANCH

Hajee Yusuf Mansion (1st floor)
56 Mitford Road, Babubazar, Dhaka-1100
Tel: 02-57391335, 02-57393875
Fax: 02-7341828
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH023
Branch Code: 23
E-mail: babubazar@basicbanklimited.com

UTTARA BRANCH

Plot No. 67/A (1st floor), Rabindra Saroni
Sector-7, Uttara Model Town, Dhaka-1230.
Tel: 02-48950032, 7911303
Fax: 02-48761031
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 26
E-mail: uttara@basicbanklimited.com

DHANMONDI BRANCH

54, Manna's Tower (1st floor), Road # 4/A,
Satmasjid Road, Dhanmodi R/A, Dhaka-1209
Tel: 02-9666912, 9614892
Fax: 02-9611560
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 28
E-mail: dhanmondi@basicbanklimited.com



MADHABDI BRANCH

Holding no: 11, Bank Para
Madhabdi Bazar, Narsingdi-1604
Tel: 02-9446984, 9446985
Fax: 02-9446987
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 37
E-mail: madhabdi@basicbanklimited.com

GAZIPUR CHOWRASTA BRANCH

Noor Plaza (1st floor), Gazipur Chowrasta
Mymensingh Road, Gazipur
Tel: 02-49263115, 02-49263134
Fax: 02-49263197
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 33
E-mail: gazipurchowrasta@basicbanklimited.com

TUNGIPARA BRANCH

220, Powra Super Market, Patgati Bazar
Tungipara, Gopalganj
Tel: 066-5556465
Fax: 02-6656466
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 34
E-mail: tungipara@basicbanklimited.com

SAVAR BRANCH

Savar New Market
Holding # 3, Ward # 7, Savar, Dhaka-1340
Tel: 02-7745582
Fax: 02-7745581
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 35
E-mail: savar@basicbanklimited.com

ISLAMPUR BRANCH

6-7, Islampur Road (2nd floor), Islampur, Dhaka-1100
Tel: 02-57394422, 02-57394722
Fax: 02-7394799
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 39
E-mail: islampur@basicbanklimited.com

MAWNA BRANCH

Hamida Complex, Telihati, Sripur, Gazipur-1741
Tel: 0682-551155, 0682-555020
Fax: 0682-552666
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 41
E-mail: mawna@basicbanklimited.com

KARWAN BAZAR BRANCH

Latif Tower, 47 Karwan Bazar, Dhaka-1215
Tel: 02-8180208, 9146294, 02-9146282
Fax: 02-9146364
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 31
E-mail: karwanbazar@basicbanklimited.com

BASHUNDHARA BRANCH

Plot: 13, Block: A, Main Road,
Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka-1229
Tel: 02-8419650, 8419657, 8419658
Fax: 02-8402495
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 49
E-mail: bashundhara@basicbanklimited.com

KOTALIPARA BRANCH

Holding no : 281
Bank Bhaban, Sultan Market,
Ghagore Bazar, Kotalipara, Gopalganj
Tel: 02-6651344, 02-6651343
Fax: 02-6651342
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 50
E-mail: kotalipara@basicbanklimited.com

SHYAMOLI BRANCH

House# 24/1, Mohammadpur Housing Estate
Block-B, Ring Road, Shyamoli, Dhaka-1207
Tel: 02-9142412, 02-9142413
Fax: 02-9120516
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 53
E-mail: shyamoli@basicbanklimited.com

MATUAIL BRANCH

Asiatic Shopping Mall Complex, Mominbagh
Chowrasta, Paradogair, Matuail, Demra, Dhaka
Tel: 02-7559797, 02-7550792, 02-7550791
Fax: 02-7559025
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 61
E-mail: matuail@basicbanklimited.com

KERANIGANJ BRANCH

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

FARIDPUR BRANCH

Holding no. 29/D, Ward no. 2, Kotwali, Faridpur
 Tel: 0631-67228, 67229
 Fax: 0631-67230
 SWIFT:
 Branch Code: 46
 E-mail: faridpur@basicbanklimited.com

BANANI BRANCH

6, Kamal Ataturk Avenue, Banani-1213
 Tel: 02-8833402, 8833403, 8833407
 Fax: 02-8833035
 SWIFT:
 Branch Code: 47
 E-mail: banani@basicbanklimited.com

MUKTERPUR BRANCH

"Laila Plaza" (Jor Pukurpar)
 Vill : Mukterpur, Post : Panchasar,
 P.S : Munshigonj, Dist : Munshigonj
 Phone: 02-7611200, 02-7611290
 Branch Code: 73
 E-mail: muktarpur@basicbanklimited.com

DHAKA CANTONMENT BRANCH

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

ELENGA BRANCH

Holding no: 1665
 Dr. Hasen Ali Super Market
 Elenga Bazar Road, Elenga, Kalihati, Tangail
 Mob: 01730057338
 Fax:
 SWIFT:
 Branch Code: 65
 E-mail: elenga@basicbanklimited.com

Chattogram Division

KHATUNGONJ BRANCH

193 Khatungonj, Chattogram -4000
 Tel: 031-614200, 616280
 Fax: 031-622435
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH004
 Branch Code: 04
 E-mail: khatungonj@basicbanklimited.com

AGRABAD BRANCH

Pine View (Ground floor)
 100 Agrabad C/A, Chattogram-4100
 Tel: 031-2520080, 725527, 814041
 Fax: 031-714822
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH008
 Branch Code: 08
 E-mail: agrabad@basicbanklimited.com

JUBILEE ROAD BRANCH

G.R. Plaza, 5 Jubilee Road
 Chattogram-4100
 Tel: 031-634879, 638305, 634447
 Fax: 031-2851738
 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH013
 Branch Code: 13
 E-mail: jubileeroad@basicbanklimited.com

SHOLASHAHAR BRANCH

Proskov Bhaban (1st floor), 110 CDA
 Avenue, Nasirabad, Muradpur, Chattogram
 Tel: 031-651066, 650855
 Fax: 031-655304
 SWIFT:
 Branch Code: 24
 E-mail: sholashahar@basicbanklimited.com

CEPZ BRANCH

Islam Plaza, Holding no-1279/1685
 Ward-39, South Haliashahar,
 M.A. Aziz Road, CEPZ Chattogram -4100
 Tel: 031-740094, 740733
 Fax: 031-800512
 SWIFT:
 Branch Code: 25
 E-mail: cepz@basicbanklimited.com

COX'S BAZAR BRANCH

Holding no.: 30 (Rashid Complex)
 Main Road, Cox's Bazar Sadar, Cox's Bazar-4700
 Tel: 0341-63585, 0341-63580
 Fax: 0341-63589
 SWIFT:
 Branch Code: 56
 E-mail: coxsbazar@basicbanklimited.com

FENI BRANCH

Holding no.: 1162, Feni Zilla Central Boro Jame Masjid Complex, Trank Road, P.O : Feni Sadar, P.S.: Feni, Dist : Feni
Phone: 0331-63303, 0331-63074
Branch Code: 72
E-mail: feni@basicbanklimited.com

DEWANHAT BRANCH

4/B D.T. Road, Postarpar, Dewanhat, Chattogram-4100
Tel: 031-2512480-1
Fax: 031-2512482
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 30
E-mail: dewanhat@basicbanklimited.com

CHANDPUR BRANCH

Holding No.- 121, (Kalibari More), Cumilla Road, Ward No-7, Pourashava Chandpur, Chandpur-3600
Tel: 0841-67201, 0841-67202
Fax: 0841-67203
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 38
E-mail: chandpur@basicbanklimited.com

PAHARTOLI BRANCH

Plot No. 9 & 10, Block-G, Firoz Shah Housing Estate Pahartoli, Chattogram
Tel: 43150559, 43150560
Fax: 43150558
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 45
E-mail: pahartoli@basicbanklimited.com

DOHAZARI BRANCH

Janakalyan Tower (1st floor), Main Raod, Dohazari, Chandanaish, Chattogram
Tel: 0443-9009133, 01713018843
Fax:
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 59
E-mail: dohazari@basicbanklimited.com

PATHERHAT BRANCH

Ibrahim Soban Tower, Patherhat, Noapara, Raozan, (Kaptai Road), Chattogram
Tel: 031-2573404, 2573406
Fax:
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 60
E-mail: patherhat@basicbanklimited.com

CUMILLA BRANCH

Holding No.- 03, A.M.D. Complex Market, Chatipatty, Rajgonj, Cumilla-3500
Tel: 081-65886
Fax: 081-71444
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 17
E-mail: Comilla@basicbanklimited.com

JORARGANJ BRANCH

Gopinathpur, Jorarganj, Mirersharai, Chattogram
Mobil: 01730057311
Fax:
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 68
E-mail: Jorarganj@basicbanklimited.com

Khulna Division**KHULNA BRANCH**

107, Sir Iqbal Road, Khulna-9100
Tel: 041-720361, 721672, 810521
Fax: 041-812255
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH025
Branch Code: 05
E-mail: khulna@basicbanklimited.com

JHIKARGACHA BRANCH

Samad Market, Krishnanagar, Jhikargacha, Jashore
Tel: 04225-71635, 04225-71636
Fax: 04225-71655
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 48
E-mail: jhikargacha@basicbanklimited.com

JASHORE BRANCH

35, M.K. Road (1st floor), Jashore-7400
Tel: 0421-51096, 64288
Fax: 0421-68587
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 18
E-mail: jessore@basicbanklimited.com

FAKIRHAT BRANCH

Sheikh Matiur Rahman Market Old Dhaka Road, Fakirhat, Bagerhat
Tel: 04653-56340
Fax: 04653-56339
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 43
E-mail: fakirhat@basicbanklimited.com

SATKHIRA BRANCH

12478(Old), Itagacha Bazar Mor,
Sultanpur Bara Bazar Road, Satkhira-9400
Tel: 0471-64010, 0471-64011
Fax: 0471-64012
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 51
E-mail: satkhira@basicbanklimited.com

KUSHTIA BRANCH

Biswas Super Market (1st floor)
95/170, N.S. Road, Shapla Chattar,
Thanapara, Kushtia-7000
Tel: 071-63041
Fax: 071-63042
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 36
E-mail: kushtia@basicbanklimited.com

KDA AVENUE BRANCH

Al-Mumin Centre(1st floor), 58, KDA Avenue
Sonadanga, Khulna-9100
Tel: 041-2832920, 041-2832924
Fax: 041-2832709
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 42
E-mail: kdaavenue@basicbanklimited.com

JHENAIDAH BRANCH

203, Hossain Shaheed Suhrawardy Road, Jhenaidah
Sadar, Jhenaidah
Tel: 0451-62880, 0451-62881
Fax: 0451-62885
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 67
E-mail: jhenaidah@basicbanklimited.com

CHITALMARI BRANCH

Holding no:48
Meem Sargical Clinic, Vill: Aruaborni,
Shaheed Minar Road, Chitalmari, Bagerhat
Tel: 04652-56035
Fax: 04652-56025
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 44
E-mail: chitalmari@basicbanklimited.com

Rajshahi Division

RAJSHAHI BRANCH

Anam Plaza (1st floor)
Shaheb Bazar, Rajshahi-6100
Tel: 0721-776278, 770976
Fax: 0721-770976
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 03
E-mail: rajshahi@basicbanklimited.com

SIRAJGANJ BRANCH

Shapneel Shopping Complex
305, S.S. Plaza, S.S. Road, Sirajganj
Tel: 0751-64355, 64356
Fax: 0751-64357
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 29
E-mail: sirajganj@basicbanklimited.com

BELKUCHI BRANCH

Bhuiya Plaza
Mukundagati Bazar, Belkuchi, Sirajganj
Tel: 07522-56317, 07522-56540
Fax: 07522-56539
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 40
E-mail: belkuchi@basicbanklimited.com

CHAPAINAWABGANJ BRANCH

Holding No.- 449, Huzrapur Road,
Chapainawabganj
Tel: 0781-51570, 0781-51580
Fax: 0781-51585
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 54
E-mail: chapainawabganj@basicbanklimited.com



NATORE BRANCH

Holding No.- 327, Rosy Market
Station Bazar, Natore
Tel: 0771-66374, 0771-66574
Fax: 0771-66572
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 55
E-mail: natore@basicbanklimited.com

BOGURA BRANCH

Holding no.489
Bhabani Shachin Bhaban
Hari Dashi Market, 120 Baragola, Bogura-5800
Tel: 051-78793, 69494
Fax: 051-65672
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH012
Branch Code: 12
E-mail: bogra@basicbanklimited.com

Rangpur Division

SAIDPUR BRANCH

T. R. Road (Dinajpur Road), Saidpur 5310, Nilphamari
Tel: 05526-72299, 72211
Fax: 05526-72288
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 20
E-mail: saidpur@basicbanklimited.com

RANGPUR BRANCH

97/1, Central Point, Central Road, Rangpur-5400
Tel: 0521-67811,67812
Fax: 0521-67813
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 32
E-mail: rangpur@basicbanklimited.com

CHIRIRBANDAR BRANCH

(Ghugura Tola Bus Stand) Vill : Chirirbandar, P.S.:
Chirirbandar, Dist : Dinajpur
Mobile: 01717948399
Branch Code: 70
E-mail: chirirbandar@basicbanklimited.com

Barishal Division

BARISHAL BRANCH

102, Chawkbazar Road, Barishal
Tel: 0431-65022, 61022
Fax: 0431-61022
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 27
E-mail: barisal@basicbanklimited.com

MATHBARIA BRANCH

Thanapara Road, Ward no. 09
Mathbaria, Pirojpur
Tel: 04625-75896, 04625-75897
Fax: 04625-75898
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 57
E-mail: mathbaria@basicbanklimited.com

MOHIPUR BRANCH

Nazibpur, Mohipur, Kalapara, Patuakhali
Mobil: 01795126161
Fax:
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 69
E-mail: mohipur@basicbanklimited.com

Sylhet Division

ZINDABAZAR BRANCH

Wahid View (1st floor)
5477 East Zindabazar, Sylhet-3100
Tel: 0821-718462, 712548
Fax: 0821-712548
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH026
Branch Code: 07
E-mail: zindabazar@basicbanklimited.com

CHOWMUHANA BRANCH

152, Shamsernagar Road
Chowmuhana, Moulvibazar-3200
Tel: 0861-53238
Fax: 0861-53060
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 11
E-mail: chowmuhana@basicbanklimited.com

MIRPUR BAZAR BRANCH

Chowdhury Complex, Dhulia Khal Road,
Mirpur Bazar, Bahubal, Habiganj
Mobil: 01714166946
Fax:
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 62
E-mail: mirpurbazar@basicbanklimited.com

SONARPARA (RAYNAGAR) BRANCH

61, Monsuf-Rowshan Plaza, Sylhet-Tamabil Road,
Raynagar, Sonarpara, Sylhet
Tel: 0821-728780, 728802
Fax:
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 58
E-mail: sonarpara@basicbanklimited.com

Mymensingh Division

MYMENSINGH BRANCH

76/A, Chhoto Bazar Road
Mymensingh-2200
Tel: 091-51612, 51613, 51617
Fax: 091-51614
SWIFT:
Branch Code: 52
E-mail: mymensingh@basicbanklimited.com

JAMALPUR BRANCH

"Mia Mansion"
House No: 1007, Doyamoyee Road, Jamalpur-2000
Phone: 0981-64382, 0981-64063
Branch Code: 71
E-mail: jamalpur@basicbanklimited.com

ISHWARGANJ BRANCH

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

List of Collection Booth

Cox's Bazar College Collection Booth

Cox's Bazar Government College
Road: Arakan Road, Jhilonga
Cox's Bazar

Cox's Bazar Pourashava Collection Booth

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

Dhaka Polli Biddut Shamity-3

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

Savar Pourashava Collection Booth

Holding : 01,Road: Pourashava Road
Savar, Dhaka

BTCL Collection Booth

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

BTCL Collection Booth

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

BTCL Collection Booth

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

GTCL Collection Booth

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

Barishal District Bar Association Collection Booth

Barishal District Bar Association Bhaban
Ward No: 09, P.S : Kotowali, Dist : Barishal

List of ATM Booth

Basundhara City Market ATM Booth

Basement-1, 13/ka/1, Bashundhara City Market Panthapath, Dhaka

Uttara ATM Booth

Uttara Tower-1, Jashimuddin Avenue, Sector-3, Uttara, Dhaka.

Shimanto Square Market ATM Booth

Shop-3, Shimanto Square Market, Dhanmondi, Dhaka

Kachukhet Cantonment ATM Booth

CB 211/4, VIP Road Kachukhet, Bhasantek, Dhaka Cantonment

Bashundhara Branch ATM Booth

Plot-13, Block-A, Main Road, Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka

Dilkusha Branch ATM Booth

14, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka

Khulna Branch ATM Booth

107, Sir Iqbal Road, Khulna-9100

Mirpur-1 ATM Booth

20, Darus Salam Road, South Bishil Mirpur-1, Ward-12, Dhaka

Gulshan BTCL Bhaban ATM Booth

Gulshan BTCL Complex, Gulshan-1 Gulshan, Dhaka

Hobiganj PRAN-RFL ATM Booth

Hobiganj PRAN-RFL Factory Rokonpur, Pani Umda, Hobiganj

Rajshahi Branch ATM Booth

Sarker Tower Boalia, Rajshahi

Main Branch ATM Booth

73, Bana Shilpa Bhaban, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka

Agrabad Branch ATM Booth

Pine View, 100, Agrabad C/A, Ground Floor, Chittagong.

Shantinagar Branch ATM Booth

Concord Grand, 169/1, Ground Floor Shantinagar Road, Dhaka

IEB Ramna ATM Booth

Institution of Engineer Bangladesh (IEB), 8/A, Ramna, Dhaka.

Shyamoli ATM Booth

13/2, Ring road, Ward-43, Mohammadpur, Dhaka

Mohipur Branch ATM Booth

Vill-Nazibpur, Union+P.O- Mohipur P.S-Kalapara, Dist: Patuakhali

Mathbaria Branch ATM Booth

Holding-241, Ward-06, Mathbaria Pourashava, Mathbaria

GTCL Bhaban ATM Booth

GTCL Bhaban, Holding: F 18/A, Sher-e-Bagnla Nagar, Ward No: 28, Dhaka

Lalmai Cumilla PRAN-RFL ATM Booth

Lalmai PRAN-RFL Factory Lalmai, Cumilla.

Barishal BAR Council ATM Booth

BAR Council Bhaban Barishal Court Building, Barishal

Mirpur Branch ATM Booth

BSCIC Electronics Complex Industrial Plot No. 1/1, Section 7, Avenue 4, Road No. 3 Pallabi, Dhaka.

Credit Rating

Type of Rating	Entity (Standalone Basis)	Government support entity
Long Term	B+	A+
Short Term	ST-5	ST-2
Outlook	Stable	
Year of Rating	2018	
Rating Date	June 26, 2019	

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 2018.

Besides, BASIC Bank Limited is rated A+ (pronounced as Single A plus) in the Long Term and ST-2 in the Short Term as Government support entity. This level of rating indicates strong capacity for timely servicing of financial obligations offering adequate safety and carrying low credit risk.

বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেড প্রধান কার্যালয়, ঢাকা

৩০-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি

এতদ্বারা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেড-এর ৩০-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভা অক্টোবর ২৪, ২০১৯ বৃহস্পতিবার সন্ধ্যা ৬:০০ ঘটিকায় ব্যাংকের প্রধান কার্যালয়, ১৯৫, মতিঝিল বাণিজ্যিক এলাকা, ঢাকায় অবস্থিত সেনা কল্যাণ ভবনের সপ্তম তলায় নিম্নলিখিত কার্য সম্পন্ন করার লক্ষ্যে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে।

১. ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০১৮ তারিখের স্থিতি অনুযায়ী কোম্পানীর নিরীক্ষিত বার্ষিক হিসাব, পরিচালকমণ্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন ও নিরীক্ষকগণের প্রতিবেদন গ্রহণ ও অনুমোদনের জন্য উপস্থাপন।
২. নিরীক্ষকগণের নিয়োগ ও পারিশ্রমিক নির্ধারণ।
৩. পরিচালক নির্বাচন।

ঢাকা

সেপ্টেম্বর ৩০, ২০১৯

পরিচালনা পর্ষদের আদেশক্রমে



মোঃ হাসান ইমাম
কোম্পানী সচিব

Note

Date



BASIC Bank Limited

Serving people for progress

A STATE OWNED SCHEDULED BANK

Head Office: Sena Kalyan Bhaban (5th, 6th, 7th, 12th, 16th & 20th Floor)

195 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

Tel: 02-9520548, 9564830, 9568190 9590549, 9591002, 9591005

www.basicbanklimited.com