Annual Report 2019





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Registered Office

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

Head Office

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

> Incorporation August 02, 1988

Commercial Operation January 02, 1989

Contacts

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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

Subject: Annual Report of BASIC Bank Limited for the year ended December 31, 2019.

Dear Sir(s)/Madam(s),

We are pleased to present before you the Annual Report 2019 of the Bank together with the Audited Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2019 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,

MASman

Md. Hasan Imam Company Secretary



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Corporate Profile



Constitution of Bank:

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

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

Introducing SME concept in Bangladesh:

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

Since inception, BASIC Bank is unique in its objectives with blending of development and commercial banking panorama. Once treated as one of the 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 bodies, NBFIs, reputed MFIs/NGOs and international agencies like ADB, as a

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

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

Financing in Agricultural & Rural Sector:

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

Wrapping up:

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









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.



09





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.

BASIC Bank Limited Annual Report-2019





Our Goals

- To invest 50 percent of loanable funds in financing small and medium industries sector;
- To serve the depositors in safekeeping and growing their savings;
- To contract or negotiate all kinds of loans, aid or assistance, private or public, from any source, local or foreign and to take all such steps as may be required to complete and effectuate such deals;
- To act as agents for the sale and purchase of any stocks, shares or securities or for any

other monetary or mercantile transactions;

- To guarantee or become liable for the payment of money or for the performance of any obligation and generally to transact all kinds of guarantee business and also transact all kinds of agency business;
- To promote the development of small and medium industries and to provide finance to

all kinds of banking facilities and to provide technical services to small and medium industries in Bangladesh;

Our Objectives

- To develop a culture of compassionate banking;
- To establish and open offices and branches to carry on all or any or the above

businesses within the country and abroad, provided prior permission is obtained from the Bangladesh bank and carryon, transact, undertake and conduct the business of banking in all its branches and to transact and do all relevant matters and things; and

To ensure secured banking.



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

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

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

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

In 2020, 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 launch sub-branch to broaden the coverage of network of banking services aiming at reaching out the unbanked people under the approach of financial inclusion.
- To manage credit risk in effective manner, maintain quality asset and net-worth of the institution and contain deviation at zero level.

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 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



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 during 2010 to mid 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 crafted a 03 year plan for the years 2018-2020. But due to the pandemic of Covid-19 and lockdown of the country, different risks of the Banking sector are being surged. We need to be more watchful in terms of planning to get rid out of the impact of COVID-19 outbreak. 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 and its securities, investors 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.





Professor Dr. Abul Hashem

Chairman

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

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

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

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

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





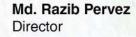
Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha Director

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 Gopalgonj 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 Human Risk Management, Resource Development and 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 the Chairman of Audit Committee of the Bank. He is also a member of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.



Mr. Md. Razib Pervez was born in a respectable Muslim family on March 05, 1982 in the district of Patuakhali. His father Late Abdul Mannan Sikder was a former Associate Professor of a Government College and his mother Feroza Begum served as a Librarian of a Private College.

Mr. Razib was appointed as a Director of the Bank on 20.02.2020 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. He is the Founder Executive Director of Governance Policy Explore Center. Currently he is a PhD Researcher in the Department of Public Administration, Jahangirnagar University. He obtained Master's in Governance & Public Policy from University of Dhaka. Prior to that he obtained Bachelor Degree in Computer Science & Engineering. He also obtained PGD in International Relations from University of Dhaka.

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

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



Md. Rafiqul Islam Director

Mr. Md. Rafigul Islam was born in a respectable Muslim family on May 24, 1957 in the district of Cumilla. Mr. Islam was appointed as a Director of the Bank on 12.07.2020 by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance. He retired from Government service as Joint Secretary from the Ministry of Public Administration in the year 2017. He joined Government Service (Education Cadre) on 01.07.1985 and conducted classes on Management, Insurance and Banking in different Govt. Colleges until his lateral joining as Deputy Secretary in the Ministry of Public Administration in May 2005. Mr. Islam served the Ministry of Shipping, Bangladesh Authority. Ministry Road Transport of Post & Telecommunication and Ministry of Public Administration in different capacities till his last day of service. Mr. Md. Rafigul Islam was a member of the Board of Directors of Teletalk Bangladesh Limited while serving the Ministry of Post & Telecommunication. He obtained Master's in Management from University of Chittagong in the year 1983. Prior to that he completed his B.Com (Hons) from University of Chittagong in the year 1981.

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

During his service life he has contributed immensely towards the development of education systems and modernization of postal services. He is also involved in various socio-cultural organizations. He is the Chairman of Risk Management Committee of the Board of the Directors of the Bank. Besides, he is a member of Executive Committee of the Board of the 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. Rafigul 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).





Alauddin A. Majid Chairman (Retired on 26 July 2020)

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 (Retired on 15 July 2020)

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 was the Chairman of Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.



Hasan Mahmood, FCA

Director (Retired on 15 July 2020)

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 then he was member of the said Committee.

Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali

Director (Retired on 26 July 2020)

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 was the Chairman of Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.





Md. Mamun-Al-Rashid

Director (Retired on 15 July 2020)

Mr. Md. Mamun-Al-Rashid, Presently 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 was a member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.



Md. Zahidul Haque

Director (Retired on 26 July 2020)

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 Bachelor 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.

He Served Economic Relations Division as Additional Secretary in the position of Wing Chief of the World Bank Wing. Currently, he is posted as Executive Project Director (EPD) of Skills for Employment Investment Programs. Mr. Haque was a member of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.





<image>

Afroza Gul Nahar Director (Retired on 12 February 2020)

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 Unnayon 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 was a member of the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Assalamu Alaikum.

It is a matter of great honor and privilege for me to present Annual Report along with audited financial statements of BASIC Bank Limited for the year 2019. In the meantime, we have started celebrating the 100th birth anniversary of our 'Father of the Nation' 'Bangabandhu' Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the architect of independence of Bangladesh, from the first day of March 2020. Now, on the occasion of 31st Annual General Meeting of BASIC Bank Limited I, on behalf of Board of Directors, would like to take the opportunity once again to pay my sincere tribute to our 'Greatest National Leader' and extend warm greetings to the representative of the lone shareholder, the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, nominated shareholder-Directors and the Bangladesh Bank Observer.

I would thank the management and employees of BASIC Bank for commemorating the event of celebrating the centennial birth anniversary of our 'Father of the Nation' by observing his date of birth, the 17th March, 2020, with necessary precaution in the realm of 'novel corona virus' and launching Bangabandhu Corner at Bank's Head Office premises.

Before presenting the highlights of the Bank's performance during the year 2019, it would not be irrelevant if I shed some light on the scenario of the banking industry of Bangladesh around that period and

the overall economy. Banking industry faced multifarious challenges followed by hurdles like narrowed down interest spread, liquidity crisis in some banks and excess liquidity in others, slow credit growth, and management of non-performing loans (NPLs). However, a good number of banks, except a few, became able to register growth in their mark up level. It is perceived that efficient treasury operations have secured income of the many banks even though classified loans swelled and lending rates fell.

The banking sector indicators showed some improvements at the end of 2019. Non-performing loans (NPLs) went down to 9.3 percent at the end of 2019 from 10.3 percent of that of 2018. Actually it was a joint contribution of "One Time Exit Policy", formulated by Bangladesh Bank, through bad loan rescheduling at a generous down-payment requirement at the beginning of FY2019-20 and scaled up loan recovery efforts of the banks to let their hard-to-handle default borrowers to take the opportunity. Overall capitalization of the banking sector remained stable at the end of 2019. The Capital to Risk-weighted Asset ratio (CRAR) stood at 11.6 percent at the end of 2019. The CRAR of Private Commercial Banks (PCBs) was found to be 13.6 percent at the end of 2019 indicating adequacy in capitalization while the CRAR of State-owned Commercial Banks (SCBs) was observed to decline to 5.0 percent in Quarter 2 (Q2) of FY2019-20 from 7.7 percent in Quarter 1 (Q1) of FY2019-20 revealing weakening of their capital position.

Message From The Chairman



The profitability of the banking industry also witnessed improvement at the end of December 2019 compared to that of the preceding year. Both Return On Asset (ROA) and Return On Equity (ROE) for SCBs improved from -29.6 percent and -1.3 percent at the end December 2018 to -13.7 percent and -0.6 percent respectively at the end December 2019. However, ROA and ROE for PCBs remained almost unchanged to 0.77 percent and 11.2 percent respectively at the end of December 2019.

Macroeconomic conditions which influence the financial system of the country were stable in 2019. Economic activities continued to show off normal trend supported by Government investments and strong domestic demand. The slow growth of export of goods was compensated by acceleration of remittance inflow. As reflected in the large and medium scale manufacturing output it can be concluded that the growth in the industrial sector was moderate. Tolerable inflation rate contributed to ease public life and ensured price stability since the agriculture Such steadiness sector remained stable. was underpinned by cautious monetary policy and responsive fiscal policy. However, inflation in prices of few agricultural commodities like onion may create wrong perception about inflationary trend since price hike of those commodities was much higher than the tolerance level of people of lower income group which needs to be taken care of.

Coming back to BASIC Bank issues, I would like to state that the Bank is struggling to retrieve its health in terms of asset quality, profitability and capital base. The present Board took over the responsibility of the Bank in the second half of 2014 amid host of challenges which were outcomes of unlawful practices of the past regime, 2010 to June 2014. There were several drawbacks in unveiling the actual financial picture of the Bank. The extent of risk exposure in the context of non-performing assets was not being accepted while maladministration and weakening of management capacity and control were persistent. The initial task, tracing of default borrowers and getting acknowledgement of loans from them, was done within in a short time so as to determine recoverable amount of loans and susceptibility of non-performing loans removing previous practice of window dressing. Strategies were set to come out of this dire situation. Since then, the Bank has been undergoing a process of rebuilding its strengths and resultantly keeping the indicators upward by a significant reform and re-arrangement in its various segments. As a result of appropriate guidance of the Board of Directors and tenacious efforts of the management, the Bank started coming out of its gloomy situation and was heading towards operating profit.

The reformative measures culminated in building capacity for the Bank to make operating profit in two consecutive years, 2016 and 2017 after incurring hefty operating losses in the previous years as consequences of irregularities during 2010 to June 2014. The resumption of journey with operating profit kindled a ray of good hope for the succeeding years.

The journey since taking over of responsibility of the Bank in July 2014 had been constricted within a narrow zigzag track, full of spikes. Bank's overall performance in 2018, 2019 to date cannot be presumed so encouraging since the Bank could not avoid even operating loss. Since issues like thwarting recovery of loans, reclassification of declassified loans with accumulated unpaid interest, narrowing of spread between interest rates of deposit and loans and withdrawal of deposit by panicked depositors in the face of scams in one private bank instigated stalemate situation, adverse effects in the operating performance of BASIC Bank could not be avoided. Eventually, the Bank had to face severe liquidity crisis. The mounting NPLs, drastic fall of interest income, high cost of deposits and higher rate of borrowing trapped the bank again in the vicious cycle of losses.

However, 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 of a regime, 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 preceding years consecutively.

Increasing about 2.0% from Taka 191.6 billion at the end of year 2018, total asset of the Bank stood at 194.9 billion at the end of year 2019. Deposit reached to Taka 138.3 billion registering 4.9% growth in 2019. Loans and advances remained at about Taka 151.8 billion as on December 31, 2019 sliding slightly by 0.2% from that of previous year. The Bank has been trying very hard to maintain 'Loan to Deposit' ratio in compliance with the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. But, sudden credit growth in private sector banks and imposition of lending interest rate caps strictly placed public sector banks in such an uneven competition that the Bank had struggled to sustain.

Measures have been taken to reassess the real scenario so as to determine actual financial health of the Bank and set strategy to come out of this dismal situation. Previous attempts along with approaches for recovering classified loans have been reviewed with emphasis on finding reasons for futility. Action plan has been crafted to recover existing and newly extended loans and advances and to control non-performing ones. Importance has been conferred for maintaining quality of assets and keeping it as centre piece of the Bank's business strategy.

In 2019 the Bank financed Taka 32.5 billion in import business of various business houses. Export, which has always been a priority for the Bank, was financed to the tune of Taka 22.5 billion during the reporting year. The Bank incurred operating loss of Taka 3.07 billion in 2019.

During 2019, the Bank expanded the horizon of its network by commencing its services in four more districts of the country by opening four new branches. Additionally, two ATM booths have been set up under Bank's Rajshahi and Mirpur Branch during the same period. Now, the Bank



Message From The Chairman

is operating its network with seventy two branches at all prime and strategically important locations covering thirty five districts throughout the country of which fifty eight branches are located in urban areas and fourteen branches in rural areas. The Bank has been providing ATM service through its twenty two ATM Booths and bill collection service through its nine 'Collection' Booths. BASIC Bank is the first among the State Owned Banks of the country to launch VISA Contact Less (Paywave) 'Credit Card' (Dual) operation in 2019.

In 2019, the Bank has brought two new financial products in the market to offer specialized services as well as more comfort to its existing and potential clients. The first one is a term deposit product named 'BASIC Century Deposit Scheme' comprising variable tenures like 100 days, 200 days and 300 days with auto renewal facility. The second one is a credit product named as "e-BIP Credit" which would facilitate the vendors or suppliers to participate in e-GP (electronic government procurement) tender.

Automation of banking service was underpinned by ensuring successful participation 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. In order to safeguard clients' as well as Bank's interest ICT security system has been further strengthened by adopting measures and implementing various appliances. Next Generation 'Firewall' having 'Unified Threat Management (UTM)' system has been installed to combat risks arising out of internet based banking services while e-mail system has been secured by installing 'e-mail Security Appliance (ESA)'.

BASIC Bank believes to keep its employees as the worthiest resources and hence, from inception, it has been investing for development of human capital. With the aim of amplifying the efficiencies of its human resources, the Bank undertakes various development programs such as off the job trainings, skill development programs etc. It is worth of mention that the training wing of the Bank named BASIC Bank Training Institute (BBTI) is playing a vital role in triggering excellence in its human resources. BBTI offers various training programs round the year on contemporary issues. Besides, the Bank often sends its employees for attending training programs to different prominent bodies like BBTA, BIBM, BIM etc. Moreover, the Bank sends its employees abroad for overseas training. With a view to achieving professional excellence in Banking, a total of 1260 employees attended Seminar, Workshops & Training at BBTI, BIBM, BBTA & other training institutions during the year 2019. Seven employees received training from abroad during the same period of time.

Now, in a personal note, I would like to express my gratitude to the Government of Bangladesh for reposing trust and confidence on me once again by appointing me as the 'Chairman' of the 'Board of Directors' of BASIC Bank Limited. I would endeavour my best to uphold and repay the trust and confidence of the highest authority of the Government by improving the indicators of the Bank.

From the first day of my appointment as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank I have thought about the way of redirecting the Bank and reuniting its human resource through positive vibration. I would ensure a satisfied and united human resource with challenge taking attitude who would work together to revive the Bank. Few areas of the Bank have been identified and targeted for much improvement under my direction. Accordingly, a short-term work-plan of 100 days up to 31st December. 2020 targeting improvement of some specific indicators comprising deposit, classified loans and advances and foreign trade and cost reduction has been formulated and put under implementation. Mid-term and long-term work-plans will follow after analyzing the performance of this short-term work-plan. Besides, I would urge for multifarious support and guidance from the Government of Bangladesh in terms of collecting deposit, recovering classified loans and advances and improving capital position since we need them additionally to boost up the course of our actions. I would prefer to reach new height in terms of our relationship with autonomous bodies by managing their working funds in a more efficient way.

It is a matter of great appreciation that the Government of Bangladesh has so far injected fresh capital of Taka 33.9 billion into the Bank helping it survive and pave the way of revival. I believe that if we can show off our efforts in discharging our duties and improvements in major indicators, Government would extend additional support for quick revival of the Bank. I would expect Bangladesh Bank to extend necessary support to us by necessary approvals, even beyond regulatory boundaries, constructive evaluation and continuous persuasion for keeping us in the right track.

I would expect that the fellow members of the Board of Directors would render their judicious and constructive cooperation in the process of making decisions and directing the Bank. I expect all out effort of the management of the Bank for pursuing many of ways to pull the bank out from crises inflicted upon it and push it forward to bring the glory of its past. I hope sincere endeavour and collective effort of the employees and effective support from the stakeholders will pave the way to the desired result in the coming years. Sincerity of all concerned to serve all of our deposit as well as loan clients would certainly help them repose their highest confidence in us.

I hope, with the participation of all stakeholders, we will be able to show off our efforts and overcome the challenges ahead and steer the Bank to glory again in the days ahead.

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



MANAGING DIRECTOR'S SPEECH

Greetings to all stakeholders,

Assalamu Alaikum.

On the occasion of the Centennial Birth Anniversary of the 'Father of the Nation' 'Bangabandhu' Sheikh Mujibur Rahman I would like to pay homage to our 'Greatest National Leader' for his dedication for the nation and contribution towards independence of our country. In celebration of the event I am very much pleased to greet all of our stakeholders with best wishes for progress and happiness.

Like most of the countries in the world we started the year 2020 with the hope of prosperity. But when this message is published, the country is severely hit by very much contagious Novel Corona Virus, COVID-19 like many other countries of the world. In the face of containment of contagion of the virus almost all the businesses has to be either slowed down or closed for some time for a couple of months. Eventually, the economy has suffered a lot which has caused millions of people as well as the banking sector to suffer. However, we have to look forward and adapt to a new era of social belongingness and health consciousness.

The year 2019 witnessed our earnestness in continuing our focus towards achieving the desired goals in the midst of recovery from the financial turmoil it finds in due to comparatively tougher business horizon. Employees of the Bank have tried heart and soul to execute the strategy we set for the year. Yet, we could not prove our worth in bringing the bank into the path of sustainable resurgence and profitability.

This report depicts the financials and other allied issues demonstrating the challenges encountered and achievements made with evidences of full confidence that our stakeholders continued to repose in us.

Looking back...

While setting targets for the reporting year, we anticipated about our struggle in achieving operating profit in the face of deteriorating asset

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Managing Director's Speech

quality due to rising NPL and increasing provision and capital requirement. In spite of that we expected more operational efficiency to enhance the overall income generation capacity of the Bank by bringing discipline in all operational areas.

However, despite putting-in humongous efforts in quest of achieving the predetermined goals, booming crisis pertaining to liquidity and increased challenges of compensating for non-performing loans have bothered us from registering the desired outcomes in terms of profitability for the reporting year. In the hindsight, we have gained more courage to set the targets more astutely and become optimistic about achieving those targets.

Looking up for further improvements...

Although the devastation of the past debacles could not be swept away completely, stakeholders might have sensed our perseverance in bringing the bank to the helm of the industry, where it was before the catastrophe struck.

On behalf of the management of the Bank, I assure you that we would continue to render our best efforts like the by-gone years to fetch the desired results for all of us. I feel that we would be able to rejuvenate ourselves with all the good practices to pave on the right track of banking norms.

In 2019, some of the valued business houses started banking with us to facilitate us in moving towards the right destination and boost our confidence while the well-wishers kept supporting us to rebuild the image of the bank. As our strategy was clear and well understood, our customers have appreciated the knowledge, expertise and commitment of our personnel. That's why I feel a sense of great pride being the CEO of once, one of the best banks of the country.

Priorities being taken care of...

In 2019, given the reality of the Bank's plight, we adopted innovative techniques and strategies which could have guided us towards the goal of operating profit.

Like the previous years, we prioritized on attaining more income by boosting recovery of non-performing loans (NPL), restricting liquidity crisis from soaring up, lending to sound customers, exploring new avenues of income, establishing governance of highest standard and optimizing the use of human resources to the benefit of the company. Besides, our endeavor for finding new areas of finance and entering some potential sectors continued with high priority.

Our efforts could not be turned into profitable reality since we had to bring our lending rates to 9% even though the effective rate of total deposit could not be brought down to 6% due to immense competition and previous agreements. As such, our revenue streams were not flowing so well to let the bank thrive towards attainment of our predetermined goals. Our strategic priority remains the same for 2020 also. Besides, we would also take the opportunity of increasing revenue from other potential sectors.

In 2019 also, we opted for improvement in managing our adroit human resources through providing necessary training and motivating them in true practice of organizational culture.

Our commitment to stakeholders...

As experienced in the last few years, the whole banking sector went through several challenges in 2019 also. Moreover, by the end of the reporting year, the whole banking sector has taken a hit in terms of persistent liquidity crisis due to aggressive lending by the Banks. Lower interest rates on bank deposits as well as failure to encounter multiple frauds within the industry induced the customers to adopt more conservative measures to safeguard their deposits. Even then, it's guite evident that we had somewhat successfully handled those challenges and adapted to the challenging environment to attain a new status of resilience. Business environments change continuously in the wake of new local and global challenges. We had to change more and so did we. We had to be innovative and so did we.

The stakeholders might have noticed considerable improvements in 2019 in business activities as well as house-keeping activities of the Bank in regularization of non-performing loans, totaling around Taka 19.00 billion and improvement of Loan to Deposit ratio by increasing base deposit while keeping focus on delivering quality customer service. Competition from other players of the industry continues to be intense and BASIC Bank's customer service oriented strategy continues to deliver. On top of that the Bank further optimized the expenditures and utilized the manpower more efficiently in order to line up the bank towards profitability. The Bank emphasized on further developments of products and services commensurate to customers' needs as deemed a necessity in present competitive scenario of the financial market. At the end of the reporting year, 46 (Forty Six) branches have registered in the profit zone, with quite a few branches missing out by small margin. However we are putting all-out effort to bring the Loan-to-Deposit (LD) ratio, the important indicator of a bank's liquidity, within the realm of normalcy.

Looking ahead...

We would like to continue to see opportunities in adversity as well even if the outlook for the Bank in 2020 is not beyond frustration, evolved from the drawbacks of the outbreak of Corona pandemic. The year ahead would be difficult and so we would continue to identify possible problems in time which may occur in course of the business. We aim to rebuild ourselves on our strengths, guided by our time-tested values of dignity, boldness, unity and commitment, and a strong sense of accountability to our stakeholders.

Now, looking ahead, we dare to see our future in operating profit zone within a few years although we will have to face ever increasing difficulties in recovering the non-performing assets of the bank. Even then we expect to see more improvement in quality of assets, reduction of provision and capital requirements. We hope that Government of Bangladesh (GOB) will extend more support by replenishing capital to comply 'Capital Adequacy Ratio' as necessitated in BASEL accord. We are grateful to GOB for supporting us by gradually replenishing Taka 3.39 billion crore so far as capital up to 2017 since 2014.

Besides, our endeavors for achieving more improvement in operational efficiency in the coming days will continue to thrive for operating profit for the Bank.

Acknowledgements...

I would like to take this opportunity to thank and express my gratitude to our only shareholder- the Government of Bangladesh, the regulator-Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) for their able leadership, benevolent guidance and tremendous support. The Board of Directors deserves special thanks for their constant advice and valuable guidance.

Besides, I would look forward to our regulators, patrons, valued customers and well-wishers for sharing their thoughts with us so as to enable us to accommodate to the financial reality of the Bank and pave for a better tomorrow for the stakeholders of the Bank.

And finally, I appreciate all of my colleagues, engaged in providing day to day services to our customers through crafting innovative ideas and initiatives. Let's stand together with the hope of a bright prospect of the bank.

Last words...

Finally, I would appeal to all stakeholders to come forward with all their good-wishes and sincere efforts to rebuild the bank and hoist it together to the lofty heights of excellence it once achieved.

I want to conclude my message by offering you a new outlook of the bank in the words of a famous quote of a Secretary of State of an influential nation:

"There are no secrets to success. It is the result of preparation, hard work, and learning from failure."

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Md. Rafiqual Alam Maniging Directors BASIC Bank Limited





পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন **Directors'** Report

পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন



বিসমিল্লাহির রাহমানির রাহিম। সম্মানিত শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণ, আস্ সালামু আলাইকুম।

জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের জন্ম শতবার্ষিকীর শুভলগ্নে বাংলাদেশের মহান স্বাধীনতা অর্জন ও দেশ-জাতি গঠনের প্রচেষ্টায় তাঁর অতুলনীয় নেতৃত্ব ও সর্ববৃহৎ অবদানের জন্য বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেডের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ বিনীতভাবে তাঁর প্রতি শ্রদ্ধা নিবেদন এবং আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করছে।

ব্যাংকের ৩১-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় পর্ষদ আপনাদেরকে স্বাগত জানাচ্ছে, আর ২০১৯ সালের নিরীক্ষিত আর্থিক বিবরণীসহ পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন উপস্থাপন করছে। এই প্রতিবেদনে ব্যাংকের ২০১৯ সালের সামগ্রিক কর্মকান্ডের উপর আলোকপাত করা হয়েছে।

পরিচালকমন্ডলী ব্যাংকের আর্থিক অবস্থা, এর বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রমের প্রক্রিয়াগত ষচ্ছতা এবং আর্থিক তথ্যসহ আর্থিক প্রতিবেদনের সঠিকতা নিরূপণ করার জন্যে ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণী পর্যালোচনা করেছেন। ২০১৯ সালে ব্যাংকের বিভিন্ন কর্মকান্ডের একটি বিস্তারিত পর্যালোচনা তুলে ধরার পূর্বে যে সকল গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় এবং উপাদান এদেশের ব্যাংকিং খাত সহ আন্তর্জাতিক ও অভ্যন্তরীণ অর্থনৈতিক ঘটনাণ্রবাহে প্রভাব বিস্তার করেছে, সেগুলো সংক্ষেপে উপস্থাপন করা হলো।

বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতির চালচিত্র

২০১৯ সালে বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি ২.৯ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করেছে, আর ২০২০ এর জানুয়ারিতে আন্তর্জাতিক মুদ্রা তহবিলের একটি প্রতিবেদনে বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি ২০২০ সালে ৩.৩ শতাংশ এবং ২০২১ সালে ৩.৪ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করবে মর্মে পূর্বাভাস দেয়া হয়েছিল। কিন্তু বৈশ্বিক মহামারী কোভিড-১৯ ছড়িয়ে পড়ার কারণে ২০২০ সালের জুন মাসে বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতির ইতিবাচক প্রবৃদ্ধির পূর্বাভাস দেয়াও সম্ভব হয়নি। এটি প্রত্যক্ষ করা গেছে যে, এই মহামারিটি উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশগুলোর সাথে সাথে ক্রমান্বয়ে বিশ্বের অনেক উদীয়মান বাজার ব্যবস্থা এবং উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতির দেশে বেশ দ্রুততার সাথে বিস্তার লাভ করতে থাকে যার ফলে সেসব দেশে কঠোর লকডাউনের প্রয়োজন দেখা দেয় এবং পূর্বাভাসের চেয়েও অধিক হারে বিভিন্ন অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ডে বিদ্ব ঘটতে থাকে।

প্রথমবারের মতো, বিশ্বের সমস্ত অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চলের ব্যাপারে একই বছর অর্থাৎ ২০২০ সালে একসাথে নেতিবাচক প্রবৃদ্ধির অভিজ্ঞতার অনুমান করা হয়েছে। ২০২০ সালের শুরুতে অকল্পনীয় মনে হলেও এটি বাস্তব যে, ২০২০ সালে বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি ৪.৯ শতাংশ হারে সংকুচিত হতে পারে। সংক্রামক বৈশিষ্ট্য থাকায় কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীটি ২০২০ সালের প্রথমার্ধে বৈশ্বিক অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ডের উপর মারাত্মক নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলেছে এবং পুনরুদ্ধার প্রক্রিয়াটি পূর্ববর্তী পূর্বাভাসের তুলনায় ধীরে ধীরে হওয়ার সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে। তবে, মহামারী বিশ্তারের ধরণ এবং এটি নিয়ন্ত্রণের কৌশলসমুহ সর্বত্র সমানভাবে কার্যকর করা যায়নি বিধায় পৃথক পৃথক অর্থনীতিতে প্রবৃদ্ধির ধরণে যথেষ্ট পার্থক্য দৃশ্যমান হতে পারে।

সংক্রমণের আশঙ্কা বিদ্যমান থাকার প্রেক্ষাপটে ম্বেচ্ছায় সামাজিক দূরত্ব বজায় রাখার প্রবণতা অব্যাহত থাকার ফলে জাতীয় অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ড এবং উৎপাদন ম্বল্পতায় উন্নত অর্থনীতির জোট ২০২০ সালে ৮.০ শতাংশ হারে পিছিয়ে পড়তে পারে। যেহেতু দ্রুত পুনরুদ্ধারের ব্যাপারে কোন

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আশা নেই, তাই এই অর্থনীতিসমূহ অতিশয় ধীরেই পুনর্গঠিত হবে মর্মে অনুমান করা হচ্ছে। মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র, জাপান, যুক্তরাজ্য, জার্মানি, ফ্রান্স, ইতালি এবং স্পেনের মতো প্রধান অর্থনীতিসমূহ যথাক্রমে ৮.০ শতাংশ, ৫.৮ শতাংশ, ১০.২ শতাংশ, ৪.৮ শতাংশ, ১২.৫ শতাংশ, ১২.৮ শতাংশ এবং ১২.৮ শতাংশ হারে অতিশয় মন্দার মুখোমুখি হতে চলেছে। তবে, অনেক উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশেই কয়েক সপ্তাহের লকডাউন এবং নাগরিকগণের পরস্পরের মধ্যে স্বেচ্ছায় সামাজিক দূরত্ব বজায় রাখার কারণে, নতুন করে সংক্রমণের হার, সাথে হাসপাতালের নিবিড় পরিচর্যাকামী রোগীর হার কমে গিয়েছে।

কয়েকটি উদীয়মান বাজার এবং উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতির দেশে মহামারী তীব্রতর হয়ে কঠোর লকডাউনের বান্তবতা তৈরি হওয়ার ফলে অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ড বিদ্ন হতে পারে বিধায় ২০২০ সালে উদীয়মান বাজার ও উন্নয়নশীল অর্থনীতির জোটের দেশগুলোতে ৩.০ শতাংশ হারে মন্দা দেখা দিতে পারে। তবে, সংক্রমণ এবং মৃত্যু বিষয়ে সংগৃহীত তথ্য ব্যক্তি ভিত্তিতে মহামারীর তীব্রতার নিমৃগামীতা নির্দেশ করছে, যদিও সীমিত পর্যায়ের পরীক্ষা দ্বারা কখনোই মহামারীটির প্রকৃতিগত অনিশ্চয়তা দূর করা সম্ভব নয়। এই ধরণের অর্থনীতিসমূহের মধ্যে স্বল্প আয়ের দেশগুলো ২০২০ সালে মোটের উপর ১.০ শতাংশ অবনমনের শিকার হতে পারে যদিও দেশে দেশে অবনমনের হারে পার্থক্য থাকবে। অন্যদিকে, কয়েকটি বৃহৎ অর্থনীতির দেশকে বাদ দিলে বাকি উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলো অর্থনীতিকে ২০২০ সালে সংকুচিত হতে দেখা যেতে পারে।

চীন ব্যতীত বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতির প্রধান কুশীলবদের কেউই বৈশ্বিক মহামারী কোভিড-১৯ এর প্রভাব রুখতে পারেনি। কয়েকটি নীতিগত প্রণোদনার মাধ্যমে অর্থনীতিকে উজ্জীবিত রেখে চীন তার প্রথম ক্রৈমাসিকের তীব্র সংকোচনমুখীনতা কাটিয়ে ২০২০ সালে ১.০ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করতেও পারে। দীর্ঘ সময়ের লকডাউন ও ধীরলয়ে পুনরুজ্জীবন লাভ করতে থাকায় ভারতের অর্থনীতি ৪.৫ শতাংশ হারে সংকুচিত হবে মর্মে ধারণা করা হচ্ছে। তাছাড়া এই শক্তিশালী প্রতিবেশীদ্বয়ের মধ্যে সাম্প্রতিক ভূ-রাজনৈতিক দ্বন্ধ মুখোমুখি সংঘর্ষ ও মারাত্মক সামরিক প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতায় রূপ নিয়েছে যা প্রকৃতপক্ষে দুই দেশের মধ্যে বিদ্যমান অর্থনৈতিক সহযোগিতাকেই ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত করবে।

লাতিন আমেরিকার বেশিরভাগ দেশ করোনার সংক্রমণ রোধের জন্য লড়াই করে চলেছে। ২০২০ সালে এই অঞ্চলের দুটি বৃহত্তম অর্থনীতি, ব্রাজিল ও মেক্সিকো, যথাক্রমে ৯.১ ও ১০.৫ শতাংশ হারে সংকুচিত হবে মর্মে ধারণা করা হচ্ছে। বিশ্বব্যাপী মহামারী চলাকালীন সময়েই আমরা জীবাশ্য জ্বালানির মূল্যের তীব্র পতন দেখতে পেয়েছি যার দরুণ রাশিয়া, সৌদি আরব এবং নাইজেরিয়ার মতো তেল রপ্তানীকারক দেশসমূহের আয় উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে হ্রাস পাওয়ায় এই সকল দেশের অর্থনীতি যথাক্রমে ৬.৬, ৬.৮ ও ৫.৪ শতাংশ হারে সংকুচিত হবে। তবে, স্বাছ্য সঙ্কটের দরুণ দক্ষিণ আফ্রিকার অর্থনীতি ৮.০ শতাংশ হারে সংকোচনের ফলে মারাত্মকভাবে ক্ষতিয়ন্ত হবে।

সাধারণত মন্দা এবং প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগকালীন সময়ে ভোজারা নিজম্ব সঞ্চয় বা সামাজিক সুরক্ষা ঢাল এবং পরিবারের অন্য সদস্যদের সহায়তার উপর নির্ভর করে তাদের প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যয় নির্বাহ করে থাকেন যার দরুণ অর্থনীতিতে স্বল্প ভোগজনিত ক্ষতি, স্বল্প বিনিয়োগজনিত ক্ষতির চেয়ে তুলনামূলকভাবে কমই হয়। কিষ্তু কোভিড-১৯ সংক্রমণকে ধীরলয় করার উদ্দেশ্যে স্বেচ্ছাপ্রণোদিতভাবেই সামাজিক দূরত্ব ও লকডাউন আরোপিত হতে থাকে যার ফলে ব্যক্তিগত উপার্জন ক্ষমতা এবং ভোজা আছাও ক্ষতিহান্ত হতে থাকায় ভোজা ব্যয়ে, বিভিন্ন পরিসেবা গ্রহণে নেতিবাচক



প্রভাব পড়ে। পণ্য ও সেবার চাহিদা হাস, পণ্য সরবরাহে বাধা-বিঘ্ন এবং ভবিষ্যতের সম্ভাব্য আয়ে অনিশ্চয়তা দেখা দেয়ায় অনেক উৎপাদনশীল প্রতিষ্ঠানকেই তাদের বিনিয়গে কাট-ছাট করতে হয়।

বেশিরভাগ দেশকেই দুই থেকে তিন মাস ধরে সর্বোচ্চ পরিসরে সবকিছুকে লকডাউন করতে হয়েছিলো যাদের মধ্যে পর্যটন এবং তেলের উপর নির্ভরশীল অর্থনীতির দেশগুলোকে সবচেয়ে বেশি মাত্রায় ক্ষতিগ্রন্ত হতে দেখা যায়। স্বেচ্ছায় পারস্পরিক সংস্পর্শ কমিয়ে ফেলা, খুচরা ব্যবসায়িক কর্মকান্ড কমে যাওয়া, বিনোদনমূলক কর্মকান্ডের অনুপন্থিতি, ভ্রমণের প্রয়োজনীয়তা হ্রাস পাওয়া এবং সংকোচনে বিপর্যন্ত কর্মক্ষেত্রের কারণে বিশ্ব শ্রমবাজার অভূতপূর্ব বিপর্যয়ের শিকার হয়েছে। আন্তর্জাতিক শ্রম সংস্থা (আইএলও) এর মতে, ২০১৯ সালের শেষ প্রান্তিকের তুলনায় ২০২০ সালের প্রথম প্রান্তিকে বিশ্বব্যাপী কর্মঘন্টা কমেছে ১৩০ মিলিয়ন পূর্ণকালীন কাজের সমান। ২০২০-এর দ্বিতীয় প্রান্তিকে এই হ্রাস পাবার প্রবণতা আরও বাড়বে যাকে ৩০০ মিলিয়ন কর্মঘন্টার পূর্ণকালীন কাজের সমতুল্য মর্মে অনুমান করা হয়েছে।

উল্লিখিত বিষয়াবলী সত্ত্বেও ভবিষ্যতের জন্য ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে ইতিবাচক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গিও প্রত্যক্ষ করা যাচ্ছে কেননা ইতোমধ্যেই বেশ কয়েকটি ক্ষতিগম্ভ অর্থনীতির অধিক ক্ষতিগ্রন্থ খাতে এর শ্রমিকদেরকে নিজ নিজ কাজে ফিরে যাওয়ার জন্য উন্মুক্ত করা হয়েছে। অন্যদিকে, উৎপাদনমুখীনতা ও বৈশ্বিক বাণিজ্যিক কার্যক্রম, ব্যাপক অর্থে অভিযোজন উপযোগী আর্থিক নীতিমালায় প্রত্যাবাসন, আমেরিকা ও চীনের মধ্যে চলমান বাণিজ্য আলোচনা বিষয়ে কিছু ভালো খবর এবং চুজিবিহীন ব্রেক্সিট বিষয়ে আশস্কার নিম্নুখীতা বাজার ব্যবস্থায় আয়া বাড়িয়েছে। তবে, সারা বিশ্বের সামষ্টিক অর্থনৈতিক ক্ষেত্রগুলোতে ঘুরে দাঁড়ানোর আরও অনেক লক্ষণ দৃশ্যমান হওয়া প্রয়োজন।

২০২১ সালে বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি ৫.৪ শতাংশ হারে বৃদ্ধি পাবে মর্মে আশা করা হচ্ছে। যেহেতু নিমু-আয়ের পরিবারগুলোতে বিশ্বব্যাপী মহামারীর প্রভাব অত্যন্ত বিরূপ, তাই বিশ ১৯৯০ সালের পর চরম দারিদ্র্যের মাত্রা হ্রাসে নিদেনপক্ষে সর্বাধিক কম অগ্রগতি, অন্যথা সম্যক অনগ্রগতির অভিজ্ঞতা অর্জন করতে পারে। মূলত অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ডের নিম্নুখী প্রবণতা অর্থনীতিতে কোন বিষয়ের নেতিবাচক প্রভাবের লক্ষণ প্রকাশ করে এবং একই সাথে সামাজিক অগ্রিরাতা বৃদ্ধির সম্ভাব্য ঝুঁকির প্রতিফলন ঘটায় বিধায় ভারতের মতো কয়েকটি উদীয়মান বাজার অর্থনীতির ক্ষেত্রে পরবর্তী কয়েক বছর ধরে প্রবৃদ্ধির দৃষ্টিভঙ্গির পুনর্বিন্যাস এবং প্রবৃদ্ধির সম্ভাবনাগুলোর পুন্যুমূল্যায়ন আবশ্যক।

এছাড়া, মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র ও ইরানের মধ্যকার ক্রমবর্ধমান ভূ-রাজনৈতিক উত্তেজনা, বিশ্বের বিভিন্ন অঞ্চলে বর্ধনশীল সামাজিক অস্থিরতা, মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র ও তার ব্যবসায়িক অংশীদারদের মধ্যে ক্রমাবনতিশীল সম্পর্ক, এবং অন্যান্য কতিপয় দেশের মধ্যে গভীর হতে থাকা অর্থনৈতিক দ্বন্দ্বের মতো কয়েকটি মারাত্মক ঝুঁকির আত্মপ্রকাশ দ্রুততার সাথে বৈশ্বিক প্রবৃদ্ধির অবনতি ঘটিয়ে অনুমিত ভিত্তিরেখারও নীচে নামিয়ে দিতে পারে।

উপরোক্ত সকল নেতিবাচকতা সত্ত্বেও আর্থিক বিষয়াবলীকে সহজতর করে এবং এর মাধ্যমে ভোগ ব্যয় ও মানসম্মত ব্যবসায়িক বিনিয়োগের মধ্যে আরও নিবিড় যোগসূত্র ছাপন করে এক প্রকারে ছিতিশীলতা ধরে রাখা যেতে পারে। আর্থিক ক্ষেত্রে বিদ্যমান সুবিধা বিবেচনায় নিয়ে জাতীয় পর্যায়ে আরও সুষম নীতিমালা বান্তবায়ন এবং শক্তিশালী বহুপক্ষীয় সহযোগিতার বাধা অপসারণ করা গেলে বিভিন্ন দেশের অর্থনৈতিক বিকাশের লক্ষ্য গুলো সহজেই অর্জিত হবে। আন্তর্জাতিক বাণিজ্য ব্যবছার নিয়ম-কানুনের মধ্যে বিভিন্ন অভিযোগ নিষ্পত্তি করা, গ্রিন-হাউস গ্যাস নিঃসরণ রোধ করা, ও আন্তর্জাতিক কর ব্যবছ্থাপনা শক্তিশালী করে একাধিক ক্ষেত্রে আন্তঃসীমান্ত সহযোগিতা বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে আর্থিক প্রতিকূলতা সহনীয়তা বৃদ্ধি করা, প্রবৃদ্ধির সম্ভাবনা জোরদার করা এবং আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তি বাড়ানোর মতো কর্মকান্ডগুলোকে অগ্রাধিকার দেওয়া উচিত।

বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতির চিত্র

নীতি পরিবর্তনের কারণে ব্যাংকিং খাতে বিরাজমান অছিরতা, বেসরকারী বিনিয়োগে মন্দা, পণ্যের দামের ওঠানামা, অব্যাহত রোহিঙ্গা সঙ্কটের ন্যায় বিভিন্ন চ্যালেঞ্জের মধ্যেও বাংলাদেশ ২০১৮-২০১৯ অর্থবছরে দেশের ইতিহাসে সর্বোচ্চ ৮.২ শতাংশ জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করতে সক্ষম হয়েছিল। উল্লেখ্য যে, এই জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধিকে এশিয়ার মধ্যে সর্বোচ্চ হিসাবে অভিহিত করা হয়েছে যা প্রকৃতপক্ষে সফল অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের অগ্রযাত্রায় সরকারের দূরদর্শী নেতৃত্বের প্রমাণ। ফলে, ২০২০ সালের মার্চ মাসে দেশে কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর প্রকোপ শুরু হওয়ার পূর্ব পর্যন্ত বাংলাদেশ ভালো প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনের পথেই ছিলো। ২০২০ এর মার্চ, এপ্রিল এবং মে মাসে দেশের করোনা আক্রান্ত রপ্তানী ও রেমিট্যান্স খাতকে বিশ্বের মিয়মাণ অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ডের ফল ভোগ করতে হয়েছিল। ফলে, সরকারকে ২০১৯-২০২০ অর্থবছরের জন্য প্রত্যাশিত জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ৮.২ শতাংশ থেকে কমিয়ে ৫.২ শতাংশে ছির করতে হয়েছিলো। করোনা ভাইরাস হতে উদ্ভূত মহামারীর কবলে পড়ে অর্থবছরের কমপক্ষে এক চতুর্থাংশ সময় দেশের অর্থনীতি প্রায় থমকে দাঁড়িয়ে থাকলেও অবশেষে ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরেই বাংলাদেশ ৫.২৪ শতাংশ জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করতে সক্ষম হয়েছে।

সংকট শুরুর আগে সার্বিক ও বহিঃষ্থ ঋণ পরিশোধের দায়ভার বহনে নিম ঝুঁকি থাকা এবং ঋণ পরিশোধের রেকর্ড বিবেচনায় বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি খুব ভাল অবস্থানে ছিল। তবে এখনকার ধারণা হচ্ছে যে সন্ধটের নেতিবাচক প্রভাবের কারণে পাবলিক খাতের ঋণ বেড়ে যেতে পারে যার দরুণ ২০১৯ সালের শেষ দিকে হিসাবায়িত পাবলিক ঋণ ও জিডিপির অনুপাত ৩৬.০ শতাংশ থেকে বেড়ে আগামী বছরগুলোতে ৪১.০ শতাংশে উন্নীত হবে।

তিনটি ক্ষেত্রে বাংলাদেশে কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর অর্থনৈতিক প্রভাব মারাত্মক হয়েছে। প্রথমত, ২৫শে মার্চ, ২০২০ তারিখে যে 'সাধারণ ছুটি' ঘোষণা করা হয় এবং দফায় দফায় বাড়িয়ে ২০২০ সালের ৩০শে মে পর্যন্ত অব্যাহত রাখা হয়, তার প্রভাব প্রথমদিকে অভ্যন্তরীণ অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ডে অনুভূত হয়েছিল। দ্বিতীয় বিষয়টি ছিল মোট রপ্তানী আয়ে ৮০.০ শতাংশ অবদান রাখা তৈরি পোশাক খাতের রপ্তানী হ্রাস, যার ফলে আগের বছরের একই সময়ের তুলনায় ২০২০ সালের এপ্রিলে বাংলাদেশের তৈরি পোশাক খাতের রপ্তানী ৮৩.০ শতাংশ হ্রাস পেয়েছে। সর্বোপরি, কেবল মহামারীর প্রভাবেই গুধু নয়, বরং তেলের দাম পড়ে যাওয়ার কারণেও যুক্তিসঙ্গতভাবেই মধ্য প্রাচ্যের বেশিরভাগ দেশে কর্মরত বাংলাদেশী শ্রমিকদের প্রেরিত রেমিট্যান্সের পরিমাণ কমেছে।

কোভিড-১৯ মহামারী ছড়িয়ে পড়ায় জাতীয় ও ধর্মীয় উৎসবসমূহ, যেমন জাতির পিতার জন্ম শতবার্ষিকী, স্বাধীনতা দিবস, বাংলা নববর্ষ বরণ, পবিত্র ঈদুল ফিতরের মত বিচিত্র উৎসবের আমেজ না থাকায় উৎসব উদযাপন ভিত্তিক অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ডে নিদারুণ ছন্দপতন ঘটেছিল। শুধুমাত্র মহামারীর কারণেই অপ্রচলিত পণ্য ও সেবা বিক্রয় করে জীবিকা নির্বাহকারী দেশের প্রান্তিক জনগোষ্ঠীর সুবিশাল অংশকে বিভিন্ন উৎসব সংশ্লিষ্ট অনানুষ্ঠানিক অর্থনৈতিক লেনদেনের প্রক্রিয়ায় সম্পক্ত করা সম্ভব



হয়নি, বিধায়, স্থানীয় অর্থনীতিতে এর বিরূপ প্রভাব পড়েছে। তবে, ব্যবসা-বানিজ্যের কিছু খাত, বিশেষতঃ পণ্য বাণিজ্য, যৌজিক কারণে অনলাইন পদ্ধতিতে অন্তর্ভুক্তির প্রক্রিয়ায় রয়েছে যা শেষ পর্যন্ত দেশের সরবরাহ ব্যবস্থার মূল ধারায় রপান্তরিত হতে পারে, যদিও আক্ষরিক অর্থে জনশূণ্য বাজার ব্যবস্থা প্রতিস্থাপনে তা যথেষ্ট নয়।

তবে, ২০২০ সালের মার্চ থেকে অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ড অব্যাহত রাখতে এবং নিদারুণ ঝুঁকিতে থাকা জনগোষ্ঠীর মানুষদের সুরক্ষার জন্য বিভিন্ন উদ্দীপনা মূলক ব্যবছা বান্তবায়ন করা হয়েছে। ২০২০ সালের এপ্রিল মাস থেকে এ যাবৎকাল সরকার বৃহৎ ও ক্ষুদ্র ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং আমদানী ও রপ্তানীকারকদের জন্য বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক অপেক্ষা কম সুদেই ৬৭৭.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকার একটি বৃহৎ আর্থিক সহায়তা কর্মসূচি ঘোষণা করেছে। এছাড়া, ৪.০ শতাংশ সুদে কৃষি খাতের জন্য ৫০.০ বিলিয়ন টাকার ঋণের একটি কর্মসূচিও ঘোষণা করা হয়েছে। অবশ্য এই সমন্ত ঋণ সহায়তার কর্মসূচি পরিচালনা, সর্বোপরি ঋণ বিতরণের দায়িত্ব বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকগুলির ওপর ন্যন্ত হয়েছে। সহায়তা কর্মসূচিতে ঘোষিত মোট ঋণের (এডিবি) কোভিড-১৯ এর কারণে স্বাছ্যখাত এবং অর্থনীতিতে উদ্ভৃত সংকট মোকাবেলায় বাংলাদেশকে ৫০০.০ মিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার সহায়তা দিয়েছে।

১৫০.০ মিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারের সমতুল্য অতিরিক্ত আরও প্রায় ১২.৮ বিলিয়ন টাকা মহামারীতে বাস্তচ্যত প্রায় পাঁচ মিলিয়ন পরিবারকে নগদ সহায়তা হিসাবে প্রদান করা হয়েছে। গৃহহীনদের সুরক্ষা এবং খাদ্য বিতরণের ব্যবস্থাও গৃহীত হয়েছে। প্রবীণ, বিধবা ও প্রতিবন্ধী ব্যক্তিদের নগদ ভাতার আওতাও বৃদ্ধি করা হচ্ছে।

২০১৮ -২০১৯ অর্থবছর শেষে জিডিপির আকার আগের অর্থবছর শেষের জিডিপির আকার থেকে প্রায় ২.৯ ট্রিলিয়ন টাকা 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। অন্যদিকে, শিল্প খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধির হারই ছিল সর্বোচ্চ, ১২.৭ শতাংশ; পরিসেবা এবং কৃষি খাতে প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ছিল যথাক্রমে ৬.৮ শতাংশ ও ৩.৯ শতাংশ। তবে ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছর শেষে দেশের জিডিপির আকার ২৭.৯ ট্রিলিয়ন টাকা ছাড়িয়ে গেছে।

একটি দেশের অর্থনৈতিক ছিতিশীলতার আরেকটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সূচক, মুদ্রাক্ষীতি, ২০১৮-২০১৯ অর্থ বছরে গড়ে প্রায় ৫.৬ শতাংশ ছিল যা বিগত অর্থবছরের তুলনায় সামান্য কম, যদিও খাদ্যশস্যের মৃল্য বৃদ্ধিতে খাদ্যদ্রব্যে বিদ্যমান মূল্যক্ষীতি এখনও স্বল্প আয়ের মানুষের জন্য বড় উদ্বেগের কারণ হিসেবেই রয়ে গিয়েছে।

অর্থনীতির অন্য একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সূচক, মোট দেশীয় বিনিয়োগ ছিল ২০১৮-২০১৯ অর্থবছরের জিডিপির ৩১.৬ শতাংশ, যা পূর্ববর্তী অর্থ বছরের একই অনুপাত, ৩১.২ শতাংশ, থেকে সামান্য বেড়েছে। তবে, ছিতিশীল বিনিয়োগের প্রভাবে ২০১৮-২০১৯ অর্থবছরে জিডিপিতে বেসরকারী খাতের অবদান ছিল ২৩.৪ শতাংশ যা বিগত অর্থবছরে জিডিপিতে বেসরকারী খাতের অবদান ছিল ২৩.৪ শতাংশ যা বিগত অর্থবছরে ২৩.৩ শতাংশ ছিল। বড় বড় অবকাঠামোগত প্রকল্পে সরকারী ব্যয়ের ফলে অতীতের ন্যায় এবারও দেশের বিনিয়োগ প্রবৃদ্ধিতে মূলত সরকারী খাতের বিনিয়োগই মূল ভূমিকা পালন করেছে, যা ২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থবছরের অর্জন ৮.০ শতাংশ থেকে সামান্য বৃদ্ধি লাভ করে ২০১৮-২০১৯ অর্থবছরে প্রায় ৮.১ শতাংশে উন্নীত হয়েছে। পূর্ববর্তী অর্থবছরের অবস্থান বিবেচনায় দৃশ্যমানভাবে ২.২ শতাংশ হারে বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে অভ্যন্তরীণ সঞ্চয়, জিডিপি অনুপাত ২০১৮-২০১৯ অর্থবছরের শেষ নাগাদ ২৫.০ শতাংশে উন্নীত হয়। ২০১৮-২০১৯ অর্থবছরে প্রকৃতপক্ষে ১,০৪৪.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে দেশের ব্যাংকসমূহে বেসরকারী খাতের ঋণ জিডিপির ১১.৩ শতাংশে হয়েছে, যা ২০১৭-২০১৮ অর্থবছর শেষে ছিল ১৭.০ শতাংশ।

২০১৯ সালে বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি আয় ছিল প্রায় ৩৯.৩ বিলিয়ন ডলার এবং আমদানি বাবদ পরিশোধকৃত অর্থের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ৫৫.০ বিলিয়ন ডলার, যার দরুণ ২০১৯ সালেও দেশের বাণিজ্য ভারসাম্য নেতিবাচকই ছিল যা বাংলাদেশের ক্ষেত্রে খুব অন্বাভাবিক কোন বিষয় নয়। যথারীতি এবারও তৈরি পোশাক শিল্প রপ্তানি আয়ে সিংহভাগ অবদানই রেখেছে; অন্যদিকে ভোগ্যপণ্য ও মধ্যবর্তী পণ্যের আমদানি ব্যয় ছিল এ বাবদ পরিশোধকৃত অর্থের মধ্যে সর্বাধিক যা কিনা দেশের ক্রমবর্ধমান অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদারই প্রতিফলন। তবে, কোভিড-১৯ এর প্রভাবে সারা বিশ্বে ভোগ ব্যয় কমে যাওয়ায় ২০১৮-২০১৯ অর্থবছরে তৈরি পোশাক খাতের রপ্তানী আয়, যা প্রায় ৩৪.১৩ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার, তা থেকে ২০১৯-২০২০ অর্থবছরে ১৮.৮ শতাংশ কমে গিয়ে ২৭.৭ বিলিয়ন ডলারে অবনমিত হয়েছে।

প্রণোদনা ঘোষণার মাধ্যমে বৈধ চ্যানেলে রেমিট্যান্স প্রবাহ বৃদ্ধিকল্পে সরকারের কৌশলগত অগ্রাধিকারের কারণে ২০১৯ সালে বিদেশে কর্মরত শ্রমজীবীদের প্রেরিত রেমিট্যান্স ২০১৮ সালে প্রেরিত রেমিট্যান্স থেকে প্রায় ১৮.০ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ১৮.৪ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার এ উন্নীত হয়েছিল। অভিবাসী বাংলাদেশী শ্রমিকগণ কর্তৃক তাদের কষ্টার্জিত অর্থ বৈধ চ্যানেলে দেশে ফেরত পাঠাতে উৎসাহ দেয়ার জন্য সরকার ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরের বাজেটে উদ্দীপনা খাতে ৩০.৬০ বিলিয়ন টাকা বরাদ্দ রেখেছিল। ২০১৮ সালে সর্বোচ্চ রেমিট্যান্স সংগ্রহের দিক থেকে বাংলাদেশ দক্ষিণ এশিয়ায় ভারত ও পাকিস্তানের পরে তৃতীয় এবং সমগ্র বিশ্বে একাদশতম অবন্থানে ছিল।

বিগত বছরগুলোর মাথাপিছু আয়ের ক্রমবৃদ্ধির ধারাবাহিকতায় ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছর শেষে হিসাবায়িত মাথাপিছু আয় ২,০৬৪.০ ডলার, যা বিগত ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছর শেষে ১,৯০৯.০ ডলার ছিল; ফলে একথা প্রমাণ হয়ে গিয়েছে যে, বাংলাদেশ ক্রমান্বয়ে ক্রমবর্ধমান ক্রয়ক্ষমতার একটি অর্থনীতিতে পরিণত হচ্ছে যার ফলে ভোগ্য পণ্যের চাহিদা বৃদ্ধি এবং জীবন মানে ক্রমোন্নতি দৃশ্যমান হয়েছে।

এছাড়াও, আমদানি বিল নিষ্পত্তির জন্য মার্কিন ডলারের উচ্চ চাহিদা আঞ্জব্যাংক বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা বাজারে মার্কিন ডলারের তুলনায় বাংলাদেশী মুদ্রার মূল্যমান প্রায় ১.০ টাকা অবনমিত হওয়া ২০১৯ সালে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার অন্তর্মুখী প্রবাহকে উৎসাহিত করে থাকতে পারে। বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের কিছু সহায়ক এবং সময়ানুগ পদক্ষেপ প্রবাসীদেরকে তাদের অর্থ আনুষ্ঠানিক ব্যাংকিং চ্যানেলে প্রেরণে উৎসাহিত করেছিল যা দেশের বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্জ বৃদ্ধিতে সহায়তা করেছে। তবে, করোনা মহামারীর কারণে হাজার হাজার প্রবাসীর দেশে ফিরে আসা এবং আরও অনেক মানুযের কর্মহীনতা ও বেকারত্বের কারণে ২০২০ সালের মো সাস থেকে রেমিট্যান্স প্রবাহ কমতে গুরু করে। ২০২০ সালের মো সো কন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংক রেমিট্যান্সে প্রণোদনা লাভে শর্ত শিথিল করে অত্যাবশ্যকীয় কাগজপত্র জমাদানের সময়সীমা এবং বিনা দলিলে উদ্দীপনা লাভে বিদ্যমান রেমিট্যান্সে সীমা ০.১৫ মিলিয়ন টাকা থেকে ০.৫ মিলিয়ন টাকা বা ৫,০০০ মার্কিন ডলার পর্যন্ত বাড়িয়ে দিয়েছিল। গৃহীত বিভিন্ন পদক্ষেপের কারণে ২০২০ সালের জুন মাসে বাংলাদেশের



ইতিহাসে সর্বোচ্চ রেমিট্যাঙ্গ প্রবাহিত হয়েছে বলে মনে হতে পারে। তবে, এই পরিসংখ্যান ২০২০ সালের মার্চ, এপ্রিল এবং মে মাসে দেশের বৈদেশিক রেমিট্যান্সের নেতিবাচক প্রবৃদ্ধিতে ভারসাম্য বজায় রাখতে সহায়তা করেছে।

কম আমদানি বিল পরিশোধের বাধ্যবাধকতা এবং অন্তর্মুখী রেমিট্যাব্সের উর্ধ্বমুখী প্রবণতার ফলে, প্রথমবারের মতো, ৩০ জুন, ২০২০ তারিখে দেশের বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ ৩৬.২ বিলিয়ন ডলারে পৌঁছে; বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভের নতুন রেকর্ডে কিছু অবদান আছে বিদেশী ঋণ এবং সহায়তারও।

আবারও একটি বিষয় স্পষ্ট হয়েছে যে দেশের ব্যাংকিং খাতকেই অর্থনীতির ভিন্ন ভিন্ন খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জনের প্রক্রিয়ায় সবচেয়ে সহায়ক ভূমিকা পালন করতে হয়েছে। তবে এই পরিসেবা খাত ২০১৯ সালেও বড় ধরণের নীতিগত পরিবর্তন প্রত্যক্ষ করেছে যা আসলে সামনের দিনগুলোতে এই খাতের যাত্রাপথেরই দিক-নির্দেশ। একদিকে 'ঝণের উচ্চ প্রবৃদ্ধি', অন্যদিকে 'আমানতের সংকট এবং সম্পদের গুণগত মান হাস পাওয়া' - দুই ভিন্নমুখী বান্তবতায় 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 অত্যাবশ্যকীয় বিষয় যেমন দারিদ্র্য বিমোচন, কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি, মাথাপিছু আয় বৃদ্ধি, জীবনযাত্রার মান 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 স্বল্লোন্নত দেশের (এলডিসি) অবন্থান থেকে বাংলাদেশ একটি উন্নয়নশীল দেশের মর্যাদায় উন্নীতও হয়েছে।

দেশে দারিদ্র্যের স্তরকে ৩৫.০ শতাংশ থেকে ২০ শতাংশে নামিয়ে আনার লক্ষ্যে সরকার বিভিন্ন উদ্দীপনা প্যাকেজ চালু করে জনগণের কর্মচাঞ্চল্য বহাল রাখতে যখন কাজ করছে তখনই করোনা মহামারীর কারণে দেশে দরিদ্র মানুষের সংখ্যা বেড়েছে। অন্যদিকে, সরকার কৃষি খামারে যন্ত্রের ব্যবহার বৃদ্ধি ও সামাজিক সুরক্ষা জাল বিস্তৃতকরণের কর্মসূচিটিকে কার্যকরভাবে বাস্তবায়ন এবং গ্রামীণ উন্নয়নে ও শিল্প-কারখানায় অধিক ব্যয়ের উপর অধিকতর মনোযোগ প্রদান করার সাথে সাথে সরকারী খরচে বিদেশ ভ্রমণের মতো অপ্রয়োজনীয় ব্যয়ের লাগাম টেনে ধরতে গুরু করেছে।

করোনা সংকট শুরুর পূর্ব পর্যন্ত বিদেশী সহায়তার উপর সীমিতভাবে নির্ভর করা, সুবিবেচনাপ্রসৃত ভাবে ঋণ গ্রহণ ও দক্ষতার সাথে তা পরিশোধ করা এবং জিডিপি ঘাটতির সীমা ৫.০ শতাংশে সীমিত রাখার নীতিতে অটল থাকার মাধ্যমে নিবিড় অর্থনৈতিক ও রাজস্ব নীতিমালা কার্যকর করার কারণে বাংলাদেশকে প্রদত্ত ঋণের গ্রহণযোগ্যতা সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে সর্বদাই পরিস্ফুট হয়েছে।

বৈশ্বিক জলবায়ু পরিবর্তন সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে বাংলাদেশ অন্যতম ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ দেশ বিধায় জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের সাথে খাপ খাইয়ে নেয়ার জন্য উপযুক্ত বিনিয়োগের পরিমাণ বৃদ্ধি এদেশকে তার উন্নয়ন অভিলক্ষ্যের সঠিক পথে রেখেছে আর প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগ মোকাবেলায় দেশকে আরও সহনশীল করেছে। নির্ভরযোগ্য পূর্বাভাস ব্যবছাপনা এবং বেড়িবাঁধ অবকাঠামো ও আশ্রয়কেন্দ্র থাকায় 'আক্ষান' নামের ঘূর্ণিঝড়টি উপকূলীয় অঞ্চলে বসবাসকারী মানুষের জীবন, সম্পদের তেমন ক্ষতি করতে পারেনি। তবে, সামাজিক বৈষম্য ক্রমশ বাড়তে থাকায় ভিন্ন ভিন্ন আয়ের জনগোষ্ঠীর কাছে দেশের উচ্চতর প্রবৃদ্ধির সুফল পৌঁছানোর বিষয়টি অনিশ্চিতই থেকে গেছে। করোনা মহামারীর আবির্ভাবের সাথে সাথে অনেক মানুষ জীবিকা হারিয়ে ফেলার পর সামাজিক বৈষম্যের আরও একটি মুখাবয়ব ফুটে উঠেছে। এছাড়াও নিত্য পণ্যের মূল্যের অপ্রত্যাশিত ওঠা-নামা স্বল্প আয়ের মানুষের জন্য বড় উদ্বেগ হিসেবে রয়েই গেছে। অন্যদিকে, সমাজের বিশেষ অনুহাহপ্রাপ্ত একটি শ্রেণীর হাতে সম্পদ কেন্দ্রীভূত হওয়ার প্রবণতা আর্থ-সামাজিক ন্যায়বিচার নিশ্চিত করার ক্ষেত্রে সবচেয়ে বড হুমকি হয়ে দাঁডিয়েছে।

অর্থনৈতিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি

২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে এশীয় উনয়ন ব্যাংক কর্তৃক এশিয়ার প্রায় ৩৩ টি দেশের অর্থনীতির ব্যাপারে নেতিবাচক প্রবৃদ্ধির পূর্বাভাস দেয়া হলেও একই অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশের ব্যাপারে এশিয়ায় সর্বোচ্চ ৪.৪ শতাংশ হারে ইতিবাচক প্রবৃদ্ধির পূর্বাভাস দেয়া হয়েছিল। অন্যদিকে, আইএমএফ বাংলাদেশের জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ৩.৮ শতাংশ এবং বিশ্ব ব্যাংক ১.৬ শতাংশ হবে মর্মে পূর্বাভাস দিয়েছিল। তবে সর্বদাই আশাবাদের অবস্থানে থেকে বাংলাদেশ সরকার ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরের জন্য জিডিপির ৫.২ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধির পূর্বাভাস দিয়েছিল।

প্রকৃত বাস্তবতা হচ্ছে, ২০১৯ সালেও কিছু কিছু সমস্যা ও চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবেলা করে ঈর্ষণীয় অর্থনৈতিক বিকাশের পথে দেশের বিজয়দৃগু পদযাত্রা অব্যাহত রাখার লক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশ গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অর্থনৈতিক সূচকগুলোতে বিগত বছরের অর্জন অতিক্রমের সুখবরের সুবাস পাচ্ছিল। কিন্তু, করোনার প্রকোপ বিভিন্নভাবে তার প্রবৃদ্ধির গতি মন্থর করে দিয়েছে।

বাংলাদেশ বিশ্বের অন্যতম ঘনবসতিপূর্ণ দেশ বিধায় সীমিত স্বাস্থ্য অবকাঠামো এবং অদক্ষ ব্যবস্থাপনার কারণে অর্থনীতিতে কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর প্রভাবকে সীমিত করাটাও একটি বিশাল চ্যালেঞ্জ। কোভিড-১৯ মহামারী দেশে আঘাত না হানলে দেশের স্বাস্থ্য ব্যবস্থাপনা বিষয়ে যে কোন মন্তব্য অযাচিত বলে বিবেচিত হতে পারত। কিন্তু বাংলাদেশ করোনা সংক্রমণের শীর্ষে পৌঁছেছে এটা বিবেচনায় নেয়ার মতো পরীক্ষার সংখ্যা (মোট জনসংখ্যা অনুপাতে) খুবই কম হওয়া এবং রাষ্ট্রের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কর্তৃপক্ষের অনুমোদন লাভকারী কয়েকটি স্বাস্থ্য পরিসেবা প্রদানকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান কর্তৃক জালিয়াতির মাধ্যমে তৈরিকৃত পরীক্ষণের ফলাফলের অসম্পূর্ণতা আমাদের উন্নয়ন অংশীদারদেরকে সন্দেহগ্রস্ত করে ও তাদের হতাশা বাড়িয়ে দিয়ে আমাদের অর্থনীতিকে ক্ষতিগ্রন্ত করেছে। এ কথা অনম্বীকার্য যে, বাংলাদেশের বাইরে যে দেশগুলোতে আমাদের কর্মী বাহিনীর কর্মসংস্থান হয় সেখানে তাদেরকে ঢুকতে বাধা দেয়া হতে থাকলে আমাদের রেমিটেন্স প্রবাহ নিদারুণভাবে সঙ্কুচিত হবে।

তবে বাংলাদেশের সর্বোচ্চ কর্তৃপক্ষ শ্বচ্ছতা ও জবাবদিহিতার গুরুত্ব অনুভব করে এবং যথাযথভাবে সুশাসন প্রতিষ্ঠার আহ্বান জানায়। সরকার সংকটকালীন সময়ে সকল সম্পদ শ্বচ্ছ ও কার্যকরভাবে ব্যবহার করতে এবং বিদ্যমান বিধিমালা সংশোধন করে করোনা সংকট শেষ হওয়ার পরবর্তী ১২ মাসের মধ্যে কোভিড-১৯ সম্পর্কিত ব্যয়ের উপর একটি নিরীক্ষা চালিয়ে ক্রয়াদেশ লাভকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানসমূহের সুবিধা লাভকারী মালিকানা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য সরবরাহ করতে প্রতিশ্রুতিবদ্ধ বলেই মনে হচ্ছে। বলা বাহুল্য, কয়েকটি ক্ষেত্রে বাংলাদেশের স্বাস্থ্য পরিসেবা ব্যবস্থাপনার সক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধিকরণ ও পুনর্নিমাণে সঠিক পদ্ধতিতে পরীক্ষণ,

পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন



অনুসন্ধান ও পর্যবেক্ষণে সক্ষম ক্লিনিকাল সরঞ্জাম ক্রয়ে আমাদের উন্নয়ন অংশীদারদের কাছ থেকে যথেষ্ট সহযোগিতা প্রয়োজন হবে।

কোভিড-১৯ প্রাদুর্ভাবজনিত ক্ষতি মোকাবেলায় আর্থিক শক্তিমত্তা পরিমাপে চারটি সম্ভাব্য ক্ষতির উৎস যেমন, জিডিপিতে পাবলিক খাতের ঋণের অংশ, সরকারী-বেসরকারী উভয় খাতের বৈদেশিক ঋণদায়, ঋণের খরচ এবং বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্জ বিবেচনায় বিশ্বের ৬৬ টি উদীয়মান অর্থনীতির তালিকায় বাংলাদেশকে নবম ছানে রাখা হয়েছে। এই চারটি সূচকে অপেক্ষাকৃত উন্নত অবছানের ম্বীকৃতিম্বরূপ চীন থেকেও বাংলাদেশকে এগিয়ে রাখা হয়েছে যেখানে দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার বৃহৎ শক্তি ভারত ১৮তম, ভিয়েতনাম দ্বাদশ, ইন্দোনেশিয়া ১৬তম, মালয়েশিয়া ২৫তম, পাকিস্তান ৪৩তম এবং শ্রীলঙ্কা ৬১ তম অবছানে রয়েছে।

এই সমন্ত অনিশ্চয়তার মধ্যেও আমাদের অন্যতম উন্নয়ন সহযোগী, এশিয়ান ডেভেলপমেন্ট ব্যাংক, আমাদের অর্থনীতির উজ্জ্বল দিকটির দিকে তাকিয়ে করোনা মহামারী উদ্ভূত মন্দা থেকে ইংরেজী ভি আকৃতির নিশ্চিত অর্থনৈতিক পুনরুদ্ধারের পূর্বাভাস দিয়েছে যদিও অন্য বহুপক্ষীয় ঋণদাতারা আমাদের নিকট ভবিষ্যতের প্রবৃদ্ধির সম্ভাবনার ব্যাপারে সন্দেহ পোষণ করে। এশিয়ান ডেভেলপমেন্ট ব্যাংকের ভবিষ্যৎ দৃষ্টির পূর্বাভাস বলছে যে শক্তিশালী উৎ্পাদন কার্যক্রমের প্রভাবে ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশ ৭.৫ শতাংশ হারে প্রবৃদ্ধি লাভ করবে। অন্যদিকে, বাংলাদেশ সরকার তার দীর্ঘমেয়াদী পরিকল্পনার সাথে সামঞ্জস্য রেখে কোভিড-১৯ পরবর্তী অর্থনীতি পুনরুদ্ধার কার্যক্রম গ্রহণের কারণে আগামী অর্থবছরের জন্য ৮.২ শতাংশ জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির পূর্বাভাস দিয়হেে। তবে, ব্যবসায়িক কার্যক্রমে ধীরগতির কারণে ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে রাজস্ব আদায় কম হতে পারে বিধায় মহামারী চলাকালীন সময়ে এবং মহামারী পরবর্তীকালে এ ধরণের জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন অত্যন্ত কটসাধ্য।

করোনা মহামারীর প্রভাব রোধে বাংলাদেশ সরকার প্রথম দিকে প্রায় ৮.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারের সমতুল্য ৭২৭.০ বিলিয়ন টাকার একটি বিশাল উদ্দীপনা প্যাকেজ হাতে নিয়েছিল। ক্ষতিগ্রন্ত শিল্প খাতে অর্থায়নকে কেন্দ্র করে ঘোষিত উদ্দীপনা প্যাকেজটির পরিমাণ বাংলাদেশের জিডিপির প্রায় ২.৫২ শতাংশ। তারপরেও যদি দেশের ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি খাতের অবদান দেশের জিডিপির ৪০.০ শতাংশ পর্যন্ত এবং খাদ্য উৎপাদন পর্যাপ্ত পরিমাণে বৃদ্ধি করা না যায়, তাহলে মহামারীজনিত কারণে জীবিকা হারিয়ে ফেলা বা আর্থিক সমস্যায় পতিত হওয়া প্রায় ৫.০ মিলিয়ন মানুষের অন্ন সংস্থান করা সম্ভব হবেনা।

বেশী বেশি কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি এবং অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক ও টেকসই প্রবৃদ্ধির উপর জোর দিয়ে সহায়ক মুদ্রানীতি তৈরি করা প্রয়োজন যার সফল বান্তবায়ন কেবল পরিবেশের প্রতি দায়িত্বশীল উৎপাদনমূলক কর্মকান্ডে আরও বেশি কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি করবে না, বরং পণ্যের মূল্যে ছিতিশীলতা নিশ্চিত করার সাথে সাথে অধিকতর অর্থনৈতিক উৎপাদন এবং বাড়তি অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদা সৃষ্টি করবে। সম্ভাবনাময় খাতগুলোতে মানসন্মতভাবে ঋণ প্রদান এবং মুদ্রাক্ষীতি নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখাই হবে মুদ্রানীতির অন্তর্নিহিত লক্ষ্য।

২০২০ সালের শেষাংশে এবং ২০২১ সাল জুড়ে অর্থনৈতিক কার্যক্রম ত্বরান্বিত হওয়ার প্রত্যাশা করে ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশের ব্যাপারে এশিয়া মহাদেশের মধ্যে দ্বিতীয় সর্বোচ্চ প্রবৃদ্ধির সম্ভাবনা উচ্চারিত হয়েছে। তবে, প্রকৃত প্রবৃদ্ধি নির্ভর করবে দেশের অর্থনীতিি পুনরুদ্ধারের গতি, ব্যাপ্তি এবং ব্যবছাপনার উপর। বিশ্বের অর্থনৈতিক পরিছিতি সহায়ক হলে দেশের অর্থনীতি অতীতের প্রবৃদ্ধির হারে দ্রুত ফিরে আসবে। এ কথা আমাদের স্বীকার করে নিতে হবে যে, বাংলাদেশকে তার ১০.০ মিলিয়ন বা তারও বেশি প্রবাসী নাগরিকের রেমিট্যাসের উপর নির্ভর করতে হয়। রেমিট্যাসে ২.০ শতাংশ প্রণোদনা ঘোষণার ফলে ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে মোট বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার প্রবাহ ২০.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার অতিক্রম করবে বলে আশা করা হয়েছিল। কিন্তু, বিশ্বজুড়ে করোনা ভাইরাসের প্রাদুর্ভাব বাংলাদেশের রেমিট্যাস প্রবাহে নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলেছে। করোনার ভাইরাসের কারণে প্রায় সকল বাণিজ্যিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বন্ধ রাখার বাধ্যবাধকতার কারণে বিশ্বের বিভিন্ন দেশে অবস্থানরত অনেক বাংলাদেশী তাদের ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য চালু রাখতে ব্যর্থ হয়েছেন, অনেক আবার চাকুরী হারিয়েছেন। করোনা সংকটের কারণে বিভিন্ন দেশে অবস্থানরত প্রবাসীদেরকে তাদের স্ব স্ব পরিবারে অর্থ প্রেরণে যথেষ্ট বেগ পেতে হয়েছে।

এছাড়া, যেহেতু গত কয়েক মাস ধরে অনেক শ্রমিক নিয়োগকারী দেশে অভিবাসী শ্রমিকদের চাকরির সুযোগ সস্কুচিত হয়েছে সেহেতু অভিবাসন-প্রত্যাশী শ্রমিকদেরকে এই সকল দেশে হয়ত সহসাই স্বাগত জানানো হবেনা। অন্যদিকে, করোনা ভাইরাসের প্রাদুর্ভাবের কারণে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা উপার্জনকারী অনেক প্রবাসীকে দেশে ফিরে আসতে হয়েছিল, যা দেশের অর্থনৈতিক কার্যক্রমের মন্দা হতে উদ্ভূত ক্রমবর্ধমান বেকারত্ব সমস্যায় নতুন মাত্রা যোগ করতে পারে। উল্লেখ্য যে, বাংলাদেশের ৭০.০ শতাংশ রেমিট্যাঙ্গ মধ্যপ্রাচ্যের দেশগুলো থেকে আসে এবং বাকি ৩০.০ শতাংশ অসে আমেরিকা ও ইতালির মতো অন্যান্য দেশ থেকে। করোনার ভাইরাসের প্রকোপ দীর্ঘায়িত হলে অনেক বাংলাদেশি কর্মী চাকুরী থেকে অব্যাহতি লাভ করবেন যা রেমিট্যাঙ্গ প্রবাহকে খারাপভাবে প্রভাবিত করবে।

অভিবাসী কর্মীগণের রোগ প্রতিরোধ ক্ষমতা বাড়ানো এবং বীমার আওতায় আনার জন্য সঠিক ধরণের উদ্যোগ গ্রহণ এবং প্রণোদনা প্রদানের মাধ্যমে প্রবাসীদেরকে বৈধ চ্যানেলে তাদের কষ্টার্জিত রেমিট্যান্স প্রেরণের জন্য উৎসাহিত করার মাধ্যমে ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরেও বৈদেশিক রেমিট্যান্স থেকে দেশের বিদ্যমান আয় ধরে রাখা সম্ভব। তবে, অভিবাসী শ্রমিকদের স্বার্থ ও চাকুরী সুরক্ষায় কূটনৈতিক প্রচেষ্টা জোরদার করার কোন বিকল্পও নেই।

8১.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারের পণ্য এবং ৭.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারের পরিসেবা রগুানীর মাধ্যমে ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে ৪৮.০ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার রগুানী আয়ের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। বৈশ্বিক পণ্য বাণিজ্যের সাম্প্রতিক প্রবণতা বিবেচনায় আগের বছরের তুলনায় পণ্য রগুানীর প্রবৃদ্ধি ২১.৭৫ শতাংশ এবং পরিসেবা রগুানীর প্রবৃদ্ধি ৯.৪৬ শতাংশ ধরা হয়েছে।

২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরের ২৭.৯ বিলিয়ন ডলার রপ্তানী আয়ের চেয়ে ২০.৯ শতাংশ বেশি আয়ের মাধ্যমে ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রায় ৩৩.৮ বিলিয়ন ডলারের রপ্তানী আয় করে বরাবরের মতোই তৈরী পোশাক খাত রপ্তানী আয়ে নেতৃত্ব দেবে মর্মে আশা করা হচ্ছে। তৈরী পোশাক খাতের রপ্তানী আয়ের লক্ষ্যমাত্রাটি প্রায় ১৬.৭ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার নিটওয়্যার এবং ১৭.১ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারের ওভেন পোশাকের রপ্তানীর মাধ্যমে অর্জন করা যাবে বলে ধারণা করা হচ্ছে। এছাড়া, ২০২০-২০১১ অর্থবছরের জন্য পাট খাত থেকে প্রায় ১.২ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার এবং চামড়াজাত পণ্য থেকে ৯২০.০ মিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার রপ্তানী আয়ের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। তবে, পাট ও পাটজাত পণ্যের জন্য নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জন করতে হলে লক্ষ্যছিত বাজার থেকে পাটজাত পণ্যের চাহিদা বাড়ানো দরকার এবং আধুনিকীকরণের মাধ্যমে উৎপাদনশীলতা বাডিয়ে রাষ্ট্রায়ন্ত পাট কারখানাগুলো দ্রুত প্ররায় চালু করা দরকার।



পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন

প্রায় ৪.০ মিলিয়ন শ্রমিকের কর্মসংস্থানকারী তৈরি পোশাক শিল্প খাত দেশের জিডিপিতে ১৩.০ শতাংশ অবদান রাখে। ধারণা করা হচ্ছে যে এর মধ্যে ১.০ মিলিয়ন শ্রমিক ইতিমধ্যে বেকার হয়ে গিয়েছে। মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্র, যুক্তরাজ্য, জার্মানি, ফ্রান্স এবং ইতালিসহ আমাদের তৈরি পোশাকের প্রধান গন্তব্যসমূহের নাগরিকগণ করোনা ভাইরাসের কারণে অনেক ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়ে তাদের জীবনযাপনের ব্যয়কে সীমিত করে ফেলেছেন বিধায় বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানীকারকগণ সময়মত তাদের পাওনা আদায় করতে পারছেন না। ক্রেতারা তাদের ক্রয়াদেশ বাতিল বা সংশোধন করেছেন যার ফলে কর্মীদের বেতন প্রদানে শিল্প মালিকদেরকে চ্যালেঞ্জের মুখোমুখি হতে হয়েছিল। উপরম্ভ, চাকুরীচ্যুত শ্রমিকরা ইতোমধ্যে গ্রামে ফিরে এসে গ্রামীণ অর্থনীতিতে অতিরিক্ত সমস্যা তৈরি করেছেন। এই শ্রমিকদের বেকারত্ব খাদ্য সুরক্ষার ক্ষেত্রে আরও সমস্যা তৈরি করবে।

এত কিছু সত্ত্বেও, চীন এখন বাংলাদেশের বৃহত্তম বাণিজ্য অংশীদার এবং বাংলাদেশের বিভিন্ন শিল্পে ব্যবহার্য প্রয়োজনীয় কাঁচামালসহ সকল আমদানির বৃহত্তম উৎস হিসেবে আবির্ভূত হওয়ায় বাংলাদেশে করোনা মহামারীর অর্থনৈতিক প্রভাব ততটা তীব্র নাও হতে পারে। চীনা কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক সেদেশে নতুন করে মোট ৫,১৬১ টি পণ্যের গুরুমুক্ত প্রবেশাধিকারের সুবিধা প্রদান করা ও ১ জুলাই, ২০২০ থেকে তা কার্যকর করায় বাংলাদেশী পণ্য ভান্ডারের ৯৭.০ শতাংশ পণ্য গুরুমুক্ত প্রবেশাধিকারের আওতায় আসার ফলে চীন বাংলাদেশী পণ্য রপ্তানীর ক্ষেত্রে একটি বড় বাজার হিসেবেও আত্মপ্রকাশ করতে পারে। চীনা কর্তৃপক্ষ যে ঘোষণা দিয়েছে তা বাংলাদেশী কর্তৃপক্ষের সফল অর্থনৈতিক কূটনীতিরই ফসল।

সরকারের ঋণ গ্রহণের পরিণতি প্রসঙ্গে অনুমান করা চলে যে, ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরের বাজেট ঘাটতি মেটাতে সরকার যদি ব্যাংকিং খাত থেকে ঋণ গ্রহণের লাগাম টেনে না ধরে তবে মহামারীর আগে থেকেই ঋণ খরায় ভূগতে থাকা কুটির এবং ক্ষুদ্র শিল্পে ঋণ প্রবাহ আরও বাধাণ্রস্ত হবে। উপরম্ভ, যদি মহামারী দীর্ঘায়িত হয়, তবে ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য শ্বথ হয়ে রাজস্ব আদায় অনেক ধীরে হবে বিধায় ৮.২ শতাংশ হারে জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন অত্যন্ত চ্যালেঞ্জিং হবে। মধ্যমেয়াদে স্বায়্য, শিক্ষা, অবকাঠামো এবং সামাজিক সুরক্ষা খাতে অতিরিক্ত ব্যয় সংস্থানে দেশীয় উৎস থেকে আরও বেশী পরিমাণে সম্পদ আহরণের প্রয়োজন হবে। কিন্তু দুর্নীতি ও প্রক্রিয়াগত আমলাতোন্ত্রিক অদক্ষতার মতো বিষয়ে যদি মনোযোগ নিবদ্ধ করা না যায়, ব্যবসায়ের বিদ্যমান পদ্ধতি সহজ করা না হয়, জীবনের প্রতিটি ক্ষেত্রে 'আইনের শাসন' প্রতিষ্ঠা করা না হয় এবং সহসাই কর প্রশাসনে সংক্ষার আনা না হয়, তবে দেশী এবং বিদেশী বিনিয়োগ আকর্ষণ করা কঠিন হয়ে যাবে।

চরম প্রতিকূল আবহাওয়ার ধ্বংসাত্মক প্রভাব মোকাবেলা করতে হবে বিধায় জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের সাথে অভিযোজনের বিষয়টিও বাংলাদেশের জন্য একটি অগ্রাধিকারপ্রাপ্ত বিষয় হিসেবে গণ্য হওয়া উচিত। গত এক দশক বা তারও বেশি সময় ধরে বাংলাদেশ তার উন্নয়নমূলক উদ্যোগের অংশ হিসেবে অবকাঠামো খাতে বিশেষত বাঁধ, আশ্রয় কেন্দ্র এবং প্রারম্ভিক সতর্কীকরণ ব্যবস্থা তৈরিতে বিনিয়োগ করে যাচ্ছে। ঝুঁকিগ্রন্ডতার সাথে মানিয়ে নিতে দেশকে আরও ঝুঁকিসহিষ্ণু হিসেবে গড়ে তোলার ফলে বর্তমান সময়ে সহজেই প্রাকৃতিক দুর্যোগের ক্ষতি কাটিয়ে ওঠা সম্ভব হয়। তবে, ঝুঁকির মাত্রা সম্পর্কে উদ্বেগের বহিঃপ্রকাশ ঘটিয়ে এবং জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনজনিত ক্ষয়-ক্ষতি নিরসনে বৈদেশিক সাহায্য ও বিনিয়োগ আকর্ষণ করার সাথে সাথে ঝুঁক্যিন্ডতা সম্পর্কে দেশের জনগণের মধ্যে সচেতনতাও তৈরি করতে হবে। ঋণের হারের উচ্চ সীমা নির্ধারণ করে দেয়ার ফলে বেসরকারী খাতের বেশিরভাগ ব্যাংক উচ্চ ব্যয়ের অজুহাতে খুচরা ব্যবসা এবং ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি খাতের ব্যবসার অর্থায়নে ঋণ দেয়ার ক্ষেত্রে অনীহা দেখালে অর্থনীতিতে নেতিবাচক প্রভাব পড়তে পারে। দেশের বেশিরভাগ বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক পাবলিকলি লিস্টেড বিধায় সকল বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকই লাভজনকভাবে পরিচালিত হওয়া প্রয়োজন যার ফলে নিশ্চিতভাবেই সম্পদ ও পুঁজি থেকে উপযুক্ত পরিমাণে আয়ের সংস্থান হবে। আমানতকারীদের আস্থা ধরে রাখতে সকল ব্যাংকেরই বাণিজ্যিকভাবে সম্ভাবনাময় লাভজনক প্রতিষ্ঠান হওয়া প্রয়োজন।

ব্যবসায়ের ব্যয় কমিয়ে আনার লক্ষ্যে ঋণের সুদের হার কমানোর ধারণাটি ভাল, তবে এটি করতে হবে মুক্তবাজার অর্থনীতির ধারায়, বাধ্যবাধকতা চাপিয়ে দিয়ে কৃত্রিমভাবে নয়। সুদের হারে উচ্চসীমা আরোপের ফলে স্বল্প মেয়াদে কর্পোরেট এবং বাণিজ্যিক গ্রাহকগণ উপকৃত হলেও মধ্য মেয়াদে এটি অবশ্যই বেসরকারী খাতের ঋণের প্রবৃদ্ধিকে সঙ্কুচিত করবে। সুদ হারের উচ্চসীমার কারণে ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি এবং কুটির শিল্পের উদ্যোগসমূহ ঋণ থেকে বঞ্চিত হতে থাকলে উৎপাদন বৃদ্ধি ও কর্মসংস্থান তৈরির উদ্দেশ্যে করা সম্প্রসারণমূলক মুদ্রানীতির উদ্দেশ্যগুলো অর্জন করা সম্ভব হবেনা। অন্যদিকে, নিয়ন্ত্রণ ব্যবস্থার কাঠামোগত দুর্বলতার কারণে একটি ব্যাংকের জন্য খেলাপী ঋণ, বিশেষত স্ব-প্রণোদিত খেলাপীদেরকে প্রদানকৃত ঋণ পুনরুদ্ধার করা অত্যন্ত কঠিন হয়ে গেছে; বিধায়, তহবিল ব্যয়ও সহজে হ্রাস করা যায়না। আমরা মনে করি যে, খুচরা ও ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি খাতের ব্যবসাসমূহকে বাঁচানোর জন্য বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ঋণ হারের উচ্চ সীমা আরোপের ক্ষেত্রে কিছুটা নমনীয়তার নীতি গ্রহণ করতে পারে। অন্যথায়, নিম্ন হারে ঋণ দেয়ার ফলে আমানতের হার আরও কমে যেতে পারে যা আমানতকারীদেরকে, যারা মূলত দেশের ব্যাংকিং খাতের ৮৭.০ শতাংশ তহবিলের যোগানদাতা, হতাশায় নিমজ্জিত করবে।

অন্যদিকে, একটি দেশের বিভিন্ন প্রতিষ্ঠানের কর্মকান্ড, উৎপাদনশীলতা বিষয়ক নীতি ও অন্যান্য বিষয়ের উপস্থিতি, ও নাগরিকদের সামগ্রিক সমৃদ্ধি পরিমাপ এবং প্রত্যক্ষ-অপ্রত্যক্ষ বিদেশী বিনিয়োগ আকর্ষণের সূচক হিসেবে বিবেচিত গোবাল প্রতিযোগিতা সূচক (জিসিআই) অনুযায়ী ২০১৯ সালে বাংলাদেশ অর্থনৈতিক সক্ষমতা সূচকে ১০৫ তম অবস্থানে ছিল। প্রতিষ্ঠান, অবকাঠামো, আইসিটি, সামষ্টিক অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতা, শ্বাস্থ্য, দক্ষতা, পণ্য বাজার, শ্রমবাজার, আর্থিক ব্যবস্থা, বাজারের পরিসর, ব্যবসায় গতিশীলতা এবং উদ্ভাবনী ক্ষমতার মতো ১২ টি স্তম্ভের ১০ টিতেই বাংলাদেশের অবস্থান নিম্নুখী হয়েছে। এ বিবেচনা থেকে বলা যায় যে, অবকাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন, বিনিয়োগ ও ঋণপ্রবাহ বৃদ্ধি, উৎপাদনমুখী কর্মকান্ডের সাথে সাথে উৎপাদনশীলতা ও কর্মসংস্থান বৃদ্ধি, মাথাপিছু আয়ের পরিমাণ বৃদ্ধি ও জীবনযাত্রার মানোন্নয়ন, মূল্যস্ফীতি নিয়ন্ত্রণ, রপ্তানী আয় ও বৈদেশিক রেমিট্যান্স বৃদ্ধি সংক্রান্ত বিষয়াবলীতে সুচিন্তিত যত্নশীলতা প্রয়োজন।

সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে বেকারত্ব হার ৪.২ শতাংশের আশেপাশেই ছিল যদিও কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীতে বিভিন্ন অর্থনৈতিক কার্যক্রমে স্থবিরতা, ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে অর্থনৈতিক কার্যক্রম রহিত হওয়া এবং স্থবিরতার প্রলম্বিত প্রতিক্রিয়ার দরুণ ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে বেকারত্বের হার বেড়ে যেতে পারে। এটা দেখা গেছে যে, শহরাঞ্চলে নিযুক্ত শ্রমিকরা সবচেয়ে বেশি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছেন। গ্রামাঞ্চলে শস্যভিত্তিক কৃষির কর্মসংস্থান তেমন ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছেন। গ্রামাঞ্চলে ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছে। ২০১৯ সালে দেশের মোট ৬০.৮ মিলিয়ন কর্মসংস্থানে কৃষি খাতেরই অবদান ছিল প্রায় ৪০.৬ শতাংশ; বিগত বছরগুলোর ন্যায় ২০২০ সালেও কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টিতে



কৃষি খাতের অবদান সর্বাধিক থাকবে মর্মে আশা করা হচ্ছে যার পরেই থাকবে সেবা খাত। ২০১৯ সালে দেশের মোট কর্মসংস্থানে পরিসেবা খাতের অবদান ছিল ৩৯.০ শতাংশ। অর্থনীতির অন্যান্য বড় বড় খাতগুলোর মধ্যে শিল্পখাত ২০১৯ সালে দেশের মোট কর্মসংস্থানে প্রায় ২০.০ শতাংশ অবদান রেখেছে, চলতি অর্থবছরেও যা অব্যাহত থাকবে বলে ধারণা করা হচ্ছে।

সরকার ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে মাথাপিছু আয় ২,৩২৬.০ ডলারে উন্নীত করার পরিকল্পনা করেছে যা অর্জন করা গেলে সেটিকে করোনা ভাইরাসজনিত মহামারীর অর্থনৈতিক কুপ্রভাব মোকাবিলা করার ক্ষেত্রে একটি বড় সাফল্য হিসাবে বিবেচিত হবে। তবে, দেশের অর্থনৈতিক সম্পদ একটি বিশেষ শ্রেণীর হাতে কুক্ষিগত হওয়ার প্রবণতাকে ঠেকাতে সর্বোচ্চ প্রচেষ্টা গ্রহণ করে ধনী ও দরিদ্রের উপার্জনের মধ্যে বিদ্যমান অর্শোভন বৈষম্য কমাতে হবে। অন্যথায়, মধ্যম আয়ের দেশের স্থরে উন্নীত হলেও সামাজিক ভারসাম্য ও ন্যায়বিচারের মানদন্ডে উন্নয়নের সুফল সুষমভাবে ছড়িয়ে দিতে পারার ব্যর্থতায় বিশ্ব দরবারে বাংলাদেশ কথনো মানবিক মর্যাদার আসনে অধিষ্ঠিত হতে পারবে না।

যেহেতু দেশের অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকান্ডের তিন-চতুর্থাংশই বেসরকারী খাতের বিনিয়োগ দ্বারা তাড়িত সেহেতু এই খাতের বিনিয়োগ নিশ্চিত করার কাজই দেশের কাঞ্চিথত 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 গ্রহণ করতে হবে। বিভিন্ন বৃহৎ অবকাঠামো যেমন পরিবহন ব্যবস্থা সহজীকরণে পদ্মা ও অন্যান্য সেতু, কয়েকটি মহাসড়কের সম্প্রসারণ, ফ্লাইওভার ও মেটো রেলপথ এবং শিল্প কারখানায় পর্যাপ্ত বিদ্যুৎ সরবরাহ নিশ্চিতকরণে বিভিন্ন ধরণের বিদ্যুৎকেন্দ্র নির্মাণ, স্থাপন বা সম্প্রসারণে গৃহীত উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পসমূহ তুরান্বিত হওয়া প্রযোজন।

শিল্প ছাপনের জন্য বিনিয়োগ-বান্ধৰ অবকাঠামো ও অন্যান্য প্রয়োজনীয় সুযোগ-সুবিধা গড়ে তোলা এবং ব্যবসা প্রতিষ্ঠান প্রতিষ্ঠা ও পরিচালনার আইনকানুন সহজ করার পরও ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে সামষ্টিক অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির উপযোগ এবং সৃষ্ট সুযোগের সদ্ধাবহার ও বিস্তারে সহায়ক খাত বলে বিবেচিত বেসরকারী খাতের বিনিয়োগ প্রত্যাশার চেয়ে কমই ছিল। সূতরাং, আরও দেশি ও বিদেশী বিনিয়োগ আকৃষ্ট করার লক্ষ্যে সরকারকে অবকাঠামো শক্তিশালীকরণ, লজিস্টিক সহায়তা আরও সহজলভ্যকরণ, নিয়ন্ত্রণমূলক বাধা অপসারণ, বিভিন্ন প্রবিধান সহজীকরণ এবং বিশেষ অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল তৈরির মাধ্যমে ব্যবসায়িক পরিবেশের আরও উন্নতির উপর প্রচুর জোর দিতে হবে যা সম্ভাবনাময় ব্যবসায়িক উদ্যোগ গ্রহণে উদ্যোজাদেরকে উৎসাহিত করবে।

তবে, আসম বছরগুলোতেও দেশের অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তহবিলের মূল উৎস হিসাবে ব্যাংকিং খাত যথারীতি মূল ভূমিকা পালন করবে বিধায় এই খাতের নীতিনির্ধারকগণকে সাবধানতার সাথে দেশের ব্যাংকিং খাতকে পরিচালনা করতে হবে। এই খাতে বর্তমানে বিরাজমান পরিছিতির প্রেক্ষাপটে এটি বলা যেতে পারে যে এই খাতের সব ক্ষেত্রে, বিশেষত ঋণ প্রশাসন এবং তহবিল ব্যবছাপনায় 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 আমানতকারী গ্রাহকদের মাঝে নিরাপত্তা ও আছার অনুভূতি পুনরায় ফিরিয়ে আনা প্রয়োজন।

উপরম্ভ, পুঁজিবাজারের অছিরতা দেশের শিল্পোদ্যোগসমূহের জন্য দীর্ঘমেয়াদী মূলধন সংগ্রহে প্রধান প্রতিবন্ধকতা হিসাবে আবির্ভূত হওয়ায় এই বাজার বিনিয়োগকারীদের আছা ফিরিয়ে আনতে পারছে না। উদ্ভূত পরিছিতিতে নিয়ন্ত্রক কর্তৃপক্ষকেই এই বাজারের হাল ধরতে হবে কারণ পূর্ববর্তী কেলেঙ্কারিগুলো বিচারের আওতায় না আনা হলে এই বাজারের প্রতি বিনিয়োগকারীদের আছার অভাব দিনে দিনে আরও তীব্র হবে।

২০১৯ সালের ব্যাংকিং খাত পর্যালোচনা

মূলত ঋণের সুদ হার সমন্বয় এবং ঋণ শ্রেনীকরণ ও প্রভিশন সংরক্ষণের মত বেশ কিছু নীতিগত পরিবর্তনের মধ্য দিয়ে পার হতে হওয়ায় ২০১৯ সাল ছিল দেশের ব্যাংকিং খাতের জন্য বেশ চ্যালেঞ্জিং, যা আগামী কয়েক বছরের জন্য এই খাত পরিচালনার গতি-প্রকৃতি নির্ধারণ করে দিয়েছে। দীর্ঘ দিন যাবৎ নিয়ন্ত্রণকারী কর্তৃপক্ষ হিসেবে কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংকের ন্যূনতম হস্তক্ষেপে সংশ্লিষ্ট নির্দেশনাসমূহ পরিপালন করে নিজ নিজ পরিচালন সক্ষমতা ও আর্থিক কার্যকারিতা এবং বাজার ব্যবস্থাপনার অন্যান্য বিষয়গুলো বিবেচনায় নিয়ে দেশের ব্যাংকসমূহ তাদের নিজম্ব আমানত এবং ঋণের সুদের হার নির্ধারণ করে আসছিলো; যা এখন আর সম্ভব নয়। এছাড়াও ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণ এবং প্রয়োজনীয় প্রভিশন সংরক্ষণ প্রক্রিয়াতে শিথিলতা প্রদর্শিত হওয়ার অর্থ হচ্ছে যে সামগ্রিক ভাবে ব্যাংকিং খাতকে ঋণ পুনরুদ্ধার এবং সমন্বয়ের কাজে নতুন কৌশল অবলম্বন করতে হয়েছে, যা কেবলমাত্র এই কাজটিকে আরও কঠিন করে ফেলেছিল। তদুপরি, ব্যাংকসমূহে সংরক্ষিত সরকারী কর্পোরেশনের অতিরিক্ত তহবিল প্রত্যাহারের সরকারী সিদ্ধান্ত ব্যাংকগুলোকে নিজ নিজ তারল্য সংকট মোকাবেলায় আরও নাজুক অবস্থায় ফেলেছে, যা থেকে উত্তরণের জন্য তারা ২০১৮ সাল থেকেই চেষ্টা করে আসছিল। এসবেরও উপরে ঊর্ধ্বগামী অনাদায়ী ঋণের দীর্ঘস্থায়ী সমস্যা ব্যাংকসমূহের জন্য পরিস্থিতিকে আরও জটিল করে তুলেছে যার সমাধান ব্যাংকসমূহ এখনও খুঁজে পায়নি।

দীর্ঘ কালক্ষেপণ এবং, স্পষ্টত, ইচ্ছাকৃত বিলম্বের পরে, কিছু বেসরকারী ব্যাংক সরকারের নির্দেশনা মেনে তাদের ঋণ এবং আমানতের হার সমন্বয় করে। যদিও সরকারের তরফ থেকে নতুন নির্দেশনা আসার পরে প্রায় সঙ্গে সঙ্গেই রাষ্ট্রায়ন্ত ব্যাংকগুলো তাদের নিজস্ব ঋণ ও আমানতের হার কমিয়ে আনার প্রতিশ্রুতি রক্ষা করেছিল, বেসরকারী ব্যাংকগুলো প্রতিশ্রুতি রক্ষায় পিছিয়েই ছিল। আমানত ও ঋণের হারে প্রয়োজনীয় সমন্বয়ে কৌশলগত বিলম্ব প্রতিযোগিতামূলক বাজারে বেসরকারী ব্যাংকগুলোকে রাষ্ট্রীয় ব্যাংকগুলোর তুলনায় কিছু অন্যায্য সুবিধা প্রদান করছিল; আর তাই বেসরকারী ব্যাংকগুলোর তুলনায় কিছু অন্যায্য সুবিধা প্রদান করছিল; আর তাই বেসরকারী ব্যাংকগুলোর ব্যাপারে বিভিন্ন মহলের সমালোচনাও গুরু হয়ে গিয়েছিলো। তবে, প্রতিযোগিতামূলক বাজার ব্যবন্থা নিশ্চিতে যথাযথ সরকারী হস্তক্ষেপের কারণে অনেকগুলো বেসরকারী ব্যাংক বছরের শেষ নাগাদ সরকারী নির্দেশনা অনুযায়ী তাদের আমানত এবং ঋণের হার কমিয়ে আনায় শেষ পর্যন্ত ব্যাংকগুলোর মধ্যেকার প্রতিযোগিতায় খানিকটা হলেও ভারসাম্য পুনঃপ্রতিষ্ঠা হয়েছিলো।

কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংকের ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণ ও প্রভিশন সংরক্ষণ সংক্রান্ত নিয়মকানুন বিষয়ে ঋণ গ্রহীতাদের একটি অংশের, বিশেষত ভালো ঋণ ঋণ্গ্রহীতাদের, কিছুটা আপত্তি ছিল এই যুক্তিতে যে, প্রচলিত ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণ সংক্রান্ত নিয়ম-কানুনগুলো দেশের বর্তমান অছিতিশীল





(তুলনামূলক) ব্যবসায়িক আন্তঃলেনদেনের ধরণের প্রেক্ষাপটে একটু বেশীই কঠিন; ব্যবসায়ীদের এই যুক্তিসঙ্গত উদ্বেগকে আমলে নিয়ে বর্তমান বাস্তবতায় ব্যবসায়িক লেনদেনের ধরণের সাথে সামঞ্জস্য রেখে দেশের কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংক ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণ ও প্রভিশন সংরক্ষণ সংক্রান্ত নিয়মকানুনগুলোকে কিছুটা নমনীয় করার সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়। যার অর্থ দাঁড়ায়, ঋণ গ্রহীতাগণ এখন থেকে ব্যাংকের ঋণ পরিশোধের ক্ষেত্রে বাড়তি সময়, আর সাথে অধিকতর নমনীয়তার সুযোগ ভোগ করবেন। পরিবর্তিত নিয়মকানুনগুলো এরূপ কোন চলতি ঋণ তার নির্ধারিত মেয়াদপূর্তির তারিখের মধ্যে পরিশোধ করা না হলে মেয়াদপূর্তির দিন হতে তা মেয়াদোত্তীর্ণ বলে গণ্য হবে; কোন তলবী ঋণ তার নির্ধারিত মেয়াদপূর্তির তারিখের মধ্যে পরিশোধ করা না হলে অথবা ব্যাংক কর্তৃক তলব করার পর পরিশোধ করা না হলে পরবর্তী দিন হতেই তা মেয়াদোত্তীর্ণ বলে গণ্য হবে। একইভাবে, কোন মেয়াদী ঋণের পূর্ণ কিন্তি বা তার অংশবিশেষ পরিশোধের নির্ধারিত তারিখের মধ্যে পরিশোধ করা না হলে মেয়াদী ঋণটি সংশ্লিষ্ট কিন্তি পরিশোধের নির্ধারিত তারিখ হতে ০৬ মাস পর হতে মেয়াদোত্তীর্ণ বলে গণ্য হবে। কোন চলতি, তলবী বা মেয়াদী ঋণ বা মেয়াদী ঋণের কিন্তির সম্পূর্ণ বা অংশবিশেষ ০৩ মাস বা তদূর্ধ্ব কিন্তু ০৯ মাসের কম সময় যাবৎ মেয়াদোত্তীর্ণ অবস্থায় থাকলে সম্পূর্ণ ঋণটি 'নিম্নমান' বলে পরিগণিত হবে। তদ্রপ, কোন চলতি, তলবী বা মেয়াদী ঋণ বা মেয়াদী ঋণের কিন্তির সম্পূর্ণ বা অংশবিশেষ ০৯ মাস বা তদূর্ধ্ব কিন্তু ১২ মাসের কম সময় যাবৎ মেয়াদোত্তীর্ণ অবস্থায় থাকলে সম্পূর্ণ ঋণটি 'সন্দেহজনক' বলে পরিগণিত হবে। কোন চলতি, তলবী বা মেয়াদী ঋণ বা মেয়াদী ঋণের কিন্তির সম্পূর্ণ বা অংশবিশেষ ১২ মাস বা তদূর্ধ্ব সময় যাবৎ মেয়াদোত্তীর্ণ অবস্থায় থাকলে সম্পূর্ণ ঋণটি 'মন্দ বা ক্ষতিজনক' বলে পরিগণিত হবে।

তবে, 'ব্যাসেল-৩' চুক্তিতে ঋণ পর্যবেক্ষণ এবং পরিশোধের ক্ষেত্রে কঠোর ব্যবস্থাপনার প্রয়োজনীয়তা থাকায় উল্লিখিত সংশোধনীগুলো বান্তবায়নের ফলে 'ব্যাসেল-৩' চুক্তির বান্তবায়ন আরও কঠিন হয়ে উঠবে।

বাংলাদেশের ব্যাংকিং খাত দীর্ঘদিন ধরে চার ধরণের তফসিলী ব্যাংক যথা রাষ্ট্র-মালিকানাধীন বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক (এসসিবি), উন্নয়ন আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান (ডিএফআই), বেসরকারী বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক (পিসিবি) এবং বিদেশী বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংক (এফসিবি) এর সমন্বয়ে পরিচালিত ২চ্ছে।

অনেক প্রতিকূলতা সত্ত্বেও, বেশিরভাগ ব্যাংক, বিশেষত বেসরকারী ব্যাংক, ঋণের সুদের হার কমিয়ে আনার ক্ষেত্রে নিজ নিজ প্রতিশ্রুতি উপেক্ষা করে সুদের হার সমন্বয়ে বিলম্বের সুযোগ নিয়ে ২০১৯ সালে উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিচালন মুনাফা অর্জন করে তার তথ্য প্রকাশ করেছে। তদুপরি, সরকারী কর্পোরেশনগুলোর আমানতে বেসরকারী ব্যাংকগুলোর অধিকতর প্রবেশাধিকারের ফলে বৃহৎ ক্ষেলে ঋণ বিতরণের সুযোগে তাদের মুনাফা আরও বেড়ে যায়। অন্যদিকে, ঋণের সুদ হার হঠাৎ কমে যাওয়ায় উপার্জনের সুযোগ সংকুচিত হওয়ার ফলে দীর্ঘদিন ধরে অনাদায়ী ঋণে জর্জরিত থাকা কয়েকটি রাষ্ট্রীয় ব্যাংক পরিচালন ক্ষতির দুষ্টচক্র থেকে বেরিয়ে আসতে প্রবল অসুবিধায় পড়ে গিয়েছিল। সুতরাং, সরকারী এবং বেসরকারী ব্যাংকের মধ্যকার অসম প্রতিযোগিতার সমস্যাটি ২০১৯ সালেও রয়ে যায়। সরকারী কর্পোরেশনসমূহ কর্তৃক অতিরিক্ত তহবিল প্রত্যাহারের কারণে ব্যাংকিং খাতে লক্ষণীয়ভাবে তারল্য সংকট দেখা দেয়ায় অতিরিক্ত তারল্যধারী ব্যাংকসমূহ আন্তঃব্যাংক বাজারে প্রচুর ঋণ দিয়ে অতিরিক্ত মুনাফা অর্জনের সুযোগও নিয়েছিল। অন্যদিকে, তারল্য সংকটে ভূগতে থাকা ব্যাংকসমূহকে নিজ নিজ তারল্য বজায় রাখার জন্য আন্তঃব্যাংক বাজার থেকে নেয়া অর্থে অতিরিক্ত সুদ দিতে হয়েছিল যার

দরুণ তাদের পরিচালন দক্ষতা আরও কমে যায়। একইভাবে, রপ্তানী আয় এবং বৈদেশিক রেমিট্যান্সে বেশি বেশি সুযোগ লাভকারী ব্যাংকগুলো উচ্চ মুনাফা অর্জন করেছে।

আগের বছরের ধারাবাহিকতায় ২০১৯ সালেও ব্যাংকিং খাতে সামগ্রিকভাবে আমানত ও ঋণ ছিতি বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। ২০১৯ সাল শেষে দেশের ব্যাংকগুলোতে মেয়াদী আমানত এবং তলবি আমানতসহ মোট আমানতের পরিমাণ ১১,৩৭৯.০ বিলিয়ন টাকায় এসে দাঁড়িয়েছিল যা ২০১৮ সালের মোট আমানতের তুলনায় প্রায় ১২.৫ শতাংশ বেশি। অন্যদিকে, ২০১৯ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকসমূহে মোট বকেয়া ঋণ ও অণ্রিমের ছিতি ছিল ১২,৪০৬.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ১৭.৯ শতাংশ বেশি।

২০১৮ সালে ১৩.৩ শতাংশ হারে বাড়লেও ঋণ বৃদ্ধির হার কমে ব্যাংক, অ-ব্যাংক এবং ক্ষুদ্র অর্থায়নকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান থেকে বেসরকারী খাতে প্রদন্ত ঋণ ২০১৯ সালে ৯.৮ শতাংশ হারে বেড়েছিল। সরকারী খাতে ঋণ বেড়েছে ৫৪.৩ শতাংশ হারে যেখানে সরাসরি সরকারকে প্রদন্ত ঋণ বেড়েছে ৫৯.৮ শতাংশ হারে। সামগ্রিকভাবে, ২০১৯ সালে অভ্যন্তরীণ ঋণ ১৪.৮ শতাংশ হারে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।

২০১৯ সালের ডিসেম্বর অন্তে শিল্প খাতে ঋণের পরিমাণ দাঁড়িয়েছিল 8,588.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা। মোট শিল্প ঋণ ছিতিতে মেয়াদী ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল ২,০১১.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা এবং চলতি মূলধনে অর্থায়ন ছিল ২,১৩৩.০ টাকা। ২০১৯ সালের ডিসেম্বর অন্তে কৃষি খাতে ব্যাংক ঋণ এর পরিমাণ দাড়ায় ৪৩০.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা, যার মধ্যে ফসল ও অন্যান্য খাতের ঋণের পরিমাণ যথাক্রমে ৩৯৩.০ বিলিয়ন এবং ৩৭.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা ছিল।

আমদানি বাবদ পরিশোধকৃত অর্থের পরিমাণ যেখানে ৫৫.৪ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার সেখানে রপ্তানির মাধ্যমে অর্জিত অর্থের পরিমাণ ৩৮.৭ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার যার মানে হল যে ২০১৯ সালে এ দেশ সম্ভোষজনকভাবে আমদানি-রপ্তানি ব্যবসা সম্পাদন করেছে যদিও বাণিজ্য ভারসাম্য নেতিবাচকই রয়ে গেছে।

তবে ক্রমবর্ধমান হারে শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ বাড়তে থাকায় পূর্ববর্তী বছরের মোট শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের তুলনায় ২০১৯ সাল শেষে ২২.৮ শতাংশ বেড়ে মোট শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের পরিমাণ ১,১৫৩.৭ টাকায় উন্নীত হয়; উদ্ভূত পরিস্থিতিতে শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ ৯.৩ শতাংশে পৌঁছে যায় যা ব্যাংকিং খাতের অন্যান্য সকল অর্জনকে স্লান করে দিয়েছে। সহজ শর্তে কতিপয় বৃহৎ ঋণের পুনঃতফসিলের সুযোগ দেয়া হলেও শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের পরিমাণ সীমিতকরণের অর্জনের নিরিখে বিষয়টি থেকে কান্ডিথত ফলাফল পাওয়া যায়নি মর্মে প্রতীয়মান হয়, যদিও ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরের গুরুতে "এককালীন প্রস্থান দেয়া ব্যাংকসমূহ অন্তত ঋণ পুনরুদ্ধারের প্রচেষ্টা জোরদার করেছিল। এক্ষেত্রে রাষ্ট্র মালিকানাধীন ব্যাংকগুলোর চিত্র বেশী হতাশাজনক কারণ এ সকল ব্যাংকের প্রায় ২৩.৯ শতাংশ ঋণই শ্রেণীকৃত যেখানে বেসরকারী ব্যাংকসমূহের মোট শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের পরিমাণ তাদের মোট ঋণের মাত্র ৫.৮ শতাংশ।

ভুল আচরণগত বৈশিষ্ট্যের কারণে অন্য যে সমস্যাটি ব্যাংকিং খাতের স্টেকহোল্ডারদের নজরে এসেছে তা হল কয়েকটি ব্যাংকের নৈমিন্তিক পরিচালনাগত কর্মকান্ডে তাদের কোন কোন পরিচালকের অযাচিত প্রভাব বিস্তারের ঘটনা, বিশেষত ঋণ সংক্রান্ত কর্মকান্ডে, যা ব্যাংকের ঋণ কার্যক্রমের উপর সাধারণ ঋণগ্রহীতাদের আছা নষ্ট করেছে। ব্যাংকিং



চ্যানেলের মাধ্যমে অর্থ পাচারের মত সমস্যা সম্পর্কে সংশ্লিষ্ট কর্তৃপক্ষের পক্ষ থেকে যথেষ্ট উদ্বেগ প্রকাশ করা হলেও এটি একটি বড় সমস্যা হিসেবে রয়েই গেছে।

উদ্ধৃত পরিছিতিতে এটি বলা যেতে পারে যে ব্যাংকিং খাতের ভবিষ্যৎ নির্ভর করছে কিভাবে এই খাত ২০১৯ সালে আরোপিত নীতিগত ও নিয়ন্ত্রণ ব্যবছাপনার পরিবর্তনের সাথে খাপ খাইয়ে নিতে পারে তার উপর। ক্রমান্বয়ে শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ বাড়তে থাকা ও ধীরে ধীরে আয়ের সুযোগ কমতে থাকার বাস্তবতার মাবোই মুনাফার ধারায় থাকার জন্য দেশের ব্যাংকসমূহের উপর চাপ বাড়ছে যার প্রেক্ষাপটে এই প্রশ্নের জবাব খোঁজা জরুরী যে কিভাবে দীর্ঘমেয়াদে এই সংগঠনগুলো শক্তপোক্ত করে নিজেদের লাভজনক অবন্থান ধরে রাখতে সক্ষম হবে।

উপরম্ভ, সামগ্রিকভাবে ব্যাংকিং ব্যবহ্থার উপর সাধারণ মানুষের ক্রম ব্রাসমান আন্থা সমগ্র ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের বিশ্বাসযোগ্যতার উপরই একটি প্রশ্নবোধক চিহ্ন এঁকে দেয় যার ফলে ব্যাংকিং ব্যবহ্থায় তাদের আন্থা ফিরিয়ে আনার জন্য সহসাই কিছু সংশোধনমূলক কৌশল ও ব্যবহ্থা গ্রহণ অবশ্যস্তাবী হয়ে যায়। ঋণের মাধ্যমে বিতরণকৃত অর্থ কাজে লাগানোর বিষয়ে কঠোর তদারকি, ঋণ পরিশোধে অনিচ্ছুক এমন ষেচ্ছাপ্রবৃত্ত খেলাপি ঋণগ্রহীতাদের বিরুদ্ধে দৃঢ় অবহ্যন এবং শান্তিমূলক ব্যবহ্যা গ্রহণ করা অত্যাবশ্যকীয় যেন ঋণ গ্রহীতাদের মধ্যে ষেচ্ছায় ঋণ খেলাপ করা একটি সাধারণ প্রবণতায় পরিণতা না হয়। পাশাপাশি, ব্যাংক ঋণের সত্যিকার লক্ষ্য পূরণে ব্যবসা বাণিজ্যের প্রকৃত উন্নয়ন ঘটানো এবং কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টির জন্য ভাল ও সম্ভাব্ননাময় ঋণগ্রহীতাদের জন্য উদ্দীপনামূলক কার্যক্রম গুরু করা প্রয়োজন। এছাড়াও, ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমকে আরও বেশি অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক করা প্রয়োজন যেন সমাজের নিম্ন আয় এবং দেশের প্রত্যন্ত অঞ্চলের মানুষ জাতীয় অর্থনৈতিক অগ্রগতির ধারায় সামিল হতে পারে।

বেসিক ব্যাংকের কার্যক্রম পর্যালোচনা

ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রম সম্পর্কিত নীতিমালা এবং প্রবিধানে কিছু কিছু বড় পরিবর্তনের দরুণ সারা বছর ধরে ব্যাংকিং এর ধরণে হঠাৎ হঠাৎ আকন্মিক পরিবর্তনের সূচনায় ২০১৯ সাল শুধু বেসিক ব্যাংকের জন্য নয়, বরং সমগ্র ব্যাংকিং খাতের জন্যও একটি কঠিন বছর ছিল। যদিও ব্যাংকের দিক থেকে এর পরিচালন দক্ষতার উন্নয়নে প্রচেষ্টার কোনও ঘাটতি ছিলোনা; তারপরও অন্যান্য অনেক ব্যাংকের মতো বেসিক ব্যাংকও ব্যাংকিং খাতের এই দ্রুত পরিবর্তনের সাথে খাপ খাইয়ে নিতে অসুবিধা বোধ করেছিল। এবং, সঙ্গত কারণেই লক্ষ্য থেকে পিছিয়ে পড়েছে। ঋণ ও আমানতের সুদের হার পরিবর্তন, ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণ ও প্রতিশন সংরক্ষণ বিষয়ক প্রবিধি পরিবর্তন, সরকারী ব্যাংক এবং বেসরকারী ব্যাংকের মধ্যে কর্পোরেট তহবিল বরান্দ নিয়ন্ত্রণে প্রযোজ্য ধারায় পরিবর্তন, মুদ্রা বাজার এবং বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা বাজারের সংকট ইত্যাদি বেশিরভাগ বিষয় ব্যাংকের নিয়ন্ত্রণের বাইরে ছিল। গুধুমাত্র, 'ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণ এবং প্রভিশন সংরক্ষণের নিয়মের পরিবর্তন' ব্যতীত অন্য বেশির ভাগ কারণই ব্যাংকের আর্থিক অবস্থার উন্নতিতে কোনও রকম সুবিধাতো দেয়ইনি, বরং এগুলোর মধ্যে কয়েকটি পরিবর্তন ব্যাংক পরিচালনার ক্ষেত্রে বেশ অসুবিধার কারণ হিসাবে প্রমাণিত হয়েছে। ২০১০ সাল থেকে ২০১৪ সালের মাঝামাঝি সময়কালের দুর্বৃত্তায়নের রেশ কাটিয়ে বেসিক ব্যাংক যখন নিজেকে ফিরে পাওয়ার বিভিন্ন পর্যায় পার করছে তখন ব্যাংক এই আকন্মিক পরিবর্তন পুরোপুরি সামলাতে পারেনি এবং এটি ব্যাংকের আর্থিক সূচকসমূহে নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলেছে।

বিগত বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ৩.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা বেড়ে ২০১৯ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকের মোট সম্পদ প্রায় ১৯৪.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছে। তবে পরিচালন মুনাফা অর্জনের সর্বোচ্চ প্রচেষ্টা সত্ত্বেও পূর্বোল্লিখিত অপ্রত্যাশিত ঘটনাপ্রবাহের কারণে মুনাফার ধারা অব্যাহত রাখতে না পারায় দুর্ভাগ্যজনকভাবে ব্যাংককে ৩.০৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা লোকসান গুণতে হয়েছে। তবে, শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের পরিমাণ কমে যাওয়ায় ব্যাংকের মধ্যে আশার সঞ্চার হয়েছে যার ফলে আগামী দিনগুলোতে বিভিন্ন আর্থিক সূচকে ব্যাংকের পুনরুম্থান ঘটতে পারে।

বছর শেষে ব্যাংকের আমানতের ছিতি ছিল ১৩৭.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা আগের বছরের আমানত ছিতির তুলনায় প্রায় ৬.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা বেশি যা ব্যক্তিক এবং কর্পোরেট, উভয় ধরণের তহবিল সংগ্রহে ব্যাংকের কর্মীদের নিরলস প্রচেষ্টারই ফল। তাদের প্রচেষ্টায় ব্যাংকের মূল ধারার হিসাব, যেমন চলতি, সঞ্চয়ী, স্বল্প-মেয়াদী এবং মেয়াদী আমানতের ছিতি উর্ধ্বমুখী হয়েছিল। এটিকে ২০১৯ সালে ব্যাংকের পরিচালন দক্ষতার বড় সাফল্য হিসাবেও বিবেচনা করা যায়। ২০১৯ সালেও ব্যাংকের আমানত মিশ্রণ প্রায় একই রকম ছিল যেখানে চলতি, সঞ্চয়ী, ও মেয়াদী আমানতের অংশ ছিল যথাক্রমে ৪.১ শতাংশ, ৫.৩০ শতাংশ ও ৭৩.৪ শতাংশ।

২০১৯ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের ছিতি ছিল প্রায় ১৫১.৮ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ২০১৮ সালের মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের ছিতি, প্রায় ১৫২.০ বিলিয়ন, এর প্রায় সমান। ২০১৯ সালের শেষে শিল্প ঋণের ছিতি ছিল ৮৯.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা, যা ২০১৮ সালের শিল্প ঋণছিতির প্রায় কাছাকাছি এবং যা ছিল মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের ছিতির ৫৯.০ শতাংশ। ২০১৯ সালে ঋণ চাহিদা নিম্নমুখী হওয়ায় ঋণ প্রদানের সুযোগ, বিশেষত শিল্প খাতে ঋণ কমতে থাকার বিষয়টির সাথে এই খাতের ঋণ কার্যক্রমের সংযোগ রয়েছে।

২০১৯ সালের শেষে মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রীম ছিতির মধ্যে অতি ক্ষুদ্র শিল্পে ঋণ ছিতি ছিল ০.৮ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণের ০.৫ শতাংশ। এছাড়া, ক্ষুদ্র শিল্প খাতে ঋণ ছিতি ১১.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা ছিল যা মোট শিল্প ঋণের প্রায় ১২.৬ শতাংশ এবং ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণের ৭.৪ শতাংশ। উপরম্ভ, মাঝারী শিল্প খাতে ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ৪৮.১ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা মোট শিল্প ঋণের ৫৩.৭ শতাংশ এবং ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণের ৩১.৭ শতাংশ। ব্যাংক তার ঋণ কার্যক্রম ছড়িয়ে দেওয়ার জন্য নতুন নতুন সম্ভাবনাময় খাত খুঁজে বের করতে বিরামহীনভাবে কাজ করছে যেন ঋণযোগ্য তহবিল ব্যাংকের ঋণ কার্যক্রমে প্রবেশের সুযোগবিহীন মানুষদের কাছেও সহজলভ্য হয়, যাদের আসলেই ঋণের প্রয়োজন রয়েছে।

২০১৯ সালের শেষে কৃষিভিত্তিক শিল্প ঋণের ছিতি ছিল ১৯.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের প্রায় ১৩.১ শতাংশ। অন্যদিকে, কৃষি খাতে ব্যাংক ১.১ বিলিয়ন টাকা বিতরণ করেছে যার ছিতি ২০১৯ সাল শেষে ১.৭ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়ায় যা মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের প্রায় ১.১ শতাংশ। বেসিক ব্যাংক দেশে কৃষিপণ্য উৎপাদন সহজতর ও নিরাপদ খাদ্য নিশ্চিতকরণের উপর গুরুত্ব আরোপ করে এই খাতে ঋণ প্রবাহ বৃদ্ধির মাধ্যমে দেশের কৃষি খাতে যথাসাধ্য অবদান রাখছে।

মানুষের দারিদ্য 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 করছে। সরকারের বিভিন্ন উন্নয়ন ও



কর্মসংশ্থানমূলক কার্যক্রমে সহযোগিতা করার লক্ষ্যে ব্যাংক এসব এনজিও'র সহায়তায় ঋণসুবিধাকামী জনগণকে ঋণ প্রদান করছে। কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি, দারিদ্র্য নিরসন ও দেশের দরিদ্র জনগণের টেকসই উন্নয়ন নিশ্চিত করার জন্য ব্যাংক ২০১৯ সালে 'মাইক্রো ক্রেডিট' কার্যক্রমের অধীনে ১৫,৭৩২ জন দরিদ্র মানুষের মাঝে ০.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা ঋণ বিতরণ করেছে।

প্রয়োজনীয় ঋণ সুবিধার মাধ্যমে মূলধন যোগান দিয়ে নারীদের আত্ম-কর্মসংছানের সুযোগ তৈরি করে ব্যাংক নারী ক্ষমতায়নেও সহায়ক ভূমিকা পালন করছে। ব্যাংক ১১৭ জন নারী উদ্যোক্তার আত্ম-কর্মসংছানের প্রচেষ্টায় সহায়তা দিয়ে ২০১৯ সালে সর্বমোট ১.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা ঋণ বিতরণ করে এই খাতে নিজের বিগত বছরের অর্জন ছাড়িয়ে গেছে।

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 ২০১৯ সালেও ৩২.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকার আমদানি-বাণিজ্য সংক্রান্ত সেবা প্রদান করেছে। পাশাপাশি, ২০১৯ সালে ব্যাংক ২২.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকার রপ্তানি-বাণিজ্য সংক্রান্ত সেবা প্রদান করেছে।

খেলাপী ঋণ হতে নগদ প্রায় ২.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা এবং পুনঃতফসিলকৃত ঋণ হতে নগদ প্রায় ১.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা আদায় হওয়ায় ২০১৯ সালে ব্যাংক কর্তৃক সর্বমোট ৩.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা আদায় হয়েছিল। এই সময়কালে ১৯.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকার ঋণ পুনঃতফসিল করা হয়েছে যার মধ্যে ২.০ শতাংশ ডাউন-পেমেন্টে পুনঃতফসিলের সুবিধাপ্রাপ্ত খেলাপী ঋণও রয়েছে। এটা উল্লেখ করা প্রয়োজন যে, অনাদায়ী ঋণসমূহকে ২.০ শতাংশ ডাউন-পেমেন্ট সুবিধায় দেওয়া বিশেষ পুনঃতফসিলকরণের সুযোগে ব্যাংক ৩০ জুন, ২০২০ পর্যন্ত ১৯.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা পুনঃতফসিল করেছিল যা থেকে প্রায় ০.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা নগদ আদায় হয়েছে। আরও উল্লেখ্য , বি.আর.পি.ডি পরিপত্র অনুযায়ী এই সমযকালে ব্যাংকের ১৯.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকার অনাদায়ী ঋণ পুনঃতফসিলের অনুমতি দেওয়া হয়েছিল যা অবশ্যই ব্যাংকের অনাদায়ী ঋণ নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখতে সহায়তা করেছিল। তবে, ব্যাংকের সর্বাত্মক প্রচেষ্টা সত্ত্বেও কিছু পুনঃতফসিলকৃত ঋণ পুনরায় শ্রেণীকৃত হয়ে পড়ায় অনাদায়ী ঋণের পরিমাণ প্রত্যাশিত পরিমাণে কমানো যায়নি। তবে আশার কথা হল ২০১৯ সালের শেষে অনাদায়ী ঋণের পরিমাণ মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের ৫১.৮ শতাংশ যা আগের বছরের শেষে প্রায় ৫৬.৮ শতাংশ ছিল। ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের বিভিন্ন ক্ষেত্রে খেলাপী ঋণের বিরূপ প্রভাব ব্যাপকভাবে অব্যাহত থাকার কারণে খেলাপী ঋণ কমানো ব্যাংকের জন্য দুরূহ একটি বিষয়ে পরিণত হয়েছে।

২০১৯ সালের ডিসেম্বর মাসের চেয়ে ৩০ জুন, ২০২০ তারিখে মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রীমের পরিমাণ ৪৩১.০ মিলিয়ন টাকা কমে যাওয়া সত্ত্বেও মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমে শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের হার আরও কমে ৫০.৭ শতাংশে পৌঁছেছে। তবে, যেহেতু সরকারের চাহিদা মেটাতে গত কয়েক মাস ধরে সরকারি কর্পোরেশনগুলির বেশিরভাগই তাদের আমানত প্রত্যাহার করে চলছে সেহেতু বিদ্যমান আমানত ধরে রাখা এবং সে অবস্থান থেকে প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন করার বিষয়টি আরও বড় চ্যালেঞ্চ হিসাবে আবির্ভূত হয়েছে। বিভিন্ন বিশ্লেষণে দেখা যাচেছ যে ২০১৯ সালের ডিসেম্বর শেষের মোট আমানত থেকে ৫.২ বিলিয়ন টাকা ব্রাস পেয়ে ২০২০ সালের ৩০ জুন শেষে ব্যাংকের আমানত ১৩৩.১ বিলিয়ন টাকায় অবস্থান করেছে। ২০২০ সালের প্রথম ৬ (ছয়)মাসে ব্যাংকের সুদ-আয় ২০১৯ সালের একই সময়কালের সুদ-আয়ের তুলনায় ৪৯৮.৪ মিলিয়ন টাকা কমে গিয়েছে। অন্যদিকে, ২০২০ সালের প্রথম ৬ (ছয়) মাসে ব্যাংকের সুদ ব্যয় ২০১৯ সালের একই সময়কালের সুদ ব্যয়ের তুলনায় ২৬৫.৮ মিলিয়ন টাকা বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। সমন্ত ব্যবসায়িক ও বাণিজ্যিক ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের উপর ৯% হারে সুদ আরোপের নীতিগত সিদ্ধান্তের পরিপূর্ণ বান্তবায়ন যখন ব্যাংকের সুদ আরোর উপর নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলেছে, তখন আমানত সংকটের কারণে আমানতের সুদ হার, এর নীতিগত সীমার (সর্বাধিক ৬.০%,) মধ্যে নামিয়ে আনা সম্ভব হয়নি। অন্যদিকে, কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর কারণে ২০২০ সালের এপ্রিল, মে ও জুন মাসে পরিছিতি আরও খারাপ হয়েছে।

কোভিড-১৯ মহামারী ব্যাংকের আমদানী ও রপ্তানী ব্যবসায়ও বিশাল প্রভাব ফেলেছে। ২০২০ সালের প্রথম (ছয়) মাসের আমদানী ব্যবসা ২০১৯ সালের একই সময়ের আমদানী ব্যবসার তুলনায় ৫.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা কমেছে এবং পয়েন্ট টু পয়েন্ট তুলনায় ২০২০ সালের রপ্তানী ব্যবসা একই সময়ের রপ্তানী ব্যবসা থেকে ৩.১ বিলিয়ন টাকা কমে গিয়েছে। উভয় ক্ষেত্রের এই হ্রাস সুদ বহির্ভূত উৎসের আয় কমিয়ে দিয়ে পরিচালন আয়ে নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলেছে।

ব্যাংকিং নেটওয়ার্ক

দেশের গ্রাম ও শহরাঞ্চলের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবস্থানে স্থাপিত ৭২ টি শাখার মাধ্যমে ব্যাংক তার গ্রাহকদেরকে বিভিন্ন ব্যাংকিং সেবা প্রদান করছে। স্থানীয় জনগণকে অত্যাধুনিক এবং সময়ের সেরা পণ্য ও সেবা প্রদানের লক্ষ্যে ব্যাংক ২০১৯ সালে দিনাজপুর, ফেনী, মুঙ্গীগঞ্জ এবং জামালপুর জেলার বিভিন্ন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে ৪টি নতুন শাখার কার্যক্রম গুরু করেছে। তদুপরি, ব্যাংকের রাজশাহী শাখাকে কৌশলগতভাবে অধিক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ একটি ব্যবসায়িক কেন্দ্রে স্থানান্তরিত করা হয়েছিল যা ব্যাংকের জন্য আরও বেশি ব্যবসায়ের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি করবে।

এছাড়াও, ১০ টি কালেকশন বুথের মাধ্যমে ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন ধরনের বিল সংগ্রহ করে থাকে যার মধ্যে ৬ টি ঢাকায়, ২ টি কক্সবাজারে, ১ টি বরিশাল আর ১ টি ময়মনসিংহে অবস্থিত।

উপরম্ভ, ব্যাংক ঢাকা বিভাগে ১৬ টি, বরিশাল বিভাগে ৩ টি, চট্টগ্রাম বিভাগে ২ টি এবং খুলনা ও সিলেট বিভাগে ১ টি করে মোট ২৩ টি এটিএম বুথের কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করছে। সেবার পরিধি বৃদ্ধি এবং দেশের বিভিন্ন প্রান্তের মানুষকে ব্যাংকিং সেবার আওতায় নিয়ে আসার জন্য ব্যাংক দেশের বিভিন্ন স্থানে নতুন নতুন এটিএম বুথ খোলার পরিকল্পনা করছে।

প্রযুক্তি

আধুনিক কালের ব্যাংকিংয়ে সেবার নতুন দিগন্ত উম্মোচন ও গ্রাহকদের জন্য অধিকতর বিকল্পের ব্যবস্থা রাখতে তথ্য-প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহার উত্তরোত্তর বৃদ্ধি করার প্রয়োজনে বেসিক ব্যাংক সবসময়ই 'ফিনটেক' এবং ডিজিটাল উদ্ভাবনের উপর গুরুত্ব আরোপ করে থাকে। সেক্ষেত্রে নিয়ত পরিবর্তনশীল গ্রাহক চাহিদা মেটানো, সতর্কতার সাথে গ্রাহকের সুবিধামতো দ্রুত ও নির্ভুল সেবা প্রদান এবং গ্রাহকদের বহুমুখী প্রয়োজন মেটাতে বেসিক ব্যাংক সর্বদাই স্বয়ংক্রিয় পদ্ধতিগুলো হালনাগাদ ও তথ্য-প্রযুক্তির নতুন নতুন সংস্করণ গ্রহণ করে থাকে। এক দশকেরও বেশি সময় ধরে ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন ধরণের গ্রাহকদেরকে সেবা দেওয়ার জন্য 'সেন্ট্রালাইজড রিয়েল টাইম কোর ব্যাংকিং সিস্টেম' নামীয় পদ্ধতিতে তার ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করছে।



উচ্চতর সংরক্ষণ ক্ষমতা তৈরির মাধ্যমে কর্মক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি এবং নিত্যদিনের কার্যক্রম সমন্বয়ে 'কোর ব্যাংকিং সিস্টেম'- এর উন্নয়নের অংশ হিসাবে ব্যাংকের মূল ব্যাংকিং সার্ভারগুলোকে ইতোমধ্যেই প্রতিষ্থাপন করা হয়েছে। তদনুসারে, আন্তঃব্যাংক লেনদেনের জন্য বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সহায়তা নিয়ে বেসিক ব্যাংক 'অটোমেটেড চেক প্রসেসিং সিস্টেম (বিএসিপিএস)' (ব্যাচ-২) নেটওয়ার্কে নিজের অংশের উন্নয়ন করেছে; একই সাথে, ইলেক্ট্রনিক খুদে বার্তার সহায়তায় কোন প্রকার 'কাগজীয় দলিল' ছাড়াই বিনামূল্যে আন্ত-ব্যাংক লেনদেনের সুবিধার্থে 'ইলেক্ট্রনিক ফান্ড ট্রান্সফার নেটওয়ার্ক' (ব্যাচ-৩) এ নিজের অংশে উন্নয়ন সাধন করেছে।

ব্যাংক নতুন একটি ই-মেইল ব্যবস্থা (মাইক্রোসফট এক্সচেঞ্জ) চালু করার পাশাপাশি ই-মেইল ব্যবস্থার সুরক্ষা নিশ্চিত করতে 'ই-মেইল সিকিউরিটি অ্যাপ্লায়েঙ্গ (ইএসএ)' খ্রাপন করেছে যা ব্যাংকের নেটওয়ার্কের বাইরে থাকা অবস্থাতেও অভ্যন্তরীণ ই-মেইল পরীক্ষা করা এবং প্রযোজ্য ক্ষেত্রে প্রয়োজনীয় সাড়া প্রদানে এর কর্মীদেরকে সক্ষম করে তুলেছে। এছাড়াও, নিষিদ্ধ ঘোষিত তালিকায় অধিভুক্ত ব্যক্তি ও সংস্থাগুলোর তথ্য অনুসন্ধানে 'স্যাংশন স্ক্রিনিং সিস্টেম' নামের একটি সফ্টওয়্যার কাজ করছে এবং এটির উন্নয়নেও কাজ অব্যাহত আছে।

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সর্বশেষ আইসিটি সুরক্ষা নির্দেশনা অনুসারে বেসিক ব্যাংক তার আইসিটি সুরক্ষা ব্যবস্থারও উন্নয়ন করেছে এবং ব্যাংকের অভ্যন্তরেও এ সংক্রান্ত বিষয়ে যথাযথ পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করেছে। ইন্টারনেট সংশ্লিষ্ট ব্যাংকিং পরিসেবাদি (ইন্টারনেট ব্যাংকিং, ইন্টারনেট ব্রাউজিং ইত্যাদি) এর সুরক্ষা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য 'ইন্ট্রশন প্রিভেনশন এন্ড ডিটেকশন সিস্টেম', 'জিরো ডে অ্যাটাক প্রোটেকশন', 'অ্যান্টি-ফিশিং', 'অ্যান্টি-স্পাইওয়্যার' ইত্যাদি বৈশিষ্ট্যে শ্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ 'ইউটিএম' ('ইউনিফাইড থ্রেট ম্যানেজমেন্ট') ব্যবস্থাপনার 'নেক্সট জেনারেশন ফায়ারওয়াল' স্থাপন করা হয়েছে। তদুপরি, ব্যাচ প্রক্রিয়া, আরটিজিএস ব্যবস্থা এবং অন্যান্য আইসিটিভিত্তিক সেবার মতো ব্যাংকের মূল ব্যাংকিং পরিসেবাগুলোর সুরক্ষা জোরদার করতে 'অ্যাপ্লিকেশন প্রটেকশন (এপি)', 'ইন্ট্রশন প্রিভেনশন সিস্টেম (আইপিএস)', 'অ্যাডভান্সড থ্রেট প্রোটেকশন (এটিপি)' এর মত বৈশিষ্ট্যগুলো এতে সংযুক্ত করা হয়েছে। ব্যাংকের নেটওয়ার্কের ডাটা চলাচল (ট্রাফিক) পর্যবেক্ষণের জন্য সুরক্ষা তথ্য এবং ইভেন্ট ম্যানেজমেন্ট (এস.আই.ই.এম) সিস্টেম স্থাপন করা হয়েছে। ব্যাংকের কোর ব্যাংকিং ডাটাবেজে 'ওরাকল অডিট ভল্ট' এবং 'ডেটাবেজ ফায়ারওয়াল' সংযুক্ত করা হয়েছে যেন ক্ষতিকারক কর্মকান্ডগুলো পর্যবেক্ষণ ও প্রতিরোধ করা যায়।

ডাটাবেজ প্রশাসকসহ বিভিন্ন ধরণের ডাটাবেজ ব্যবহারকারীদের নিয়ন্ত্রিত প্রবেশাধিকার দেয়ার জন্য ব্যাংকের 'কোর ব্যাংকিং ডাটাবেজ'এ 'ডাটাবেজ ভল্ট' ছাপন করা হয়েছে। অধিকন্তু, কর্মক্ষমতা বৃদ্ধি ও প্রতিদিনের কর্মকান্ড সঠিকভাবে সম্পাদনে ব্যাংক নিজম্ব সফট্ওয়্যার ইঞ্জিনিয়ারদের তৈরি বিভিন্ন সফট্ওয়্যার ব্যবহার করছে এবং ব্যবহারকারীদের প্রয়োজন অনুযায়ী অনবরত বিভিন্ন উদ্ভাবনী সফট্ওয়ার 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 নিজম্ব 'ইউটিলিটি বিল কালেকশন' সফটওয়্যারের সাহায্যে সব ধরণের 'ইউটিলিটি বিল' সংগ্রহ করে থাকে।

বেসিক ব্যাংক তার শাখাসমূহে 'ওয়েস্টার্ন ইউনিয়ন মানি ট্রান্সফার' ও 'আর.আই.এ'-র মাধ্যমে নিয়মিত ও পথ-চলতি সেবা প্রত্যাশী গ্রাহকদেরকে রেমিট্যাঙ্গ সেবা প্রদান করছে। 'সি,পি,টি,ইউ' এর ই-টেন্ডারিং সিস্টেম' এর মাধ্যমে টেন্ডারে অংশগ্রহণকারীদেরকে ব্যাংক নিজের শাখাসমূহের মাধ্যমে ই-জিপি সেবা প্রদান করে। ব্যাংকের নিজস্ব 'কিউ-ক্যাশ' এবং বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের 'ন্যাশনাল পেমেন্ট সুইচ' এর মাধ্যমে 'পস নেটওয়ার্ক'/'এটিএম' এর মাধ্যমে গ্রাহকদেরকে 'ডেবিট কার্ড'/'এটিএম' সুবিধায় ব্যাংকের শাখার বাইরে নগদ উত্তোলনের সেবাও প্রদান করে থাকে। এছাড়াও, ব্যাংক 'কিউ ক্যাশ' পেমেন্ট গেটওয়ে এর মাধ্যমে গ্রাহকদেরকে ই-কমার্স সেবাও প্রদান করে। সম্ভাব্য গ্রাহকদেরকে অধিকতর প্রযুক্তি সমৃদ্ধ সেবা প্রদানের অভিপ্রায়ে দেশের রাষ্ট্র মালিকানাধীন ব্যাংকসমূহের মধ্যে প্রথম ব্যাংক হিসেবে ২০১৯ সালের শেষের দিকে এই ব্যাংক 'ভিসা কন্ট্যাক্ট লেস ('পেওয়েভ')' ক্রেডিট কার্ড পরিসেবা শুরু করে।

ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা

ঝুঁকি ব্যাংকিং ব্যবসায়ের একটি অবিচ্ছেদ্য অংশ। সমগ্র ব্যাংক জুড়ে একটি কার্যকর ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে মুনাফা সক্ষমতা, মূলধন পর্যাপ্ততা এবং তারল্যের মধ্যে একটি সুষম মিশ্রণ নিশ্চিতে একটি সার্বিক পদ্ধতি গ্রহণে উৎসাহিত করার মাধ্যমে ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি সহনশীলতাকে শক্তিশালী করাই বর্তমানে ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার মূল লক্ষ্য। যে নীতিমালার ভিত্তিতে বেসিক ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার মূল লক্ষ্য। যে নীতিমালার ভিত্তিতে বেসিক ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কাঠামোটি তৈরি হয়েছে তা ঝুঁকি গ্রহণের সামধ্যের সাথে সামজ্ঞস্য রেখে ঝুঁকি গ্রহণ, ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কাঠামোর মধ্যে স্বীকৃত ঝুঁকিসমূহকে অনুমোদন, পর্যাপ্ত লাভের বিপরীতে সহনশীল মাত্রায় ঝুঁকি গ্রহণ এবং প্রতিনিয়ত ঝুঁকি তদারকি ও ব্যবস্থাপনায় সহায়তা করে।

বেসিক ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা প্রক্রিয়াটি ০৩টি স্তরে, যথা- কৌশলগত ন্তর, ব্যবস্থাপনাগত ন্তর এবং পরিচালনগত ন্তরে সম্পন্ন হয়। কৌশলগত ন্তরে, পর্ষদ এর ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির সহায়তায় বেসিক ব্যাংকের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কাঠামো, ঝুঁকি দর্শনসমূহ, ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কৌশল ইত্যাদি নির্ধারণ করে, ঝুঁকি সংক্রান্ত বিভিন্ন নীতিমালা এবং ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি গ্রহণের সামর্থ্যের সাথে সামঞ্জস্য রেখে ঝুঁকির প্রান্ত সীমা পর্যালোচনা ও অনুমোদন করে থাকে। পরিচালনা পর্ষদের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির তত্ত্বাবধানে ব্যাংকের ঊর্দ্ধতন ব্যবন্থাপনা কর্তৃপক্ষ ব্যবস্থাপনাগত স্তরে পর্ষদ কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত ঝুঁকি ব্যবন্থাপনার নীতিমালা ও কৌশলসমূহ বান্তবায়ন করে থাকে এবং ঝুঁকির প্রান্ত সীমাসমূহ প্রতিনিয়ত পর্যবেক্ষণ করে। পরিচালনগত স্তরের প্রথম ধাপে রয়েছে ঝুঁকির উৎসন্থল এবং ঝুঁকি সনাক্তকরণ, মূল্যায়ন, পরিমাপ, নিরীক্ষণ, প্রশমিতকরণ এবং প্রতিবেদনের কার্যকর প্রক্রিয়া ও কৌশল বাস্তবায়নকারী বলে বিবেচিত ব্যাংকের সকল শাখা ও প্রধান কার্যালয়ের সংশিষ্ট পরিচালন বিভাগসমূহ, যেখানে দ্বিতীয় ধাপে ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনাসহ অন্যান্য নিয়ন্ত্রণমূলক কার্যক্রম অন্তর্ভুক্ত রয়েছে যারা সুরক্ষার প্রথম ধাপের কার্যক্রমসমূহ পর্যবেক্ষণ, ক্ষেত্র বিশেষে চ্যালেঞ্চও করে। সুরক্ষার তৃতীয় ধাপটি হল অভ্যন্তরীণ নিরীক্ষা ও পরিদর্শন কার্যক্রম, যা সুরক্ষার প্রথম এবং দ্বিতীয় ধাপের ঝুঁকি প্রতিরোধ ও নিয়ন্ত্রণের ব্যাপারে নিশ্চয়তা প্রদান করে।

সামগ্রিক ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য 'সার্বিক ঝুঁকি কমিটি' নামে বেসিক ব্যাংকের একটি নির্বাহী ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি এবং ৬টি মৃখ্য ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি রয়েছে যারা পরিচালনা পর্ষদ কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত বিভিন্ন নীতিমালা ও কৌশল বান্তবায়ন ও তত্ত্বাবধান এবং ঝুঁকির প্রান্ত সীমা ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি গ্রহণের সামর্থ্যের সাথে সঙ্গতিপূর্ণ কিনা তা প্রতিনিয়ত



পর্যবেক্ষণ করে থাকে। উপরম্ভ, সামগ্রিক 'তদারকি পর্যালোচনা প্রক্রিয়া (সংক্ষেপে এসআরপি)' বান্তবায়নের পাশাপাশি ব্যাংকের মূলধন পর্যাপ্ততা, ঝুঁকিগত অবস্থান, ইত্যাদি নির্ণয়ে ব্যাংকের এসআরপি দল পর্ষদের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির তত্ত্বাবধানে কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করে এবং মাঠ পর্যায়ে দায়িত্ব বন্টন করে দেয়। ব্যাংকের সার্বিক ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা, তত্ত্বাবধান, ঝুঁকি সম্পর্কিত সকল বিষয়ে পর্যদ, ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটি এবং সকল নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থাকে অবহিতকরণ ও বিভিন্ন প্রতিবেদন প্রেন্ডের মতো বহুবিধ উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যাংকে একজন মৃখ্য ঝুঁকি কর্মকর্তার (সিআরও) নেতৃত্বে একটি পৃথক ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ (আরএমডি) প্রতিষ্ঠা করেছে।

র্মুকি ব্যবছাপনার ধারায় বেসিক ব্যাংক র্মুকি সনাক্তকরণ, মূল্যায়ন, পরিমাপ, নিরীক্ষণ, প্রশমিতকরণ এবং সংশিষ্ট প্রতিবেদন তৈরির জন্য বেসিক ব্যাংক বেশ কয়েকটি র্মুকি ব্যবছাপনা নীতিমালা প্রবর্তন করেছে যার মধ্যে রয়েছে, (ক) ঋণ নীতিমালা (খ) সম্পদ-দায় ব্যবছাপনা নীতিমালা (গ)অভ্যন্তরীণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও পরিপালন নীতিমালা (ঘ) মানি লডারিং ও সন্ত্রাসে অর্থায়ন প্রতিরোধ নীতিমালা (ঙ) টেজারী র্মুকি ব্যবছাপনা নীতিমালা (চ) তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি নীতিমালা (ছ) পাইকারি অর্থায়ন বিষয়ক নির্দেশনা (জ) তারল্য সংরক্ষণ পরিকল্পনা (ঝ) জালিয়াতি ব্যবছাপনা নীতিমালা এবং (এঃ) অভ্যন্তরীণ মূলধন পর্যাপ্ততা মূল্যায়ন প্রক্রিয়া সংক্রান্ত নীতিমালা। বিচক্ষণতার সাথে র্মুকি ব্যবহাপনার ঘার্থে ব্যাংক এর বিভিন্ন ন্তরের কর্মকর্তাদেরকে নিয়ন্ত্রক সংছা ও অভ্যন্তরীণভাবে প্রণীত সকল নীতিমালা, নির্দেশনা এবং পদ্ধতিসমূহ যথাযথভাবে অনুসরণে উৎসাহিত করে।

আর্থিক প্রতিবেদন

প্রতি বছরের ন্যায় ২০১৯ সালেও ব্যাংক প্রয়োজনীয় হিসাবপত্র যথাযথভাবে সংরক্ষণ করেছে। বাংলাদেশ অ্যাকাউন্টিং স্ট্যান্ডার্ডস (বিএএস). বাংলাদেশ ফিনান্সিয়াল 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, ২০১৯ ভিত্তিক প্রস্তুতকৃত আর্থিক বিবরণীতে ব্যাংকের সার্বিক অবস্থা, বিভিন্ন কর্মকান্ডের ফলাফল, নগদ অর্থ প্রবাহ এবং মূলধন সম্পর্কিত বিষয়াবলী স্বচ্ছভাবে উপন্থাপিত হয়েছে। ব্যাংকের বিধিবদ্ধ বহিঃনিরীক্ষক, আজিজ হালিম খায়ের চৌধুরী (চার্টার্ড অ্যাকাউন্ট্যান্টস) আর্থিক বিবরণীসমূহের যথার্থতার সত্যায়ন করেছে এবং ২০১৯ সালের আর্থিক অবস্থার ভিত্তিতে নিরীক্ষা সম্পাদনপূর্বক 'কোয়ালিফায়েড' রিপোর্ট দিয়েছে। প্রকৃতপক্ষে দুদক কর্তৃক ৬০ জন গ্রাহকের মূল নথিপত্র জন্দ হওয়ার প্রেক্ষিতে নিরীক্ষকগণ সেগুলোর নিরীক্ষা সম্পন্ন করতে না পারায় সংশিষ্ট প্রতিষ্ঠানটি 'কোয়ালিফায়েড' রিপোর্ট প্রদান করেছে। দুদকের ইস্যুসমূহ ইতিবাচকভাবে নিস্পত্তি হলে নিরীক্ষকগণ তাদের ভবিষ্যৎ রিপোর্টে বিষয়টি বিবেচনা করবে মর্মে আমরা আশা করি।

নিরীক্ষক নিয়োগ

১৯৯৪ সালের কোম্পানি আইনের ২১০ নং ধারা অনুযায়ী আজিজ হালিম খায়ের চৌধুরী, চার্টার্ড অ্যাকাউন্ট্যান্টস, - কে ২০১৯ সালের জন্য ব্যাংকের বিধিবদ্ধ নিরীক্ষক হিসেবে নিযুক্ত করা হয়েছিল। এই প্রতিষ্ঠানটি ২০১৯ সালে সমাপ্ত বছরের জন্য প্রযোজ্য ব্যাংকের আর্থিক



বিবরণীসমূহের নিরীক্ষা কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করেছে। এমতাবস্থায়, নিরীক্ষক নিয়োগ সংক্রান্ত বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের নীতিমালায় প্রদন্ত নির্দেশনা অনুসারে, ব্যাংকের পরবর্তী বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় ২০২০ এবং তার পরবর্তী সময়ের জন্য ব্যাংকের নিরীক্ষক হিসাবে এই প্রতিষ্ঠানকে নিয়োগ দেয়া হবে।

জাতীয় কোষাগার এবং অর্থনীতিতে অবদান

বেসিক ব্যাংক তার পরিচালন মুনাফার উপর নিয়মিত কর্পোরেট কর প্রদান করে থাকে। কার্যক্রম গুরুর পর থেকে কর্পোরেট কর বাবদ ব্যাংক জাতীয় কোষাগারে মোট ৮.২ বিলিয়ন টাকা জমা দিয়েছে। আমানতের সুদ, বিভিন্ন সরবরাহকারীর বিল, কর্মকর্তা-কর্মচারীদের বেতন-ভাতা ও ব্যাংকিং পরিসেবাজনিত আয় এবং বিল থেকে উৎসে কর, মূল্য সংযোজন কর, আবগারী গুদ্ধ ও লেভী আদায় ও সরকারী কোষাগারে জমা প্রদানের মাধ্যমে বেসিক ব্যাংক জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ড (এনবিআর)-কে রাজস্ব সংগ্রহে সহায়তা করছে। ২০১৯ সালে এই ব্যাংক কর, মূল্য সংযোজন কর এবং আবগারী গুদ্ধ বাবদ উৎসে ১.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকার অধিক অর্থ আদায় করে জাতীয় কোষাগারে জমা করেছিল।

বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি (এপিও) স্বাক্ষর

পরিচালন দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধি,আর্থিক অবস্থা ও ঋণের মান উন্নয়ন, আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তি পদ্ধতি, ডিজিটাল অন্তর্ভুক্তি ও সেবা সহজীকরণ এবং ষচ্ছতা ও জবাবদিহিতার পদক্ষেপের উন্নয়ন বিষয়ে ব্যাংক ২৯ জুলাই, ২০২০ তারিখে অর্থ-মন্ত্রণালয়ের আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ (এফআইডি) এর সাথে ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরের বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি (এপিএ) স্বাক্ষর করেছে। 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 কর্মকান্ড এবং প্রত্যেক কর্মকান্ডের বিপরীতে কর্মদক্ষতার সূচক অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে। চুক্তিতে নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনের লক্ষ্যে ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক বেসিক ব্যাংকের শাখা এবং প্রধান কার্যালয়ের বিভাগগুলির সাথে আলাদা আলাদা বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি (এপিএ) সম্পাদন করেছেন।

যেহেতু পর্ষদ বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তির (এপিএ) লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় নীতিমালা প্রণ্যান 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 প্রদন্ত 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 সম্পদ উন্নয়ন

বেসিক ব্যাংক বিশ্বাস করে যে, দক্ষ মানব সম্পদ যে কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানের অভীষ্ট লক্ষ্য অর্জনের অন্যতম চালিকা শক্তি। মানবসম্পদ থেকে সর্বোন্তম উপযোগিতা লাভের উদ্দেশ্যে ব্যাংক তার কর্মীদের জন্য সুষ্ঠ কর্ম পরিবেশ নিশ্চিত করা এবং যথাযথ প্রক্রিয়ায় মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়নে সর্বোচ্চ গুরুত্ব আরোপ করে থাকে। বর্তমানে ব্যাংক প্রতিযোগিতামূলক পরীক্ষার মাধ্যমে যথাযথ প্রক্রিয়া অনুসরণপূর্বক যোগ্যতাসম্পন্ন কর্মকর্তা নিয়োগে গুরুত্ব আরোপ করছে।



যেহেতু যে কোন সেবা প্রদানকারী প্রতিষ্ঠানেই পরিতৃপ্ত ও দক্ষ জনবলের উপছিতি গ্রাহকদেরকে সর্বোত্তম সেবা প্রদানের একটি পূর্বশর্ত, সেহেতু ব্যাংক উপলদ্ধি করে যে কর্মীদের কাজের সন্তুষ্টির জন্য যথাযথ কর্ম পরিবেশ নিশ্চিত করা সর্বাধিক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। কাজের সন্তুষ্টির মাত্রা বাড়ানোর জন্য ব্যাংক তার কর্মীদেরকে প্রয়োজনীয় জ্ঞান ও দক্ষতা অর্জনের প্রক্রিয়ায় সক্ষমতা অর্জনের ব্যাপারে অনুপ্রেরণা দিয়ে থাকে যেন তারা দক্ষতার সাথে কার্যকর সেবা নিশ্চিত করেই তাদের দৈনন্দিন কার্যক্রম সমাধা করতে পারে।

ব্যাংক নিজস্ব প্রশিক্ষণ ইসটিটিউটে ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের বিভিন্ন বিষয়ে কর্মীগণের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ, কর্মশালা এবং সেমিনারের ব্যবস্থা করে থাকে; এর বাইরে সমসাময়িক বিষয় ও ব্যাংকিংয়ের নতুন নতুন ধারা সম্পর্কে বিশেষায়িত প্রশিক্ষণ লাভে সহায়তা করতে বছরের বিভিন্ন সময়ে ব্যাংক তার কর্মীদেরকে বিভিন্ন পেশাদার সংস্থা যেমন বাংলাদেশ ইসটিটিউট অব ব্যাংক ম্যানেজমেন্ট (বিআইবিএম), বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ট্রেনিং একাডেমী, এমনকি বিদেশেও পাঠায়। মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়নে ব্যাংকের অব্যাহত প্রচেষ্টায় ২০১৯ সালে ব্যাংকের নিজম্ব ট্রেনিং ইসটিটিউট, বিআইবিএম, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকে ট্রেনিং একাডেমী এবং অন্যান্য প্রশিক্ষণ ইসটিটিউটে মোট ১২৬০ জন কর্মকর্তা সেমিনার, কর্মশালা এবং প্রশিক্ষণপর্বে অংশ নিয়েছেন। এছাড়া, সাতজন কর্মকর্তা সেমিনার, আলোচনা এবং প্রশিক্ষণপর্বে অংশ নিতে বিদেশে গিয়েছিলেন।

উল্লেখ্য যে, মানব সম্পদ উন্নয়ন উদ্যোগের সফল বাস্তবায়নের জন্য ব্যাংকের বার্ষিক বাজেটে প্রয়োজনীয় বরাদ্দ রাখা হয়ে থাকে। ব্যাংকের ২০১৯ সালের বাজেটে প্রশিক্ষণ ও মানব সম্পদ উন্নয়নে ১৭.৫০ মিলিয়ন টাকার বরাদ্দ রাখা হয়। ব্যাংকের টেনিং ইসটিটিউট প্রশিক্ষণার্থীদের জ্ঞান অর্জন এবং দক্ষতা উন্নয়নে প্রয়োজনীয় উপকরণ প্রস্তুত ও সংকলন করে প্রশিক্ষণকালে 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 সম্পদের ব্যবহার শুরু করেছে যেটিকে ব্যাপক অর্থে ব্যাংকের একটি বিস্তৃত সমন্বিত উদ্যোগ হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা যেতে পারে।

তীর 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।

ইতিবাচক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি আর গুরুত্বপূর্ণ কার্যক্রমসমূহ নিয়ে ব্যাংক মিডিয়াতে তার উপস্থিতি অব্যাহত রেখেছে। ব্যাংকের নিজন্ব ওয়েবসাইট এবং 'ফেসবুক পেজ', জাতীয় নিউজ পেপার, টিভি এবং ইলেক্ট্রনিক মিডিয়ার মতো সকল ব্যক্তিগত এবং পাবলিক প্ল্যাটফর্ম ব্যাংকের উজ্জ্বল ভবিষ্যৎ চিত্রায়নে ব্যবহার করা হচ্ছে। নতুন শাখার উদ্বোধন, আমানত উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রম বা বিধিবদ্ধ পরিপালন, যাই হোক না কেন, এই কার্যক্রমগুলোর প্রচারণামূলক সামগ্রী যেমন ব্রশিণ্ডর, ব্যানার, লোগো, ফেস্টুন, সাইনবোর্ড, বিলবোর্ড ইত্যাদির নির্বাচন এবং অঙ্গসজ্জার ক্ষেত্রে অভিনব চিন্তা-ভাবনার অনুশীলন চলছে। ব্যাংকের ভাবমূর্তি বাড়ানোর জন্য বেশ কয়েকটি নামীদামী সরকারী কর্পোরেশন এবং বেসরকারী সংস্থা, যেমন- তিতাস গ্যাস ট্রান্সমিশন অ্যান্ড ডিস্টিবিউশন কোম্পানি লিমিটেড, প্রাণ-আরএফএল গ্রুপের সাথে বিভিন্ন পণ্য ও পরিসেবা বিষয়ে বিশেষ সম্পর্ক ও সংযোগ স্থাপন করা হয়েছে যা ইতিবাচক বার্তা দিয়ে মানুষের মনে এই ব্যাংক সম্পর্কে ভাল ধারণা তৈরি করবে।

ব্যাংকের এক একজন কর্মীকে খ-খ্ব শাখার এক একজন 'শুভেচ্ছা দৃত' ও মুখপাত্র হিসেবে দায়িত্ব অর্পণ করে সামগ্রিকভাবে ব্যাংক সম্পর্কে ইতিবাচক ধারণা ছড়িয়ে দেওয়ার ব্যাপারে সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগ ব্যাংকের প্রচারণামূলক কার্যক্রম দেখাশোনা করছে। পণ্য উদ্ভাবন ও প্রচলন করার দায়িত্ব ব্যাংকের রিসার্চ এন্ড ডেভেলপমেন্ট ডিভিশনের উপর ন্যন্ত হলেও ব্র্যান্ডিং এ্যান্ড কর্পোরেট কম্যুনিকেশন ডিভিশন নতুন নতুন পণ্যের ধারণা প্রদান করে পণ্য উদ্ভাবন এবং সৃষ্টিতে রিসার্চ এন্ড ডেভেলপমেন্ট ডিভিশনেক সহায়তা দেয়। এমতাবছায় বাজারের চাহিদা এবং গতিবিধি পর্যবেক্ষণ করে সময় সময় ঋণ পণ্যসমূহে পরিবর্তন আনার পাশাপোশি নতুন নতুন ঋণ ও আমানত পণ্য তৈরি ও প্রচলন একটি নিয়মিত ব্যাপারে পরিণত হয়েছে।

জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধ শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের জন্ম শতবার্ষিকী উপলক্ষ্যে বেসিক ব্যাংক ১০০ (একশত) মাস মেয়াদী 'শতবর্ষ সঞ্চয় প্রকল্প' নামে একটি বিশেষ আমানত পণ্য প্রচলন করেছে যার অধীনে নতুন নতুন হিসাব খোলা হচ্ছে যেখানে গ্রাহকগণকে প্রতি মাসে কিস্তি ভিত্তিতে সঞ্চয়ের সুযোগ দেওয়া হচ্ছে। পণ্য ও সংশ্লিষ্ট সেবার সফল ব্র্যান্ডিং এর প্রয়োজনে ব্যাংকের বিপণন উদ্যোগের অংশ হিসাবে এর সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগ একটি আকর্ষণীয় লিফলেট ডিজাইন করেছে। এরই ধারাবাহিকতায় আরও অনেক আমানত পণ্যও ভবিষ্যতে চালু করা হবে।

নির্দিষ্ট কয়েকজন ব্যক্তি বা প্রতিষ্ঠানের বড় বড় আমানতের উপর পুরোপুরি নির্ভরশীল না হয়ে বরং বিপুল সংখ্যক আমানতকারীর আমানত হিসাব খোলা এবং ছোট ছোট আমানত সংগ্রহের জন্য ইতোমধ্যেই বেসিক ব্যাংক পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করেছে। ব্যাংকটি স্বল্পব্যয়ী আমানতের ভিত্তি জোরদার করার উদ্দেশ্যে নতুন নতুন গ্রাহক আকৃষ্টকরণে বিভিন্ন মেলা, সিম্পোজিয়াম এবং অন্যান্য প্রচার কর্মসূচিতে অংশ নেয়।

ভিত্তি আমানত সংগ্রহের মাধ্যমে আমানতের একমুখীনতা কমিয়ে আনার জন্য ব্যাংকের ব্যবস্থাপনার পক্ষ থেকে সকল শাখাকে নিয়মিতভাবে অনুপ্রেরণা ও নির্দেশনা প্রদান করা হয়। ঈন্সিত ফলাফল লাভে সচেষ্ট রাখতে অধিকতর ভালো সংযোগায়ন প্রচেষ্টা গ্রহণ করে আমানত সংগ্রহের জন্য হিসাব খোলার ব্যাপারে ব্যাংকের কর্মীগণকে অনুপ্রেরণা, প্রশিক্ষণ এবং উন্নততর পরিসেবা পদ্ধতি গ্রহণের প্রেরণাও দেয়া হচ্ছে। ব্যাংকের আমানত পণ্যের বিপণন আগের তুলনায় সহজ করার জন্য ব্যক্তিক আমানতকারীদের জন্য আমানতের সুদে বিশেষ হার, বিশেষ মেয়াদের মতো সুবিধাদি প্রচলন করা হয়েছে।

ব্যাংক, ভিন্ন ভিন্ন খাতে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের বান্তবায়নাধীন ভিন্ন ভিন্ন উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পের হিসাব খোলার লক্ষ্যও নির্ধারণ করেছে। তদুপরি, কম খরচের আমানতের প্রত্যাশায় বেশিরভাগ শাখাই ক্ষুল ব্যাংকিং হিসাব খোলায় মনোনিবেশ করেছে। ব্যাংক বিশ্বাস করে যে আকর্ষণীয় বৈশিষ্ট্যসম্পন্ন ম্বল্পব্যয়ী আমানত পণ্যসমূহ স্বল্প মূল্যে আমানত সংগ্রহের বাইরেও ভিন্ন ভিন্ন ধারার গ্রাহকদের সুবিশাল একটি অংশের সাথে সুসম্পর্ক তৈরির প্রক্রিয়ায় একটি ইতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলতে সহায়তা করে।



একটি বিষয় উল্লেখ করা প্রয়োজন যে, উৎসবের আমেজে প্রথমবারের মতো ব্যাংক বাংলা বছর, ১৪২৬, এর প্রথম দিন থেকে 'সঞ্চয় মাস' উদযাপন গুরু করে যা ঈদুল আজহা পর্যন্ত চলমান ছিল। ফলে, ব্যাংক ব্যক্তি পর্যায়ের গ্রাহকদের মধ্যে বিরাজমান ইতিবাচক অনুরণনের অভিজ্ঞতা প্রত্যক্ষ করেছে।

জাতীয় রাজম্ব বোর্ড কর্তৃক আয়োজিত আয়কর মেলায় গত বছরও ব্যাংক অংশ নিয়ে আয়কর মেলা প্রাঙ্গণে স্থাপিত এর প্রত্যক্ষ পরিসেবা এবং এটিএম বুথের মাধ্যমে সম্মানিত করদাতাদেরকে সেবা প্রদান করেছিল। ব্যাংকের বিভিন্ন বিভাগের সহযোগিতায় বিভিন্ন শাখার কর্মীদের স্বতঃস্ফূর্ত অংশগ্রহণে সারাদেশে বিভাগীয়, জেলা ও উপজেলা পর্যায়ে আয়কর মেলায় ভিন্ন ভিন্ন আঙ্গিকে, বিশেষত ব্র্যান্ডিং কার্যক্রমের প্রেক্ষাপটে, ব্যাংকের অংশগ্রহণ অনেক ফলপ্রসূ ছিল। মেলায় ব্যাংকিং সেবা প্রত্যাশী সম্মানিত করদাতাগণ ব্যাংকের পক্ষ থেকে আয়কর পরিসেবা প্রদানকারী কর্মীদের পরিসেবার মনোভাব, পরিশ্রম, আন্তরিকতা এবং দক্ষতার প্রশংসা করেছেন যা অবশ্যই ব্যাংকের ব্র্যান্ড মান বৃদ্ধি করেছে।

২০১৯ সালের আয়কর মেলায় মাত্র ৭ দিনের মধ্যে ৭৮২৫ টি পে-অর্ডার ইস্যুর মাধ্যমে ব্যাংক মোট ৭৬.৯ মিলিয়ন টাকার কর আদায় করেছে। অন্যদিকে, ২০১৮ সালে, ৩০২৩ টি পে-অর্ডার ইস্যুর মাধ্যমে ব্যাংক মোট ২৮.৫ মিলিয়ন টাকা কর আদায় করেছিল। পে-অর্ডার সংখ্যা এবং সংগৃহীত অর্থের পরিমাণের বিচারে ২০১৯ সালে ব্যাংকের অর্জন ২০১৮ সালের অর্জনের আড়াই গুণ।

প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক যোগাযোগের মাধ্যমে ব্যাংকের আমানত সংগ্রহের লক্ষ্যে বিভিন্ন কর্পোরেট প্রতিষ্ঠানের সাথে সুসম্পর্ক ছাপনে নির্দিষ্ট পরিভাষা ব্যবহার করে সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগ থেকে চিঠি বা প্রস্তাব প্রস্তুত ও প্রেরণ করা হচ্ছে। সংশ্লিষ্ট বিভাগের ব্যবছাপনাধীনে তিতাস গ্যাস, প্রাণ আরএফএল গ্রুপ, ক্ষয়ার হাসপাতাল লিমিটেড, মে ইন্টারন্যাশনাল, হাইড্রোক্লিন বিডি প্রভূতি সরকারী-বেসরকারী কর্পোরেশনের সাথে সমঝোতা আরক যাক্ষরিত হয়েছে।

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 পরিসেবার উন্নয়নকে ভিত্তি হিসাবে বিবেচনার ধারণা বিস্তারের ফলে সেখানে লক্ষণীয় অগ্রগতি দেখা দিয়েছে এবং আরও অগ্রগতির সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে।

মূলধন স্থিতি

বছর শেষে মিলিয়ন টাকায় ব্যাংকের মূলধন স্থিতির অবস্থান নিমুরূপঃ

বিবরণ	২০১৯	২০১৮
পরিশোধিত মূলধন	১০,৮৪৬.৯৮	JO,585.95
শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণের মোট ইক্যুইটি	9,009.38	১০,৩৮১.৩২
মোট মূলধন	৮,৭৩১.৯৮	১০,৩০২.৫৯
মূলধন ঘাটতি	(8৬8৯.২৫)	(૨,১৮৭.৭৪)

নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থা কর্তৃক ঋণ ও অগ্নিমের বিপরীতে ধীরে ধীরে প্রয়োজনীয় প্রভিশন সংরক্ষণের সুযোগ দেয়া এবং মূলধন হিসাবায়নে বাকী প্রভিশন সমন্বয়ের শর্তে ছাড় দেয়ার ফলে ২০১৮ সালের শেষদিকে মূলধনগত অবস্থার উন্নতি হলেও পরিচালন কার্যক্রম থেকে ৩,২৬৯.০ মিলিয়ন টাকার বিশাল ক্ষতির কারণে ব্যাংকের মূলধনগত অবস্থা খারাপ হয়েছে। ফলম্বরূপ, মূলধন ঘাটতি ২,৪৬১.০ মিলিয়ন টাকা বেড়েছে।

আগামীর প্রত্যাশা

বাংলাদেশের প্রতিষ্ঠাতা ও জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের জন্ম শতবর্ষ উপলক্ষ্যে বাংলাদেশ সরকার ২০২০-২০২১ সালকে 'মুজিব শতবর্ষ 'হিসেবে ঘোষণা করেছে। এর ফলে প্রতিটি সম্ভাব্য উপায়ে দেশের জন্য অবদান রাখার সর্বাত্মক প্রচেষ্টার মাধ্যমে উপলক্ষ্যটিকে অরণীয় করে রাখার দুর্দান্ত একটি সুযোগ তৈরি হয়েছে। জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধ শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের দৃগু পদক্ষেপ এবং নির্দেশনাগুলো অনুসরণ করে আমাদেরকেই প্রতিজ্ঞা করতে হবে যে আমরা সকলে একত্রে আমাদের মাতৃভূমি থেকে, বিশেষ করে দেশের অর্থনৈতিক ব্যবছার চালিকা শক্তি হিসাবে কাজ করে চলা ব্যাংকিং সেব্ট্রর থেকে সকল দুর্নীতি ও অবিচারকে নির্মূল করব।

প্রতিটি আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠানকে নিজ নিজ আঙ্গিকে এই মহৎ উদ্দেশ্য অর্জনের জন্য অবশ্যই কিছু করতে হবে; বেসিক ব্যাংকেরও এর বাইরে থাকার কোন সুযোগ নেই । অর্থনীতিতে ঘটে যাওয়া সাম্প্রতিক ঘটনাবলি এবং নতুন চ্যালেঞ্জ উদ্ভূত হবার প্রেক্ষিতে কাজের ক্ষেত্রগুলোতে আরও বেশি নৈতিকতার চর্চা এবং আরও উন্নততর কৌশলগত পরিকল্পনা প্রণয়নের মাধ্যমে তার গৌরবময় অতীতকে ফিরিয়ে আনতে বেসিক ব্যাংককে আগের তুলনায় আরও বেশি দৃঢ়তা ও একনিষ্ঠতা দেখাতে হবে । সম্ভাবনাময় কিন্তু বাছাইকৃত খাতসমূহে বিচক্ষণভাবে ঋণ প্রদানের সাথে সাথে স্বল্পব্যয়ী আমানত সংগ্রহে ব্যাংকের সক্ষমতার কার্যকর প্রয়োগই আপাতত ব্যাংকের আগামী দিনের নির্দেশিত পথ ।

শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ আর্থিক পুনরুজ্জীবনের পথে বার বার পিছনে টেনে ধরে বিধায় ব্যাংককে অবশ্যই তার শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণকে সর্বনিম পর্যায়ে আনার জন্য প্রচেষ্টা চালিয়ে যেতে হবে। শ্রেণীকৃত ঝণ আদায়ে সাম্প্রতিককালে সরকার কর্তৃক স্বল্প ডাউন-পেমেন্টে ঋণসমূহকে দীর্ঘমেয়াদে পুনঃতফসিলের যে সুবিধা দেয়া হয়েছে তা কাজে লাগাতে হবে।

ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের সুদের হার হাসের কারণে আয়ের সুযোগ সন্ধুচিত হয়ে পড়ায় ব্যাংকের পক্ষে লাভজনক থাকা আরও একটি চ্যালেঞ্জ যা ব্যাংকের ভাগ্যাকাশে অশনিসংকেতের ইঙ্গিত বহন করে। আমানত লাভে ক্রমবর্ধনশীল প্রতিযোগিতার বিষয়টিকেও আর উপেক্ষা করা যাবেনা।

সর্বোপরি, ব্যাংকিং খাত সংশ্লিষ্ট সর্বশেষ প্রযুক্তিগত পরিবর্তনের সাথে সময়মত তাল মেলাতে না পারলে খুব অল্প সময়েই ব্যাংক প্রতিযোগিতা থেকে ছিটকে পড়তে পারে। সুতরাং, ব্যয় সংকোচনের অজ্বহাতে প্রযুক্তিগত অগ্রগতি সাধনের বিষয়ে কখনোই আপস করা ঠিক নয়; সেটি করা হলে গ্রাহক পরিসেবা এবং পরিচালন দক্ষতা অর্জনের ক্ষেত্রে ব্যাংকের পশ্চাদপসারণ ঘটবে। সবশেষে এ কথা না বললেই নয় যে, ব্যাংকের উচিত হবে সর্বোন্তম পদ্ধতিতে তার মানবসম্পদের বিকাশ সাধন করা, কারণ এটিই আগামী দিনে ব্যাংকের অর্থনৈতিক অগ্রগতির পথ প্রশম্ভ করবে।

পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন



সম্ভাবনাময় গ্রাহকদেরকে আকৃষ্ট করার জন্য যে কোন অপরিমাণদর্শী প্রস্তাব প্রদান অল্প সময়ের ব্যবধানেই ব্যাংককে চরম দুর্দশায় উপনীত করতে পারে বিধায় নতুন আমানতকারীদেরকে আকর্ষণ করার ক্ষেত্রে সুদের হার বৃদ্ধি করা ব্যতীত অন্যান্য কৌশল প্রয়োগ করতে হবে। পরস্পরের স্বার্থেই স্বাস্থ্যকর ব্যাংকার-গ্রাহক সম্পর্কের চর্চা ও বিদ্যমান সম্পর্ক উন্নয়নের জন্য ত্রটিহীন অনলাইন ব্যাংকিং সুবিধা নিশ্চিতের মাধ্যমেই গ্রাহক পরিসেবায় সর্বোচ্চ মান নিশ্চিত করতে হবে। ব্যবসায়ী মহলের বিশেষ অংশকে অসন্তুষ্ট করা ও স্বল্প মেয়াদী সাফল্যের প্রয়োজনীয়তা উপেক্ষা করা থেকেও বিরত থাকতে হবে; তদুপরি, দীর্ঘমেয়াদী পরিণামের কথা বিবেচনায় নিয়েই বিভিন্ন নীতিগত সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণের প্রক্রিয়া অব্যাহত রাখথে হবে। অধিকন্তু, যথাযথভাবে বিভিন্ন দলিল প্রস্তুত ও সম্পাদনের মাধ্যমে ঋণ গ্রহণ ও নীতিনিষ্ঠভাবে ঋণ ফেরত প্রদানে অভ্যন্ত বিনিয়োগকারীদের 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

সময়োপযোগী সহযোগিতা ও বিচক্ষণ নির্দেশনার জন্য অর্থ-মন্ত্রণালয়ের আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ এবং বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের প্রতি ব্যাংকের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ গভীর কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করছে। অপর্যাপ্ত 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 স্বায়ন্তশাসিত সংস্থাগুলোকে পরিচালনা পর্ষদ বিশেষভাবে ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছে। ব্যাংকের ব্যবসার প্রতিটি ক্ষেত্রে প্রতিনিয়ত সহযোগিতা প্রদান করায় আমানতকারী এবং গ্রাহকগণের প্রতি আমরা সাধুবাদ জানাই। দারিদ্র্যের স্তর নামিয়ে আনার লক্ষ্যে প্রান্তিক মানুযের কাছে ক্ষুদ্র ঋণের সুবিধাসমূহ পৌঁছে দেয়ার জন্য যে সকল বেসরকারী সংস্থা বেসিকের সাথে কাজ করেছে তাদেরকে এবং প্রিন্ট ও ইলেক্ট্রনিক মিডিয়াকেও পরিচালনা পর্ষদ ধন্যবাদ জানাচ্ছে।

অনেক ধরনের প্রতিবন্ধকতার মধ্যেও ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালকের নেতৃত্বে ব্যাংকের কল্যাণের জন্য নিজেদের দায়িত্ব পালনে কর্মীদের প্রচেষ্টা, কর্তব্যনিষ্ঠা ও আত্মনিবেদনকে পরিচালকমন্ডলী প্রশংসার দৃষ্টিতে দেখে।

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

পরিচালনা পর্যদ এর পক্ষে

প্রফেসর ড. আবুল হাসেম চেয়ারম্যান



Director's Report

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim. Respected Shareholders, Assalamu Alaikum.

On the occasion of centenary of the birth of 'Father of the Nation' Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited pays homage and expresses its sincere gratitude to him for his unparallel leadership and greatest contribution towards independence of Bangladesh as well as nation building efforts afterwards.

The Board takes the privilege of welcoming you to the 31st Annual General Meeting of BASIC Bank Limited and presents the Directors' Report along with the Audited Financial Statements for the year 2019. This report sheds light on Bank's performance during the year 2019.

The Directors have reviewed the financial statements to assess financial position of the Bank, transparency of its various 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 2019, 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 2019, the global economy grew at a rate of 2.9 percent which was estimated to grow at a rate of 3.3 percent in 2020 and 3.4 percent in 2021 in a report of International Monetary Fund in January 2020. But in June 2020 the global economy is not even projected to grow positively due to spread out of global pandemic, COVID-19. It has been observed that the pandemic continued to intensify rapidly in a number of emerging market and developing economies as well as developed economies, necessitating stringent lockdowns and resulting in larger disruptions to economic activities than forecast.

For the first time ever, all economic regions of the world are projected to experience negative growth together in the same year, 2020. It is eventual that the global economy is going to shrink by 4.9 percent in 2020 which was unimaginable at the start of 2020. Due to its infectious properties the COVID-19 pandemic has caused a serious negative impact on global economic activity in the first half of 2020 and the recovery is projected to be more gradual than previous forecast. However, substantial differences in growth pattern across individual economies may be visible since the evolution of the pandemic and effectiveness of containment strategies have not been evenly poised.

Considering low economic activities and output in the first half of 2020 with signs of voluntary distancing in continuation of fear of contagion, the group of advanced economies, overall, may have to face a set back at 8.0 percent in 2020. Since rapid recovery is not foreseen these economies are expected to be recovering more gradually. Major economies like the United States, Japan, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy and Spain are going to observe deep downturns at 8.0 percent, 5.8 percent, 10.2 percent, 7.8 percent, 12.5 percent, 12.8 percent and 12.8 percent respectively. However, in many advanced economies, the pace of new infections and hospital intensive care occupancy rates have declined due to weeks of lockdowns and voluntary distancing.

The group of emerging market and developing economies may observe downturn at a rate of 3.0 percent in 2020 since the pandemic intensified rapidly in a number of emerging market and developing economies, necessitating stringent lockdowns and resulting in larger disruptions to economic activities. However, recorded data regarding infections and mortality indicates less severity of the pandemic on a per capita basis, although the number of investigation, constrained in nature, shall not be able to nullify uncertainty about the nature of the pandemic. Among these economies low-income developing countries may have to face a set back at 1.0 percent in 2020 with differences across individual countries. In addition, if a few large frontier economies are excluded, the remaining of low-income developing countries may have to experience a contraction of 2.2 percent in 2020.

None of the major players in the global economy except China could contain the impact of the global pandemic, COVID-19. Supporting the economy by few policy stimulus, China shall be recovering from the sharp contraction it has experienced in the first quarter facilitating a growth projection of 1.0 percent in 2020. India's economy is projected to contract by 4.5 percent following a longer period of lockdown and slower recovery. Besides, recent geo political crisis between these powerful neighbours has turned into violent physical clashes and serious military rivalries which will eventually lead to interruption of existing economic cooperation among the countries.



Most of the Latin American countries are struggling to contain infections. The two largest economies of the region, Brazil and Mexico, are projected to contract by 9.1 and 10.5 percent respectively in 2020. Amid the global pandemic created disruptions, we have experienced steep decline in the price of fossil fuel that significantly lowered disposable income of oil exporters implying economies like Russia, Saudi Arabia and Nigeria to contract sharply at 6.6, 6.8 and 5.4 percent respectively. However, South African economy will be severely affected by 8.0 percent contraction due to the health crisis.

Usually, in recessions and natural disasters, consumers rely on their savings or social safety nets and family support to accomplish their spending need due to which consumption is relatively less affected than investment. But COVID-19, that has forced voluntary social distancing and lockdowns to slow transmission and resulted steep income losses and weaker consumer confidence, has affected both consumption and services output remarkably. Many of the firms have to cut back on investment to cope with declines in demand, disruptions in supply and uncertainty in future earnings prospects.

Since lockdowns in most of the countries had to be severe and widespread for two to three months, economies dependant heavily on tourism and oil had to suffer most among them. Global labor market has experienced catastrophic hit due to voluntarily reduced exposure of people from one another, lowered activities in retail trades, absence of recreational acts, diminished transport requirement, and depressed workplaces. According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the global decline in work hours in the first quarter of 2020 compared to the last quarter of 2019 was equivalent to the loss of 130 million full-time jobs. The decline is even more in the second quarter 2020 which is assumed to be equivalent to more than 300 million full-time jobs.

In spite of the above, positive perspective of the outlook is somewhat visible since some of the mostly affected sectors of some economies have been reopened for workers for returning to work. On the other hand, signs of manufacturing activity and global trade, broad-based shift toward accommodative monetary policy, intermittent favorable news on US-China trade negotiations, and diminished fears of a no-deal Brexit have boosted market confidence. However, more signs of turning points need to be visible in global macroeconomic environment.

In 2021, Global economy is expected to grow at a rate of 5.4 percent. Since the adverse impact of the global pandemic on low-income households is particularly acute, the world may experience least or no progress in reduction of extreme poverty level ever since the 1990s. The downward trend primarily reflects negative impacts in economic activities as well as potential risk of increase of social unrest in a few emerging market economies like India necessitating reassessment of growth perspectives as well as growth prospects over the next few years.

Besides, manifestation of few formidable risks like rising geopolitical tensions between the United States and Iran, intensifying social unrest in different parts of the world, further worsening of relations between the United States and its trading partners, and deepening economic frictions between other countries may lead to rapid deterioration of global growth to fall below the projected baseline.

In spite of the above, all signs of stabilization could persist by reinforcing the link between consumer spending and improved business spending coupled with the effects of monetary easing. Growth targets of individual economies would be accomplished easily if barriers to stronger multilateral cooperation are removed and a more balanced policy mix at the national level, considering available monetary and fiscal space, can be put in place. Tasks like building financial resilience, strengthening growth potential, and enhancing inclusiveness should be prioritized through closer cross-border cooperation in multiple areas by addressing grievances with the rules-based trading system, curbing greenhouse gas emissions, and strengthening the international taxation mechanism.

Economic Scenario of Bangladesh

Bangladesh had been able to secure 8.2 percent GDP growth in FY2018-19, highest ever GDP growth in its history 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 etc.



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It is worth of mention that this GDP growth has been termed as the highest in Asia which itself is a testimony to its brilliant economic development under the visionary leadership of the government. Eventually, Bangladesh was also heading towards a strong growth in 2020 as well until appearance of the COVID19 pandemic in Bangladesh in March, 2020. Corona virus hit export and remittance sectors had to suffer immensely from low economic activities worldwide in March, April and May, 2020. Accordingly, the government had to revise the GDP growth rate for the FY2019-20 downward to 5.2 percent, from initially projected 8.2 percent. Finally, Bangladesh has been able to achieve a GDP growth of 5.24 percent in FY2019-20 amidst corona virus pandemic that has arrested the economy for at least a quarter of the financial year.

Before the start of the crisis, Bangladesh was in a very good position in terms of debt servicing with a low risk of overall and external debt distress. Now, the anticipation is that the public debt-to-GDP ratio may rise to about 41.0 percent over the coming years from 36.0 percent at the end of 2019 since public borrowing will have to raised due to the negative impact of the crisis.

The economic impact of COVID-19 pandemic in Bangladesh has been severe in three main avenues. At first it has been felt in domestic economic activity after announcement of 'General Holiday' on March 25 which has continued up to 30th May, 2020. The second point is a decline in exports of ready-made garments, which represent around 80.0 percent of Bangladesh's exports having a strong impact of 83 percent decline in April, 2020 on year-on-year comparison basis. Finally and expectedly, there has been a fall in remittances in March, April and May from Bangladeshi labour force working mostly in Middle Eastern countries, affected not just by the pandemic but also by the decline in oil prices.

There has been a sharp fall in festival based economic activities since celebrations of national and religious festivals like the 'Centenary' of the birth of the 'Father of the Nation', the Independence Day, the First Day of Bangla New Year, holy Eid ul Fitr were almost absent due to break out of the pandemic. Only because of the pandemic all of these occasions of celebrations could not be utilized for informal economic exchanges by a large fraction of marginal people who usually earn their living from sale of unusual commodity and service which has affected the local economy. However, some businesses are trying to shift online specially for commodity trading which may eventually be the main stream of supply in Bangladesh, although this will not literally be enough to replace empty marketplaces.

However, since March 2020, several stimulus measures have been deployed to sustain economic activity and protect the most vulnerable group of people. The government has announced a large assistance program, comprising four packages, of Taka 677.5 billion since April, 2020 for larger and smaller business enterprises, exporters and importers at a lower interest rate than they are used to pay to the commercial banks. Another package of Taka 50.0 billion credit has been declared for the agricultural sector at an interest rate of 4.0 percent. All these credit packages are supposed to be handled and disbursed by commercial banks. Entire assistance program amounts Taka 727.5 billion. On the other hand, the Asian Development Bank (ADB) has provided USD 500.0 million with a view to aiding Bangladesh tackle COVID-19 shock on the healthcare and economy.

Additionally, about Taka 12.75 billion, equivalent to USD 150 million, has been provided as cash assistance to about five million families displaced by the pandemic. There have also been measures to protect the homeless and for food distribution. Cash allowances for the elderly, widows, and disabled individuals are also being expanded.

The size of GDP at current market price stood massive at Taka 25.4 trillion at the end of FY2018-19, increasing by about Taka 2.9 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 although industrial sector registered the highest growth rate at 12.7 percent followed by 6.8 percent of service sector and then 3.9 percent of agriculture sector. However, the size of the GDP has stood past Taka 27.9 trillion at the end of FY2019-20.

Another important indicator of country's economic stability; inflation averaged around 5.6 percent mark in FY2018-19 slightly lower 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 indicator of economy- gross domestic investment was calculated to be 31.6 percent of GDP in FY2018-19, slightly growing from 31.2 percent of the preceding fiscal. However, Private Sector investment remained steady at 23.4 percent in FY2018-19 which was 23.3 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 8.1 percent in FY2018-19 from 8.0 percent in FY2017-18 which comes as result of government's expenditure on massive infrastructural projects. The total amount of investment stood at Taka 8.0 trillion in FY2018-19 in absolute term, out of which the private sector investment was calculated to be almost 75.0 percent of the total investment.

Domestic savings to GDP ratio was calculated to be 25.0 percent in FY2018-19, increased significantly by 2.2 percent from that of the preceding year. Growing actually by Taka 1,024.0 billion in FY2018-19, total private sector credit in banks stood at 11.3 percent of GDP at the end of that fiscal year while it was 17.0 percent at the end of FY2017-18.

Bangladesh registered export earnings of about USD 39.3 billion and import payment of USD 55.0 billion in 2019, resulting in negative balance of trade in 2019 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. However, in comparison of earnings of the sector of around USD 34.13 billion in FY2018-19, country's RMG exports declined by 18.8 percent to USD 27.70 billion in just concluded FY2019-20, due to a fall in global consumption due to a slowdown inflicted by COVID-19 pandemic.

Remittance from the workforce employed abroad recorded about USD 18.42 billion in 2019 against USD 15.5 billion in 2018 demonstrating a growth of nearly 18.0 percent owing to government's strategic priority to attract remittance through legal channels by declaring incentives on remittance. To encourage the migrant workers to send their hard-earned money back home through legal channels the government had allocated Taka 30.6 billion in incentive in the budget for FY 2019-20. In 2018, Bangladesh was the third highest recipient of remittances in South Asia, after India and Pakistan, and the 11th highest recipient globally.

Continuing its ever improving trend, per capita income has been calculated to be USD 2,064.0 in FY2019-20 having recorded USD 1,909.0 in FY2018-19 which testifies 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.

Besides, devaluation of Bangladeshi currency by Taka 1.0 against greenback in the inter-bank forex market because of a higher demand for greenback to settle the import bills might have helped boost the influx of foreign currency in 2019. Bangladesh Bank's supportive and timely measures encouraged the expatriates to send their money through the formal banking channel and helped boost the country's foreign exchange reserves. However, remittance inflow started to drop from March, 2020 due to return of thousands of expatriates and joblessness of many others due to the corona virus pandemic. In May 2020, the central bank relaxed few conditions in the form of increasing timeframe for submission of documents and limit of receiving incentives on remittance up to USD 5,000 or Taka 0.5 million from Taka 0.15 million without showing any paper. It may seem that the incentives led to a spike in remittance in June, 2020 since inflow of foreign remittance has been recorded to be more than USD 1.8 billion, the highest ever in the history of Bangladesh. However, this figure has helped balancing the negative growth of foreign remittance the country had to experience in March, April and May 2020.

Eventually, for the first time ever, foreign exchange (forex) reserve of the country has climbed to \$36.02 billion (on June 30, 2020) owing to lower import payment obligations and upward trend of inward remittance while foreign loans and assistances have contributed a part to obtain the new record of foreign currency reserve.

Again, it has been evident that the Banking industry had to play the main facilitating role in the process of achieving growth under different parameters. However, the industry underwent some major policy changes and shifts in 2019 also which on the whole have certainly shaped the course of journey for the

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industry in the upcoming days. The sector revealed mixed performance since it had experienced 'moderate 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.

The government is working to protect people's jobs by introducing different stimulus packages with a target of bringing down poverty level to 20.0 percent from 35.0 percent, a number that has increased due to the corona virus pandemic. On the other hand, the government has started reducing unnecessary spending like foreign tours and travels, focusing more on farm mechanisation and implementing social safety net programmes effectively, and spending more on rural development and industries.

In recent years, debt to Bangladesh has always been sustainable since sound economic and fiscal policies have been implemented in recent years with limited foreign aid dependency, prudent borrowing and, efficient debt servicing until the crisis and adherence to a deficit ceiling of 5.0 percent of GDP.

Since Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries in terms of climate change events, increased investments in adaptation have kept the country on the right track of its development objectives and made the country more resilient to natural disasters. Cyclone Amphan, could not take huge toll on lives and properties of people residing in the coastal belt because of presence of reliable early warning systems and embankment infrastructure and shelters.

However, problems regarding distribution of the fruits of higher economic achievement among people from different income groups are yet to be solved. At the advent of corona pandemic another face of social disparity has been exposed since many people have lost their jobs. Besides, unexpected fluctuation in commodity price remained as the major concern for people belonging to low income group. Moreover, trend of asset concentration in the hands of a privileged section of the society is still posing the biggest threat to ensuring socio-economic justice.

Economic Outlook

While as many as 33 economies in Asia have been projected to post negative growth in FY2019-20, the economy of Bangladesh has been projected to grow, by Asian Development Bank, at 4.5 percent in the same fiscal, the highest in Asia. On the other hand, IMF has projected growth rate of Bangladesh to be 3.8 percent while WB's projection has been reported to be 1.6 percent. However, Bangladesh Government has always been optimistic to project a GDP growth rate of 5.2 percent for FY 2019-20.

Actually, Bangladesh was sensing better performance in major economic parameters than that of the preceding years in her triumphant run towards enviable economic development encountering certain issues and challenges in 2019 taking advantage of certain opportunities. However, corona virus has slowed down the pace of its growth in many ways.

Since Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, there lies a huge challenge in containing the impact of a pandemic like COVID-19 on the economy with a limited health infrastructure and inefficient management. It would have been considered a bizarre to make a comment on healthcare issues if COVID-19 pandemic would not hit the country. But the economy is being hit by the doubt and frustration of our development partners since the ratio of number of tests to total population is too low to determine whether the country has reached its peak or not and inaccuracy of test results, evolved from fraudulent activities of some of the healthcare service providers, approved and endorsed by important authorities of the state. Eventually, the flow of our stream of remittance would shrink significantly if our workforce working abroad is continuously denied from entering those countries they work for.

The highest authority of Bangladesh feels the importance of transparency and accountability, and urges for establishing good governance. The government seems to be committed to using the crisis resources transparently and effectively, and carrying out an audit of COVID-19 related expenditures within 12 months of the end of the crisis amending existing rules so as to provide information on the beneficial ownership of companies that are awarded procurement contracts. As such, the country requires considerable support from development partners for acquiring clinical equipment for testing, tracing and monitoring to respond to the impact of COVID-19 since the capacity of our healthcare system has to be strengthened and rebuilt to some extent.

Measuring financial strengths to cope under the strain of COVID-19 outbreak in terms of four potential sources of peril -- public debt as percentage of GDP, foreign debt (both public and private), cost of borrowing and reserve cover, Bangladesh has been ranked ninth in a global league table of 66 emerging economies. Bangladesh has been placed even before China, ranked 10th, in recognition of a relatively better position in all those four indicators while South Asian giant India has been ranked 18th, Vietnam 12th, Indonesia 16th, Malaysia 25th, Pakistan 43rd and Sri Lanka 61st.

Looking at the bright side of our economy amidst all those uncertainties, one of our development partners, Asian Development Bank, predicts V-shaped economic recovery from the corona virus-induced downturn with certainty while other multilateral lenders have remained circumspect of our growth prospects in the near term. The outlook predicts that the country would grow at 7.5 percent in 2020-21 fiscal, supported by strong manufacturing activities. On the other hand, the government of Bangladesh has projected 8.2 percent GDP growth for the next fiscal in line with the long-term plans on a ground of post-COVID recovery. However, achieving such a GDP growth during and after the pandemic is very much challenging as revenue collection may be lower in fiscal 2020-21 because of slowness of business activities.

The Bangladesh government had earlier come out with a massive stimulus package of Taka 727.5 billion (equivalent to USD 8.0 billion) to check the impact of the pandemic. The stimulus package, aiming at affected industries, is worth nearly 2.5 percent of GDP of Bangladesh. Even then, the challenge of feeding nearly 5.0 million people who have either lost their jobs or are in financial trouble because of the pandemic cannot be met if contribution of SMEs cannot be increased up to 40.0 percent of national GDP while increasing food production to a desired level.

Supportive monetary policy with emphasis on job creation and inclusive, and sustainable growth needs to be 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.

Bangladesh's growth prospect in fiscal 2020-21 has been projected to be the second-highest in the continent with an expectation of acceleration of economic activities towards the end of 2020 and in 2021. However, real growth will certainly depend on speed, extent and management of the recovery of domestic economy. The economy would quickly come back to previous growth rates provided that global economic conditions are supportive.

We acknowledge that Bangladesh has to depend on remittances of 10.0 million or more of her citizens, working in foreign countries. The influx of foreign currency was expected to cross USD 20.0 billion mark by the end of the fiscal 2019-20 on the ground of announcement of 2.0 percent incentive for remittance receipts. But, the corona virus outbreak across the globe casted a negative impact on Bangladesh's remittance inflow. Many Bangladeshis at different countries have failed to run their businesses while many have lost their jobs due to the corona virus induced shutdowns. Expatriates staying in different countries may have found it very hard to send money to their families due to the corona virus impact.

Besides, workers, expecting to migrate, would not be welcomed by the host countries since jobs for migrant workers have shrunk in the last few months. On the other hand, many wage earners had to return home in the face of corona virus outbreak that may add to the growing unemployment problem due to the slowdown in the economic activities of the country.



It is to be noted that Bangladesh's 70.0 percent remittance come from Middle Eastern countries while the rest 30.0 percent from other countries like the USA and Italy. If corona virus prevalence prolongs, many Bangladeshis workers will be laid off from their jobs which would affect remittance inflow badly.

The existing earning from foreign remittance can be kept intact in FY2020-21 as well by taking right kind of initiatives to build immunity in our workforce, and bring them under insurance coverage and encouraging migrants to remit their earnings through legal channels by providing incentives regularly to such remittances. However, there is no other way except strengthening diplomatic efforts in order to protect the interests and jobs of the migrant workers.

The target for export earnings for FY2020-21 has been set at USD 48.0 billion which comprises export of goods and services worth USD 41.0 billion and USD 7.0 billion respectively. The growth for goods exports has been projected to be 21.8 percent while the same for services sector has been projected to be 9.5 percent from the previous year based on the recent trends in world trade.

As usual RMG sector is expected to lead export earnings with targeted export of around USD 33.8 billion in FY2020-21 which is around 20.9 percent higher than the earnings of USD 27.9 billion in FY2019-20. The RMG export earnings target is supposed to be achieved by achieving knitwear and woven garments targets of about USD 16.7 billion and USD 17.1 billion respectively. Besides, individual earning targets of around USD 1.2 billion from the jute sector and USD 920.0 million from export of leather and leather goods for FY2020-21 have been set. However, for achieving the target set for jute and jute goods, demand for jute goods from the target markets need to be increased and state-owned mills need to be re-opened quickly after modernizing for improvement of their productivity.

The RMG industry contributes around 13.0 percent to the GDP of the country that employs nearly 4.0 million workers. It has been estimated that out of this 1.0 million workers are already unemployed. Exporters in Bangladesh are now not receiving their payments on time since people of major export destinations of our RMG including the United States, U.K., Germany, France, and Italy have suffered a lot from corona virus that lead them to limit their discretionary spending. Buyers have either cancelled or modified their orders for which the industry owners had to encounter the challenge of paying salaries to their workers. Moreover, laid-off workers have already returned villages, creating additional problems in the rural economy. The unemployment of these workers will create further problems in the realm of food security.

In spite of that, the impact of the pandemic may not be severe on Bangladesh since China has evolved as the biggest trade partner of Bangladesh and is the biggest source of imports at a lower price including raw materials needed for its industries. China may also emerge as a major export destination for Bangladesh as it has extended zero tariff treatment for 5,161 items additionally which accounts for 97 percent of Bangladeshi products to be exported in the Chinese market with effect from July 1, 2020. The announcement made by the Chinese authority is certainly an outcome of successful economic diplomacy of Bangladeshi authority.

Coming to Government borrowing, it may be projected that unless such borrowing from the banking sector to meet budget deficit for the fiscal year 2020-21 is not restrained there will be disruption in the flow of money to private investors of cottage and small enterprises who were in a crunch of fund even before the pandemic outbreak. As such, there will be severe challenges in terms of achieving 8.2 percent GDP growth since revenue collection will be slower because of slow business if the pandemic continues to spur. Eventually, there will be a need to mobilize more resources domestically to fund additional spending for health, education, infrastructure, and social protection over the medium term. But unless issues like corruption and procedural inefficiency are not addressed, business procedures are not eased, 'rule of law' are not established in every sphere of life and reforms in tax administration are not made drastically it would be difficult to attract both domestic and foreign direct investment.

Adaptation to climate change should always be a priority for Bangladesh since she will have to encounter the devastating effects of extreme weather events as well. She has been investing in building embankment infrastructure, shelters and early warning systems as a





part of her development initiatives for a decade or more. As such, outcomes of natural disasters are managed easily in these days since investments, required for the country to be more resilient, have been increased for adapting with vulnerability. However, she will have to continue building consciousness among her people about this vulnerability, raising their concern about the risk exposure and attracting foreign aid as well as investment that will contribute to climate change mitigation.

Lending rate caps may have negative impacts on the economy since most private sector banks may show reluctance in financing the businesses of retail and SME sector on the ground of higher cost involvement in lending to these sectors. All the commercial banks of the country need to be run profitably since most of them are publicly listed entity that must generate appropriate return on assets, return on equity. All the banks need to be commercially viable profit-making organisations so as to retain the confidence of the depositors.

In the context of reducing the cost of business the concept of bringing down the lending rate is good, but that has to be done through free market dynamics - not artificially, by imposing regulatory obligation. Actually, interest rate cap would benefit corporate and commercial clients in short term, but it would certainly shrink private sector credit growth in the medium term. Objectives of expansionary monetary policy to boost production as well as employment generation may not be achieved if SMEs and cottage industries remain credit-starved due to the interest rate cap. On the other hand, cost of fund cannot be reduced since bringing back money from wilful defaulters has become a cumbersome task for a bank due to vulnerability in the regulatory framework. We feel that Bangladesh Bank may deploy some sorts of flexibility in the lending rate to save retail and SME businesses. Otherwise, lower lending rate would lead to lowering of deposit rates further which would tend to demoralize the depositors, contributing 87.0 percent of the fund of banks.

On the other hand, in consideration of Global Competitiveness Index (GCI) 2019, that measures the performance of a country's institutions, policies and other factors to determine its productivity and overall prosperity of its citizens and is considered vital for attracting foreign direct/indirect investment, Bangladesh was ranked 105th in economic competitiveness in 2019. Bangladesh's position went down in 10 out of 12 pillars which include institution, infrastructure, ICT adoption, macro-economic stability, health, skills, product market, labour market, financial system, market size, business dynamism and innovation capability. As issues like such. infrastructural development, investment and credit growth, improvement of productive activity as well as productivity 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, may go up in FY2020-21 due to shutdown or slowdown of economic activities and hangover of slowdown on the breakout of COVID-19 pandemic. It has been observed that the workers employed in the urban area have been hit the most. In the rural area, the crop sector employment has not been hit that much yet, but non-crop agriculture and nonfarm employment are badly hit. Agriculture sector followed by service sector is expected to generate the majority of employment for the country in 2020 like the previous years, having accounted for around 40.6 percent of the country's 60.8 million of total employment in 2019. Contribution of service sector to employment generation accounted for 39.0 percent in 2019. The other major sector of the economy i.e. the industrial sector accounted for around 20.4 percent of the employment in 2019 and is estimated to perform similarly in the current fiscal year as well.

The government has planned to increase per capita income to USD 2,326.0 in the FY2020-21, achievement of which would be treated as a major success encountering the economic impact of the corona virus pandemic. 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.

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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 85.0 percent of employment is generated by private sector, measures need to be taken to attract more investment in this sector. Infrastructural projects like Padma and other bridges, extension of few highways, flyovers and Metro-Rail and various kinds of power plants need to be speeded up for easing transportation of commodities and ensuring adequate power supply to industrial ventures.

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 FY2019-20 was less than expected. Hence, with a view to attracting more domestic and foreign investments Government needs to put 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 and regulated cautiously by its policy makers and regulators because it is expected to serve as the main source of fund required for the economic development of the country in the upcoming years as well. 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 the minds of the customers. Moreover, fluctuating fortunes in the capital market is not helping the investors gain their confidence back 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 2019

2019 was quite a challenging year for the banking sector of the country as the sector had to undergo some major policy shifts in the form of adjustment of interest rate and loan classification and provisioning mainly which have certainly changed the dynamics of this sector's operation for years to come. For long banks operated with the freedom of setting their own deposit and lending rates on the basis of their respective operating and financial performance and taking other factors of market competition into consideration under the central bank's concerned guidelines with minimum intervention from any legislative authority; which is no longer the case. Also introduction of further leniency in loan classification and provisioning process meant that banking industry on the whole had to figure out new strategy for their loan recovery and adjustment activities which were only going to make the task harder. Moreover, Government decision to withdraw excess fund held with banks by government corporations put the banks under further pressure of managing liquidity crisis which they have been trying to bail out of since 2018. On top of all these the problem of soaring NPL made the situation more mercurial as banks were unable to find a solution to this long lasting issue.

After long deliberation and apparently intentional delay, some of the private banks finally adjusted their lending and deposit rates in accordance with directives of the Government in this regard. Though the state owned banks followed up on their commitment immediately to bring down their respective lending and deposit rates as soon new directives in this regard came from the government, private banks were yet to follow suit. Criticism from different groups of stakeholders soon started to surface regarding this delay in adjustment of deposit and lending rates by private banks since this delay was giving them unfair advantage over the state owned banks in terms of



market competition. However, with due government intervention balance in market competition was restored somewhat at last as many private banks brought their deposit and lending rates back in line with government directives by the end of the year.

As the rules and regulations regarding loan classification and provisioning were under scrutiny for a long time since many stakeholders including good borrowers had been raising question regarding its practicality in the current volatile business environment sighting it as way too strict given the transaction practice of our business community, central bank decided to make some important revisions to these rules and regulations to make them more exercisable in the business environment prevalent in our country. That meant these rules were going to allow more flexibility and time to borrowers for loan adjustment/repayment purposes. As it was amended-Any Continuous Loan if not repaid/renewed within the fixed expiry date for repayment or after the demand by the bank will be treated as past due/overdue from the following day of the expiry date. Any Demand Loan if not repaid within the fixed expiry date for repayment or after the demand by the bank will be treated as past due/overdue from the following day of the expiry date. Whereas, In case of any installment(s) or part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan is not repaid within the fixed expiry date, the amount of unpaid installment(s) will be treated as past due/overdue after six months of the expiry date. A Continuous Loan, Fixed Demand Loan, Term Loan or anv installment(s)/part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan which will remain past due/overdue for a period of 03 (three) months or beyond but less than 09 (nine) months, the entire loan will be put into the "Sub-standard (SS)". A Continuous Loan, Demand Loan, Fixed Term Loan or any installment(s)/part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan which will remain past due/overdue for a period of 09 (nine) months or beyond but less than 12 (twelve) months, the entire loan will be put into the "Doubtful (DF)". A Continuous loan, Demand loan, Fixed Term Loan or any installment(s)/part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan which will remain past due/overdue for a period of 12 (twelve) months or beyond, the entire loan will be put into the "Bad/Loss (B/L)".

However, implementation of these revisions will mean that implementation of BASEL III accord will become

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even harder as BASEL III demands taking stricter stand in terms of loan monitoring and repayment process.

Banking industry in our country 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 unfavorable developments, most of the banks, especially private ones, reported notable operating profit in 2019, taking advantage of delay in adjusting interest rates against lending disregarding their own commitment on lowering lending rates. Moreover, the fact that private banks had greater access to Government corporation funds meant that they could engage in lending activities on a larger scale which boosted their profits further. On the other hand, some of the state owned banks that have been plagued by the problem of soaring NPL for long found it difficult to come out of the vicious cycle of operating loss as their income earning opportunity shrank further due to a drastic fall in the lending rates. So the problem of uneven playing field for public and private banks persisted in 2019 as well. Since there was notable liquidity crisis in the banking industry on the whole due to withdrawal of excess fund by govt. corporations, banks with excess liquidity took the opportunity of earning extra profit by lending heavily in interbank market. On the other hand, banks already suffering from liquidity crisis saw their operating performance deplete further having to pay for extra interest to interbank market in the bid for maintain liquidity. Similarly, banks with greater access to export proceeds and foreign remittance garnered higher profit.

Continuing with previous year's trend, overall deposit and credit balance of the banks increased in 2019 as well. Total deposit including time deposits and demand deposits held in Deposit Money Banks (DMBs) at the end of 2019 stood at Taka 11,379.0 billion which is around 12.5 percent higher than that of 2018. On the other hand, balance of total outstanding advances in DMBs at the end of 2019 was Taka 12,406.0 billion which is around 17.9 percent higher than that of the previous year.



Private sector credit (including banks, non-banks, and micro-finance institutions) grew by 9.8 percent in 2019 which was lower than the growth of 13.3 percent in 2018. Public sector credit grew by 54.3 percent while credit to Government grew by 59.8 percent. Overall, domestic credit grew by 14.8 percent in 2019.

Lending to industrial sector stood at Taka 4,144.00 billion at the end of December, 2019. Term Lending to industrial sector stood at Taka 2,011.00 billion while working capital finance stood at Taka 2,133.00 billion at the end of December, 2019. Bank's lending to the Agriculture Sector stood at Taka 430.0 billion at the end of December, 2019, of which credit to crops and other sectors stood at Taka 393.0 billion and Taka 37.0 billion respectively.

Export business registered USD 38.7 billion while import payments accounted for USD 55.4 billion which means that country's export-import business performed soundly in 2019 though balance of trade remains negative.

However, soaring NPL, 9.3 percent of the total outstanding loans at the end of 2019, undermined majority of the achievements of the banking industry in 2019 since the total amount of NPL reached as high as Taka 1153.7 billion which is 22.8 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 though "One Time Exit Policy" for bad loan rescheduling offered by Bangladesh Bank at the beginning of FY2019-20 scaled up efforts for loan recovery by banks. The situation for SoCBs was worse at almost 23.9 percent of their loans have become non-performing compared to private banks just at 5.8 percent of their total loans outstanding.

Another issue that has been drawing attention of the stakeholders of the banking industry for all the wrong reasons is the rise of incidents of exercise of undue influence by some directors of banks on their respective bank's operation especially in lending activities which has certainly eroded the confidence of common borrowers in banks' lending operation. The issue of money laundering through the banking channel also remains a major problem despite lots of hue and cry from concerned authorities regarding this issue. Under the above circumstances, it can be said that the future of the banking industry depends on how this industry performs within the new dynamics given some major policy shifts and regulatory changes have taken effect in the year 2019. Pressure on banks to stay on profiting track amidst gradually shrinking opportunity of income generation on the face of ever rising NPL poses the big question that how these organizations in the long run will be able to maintain sustainable profitability.

Moreover, depleting confidence of common folks in banking on the whole brings the question of credibility in all banking operations to the fore and makes it absolutely mandatory that certain corrective strategies and measures be undertaken immediately to bring their faith back. 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. Moreover, banking services must be taken to the doorsteps of the customers so that the agenda of inclusive banking does not remain confined to the list of banking agendas only.

Review of BASIC Bank's Operations

2019 was a tough year not only for BASIC Bank but for the banking industry on the whole as the industry saw the dynamics of banking change rapidly over the course of the year due to some major shifts in policies and regulations concerned with banking operations. BASIC, like many other banks, found it difficult to cope with these rapid changes in dynamics of banking and in the process fell short of its targeted performance level though there was no short of effort on the bank's part to improve its operating performance. Most of the factors such as- revision of lending and deposit rates, change of rules for loan classification and provisioning, changes in regulation for allocation of corporate fund between public banks and private banks, crisis in money market and forex market etc. were beyond the control the of bank. Moreover, most of these factors barring change of rules for loan classification and provisioning did not lend any support in improving the bank's financial condition with many of these changes

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proving to be quite disadvantageous to the bank's operation. BASIC Bank, which has been going through different stages of recovery from the shocks of 2010 to mid 2014 period, could not fully cope with these sudden changes and it left a negative impact on the bank's financials.

Total asset of the Bank stood at about Taka 194.9 billion at the end of the year 2019 which is about Taka 3.4 billion higher than the previous year. Unfortunately due to some unfavourable developments already mentioned, bank could not get back on the profiting track despite its best efforts and incurred an operating loss of Taka 3.06 billion. However, a reduction in bank's NPL gave the bank some hope of resurrecting its financial parameters in the time to come.

The Bank ended the year with deposit balance of Taka 137.3 billion (excluding bills payable) which was about Taka 6.4 billion higher than the previous year's balance which resulted from relentless effort from the employees of the bank to collect fresh fund, in the form of both individual and corporate deposit. Their effort succeeded in taking the balance of deposit in all major accounts of the bank higher, namely-Current account, Savings account, SND account and Term Deposit account. This can also be considered as a major success of bank's operating performance in 2019. Deposit mix of the bank remained almost same in 2019 with share of current deposit (CD), savings deposit (SB) and term deposit standing at 4.1 percent, 5.3 percent and 73.4 percent respectively in the total deposit mix.

The balance of outstanding loans and advances of the Bank was about Taka 151.8 billion, which was almost same compared to the outstanding loans & advances figure of 152.0 billion at the end of 2018. Industrial sector accounted for 59.0 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances at the end of 2019 with outstanding balance of about Taka 89.6 billion which is close to the figure of 2018. Shrinking lending opportunities due to declining trend of demand of credit, experienced especially in the industrial sector in 2019, can be affiliated with the stagnancy in this sector's credit operations.

Out of total outstanding loans and advances, loan to micro industry accounted for Taka 0.8 billion which was around 0.5 percent of the total loan of the bank at the

end of 2019. Besides, loan to small scale industrial ventures accounted for about Taka 11.3 billion which was 12.6 percent of the total industrial loan and 7.4 percent of the total loan of the Bank. Moreover, loan to medium scale industries accounted for about Taka 48.1 billion which was 53.7 percent of the total industrial loan and 31.7 percent of the total loan of the Bank. Bank is working round the clock to discover new avenues for spreading its lending operation so that loanable fund can be made available to the people who dearly require it but does not have the access to it.

Agro based industrial loan registered outstanding balance of Taka 19.9 billion at the end of 2019 which was about 13.1 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances. On the other hand, Bank disbursed Taka 1.1 billion in agriculture sector which accounted for an outstanding balance of Taka 1.7 billion at the end of 2019 which was about 1.1 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances. It has always been bank's priority to provide required fund to the agriculture sector so that country's self sufficiency in food and agricultural production is maintained with the help of banking sector's due contribution.

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 endeavor to facilitate employment generation, poverty alleviation and ensure sustainable growth for the poor people of the country, Taka 0.6 billion was disbursed to 15,732 of them under microcredit operation in 2019.

Bank has also been contributing for women empowerment by creating self-employment for them opportunities by financing their entrepreneurial endeavors with required credit facility. In the process Bank facilitated self employment efforts of 117 women entrepreneurs in 2019 by providing them total credit of about Taka 1.6 billion which surpassed Bank's performance in this sector in the previous year.



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Bank's contribution to the ever growing export-import business of the country has been as usual 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 32.5 billion in 2019. Besides, the Bank facilitated export business of Taka 22.4 billion in 2019.

Bank's cash recovery from NPL was about Taka 2.0 billion while cash recovery from rescheduled loans was Taka 1.6 billion, totaling Taka 3.6 billion in 2019. During the same period, Bank rescheduled loans and advances of Taka 19.6 billion which includes some of those privileged rescheduling. It is to be mentioned that Bank has been able to reschedule NPLs of Taka 19.9 billion under the special privilege of rescheduling at 2.0 percent down-payment and recover about Taka 0.4 billion in cash up to 30th June, 2020. It may be noted that rescheduling of Taka 19.9 billion has been allowed at 2.0 percent down-payment up to 30.06.2020 as per BRPD circular no. 05/2019 which has definitely helped to keep the NPL of the bank in check. However, despite Bank's best effort, NPL could not be brought down as much as required due to reclassification of some rescheduled loans. Thankfully, the share of NPL in total loans and advances stood at 51.8 percent at the end of 2019 which was around 56.8 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 operating performance of the bank.

The share of NPL in total loans and advances has further reduced to 50.7 percent at the end of June 30, 2020 even Though the outstanding of loans and advances declined by Taka 431.0 million at the end of June 30, 2020 from that of December end of the year 2019. However, retaining existing deposit and increasing from the existing position has evolved as a greater challenge since many of the Government corporations have been withdrawing their funds for last 6 months to meet Government demand. It has been observed that deposit of the Bank stood at Taka 133.1 billion at the end of June 30, 2020 declining by Taka 5.2 billion from that at the end of December, 2020.

Interest income for the period of first 6 (six) months of 2020 is found to decline by Taka 498.4 million than that of the same period of the year 2019. On the other hand, interest expenditure for the period of first 6 (six)

months of 2020 is found to increase Taka 265.8 million than that of the same period of the year 2019. While full implementation of regulatory interest rate of 9.0% on all business and commercial loans and advances has made a negative impact on interest income, interest rate of deposit could not be brought down within regulatory boundary of 6.0% (maximum) due to shortage of fund. On the other hand, COVID-19 pandemic has worsened the situation for the months of April, May and June, 2020.

COVID-19 pandemic has made a huge impact on import and export businesses of the Bank as well. Import business for the period of first 6 (six) months of 2020 is found to decline by Taka 5.4 billion than that of the same period of the year 2019 while export business for the same period of 2020 has declined by Taka 3.1 billion on point-to-point comparison with that of the preceding year. Both of these declines have contributed to loss of operating income from non-interest based earning sources.

Banking Network

The Bank is currently serving its clientele through a network of 72 branches situated at different locations of specific rural and urban areas of the country. Four new branches were opened in 2019 in four different districts, namely- Dinajpur, Feni, Munshigonj and Jamalpur considering their prospect for business and opportunity for serving new customers with the bank's varied products and services. Moreover, Rajshahi Branch was relocated to a more strategically important business hub which would provide greater business opportunities to the bank.

Besides, No. of Bank's collection booth was increased to 10 for facilitating collection of different types of bills on a larger scale, of which 6 are situated in Dhaka, 2 in Cox's Bazar, 1 in Barisal and 1 in Mymensingh.

Moreover, Bank has 23 ATM booths of which 16 are located in Dhaka division, 3 in Barisal division, 2 in Chittagong Division and 1 each in Khulna and Sylhet Division. Bank endeavors to open new ATM booths at regular intervals in different parts of the country to widen its coverage of banking service and broaden its customer base.



Technology

Since inception, BASIC Bank has been practicing IT enabled banking operations preferring adoption of fintech and digital innovation and persisting to weigh much in acquisition, adoption and use of appropriate information technology regularly so that banking can be featured as customer and employee friendly. 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. For more than a decade, Bank has been operating through Centralized Real Time Core Banking System solution to serve the customers from various dimensions.

As a part of up-gradation of 'Core Banking System' with higher storage capacity to enhance performance and streamline day-to-day operations Bank's core banking servers have already been replaced. Accordingly, with the help of Bangladesh Bank, BASIC Bank has upgraded its part of 'Automated Check Processing System (BACPS)' (BACH-II) for instrument based inter-bank transactions while it has upgraded its part of 'Electronic Funds Transfer Network (BEFTN)' System (BACH-III) for facilitating instrument free inter-bank transactions by electronic messaging.

The Bank has launched a new e-mail system (Microsoft Exchange) as well as set up 'e-mail Security Appliance (ESA)' to maintain the security of the e-mail system which enables the employees to check and respond internal e-mails outside the network of the Bank. Besides, 'Sanction Screening System' is working to find the information of the persons and organizations listed in the Sanction List while the software is being improved.

BASIC Bank has upgraded its ICT security measures as per latest ICT Security Guideline of Bangladesh Bank and initiated steps within the organization. Next Generation Firewall with complete UTM (Unified Threat Management) features like Intrusion Prevention and Detection System, Zero Day Attack Protection, Anti-Phishing, Anti-Spyware, etc. has been installed to ensure the security of internet-related banking services (internet banking, internet browsing, etc.). Furthermore, to strengthen the security of core banking services of the bank like BACH processing, RTGS system and other ICT based services other features like Application Protection (AP), Intrusion Prevention System (IPS), Advanced Threat Protection (ATP) features have been installed in it.

Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) system has been set up to monitor data traffic in the network of the Bank.The Oracle Audit Vault and Database Firewall have been installed in the Core Banking Database of the Bank in order to monitor and prevent Malicious Activities.

Database Vault has been set up in the Core Banking Database of the Bank to provide controlled access to various types of Database users including Database Administrator. 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.

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 also 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 started VISA Contact Less (Paywave) credit card services at the end of 2019 and became the first among the State Owned Banks of the country to start such a service.

Risk Management

Risk is as an integral part of banking business. The main apprehension of the bank is to reinforce resilience by encouraging a holistic approach for the

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management of risk and return throughout the bank as well as the effective management of risk to ensure profitability, capital adequacy and liquidity in a balanced manner. Hence, the principles, which support the risk management framework of the Bank, help accept risks within a defined risk appetite, approve the accepted risks within the risk management framework, accept risks against adequate returns, and monitor and manage risks incessantly.

BASIC Bank's risk management process is accomplished at strategic level, managerial level and at operational level. At strategic level, BASIC Bank's Board of Directors (BoD), through Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC), sets up risk governance structure & risk philosophy, endorses risk strategies, reviews and approves risk policies as well as risk threshold limits in line with bank's risk appetite. At Managerial level, senior management transforms the strategies into operational policies, procedures and processes for effective risk management and continuously monitors the limits that are also overseen by BRMC. At operational level, the bank's risk management framework is predicated on three-lines of defense. At operational level, the first line is the branches and operational divisions of head office of the bank where risk originates and they own the risks and effective processes to identify, assess, measure, monitor, mitigate and report on risks, while the second line includes risk management and other control functions which provide independent oversight and objectively challenge the first line of defense. The third line of defense is internal audit and inspection which assures that the control objectives are achieved by the first and the second lines of defense.

BASIC Bank has an Executive Risk Management Committee, namely, All Risk Committee (ARC) and 06 Core Risk Addressing Committees which implement & monitor approved policies, and the threshold limits of risks that may be taken in line with the bank's risk appetite. Moreover, to facilitate overall Supervisory Review Process (SRP) in the bank as well as to assess the bank's capital adequacy, risk position etc. an SRP team works in the bank under comprehensive supervision of the BRMC and assigns tasks to operational level. The bank has also established a separate Risk Management Division (RMD), headed by a Chief Risk Officer (CRO) having responsibility for overall risk management, following up and reporting to BoD, BRMC, and regulatory authorities on all sorts of risk related issues of the bank.

BASIC Bank has manifested a number of risk management policies, viz., (i) Credit Policy (ii) ALM Policy (iii) ICC Policy (iv) AML & CFT Policy (v) Treasury Risk Management Policy (vi) ICT Policy (vii) Wholesale Borrowing and Funding guideline (viii) Liquidity Contingency Plan (ix) Fraud Management Policy (x) ICAAP policy to identify, assess, measure, monitor, mitigate and report on the risks. The bank encourages its employees, at all levels, to adhere to the regulatory, as well as internal policies, guidelines and procedures for prudential risk management.

Financial Reporting

The Bank has maintained proper books of accounts in 2019 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, 2019 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, Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury (Chartered Accountants), have certified the authenticity of financial statements of the Bank and based on the audit findings of financial position of 2019 they have provided 'Qualified' report.Since ACC seized the original documents of 60 loan clients, the auditors could not examine their documents that has led the concerned firm to submit their report as 'Qualified'. We hope that the auditors will reconsider the issue in their future reports if favorable settlement of those ACC issues can be attained.

Appointment of Auditors

Being pursuant to section 210 of the Companies Act 1994 Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury, Chartered Accountants, was appointed as statutory auditor of the Bank for the year 2019. The firm has carried out audit of the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended as of 31st December, 2019. As per stipulation in Bangladesh Bank policy guidelines regarding



appointment of statutory auditor, the firm is going to be appointed as statutory auditor of the Bank for 2020 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 8.2 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 more than Taka 1.3 billion at source in terms of taxes, VAT and excise duty and deposited the amount to the national exchequer during 2019.

Annual Performance Agreement (APA)

The Bank signed Annual Performance Agreement (APA) with Financial Institutions Division (FID), Ministry of Finance on 29th July, 2020 for the financial year 2020-2021 regarding improvement in its operational efficiency, financial conditions, credit quality, financial inclusion system, digitization and ease of banking services, 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 human resource development programs with foremost importance. Following true procedures, now the Bank puts emphasis on recruitment of competent persons through competitive examination.

Bank understands that it is of paramount importance to ensure proper environment for job satisfaction of its workforce since a 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 1260 employees attended seminars, workshops and training sessions at BASIC Bank Training Institute, (BIBM), Bangladesh Bank Training Academy and other training institutes during 2019. Besides, seven 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. Budget for the year 2019 for training and human resource development purpose was set at Taka 17.50 million. 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

For building a good reputation through effective communication and positive promotion, the Bank has started utilising its human and other resources in brand building activities which can be manifested as concerted efforts of the bank in widespread scale.

Realizing the importance of strategic promotion to keep up with the competitors in attracting and retaining depositors as well as good borrowers, Bank has undertaken devisable strategies for building brand loyalty and improving its brand value while crafting for positive brand image among its potential customers.

The Bank is continuing its appearance in the media 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. Novelty is being practised in selecting and designing promotional materials, such as-brochure, banner, logo, festoons, signboards, billboards etc. in activities whether is it related to branch opening or deposit promotional programs or regulatory compliance.

Tie ups and associations have further 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 to convey positive message to the people making a good impression about the Bank in their minds.

The concerned division is taking care of promotional activities under new directives which guide an employee to 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. While the responsibility of product innovation and manufacturing is vested in the Research and Development Division of the Bank, Branding and Corporate Communication Division assists Research and Development Division in product innovation and creation by providing new product ideas. As such, manoeuvring existing loan products as well as creating new loan/deposit products in recognition of the market demands and practices are in the cards.

On the occasion of the centenary of the birth of 'Father of the Nation' 'Bangabandhu' Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, BASIC Bank has formulated a very special deposit product under the brand name of 'Shotoborsho Shonchoy Prokolpo' ('Centenary Savings Scheme') of a tenure of 100 (one hundred) months where deposits to be made in instalments under which new accounts are being opened. The concerned division of the Bank has designed an attractive leaflet as part of its marketing initiative for successful branding of the product as well as the service of the Bank. In continuation of this, other deposits products will be launched as well.

BASIC Bank has already taken steps in opening deposit accounts and collecting small deposits from a large number of depositors rather being dependent explicitly on large deposits from few individuals or institutions. The Bank participates in different fairs, symposiums and other publicity programs to attract new customers to strengthen the base of low cost deposit.

In order to reduce the deposit concentration, the Management of the Bank motivates and instructs the branches regularly for collecting more base deposits. To strive for desired results the employees of the Bank are being motivated, trained and asked for rendering better service approach, thriving better communication efforts and opening accounts for collecting deposits. Tools like special interest rate, tenure have been devised for the individual depositors so that marketing of deposit products of the Bank becomes easier than before.

The Bank has targeted for opening the accounts of different development projects of various sectors undertaken by the Government of Bangladesh. Besides, most of the branches have concentrated in opening school banking accounts with an expectation to build more low cost deposits. Bank believes that low cost deposit products with attractive features help make positive impact on the process of collecting low cost deposit as well as building relationship with a large different group of customers.

It's to be mentioned that, for the first time the Bank celebrated the "Month of Savings" in a festive mood starting from the first day of Bangla year, 1426 which continued up to Eid-ul-Azha 2019. As a result, The Bank has experienced positive vibration from the individual customers.

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Last year, the Bank took part in the Income Tax Fairs, organized by the National Board of Revenue, as well where it provided services to the esteemed taxpayers through its well-equipped direct service and ATM booths, set up at the Income Tax Fair premises. Bank's participation in the Income Tax Fairs at divisional. district and upazila levels across the country was much fruitful in different perspectives, especially in the context of branding activities, with spontaneous participation of its own employees of different branches in collaboration with various departments of the Bank. The esteemed taxpayers, aspiring for banking services at the fairs, have appreciated the service attitude, diligence, sincerity and efficiency of the Income Tax Service Providers of the Bank which have certainly increased the brand value of the bank.

In 2019, the Bank has collected a total tax of Taka 76.9 million against 7825 pay-orders in just 7 days of Income Tax Fair. On the other hand, in 2018, the bank had collected a total of Taka 28.5 million against issuance of 3023 pay orders. In terms of number of pay orders and money, the bank's achievement in 2019 is more than 2.5 times the achievement of 2018.

For the purpose of collecting deposits for the bank, letters or proposals are being prepared and sent from the concerned division using specific terminology to build relationships with various corporate organizations through institutional communication. Under the management of the concerned division, MoUs have been signed with public-private sector corporations like Titas Gas, Pran RFL Group, Square Hospitals Ltd., May International, Hydroclin BD etc.

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.

Capital Position

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

Particulars	2019	2018
Paid up capital	10,846.98	10,846.98
Total shareholders' equity	7,007.14	10,381.32
Total capital	8,731.98	10,302.59
Capital Deficit	(4,649.25)	(2,187.74)

Capital position of the Bank has eroded due to a hefty loss of Taka 3,269.0 million from operating activities although there was improvement in capital position at the end of 2018 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. In consequence, capital shortfall has increased by 2,461.5 million.

The Way Forward

On arrival of the occasion of centennial birth anniversary of the founding leader of the country and Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Government of Bangladesh has declared the commemoration of 2020–2021 as the "Mujib Year". This has presented us with a great opportunity to make the occasion a memorable one by trying our level best to contribute to the country' in every possible way that are available to us. Following in the footsteps and upon the commandments of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, we must promise to ourselves that we together would eradicate all sorts of corruption and injustice from our motherland including our banking sector that serves as the heart of the country's economic system.

Every financial institution must do its bit to achieve this noble cause from its own standpoint and BASIC Bank should do no different. In the face of recent developments and new challenges in the economy, BASIC Bank must show more resilience and commitment than ever to bring its glorious past back with greater work ethics and better strategic planning. 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.

Bank must continue its drive to bring its NPL down to the lowest possible point as NPL keeps on pegging the bank back in its efforts towards financial revival. 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 banks.



Another challenge that is looming large over the bank's fate is the challenge of staying profitable in the face of shrinking earning opportunities due to reduction in interest rates of loans and advances. The issue of ever intensifying competition for deposit cannot be overlooked either.

On top of that, keeping pace with the latest technological introductions in the banking sector is not going to be easy which, if not done timely, may put any bank out of competition in no time at all. Hence, the bank should not compromise on technological advancement giving excuse of cost minimization least it should make the bank backdated in terms of customer service and operating efficiency. Last but not the least, bank should continue to develop its human resources in the best possible manner as it will pave the way for the bank's future economic progress.

Aspects other than increasing interest rate shall be manifested to attract new depositors and borrowers 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 culture and ensured to nourish healthy banker-customer relationship for mutual benefits. Policy level decisions shall be continued to 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

The Board of Directors expresses its heartfelt gratitude to Bangladesh Bank and Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance for their relentless support and prudent guidance. Considering the fact that bank suffered heavily for lack of sufficient capital, the Board remains indebted to the Government of Bangladesh for their unequivocal support in capital formation as the sole owner of the Bank. 'Special thanks' is conveyed to the corporate depositors who extend 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 continuous 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 eradicating poverty deserve special thanks from the Board of Directors.

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 welfare of the bank, in spite of all the adversities.

Finally, the Board of Directors thanks all stakeholders and well-wishers of the bank and wishes best of luck for them in the days to come.

On behalf of the Board of Directors

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



Finance Minister Mr. AHM Mustafa Kamal handing over the Bangladesh Bank Remittance Award 2018 to Client of BASIC Bank Ltd Mr. Nawshad Ahmed at an award-giving ceremony. Mr. Md. Ashadul Islam, Senior Secretary of Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance, Mr. Ahmed Jamal, Deputy Governor of Bangladesh Bank and Mr. Md. Rafiqul Alam, Managing Director of BASIC Bank were also present.



BASIC Bank Limited inaugurated Bangabandhu Corner at its Head Office. Marking the birth centenary of the Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the bank created this corner to pay tributes to this great leader.

BASIC Bank Chairman Mr. Alauddin A. Majid and Managing Director Mr. Md. Rafiqul Alam along with guests inaugurated the Bangabandhu Corner by cutting ribbon at its Head Office on Wednesday, 18 March 2020. Among others- Mr. Hasan Mahmood, FCA; Mrs. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali, Mr. Md. Razib Pervez - members of the Board of Directors, Deputy Managing Director Mr. Kanak Kumar Purkayastha, General Managers and other High Officials, Employees of the bank were also present on the occasion.









Report of The Audit Committee

Constitution/Formation of the Audit Committee

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

SI.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.

Particulars of the Members of the Audit Committee as on 31.12.2019

* Honorable Director Mr. Tabarak Hussain retired from the Board of Directors on 15.05.2019

Meetings held during 2019

During the year 2019 the Audit Committee met 04 (Four) times wherein efforts were made there to accomplish the duties and responsibilities that would serve the purpose of constitution of the Committee. Details of the meetings held in 2019 are as under:



SI. No.	Meeting No.	Date	
1.	70	24.03.2019	
2.	71	30.04.2019	
3.	72 15.05.2019		
4.	73	26.09.2019	

Activities of the Audit Committee during 2019

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 2019 are as under

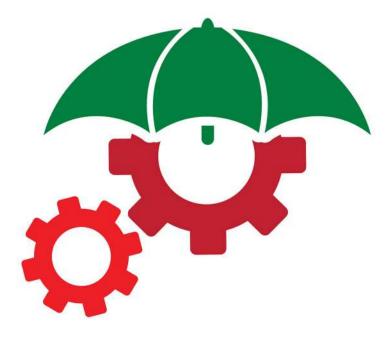
- Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 2018.
- · Risk based grading of the Branches of the Bank.
- Approval of 'Fraud Risk Management Policy, 2019 of BASIC Bank Limited'.
- Appointment of auditors for the year 2019 and fixing their remuneration.
- Self-Assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Control report for the period from July to December, 2018.
- Self-Assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Control report for the period from January to June 2019.
- Annual Audit Plan for conducting internal audit and inspection at the Branches and Divisions of Head Office for the year 2019.
- Compliance status on irregularities mentioned in the Special Inspection Reports of Uttara Branch, Dhaka and Bangshal Branch, Dhaka of the Bank from 16.09.2018 to 18.11.2018 along with major irregularities detected by the Bangladesh Bank inspection team.
- Compliance status on irregularities mentioned in the internal Audit Reports during the period from July 01, 2018 to December 31, 2018 along with major irregularities of 02 (Two) branches detected by the inspection team.
- Compliance status on irregularities mentioned in the internal Audit Reports of 13 (Thirteen) branches of the Bank from 01.01.2019 to 30.06.2019 detected by the inspection team.

لالمیں **Parag** Chairman Audit Committee

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Report of The Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee Report

The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors was formed in line with the Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular No.11 dated October 27, 2013 whichwas lastly reconstituted at 439th Board meeting held06.06.2018 with the following members:

Particulars of the Members of the Audit Committee as on 31.12.2019

SI.No.	Name	Status with the Bank	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification
1.	Ms. RaihanaAneesa Yusuf Ali	Director	Chairman	M. A.(Economics)
2.	Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque	Director	Member	MBA (IBA)
3.	Ms AfrozaGul 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)

During the year 2019 the Risk Management Committee met five times wherein efforts were there to accomplish the duties and responsibilities that would serve the purpose of constitution of the Committee. Details of the meetings held in 2019 are as under:





SI. No. Meeting No.		Date
1.	22	20.03.2019
2.	23	28.05.2019
3.	24	25.09.2019
4.	25	17.12.2019
5. 26		19.12.2019

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

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

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

- i. Risk appetite for risk areas of the Bank for the year 2019.
- ii. Comprehensive risk management report of the Bank based on December 31, 2018.
- iii. Comprehensive risk management rating of the Bank based on June 30, 2018.
- Statement on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)under Supervisory Review Processfor the year 2017.
- Statement on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)under Supervisory Review Processfor the year 2018.
- vi. Comprehensive risk management rating of the Bank based December 31, 2018.
- vii. Comprehensive risk management report of the Bank based on June 30, 2019.
- viii. Steps taken by the Bank to prevent money laundering and terrorism financing.
- ix. Fraud Management Policyof the Bankfor the year 2019.
- x. Comprehensive risk management rating of the Bank based on June 30, 2019.
- xi. Reformation of ICC Risk Assessment Framework and Management Action Trigger.

Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali Chairman Risk Management Committee





Disclosures on Risk Based Capital Requirement under Basel-IIII For the year ended December 31, 2019

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 31 December, 2019 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.	BASIC Bank Limited
 b. An outline of differences in the basis of consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes, with a brief description of the entities within the group: (a) that are fully consolidated; (b) that are given a deduction treatment; and (c) that are neither consolidated nor deducted 	The Risk Based Capital Adequacy Framework applies to BASIC Bank Limited on " Solo Basis " as there are no subsidiaries of the Bank on reporting date.
c. Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the group.	Not Applicable
Quantitative Disclosures	
d. The aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries (whether deducted or subjected to an alternative method) included in the capital of the consolidated group.	Not Applicable

B) Capital Structure

Qualitative Disclosures

a. Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all capital instruments, especially in the case of capital instruments eligible for inclusion in CET-1, Additional Tier-1 or Tier-2. For the purpose of calculating capital under Capital Adequacy Framework, the capital of banks shall be classified into two tiers-

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

Tier -1 Capital is further classified into two categories-

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

CET-1 capital, which is the sum of core capitals like Paid-up Capital, Retained Earnings, Statutory Reserve, General Reserve etc. after netting regulatory adjustments like Shortfall in Ioan Ioss provision maintained, Goodwill, Deferred Tax Assets etc., of BASIC Bank as on 31 December, 2019 was TK. 509.84 crore. This had been calculated considering Regulatory Forbearance allowed by Bangladesh Bank, vide its letter # DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-884 dt. 29 June, 2020; # DBI-2 (UBI-5)/2536/2020-823 dt. 25 June 2020 and # BRPD (P-1)/661/13/ 2019-3332 dt. 29 April 2019. In consistent with the Forbearance, Regulatory Capital was calculated without adjusting shortfall in provision against NPL TK. 2,990.14 crore.

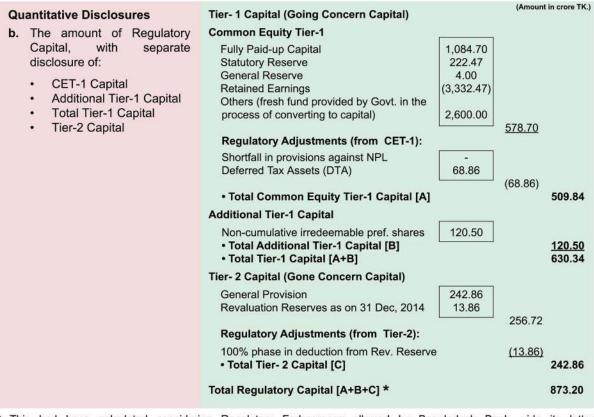
Additional Tier-1 (AT-1) Capital shall consist of Non-cumulative Irredeemable Preference Share account, Instruments issued by the banks that meet the qualifying criteria for the same, Minority Interest etc. after netting regulatory adjustments. On 31 December, 2019, the Bank only had a Non-cumulative 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. 242.86 crore eligible for Tier-2 Capital on 31 December, 2019.

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%





* This had been calculated considering Regulatory Forbearance allowed by Bangladesh Bank, vide its letter # DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-884 dt. 29 June, 2020; # DBI-2 (UBI-5)/2536/2020-823 dt. 25 June 2020 and # BRPD (P-1)/661/13/ 2019-3332 dt. 29 April 2019. In consistent with the Forbearance, Regulatory Capital was calculated without adjusting shortfall in provision against NPL TK. 2,990.14 crore.

C) Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures

Quantitativa Disalagura

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			(Amoun	t in crore TK.)
b) Capital requirement for Credit Risk				1,100.10
c) Capital requirement for Market Risk				43.10
d) Capital requirement for Operational Risk				194.90
e) Capital Adequacy Ratio:	Total	CET-1	Tier-1	Tier-2
 For the consolidated group 	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
For stand alone	6.53%	3.81%	4.71%	1.81%
f) Capital Conservation Buffer requirement	(2.50% of CET-1)			0.00
g) Available Capital under Pillar-2 req.				0.00





D) Credit Risk

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Qualitative Disclosures

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

 Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes); To define past due and impairment through classification and provisioning, BASIC Bank Limited follows Bangladesh Bank circulars and guidelines.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Type of Loans & Advances		Required Provision (%		of Base for Provisio		ovision)
		Standard SI		SS	DF	BL
	Housing Finance	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
Consumer	Loans to Professionals	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Finance	Other than Housing finan and loans to professional		5%	20%	50%	100%
Loans to Bro or Stock De	okerage House, Merchant Ba ealers, etc.	ank 2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
SME Finan	cing	0.25%	0.25%	20%	50%	100%
Others		1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
Short term	Agri. Credit and Micro Cre	dit 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 Internal Credit Risk Rating (ICRR) system which captures quantitative and qualitative issues related to financial risk, performance behavior, business and industry risk, management risk, security risk, relationship risk and compliance risk, while assessing the overall rating 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. Senior Executives in the Head Office have also been designated as 'Mentor of the branch' with responsibility of monitoring recovery of branches of the Bank. Moreover, Special Asset Management (SAM) Cell, Write-off Loan Recovery Unit, Intelligence Unit and Mamla Porjobekkhon Unit (MPU) are also working in this regard.



Quantitative Disclosures

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

Туре	Amount (in crore)	Percentage	
Term Loan	7,048.52	46.44%	
Cash Credit	3,035.11	20.00%	
Overdraft	1,488.19	9.81%	
Export/Packing Credit	32.58	0.21%	
Loan Against Trust Receipt	355.03	2.34%	
Real Estate Loan	731.74	4.82%	
Transport Loan	646.77	4.26%	
Micro Credit Financing	81.51	0.54%	
Staff Loan	236.61	1.56%	
Bill Purchased & Discounted	82.86	0.55%	
Others	1,438.04	9.48%	
Total	15,176.96	100.00%	

Division	Amount (in crore)	Percentage	
Dhaka	9,357.44	61.66%	
Chattogram	2,269.28	14.95%	
Rajshahi	894.40	5.89%	
Khulna	776.79	5.12%	
Barishal	59.61	0.39%	
Sylhet	127.10	0.84%	
Rangpur	790.82	5.21%	
Mymensingh	901.52	5.94%	
Total	15,176.96	100.00%	

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

	Sector (only industrial loan)	Amount (in crore)	Percentage
Industry or counterparty type	Food & Allied	1,533.13	17.12%
distribution of exposures,	Textile	1,057.79	11.81%
broken down by major types	ERMG	1,043.05	11.65%
	Accessories	128.83	1.44%
	Jute Product & Allied	452.21	5.05%
	Forest Product & Allied	5.33	0.06%
	Paper, Board, Printing & Packaging	356.10	3.98%
		225.20	2.51%
	Chem. Pharm. and Allied	270.24	3.02%
	Glass, Plastic, Ceramic & other non-metal	342.90	3.83%
	Engineering	318.81	3.56%
	Electrical & Electronics	104.80	1.17%
	Service Industry	487.95	5.45%
		2,358.26	26.33%
	Industry not elsewhere classified	270.89	3.02%
	Total	8,955.49	100.00%
		Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, broken down by major types of credit exposure.	Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, broken down by major types of credit exposure.Food & Allied1,533.13 TextileFood & Allied1,533.13Textile1,057.79ERMG1,043.05Accessories128.83Jute Product & Allied452.21Forest Product & Allied5.33Paper, Board, Printing & Packaging356.10Tannery, Leather and Rubber225.20Chem. Pharm. and Allied270.24Glass, Plastic, Ceramic & other non-metal342.90Engineering318.81Electrical & Electronics104.80Service Industry487.95Misc. Industry2,358.26Industry not elsewhere classified270.89





	Type of credit exposure	Amount (in crore)	Percentage		
e. Residual contractual maturity	Up to 01 Month	338.66	2.23%		
breakdown of the whole	Above 1 month but not more than 3 mor		16.41%		
portfolio, broken down by	Above 3 month but not more than 1 yea	r 2,065.93	13.61%		
major types of credit	Above 1 year but not more than 5 years	4,736.79	31.21%		
exposure.	Above 5 years	5,545.10	36.54%		
expedule.	Total	15,176.96	100.00%		
f. By major industry or counterpar	ty type:	(Amount in	crore TK.)		
 Amount of impaired loar 	ns and if available, past due				
loans, provided separately;	······································	7,894	.85		
 Specific and general provisi 	ons: and	2.338			
	nces and charge-offs during the				
period.	, ,	0.0	0		
g. Movement of NPLs & Provision	S:	(Amount in	crore TK.)		
Gross Non Performing Loans (N	JPLs)	7,894	85		
	o Outstanding Loans & Advances	52.0			
Movement of Non Performing	Assets (NPAs)				
Opening balance		8,639	.80		
Additions		1,178			
Reductions			1,922.95		
Closing balance		7,894			
Movement of specific provision	ons for NPAs				
Opening balance					
Provisions made during the per	iod	2,307.82 0.00			
Write-off/Interest Waived		(20.04)			
Provision made from recovery of	of written-off loan	2.7	8		
Write-back of excess provisions		(182.	01)		
Closing balance		2,108	3.55		

E) Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions

Qualitative Disclosures

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

- Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and
- Discussion of important policies covering the valuation and accounting of equity holdings in the banking book. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices.

Equity investments of the Bank are mainly for capital gain purpose and dividend earnings from invested securities of various companies. Bank also has some equity investment for strategic purpose.

The holding of Bank's quoted and unquoted shares are valued at cost price. Provisions are made at the end of the year if total market value of the quoted and un-quoted shares is lower than the cost value of those shares.

Quantitative Disclosures

d.

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.

Value disclosed (cost value of Quoted & Un-quoted securities) in the balance sheet of investments was Tk. 133.77 crore and market value of which was Tk. 90.64 crore.

Cost value of investment in quoted securities was Tk. 127.33 crore and market value thereof was Tk. 84.37 crore.

The cumulative realized gains arising from sales and liquidations were Tk. 0.89 crore in the year of 2019.

Total unrealized losses were Tk. 43.13 crore.

Total latent revaluation gains (losses)

Total unrealized 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.

Specific Market Risk:	TK.	13.38 crore
General Market Risk:	TK.	13.38 crore
Total capital charge on equities:	TK.	26.76 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).

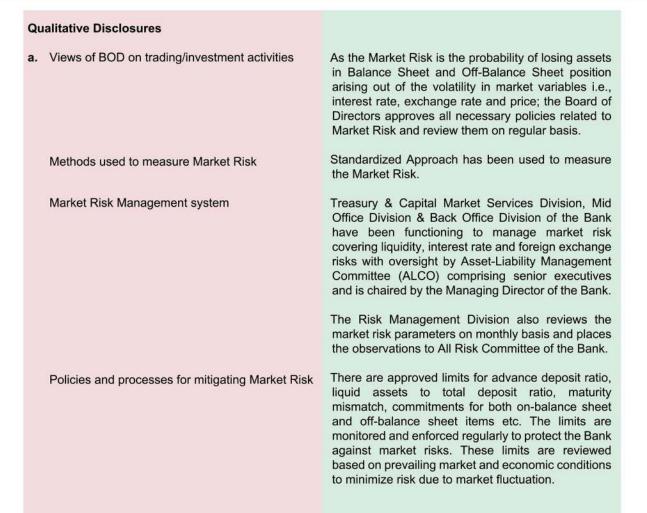
Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book is the risk of changes in market interest rate. Any positive or negative movement in the market interest rate affects the value of the banking book. It affects the current earning as well as the net worth of the Bank.

Market Value of Assets: TK. 19,601.50 crore Market Value of Liabilities: TK. 18,817.21 crore Weighted average of Duration Gap: 1.36 years CRAR after different level of shocks:

- Minor Level : 4.73%
 - Moderate Level : 2.90%
- Major Level : 1.07%



G) Market Risk



Quan	titative	Disc	losures

 The capital requirements for: Interest Rate Risk; 	<u>(Amount in crore TK.)</u> 14.54
Equity Position Risk;	26.76
Foreign Exchange Risk; and	1.80
Commodity Risk.	0.00
Equity Position Risk; Foreign Exchange Risk; and	14.54 26.76 1.80





the

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.

regularly monitors and reviews

performance of executives both quantitatively and qualitatively through analysis of achievement of business target in various parameters and behavioral, tactical and leadership aspects through

Bank

Performance gap of executives and staffs

Potential external events

Policies and processes for mitigating Operational Risk

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

confidential evaluation process.

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

Audit and Inspection team regularly works to detect and remove procedural flaws, errors and frauds. Monitoring Division ensures 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 guarterly rest.



BASIC

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

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

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

Quantitative Disclosures

b. The capital requirements for Operational Risk:

TK. 194.91 crore

I) Liquidity Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures	
a. Views of BOD on system to reduce liquidity Risk	Board of Directors (BOD) has instructed to follow all the guidelines and instructions related to liquidity risk management with utmost importance. Moreover, the BOD has also instructed to maintain liquidity at an optimum level so that no liquidity ratio can violate regulatory range.
Methods used to measure Liquidity Risk	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.
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.

antitative Disclosures	
Liquidity Coverage Ratio	237.01%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	100.50%
Stock of High quality liquid assets	TK. 3,259.50 crore
Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days	TK. 1,375.23 crore
Available amount of stable funding	TK. 14,550.14 crore
Required amount of stable funding	TK. 14,477.36 crore
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) Stock of High quality liquid assets Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days Available amount of stable funding

J) Leverage Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures

b.	Views of BOD on system to reduce excessive leverage	The Board of Directors has instructed the management to follow all guidelines and instructions that are given by regulators in order to reduce excessive leverage in the Bank.
	Policies and processes for managing excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage	The Leverage Ratio is calibrated to act as a credible supplementary measure to the risk based capital requirements. The Leverage Ratio is intended to constrain the build-up of leverage in the Bank and to reinforce the risk based requirements with an easy to understand and a non-risk based measure.
		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.
	Approach for calculating 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.
Qu	antitative Disclosures	
b.	Leverage Ratio	3.53%
	On-Balance Sheet Exposure	TK. 17,383.04 crore
	Off-Balance Sheet Exposure	TK. 560.67 crore

Total Exposure (after related deductions)

TK. 17,874.84 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.

Not Applicable.

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

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.

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

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

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

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.

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: 45, GM: 12, DMD: 1.

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

The objectives of the remuneration policy incorporates:

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





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

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

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

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

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

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

A discussion of how the nature and type of these measures has changed over the past year and reasons for the change, as well as the impact of changes on remuneration. Earlier, pay scales have been revised in the year 2013, 2010 and 2007. Later on the Board of Directors of the Bank introduced Jobs (Banks, Insurance & Financial Institutions) (Salaries & Allowances) Order 2015' for the employees with effective from 22 December, 2019.

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

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

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

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

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





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- 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.

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. 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

Only cash based remuneration exists.

Not Applicable.

Disclosures on Risk Based Capital Requirement under Basel-III

Quantitative Disclosures

g.

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

- h.
- Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year.
- Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awarded during the financial year.
- Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year.
- Number and total amount of severance payments made during the financial year.
- 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.

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

7(seven) meetings were held by the Board of Directors regarding remuneration in 2019.

Nil

- Number of employees: 2097 Total amount: TK. 16.53 crore only (for 2 festival bonuses and Boishakhi Bonus).
- No such awards given during the financial year.

Nil

Nil

TK. 20.25 Crore only. Nil Cash only

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Not Applicable





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 Assessment categorically as per regulatory guidelines and put due weight on social return on investment before approving any credit proposals. The Bank is promoting the 'green' initiatives through effective finance; The Bank also facilitates micro credit through direct approach while it also facilitates micro credit indirectly through the roles of NGOs, Alternative Credit Delivery Channel 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;
- Conserving natural resources like water, gas, air and saving other physical resources like paper and stationery;
- 3. Using on-line communication methods extensively;
- Setting up technologies for fostering utilization of energy;
- Setting up energy efficient devices while using energy efficient vehicles for corporate business travels;

 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 56 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 been reporting Quarterly Progress Report on Green Banking activities as per Bangladesh Bank provided uniform reporting format and quarterly upload the Sustainable Finance Reports to The Bangladesh Bank data upload system.



Sustainability Report

BASIC Bank has already introduced a 'Green Banking' product namely '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 Internal Credit Risk Rating for either of new, renewal, rescheduling and restructuring industrial projects. In 2019, the Bank assessed Environmental & Social Risk Assessment-Generic Checklist of 152 projects, business ventures amounting taka 3,805.10 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 70 (Seventy) projects comprising of 43 (forty three) brick fields using 1(one) Tunnel Kiln, 42(forty two) Zig Zag Kiln, 16 (Sixteen) 'Integrated Cow Rearing & Bio Gas Plant', 3(Three) Projects for installation of ETP, 4(Four)'Waste Paper Recycling Plant for production of Recycled Paper', 1(One) 'Polythene Recycling Plant' 1(one) 'Solar Panel Manufacturing Plant', 1(one) 'vermicomposting', up to December 31,2019 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 to '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, 2019 was Taka 4,593.40 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, SME fairs etc. The Bank has conducted workshops, seminars, symposiums in branches in order to train its employees so that appropriate service can be delivered to the vulnerable people of the country.

Innovation in Banking and Public Service

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

Innovation and its practices in the banking as well as public services is of utmost importance in easing public administration functions which play a significant role in enhancing employee efficiency and keeping congenial working environment everywhere. The honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh has taken various initiatives for institutionalizing the issues of innovation in public services. Taking the purview of the instruction from access to Information (a2i) under the Prime Minister's Office, the Bank has constituted an 'Innovation Team' headed by a General Manager. The Central Innovation Team of BASIC Bank has been functioning as a working partner of the Ministry of Finance to minimize 'TCV' (Time, Cost and Visits), enhance the functional quality, 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.
- Automated Leave Register;
- Automated Salary Payment Mechanism;
- (5) Credit Report Database;
- (6) 100% Real-time on-line banking in all branches etc.

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

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



Implementation of the National Integrity Strategy



Implementation of the National Integrity Strategy

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

To implement the National Integrity Strategy, BASIC Bank Limited formed Ethics Committee and the Focal Point officer at Head Office as per instruction of the Financial Institutions Division (FID), Ministry of Finance and a time bound action plan was submitted to the same Ministry and the Bangladesh Bank. Subsequently, guarterly progress report on the implementation of the National Integrity Strategy is regularly submitted to the FID and the Bangladesh Bank. Besides, guarterly 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, 394 employees have been trained on ethics during the year 2019. Besides, the Service Rules of the Bank was revised to a great extent cove ever 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, the Managing Director is assigned as appellate officer under the said Act. Besides, to reduce GRS the BASIC Bank has "Central Customer Service and Complaints Management Cell" at Head Office. At the same time acceptance of complaint through on-line is also in force. In order to monitor and supervise the banking rules, regulations and norms, the Bank has Audit and Inspection Division, Monitoring Division and Compliance Division. Besides, Audit Committee of the Board of Directors is also in existence for overall monitoring of the internal control and compliance of the Bank. In addition, the Bank has Risk Committee at management level to mitigate inherent risks involved in banking. The Risk Management Committee of the Board is also there to monitor and supervise the core risks in banking. The Risk Management Committees meet regularly at a certain interval to assess and minimize risks of the Bank.

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



Corporate Governance Practices of the Bank





Preface:

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

The Board:

The members of the Board of Directors of the Bank are appointed by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The Board with the chairmanship of Mr. Alauddin A. Majid started its journey through convening its first meeting (333rd Board meeting) held on July 14, 2014. As on December 31, 2019 the Board is comprised of nine members of whom four are professionals, four are bureaucrats and the rest one is the CEO of the Bank. Since January 2019, total 32 Board meetings were held up to December 2019. The Directors, having sound academic and professional background, skills and experiences, add value toward corporate governance and maximizing the shareholders' value.

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

Chairman of the Board:

The Chairman, 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 2019:	Attendance of the	Directors in	n Board Meetings	held during 2019:
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SI No.	Name of the Director	Total No. of meetings held	No. of attendance	Remarks
1.	Mr. Alauddin A. Majid Chairman	32	32	
2.	Ms. Parag Director	32	28	
3.	Mr. Hasan Mahmood, FCA Director	32	29	-
4.	Ms. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali Director	32	26	*
5.	Mr. Md. Mamun-Al-Rashid Director	32	31	÷
6.	Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque Director	32	28	
7.	Mr. Tabarak Hussain Director	32	10	Last attended the 469th Board Meeting held on 15.05.2019. As per appointment letter of Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance, tenure of 3 years ended on 15.05.2019
8.	Ms. Afroza Gul Nahar Director	32	30	3 0)
9.	Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha Director	32	30	-
10.	Mr. Ahmad Hossain General Manager & Managing Director (Additional Charge)	32	17	After appointment as Managing Director (Additional Charge) on 20.11.2018, a number of 17 Board Meetings held during January to December 2020.
11.	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Alam Managing Director	32	15	After appointment as Managing Director on 17.07.2019, a number of 15 Board Meetings held.

Corporate Governance Practices of the Bank



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
١.	IVII.	Alauuulii	A.	wajiu	- Ghairmai

- 2. Ms. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali Member
- 3. Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque Member
- 4. Managing Director Member

It is mentionable here that during 2019, 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
•••		i alag	oricaliticali

- 2. Mr. Hasan Mahmood, FCA Member
- 3. Mr. Md. Mamun-Al-Rashid Member

A total of 4 meetings of the Audit Committee were held in 2019.

Risk Management Committee:

The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors is a relatively new concept that was reflected through amendments to the Banking Companies Act in 2013. The TOR of the Risk Management Committee is based on the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The Risk Management Committee of the Bank is comprised of the following members:

in morriana, mooda radar, ar onaminan	1.	Ms.	Raihana	Aneesa	Yusuf Ali	- Chairman
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- 2. Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque -Member
- 3. Ms. Afroza Gul Nahar Member
- 4. Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha Member

A total of 5 meetings of the Risk Management Committee were held in 2019.

Compliance with Bangladesh Bank regulations:

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

Compliance with Corporate Governance guidelines of Bangladesh Bank:

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

Compliance with BSEC regulations:

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



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

30 June 2020

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 2019

Dear Sirs,

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

- (1) The Financial Statements of BASIC Bank Limited for the year ended on 31 December 2019 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 2019 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,

Niranjan Chandra Debnath Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Md. Rafiqul Alam Managing Director



BASIC Bank at a Glance 31 Years of Banking

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ASIC	BASIC Bank at a Glance : 31 Years of Banking				
Α.	From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2019	2018	2017	2016
	Authorized Capital	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00
	Paid-up Capital	10,846.98	10,846.98	10,846.98	10,846.98
	Share Money Deposit	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	16,000.00
	Reserve and Surplus	(29,839.84)	(26,465.66)	(22,939.89)	(16,038.66)
	Shareholders' Equity	7,007.14	10,381.32	13,907.09	10,808.32
	Fixed Assets	472.71	312.29	349.66	409.03
	Total Assets	194,915.97	191,560.41	198,816.67	204,739.63
	Deposits	138,307.35	131,821.58	143,180.24	158,070.98
	Long-term Debt	7,315.44	7,082.11	2,198.15	2,325.16
	Loans and Advances	151,769.61	151,968.05	145,568.59	134,882.80
	Placement & Investment	27,995.90	25,313.44	37,599.23	54,209.42
В.	From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
	Gross Income	8,489.12	9,586.44	10,615.17	11,932.41
	Gross Expenditure	11,555.65	10,787.00	10,263.62	11,841.56
	Profit before Tax and Provision	(3,066.53)	(1,200.56)	351.55	90.85
	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(3,269.03)	(3,538.95)	(6,843.69)	(14,930.40)
	Tax Paid (cumulative)	8,245.39	8,124.98	8,067.46	7,918.05
C.	Others (Million Taka)				
	Import Business	32,514.70	41,925.40	39,035.90	30,380.20
	Export Business	22,470.90	23,102.40	22,285.70	23,415.80
D.	Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
	Capital Adequacy Ratio	6.53	8.25	(13.22)	(15.59)
	Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	5.07	7.88	9.71	6.84
	Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	9.58	7.75	13.60	10.86
	Loan to Deposit Liabilities	103.88	109.45	100.25	83.62
	Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	72.82	68.70	67.50	73.50
	After Tax Return on Average Assets	(1.69)	(1.81)	(3.39)	(7.49)
	Net Profit to Gross Income	(38.51)	(36.92)	(64.47)	(125.12)
	Interest Magin Cover	(77.25)	(41.11)	(6.52)	(39.29)
	After Tax Return on Equity	(20.57)	(21.08)	(55.38)	(81.24)
	SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	39.71	40.72	40.34	40.57
	Number of Branches	72	68	68	68
	Number of Employees	2097	2075	2103	2,132
	Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	65.95	63.53	68.08	74.14
	Advance per employee (Million Taka)	72.37	73.24	69.22	63.27
	Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	(1.46)	(0.58)	0.17	0.04

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۹.	From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2015	2014	2013	2012
	Authorized Capital	25,000.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
	Paid-up Capital	10,846.98	2,946.98	2,946.98	2,946.98
	Share Money Deposit	16,000.00	7,900.00		
	Reserve and Surplus	(899.90)	2,166.94	3,092.20	3,493.60
	Shareholders' Equity	25,947.08	13,013.92	6,039.18	6,440.58
	Fixed Assets	514.23	649.68	723.08	526.82
	Total Assets	194,173.36	171,118.53	157,072.19	109,682.06
	Deposits	148,167.23	139,934.06	134,493.45	87,693.23
	Long-term Debt	2,482.94	2,673.97	2,780.50	3,742.93
	Loans and Advances	128,807.01	119,384.90	109,428.44	85,955.76
	Placement & Investment	44,677.93	37,299.33	34,584.88	14,111.57
3.	From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
	Gross Income	11,514.96	15,113.56	17,338.74	13,402.2
	Gross Expenditure	14,079.21	16,237.94	15,868.54	10,792.1
	Profit before Tax and Provision	(2,564.25)	(1,124.38)	1,470.20	2,610.0
	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(3,140.36)	(1,100.16)	(531.53)	27.8
	Tax Paid (cumulative)	7,879.44	7,844.26	7,798.92	7,066.8
	Others (Million Taka)				
	Import Business	32,104.90	38,318.80	42,007.20	37,093.5
	Export Business	21,892.70	26,691.30	30,538.30	29,939.2
).	Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
	Capital Adequacy Ratio	(7.55)	(28.07)	(1.66)	10.0
	Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	17.51	9.30	4.49	7.3
	Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	16.88	12.03	11.80	9.9
	Loan to Deposit Liabilities	84.72	85.32	78.31	91.7
	Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	70.47	54.14	84.52	105.5
	After Tax Return on Average Assets	(1.72)	(0.67)	(0.40)	0.0
	Net Profit to Gross Income	(27.27)	(7.28)	(3.07)	0.2
	Interest Magin Cover	(115.46)	(50.36)	61.62	110.1
	After Tax Return on Equity	(12.10)	(11.55)	(8.50)	0.4
	SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	44.15	41.18	43.07	52.1
	Number of Branches	68	68	68	6
	Number of Employees	2,163	2,237	2,145	1,65
	Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	68.50	62.55	62.70	52.9
			100	1212122	100000
	Advance per employee (Million Taka)	59.55	53.37	51.02	51.8

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BASIC	BASIC Bank at a Glance : 31 Years of Banking				
Α.	From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2011	2010	2009	2008
	Authorized Capital	5,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	Paid-up Capital	2,357.59	1,964.65	1,455.30	1,309.77
	Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
	Reserve and Surplus	3,124.17	2,509.78	2,468.65	1,672.82
	Shareholders' Equity	5,481.76	4,474.43	3,923.95	2,982.59
	Fixed Assets	364.46	283.12	232.65	228.36
	Total Assets	78,031.73	61,569.38	45,308.31	46,660.03
	Deposits	62,650.73	49,259.60	34,501.69	38,368.23
	Long-term Debt	2,788.15	2,718.46	2,875.16	1,708.40
	Loans and Advances	56,884.76	46,341.51	29,261.53	27,269.13
	Placement & Investment	13,760.82	9,294.02	12,244.91	15,659.03
В.	From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
	Gross Income	8,825.20	6,120.53	5,162.30	5,060.29
	Gross Expenditure	6,476.70	4,403.49	3,593.96	3,526.35
	Profit before Tax and Provision	2,348.50	1,717.05	1,568.34	1,533.94
	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	976.11	660.93	648.85	549.86
	Tax Paid (cumulative)	5,987.61	4,948.64	4,225.37	3,538.01
C.	Others (Million Taka)				
	Import Business	47,087.80	42,205.90	33,976.60	27,359.77
	Export Business	33,061.10	23,998.80	19,887.70	22,270.87
D.	Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
	Capital Adequacy Ratio	10.13	9.41	13.48	12.04
	Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	8.75	9.08	11.37	7.81
	Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	14.28	12.06	24.67	47.70
	Loan to Deposit Liabilities	87.74	94.08	84.81	71.07
	Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	108.22	81.55	116.44	114.69
	After Tax Return on Average Assets	1.40	1.24	1.41	1.30
	Net Profit to Gross Income	11.06	10.80	12.57	10.87
	Interest Magin Cover	139.76	95.15	135.79	137.08
	After Tax Return on Equity	19.61	14.95	18.79	19.68
	SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	54.67	56.78	56.93	59.32
	Number of Branches	45	34	32	31
	Number of Employees	1,132	964	776	735
	Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	55.35	51.10	44.46	52.20
	Advance per employee (Million Taka)	50.25	48.07	37.71	37.10
	Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	2.07	1.78	2.02	2.09

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A.	From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2007	2006	2005	2004
	Authorized Capital	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
	Paid-up Capital	1,247.40	945.00	810.00	675.00
	Share Money Deposit	-	· · · ·	-	-
	Reserve and Surplus	1,349.17	1,294.00	916.14	816.23
	Shareholders' Equity	2,596.58	2,239.00	1,726.14	1,491.23
	Fixed Assets	196.11	154.52	135.78	101.41
	Total Assets	38,773.91	29,417.09	27,136.37	19,436.57
	Deposits	31,947.98	24,084.65	22,325.58	15,509.18
	Long-term Debt	1,385.81	830.06	937.51	839.61
	Loans and Advances	22,263.35	19,000.00	15,339.35	12,000.15
	Placement & Investment	13,560.92	8,212.23	10,236.82	6,098.51
В.	From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
	Gross Income	3,549.51	2,870.32	2,228.21	1,768.85
	Gross Expenditure	2,458.41	1,858.69	1,599.77	1,241.63
	Profit before Tax and Provision	1,091.10	1,011.62	628.44	527.22
	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	282.96	554.14	285.49	291.48
	Tax Paid (cumulative)	2,790.98	2,245.16	1,777.70	1,434.76
C.	Others (Million Taka)				
	Import Business	21,266.57	17,804.27	14,094.96	12,507.80
	Export Business	16,794.96	15,463.74	11,097.23	7,908.00
D.	Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
	Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.91	11.98	11.77	12.49
	Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	9.23	10.34	10.36	10.47
	Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	49.10	40.42	58.01	50.56
	Loan to Deposit Liabilities	69.69	78.89	69.74	77.37
	Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	109.70	112.99	114.56	116.70
	After Tax Return on Average Assets	0.83	1.96	1.23	1.70
	Net Profit to Gross Income	7.97	19.31	12.81	16.48
	Interest Magin Cover	176.80	211.72	214.56	205.07
	After Tax Return on Equity	11.70	27.82	17.75	21.27
	SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	56.73	53.43	50.66	62.21
	Number of Branches	31	28	27	27
	Number of Employees	721	651	601	578
	Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	44.31	37.00	37.15	26.83
		20.00	00.40	05 50	00.70
	Advance per employee (Million Taka)	30.88	29.19	25.52	20.76

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BASIC	BASIC Bank at a Glance : 31 Years of Banking				
Α.	From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2003	2002	2001	2000
	Authorized Capital	2,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
	Paid-up Capital	450.00	300.00	300.00	240.00
	Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
	Reserve and Surplus	799.29	712.90	461.39	457.77
	Shareholders' Equity	1,249.29	1,012.90	761.35	697.77
	Fixed Assets	73.49	76.68	65.73	51.11
	Total Assets	14,766.32	13,019.42	9,721.93	7,730.67
	Deposits	11,266.54	10,021.24	7,512.62	5,845.15
	Long-term Debt	690.95	676.51	582.82	555.98
	Loans and Advances	9,282.20	7,957.04	6,260.78	4,618.73
	Placement & Investment	4,361.93	3,988.76	2,605.23	2,462.17
В.	From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
	Gross Income	1,558.52	1,290.66	1,041.76	877.48
	Gross Expenditure	1,004.85	856.15	685.64	573.30
	Profit before Tax and Provision	553.67	434.51	356.12	304.18
	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	236.39	251.55	213.67	173.34
	Tax Paid (cumulative)	1,199.02	881.73	698.76	556.31
C.	Others (Million Taka)				
	Import Business	9,882.80	8,645.00	7,542.80	7,948.00
	Export Business	6,933.90	5,557.60	5,957.90	5,557.00
D.	Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
	Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.57	13.20	12.49	15.30
	Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	10.65	10.11	10.13	11.94
	Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	51.05	54.80	51.47	59.52
	Loan to Deposit Liabilities	82.39	79.40	83.34	79.02
	Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	121.10	119.20	118.01	117.74
	After Tax Return on Average Assets	1.70	2.20	2.45	2.33
	Net Profit to Gross Income	15.17	19.35	20.51	19.75
	Interest Magin Cover	210.87	187.00	173.91	150.67
	After Tax Return on Equity	20.90	28.18	28.06	27.04
	SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	59.16	63.00	50.18	46.96
	Number of Branches	26	26	25	25
	Number of Employees	523	510	497	453
	Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	21.54	19.65	15.12	12.90
	Advance per employee (Million Taka)	17.75	15.60	12.60	10.20
	Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	1.06	0.85	0.72	0.67



Α.	From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	1999	1998	1997	1996
	Authorized Capital	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00
	Paid-up Capital	160.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
	Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
	Reserve and Surplus	424.43	394.48	258.34	163.73
	Shareholders' Equity	584.43	474.48	338.34	243.73
	Fixed Assets	37.83	41.96	36.39	25.45
	Total Assets	7,173.17	5,620.57	4,350.14	3,962.55
	Deposits	5,647.93	4,551.48	3,541.60	3,357.05
	Long-term Debt	368.85	344.61	273.29	196.45
	Loans and Advances	3,960.11	3,218.90	2,630.90	1,724.81
	Placement & Investment	2,021.19	2,040.72	1,395.59	1,320.43
В.	From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
	Gross Income	794.59	591.64	440.46	311.43
	Gross Expenditure	528.01	364.73	268.83	207.41
	Profit before Tax and Provision	266.58	226.91	171.63	104.02
	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	159.95	136.15	94.61	57.77
	Tax Paid (cumulative)	425.47	318.84	228.08	151.06
C.	Others (Million Taka)				
	Import Business	7,391.10	7,208.20	7,017.56	4,986.10
	Export Business	5,060.30	4,420.20	3,754.87	2,609.30
D.	Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
	Capital Adequacy Ratio	14.27	14.01	12.45	12.39
	Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	10.34	10.42	9.55	7.26
	Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	59.09	62.29	59.58	70.42
	Loan to Deposit Liabilities	66.71	66.81	69.86	47.82
	Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	85.34	115.56	113.69	99.57
	After Tax Return on Average Assets	2.50	2.73	2.28	1.60
	Net Profit to Gross Income	20.45	23.01	21.48	18.54
	Interest Magin Cover	112.67	192.07	194.64	112.45
	After Tax Return on Equity	30.21	28.69	27.96	23.70
	SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	40.09	42.21	35.83	40.99
	Number of Branches	23	22	21	19
	Number of Employees	417	372	351	315
	Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	13.54	12.24	10.09	10.66
	Advance per employee (Million Taka)	9.50	8.65	7.50	5.48

BASIC Bank at a Glance : 31 Years of Banking

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V,	From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	1995	1994	1993	1992
	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	105.96	53.49	27.81	10.48
	Shareholders' Equity	185.96	133.49	107.81	90.4
	Fixed Assets	21.27	21.37	20.82	16.2
	Total Assets	3,280.16	2,609.85	2,321.13	1,646.9
	Deposits	2,773.73	2,241.33	1,977.60	1,367.3
	Long-term Debt	166.08	119.68	122.18	125.8
	Loans and Advances	1,561.29	1,112.24	986.61	715.7
	Placement & Investment	995.57	483.90	672.29	553.6
Ì	From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
	Gross Income	291.62	232.87	197.67	126.7
	Gross Expenditure	191.66	181.51	163.01	117.5
	Profit before Tax and Provision	99.96	51.36	34.66	9.1
	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	52.48	25.68	17.33	4.1
	Tax Paid (cumulative)	104.81	57.33	31.65	14.3
	Others (Million Taka)				
	Import Business	4,657.86	2,613.50	1,851.13	1,656.7
	Export Business	1,783.09	1,227.08	718.63	365.5
).	Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
	Capital Adequacy Ratio	-	-	-	
	Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	6.70	5.96	5.45	6.6
	Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	66.22	68.17	66.91	75.5
	Loan to Deposit Liabilities	54.17	49.62	49.89	52.3
	Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	97.52	74.04	83.69	92.7
	After Tax Return on Average Assets	1.78	1.04	0.76	0.2
	Net Profit to Gross Income	18.00	11.03	8.77	3.2
	Interest Magin Cover	109.68	60.33	84.98	57.8
	After Tax Return on Equity	28.22	21.28	17.48	4.7
	SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	43.44	46.25	22.16	15.3
	Number of Branches	18	17	16	1
	Number of Employees	300	238	196	15
	Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	9.25	9.42	10.09	8.6
	Advance per employee (Million Taka)	5.20	4.67	5.03	4.5
	Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.33	0.22	0.18	0.0



A.	From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	1991	1990	1989
	Authorized Capital	100.00	100.00	100.00
	Paid-up Capital	80.00	80.00	80.00
	Share Money Deposit	-	-	-
	Reserve and Surplus	4.83	4.36	1.09
	Shareholders' Equity	84.83	84.36	81.09
	Fixed Assets	15.15	14.08	7.62
	Total Assets	991.37	661.91	406.73
	Deposits	843.79	529.19	317.72
	Long-term Debt	30.00	30.00	-
	Loans and Advances	432.80	200.00	66.45
	Placement & Investment	404.60	341.11	287.52
в.	From the Income Statement (Million Taka)			
	Gross Income	98.80	61.11	28.42
	Gross Expenditure	95.33	52.22	24.28
	Profit before Tax and Provision	3.47	8.89	4.14
	Profit/(Loss) after Tax	2.87	3.27	1.09
	Tax Paid (cumulative)	9.27	8.67	3.05
C.	Others (Million Taka)			
	Import Business	1,144.16	582.39	296.41
	Export Business	115.64	36.76	-
D.	Financial Ratios (Percentage)			
	Capital Adequacy Ratio	-	-	-
	Capital Fund to Deposite Liabilities	10.05	15.94	25.52
	Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	61.21	81.86	104.05
	Loan to Deposit Liabilities	51.29	37.79	20.91
	Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	101.48	102.99	111.41
	After Tax Return on Average Assets	0.23	0.39	0.35
	Net Profit to Gross Income	2.90	5.35	3.84
	Interest Magin Cover	82.15	102.43	123.10
	After Tax Return on Equity	3.39	3.95	1.34
	SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	15.56	23.84	28.12
	Number of Branches	10	7	3
	Number of Employees	124	100	48
	Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	6.80	5.29	6.62
	Advance per employee (Million Taka)	3.49	2.00	1.38
	Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.03	0.09	0.09





Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of BASIC Bank Limited





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 2019 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 2019, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as explained in note 2.1.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

The Bank has provided us a list of 60(sixty) loan clients/accounts files of the Bank of its Gulshan, Shantinagar, Dilkusha, Babubazar, Main Branch of Dhaka and Agrabad branch of Chittagong. Most of the said loans and advances of the Bank were sanctioned and disbursed/renewed during the period from 2010-2014 without complying with relevant policies, procedures of the Bank, the rules and regulations of the Bangladesh Bank, etc.. All those loans and advances became bad/loss and an investigation on those loan clients/accounts files is going on. In the interest of said investigation, the Bank has informed us that all those files containing original documents, records, instruments, etc. were

seized and taken by the Anti-Corruption Commission, Bangladesh. As a result, we could not audit the original documents, records, instruments of collateral securities relating to those 60 (Sixty) loan clients/accounts files amounting to BDT 31,973,288,000 as on 31 December 2019.

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

• Note 14.3 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.

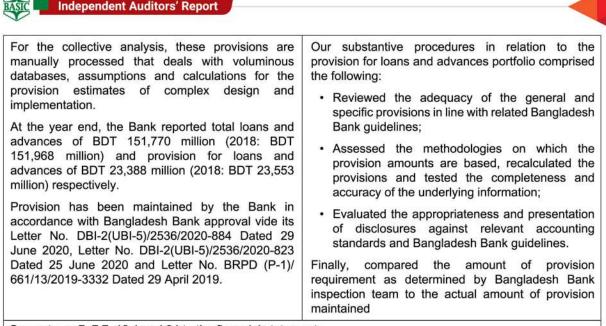
• Notes 7, 7.7, 13.1 and 34 to the financial statements which describe the total loans and advances and provision thereon.

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:

Description of key audit matters	Our response to key audit matters
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.	 We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on the following: Credit appraisal, loan disbursement procedures, monitoring and provisioning process; Identification of loss events, including early warning and default warning indicators; Reviewed quarterly Classification of Loans (CL);





See note no 7, 7.7, 13.1 and 34 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 bills and 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 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 Company to ensure all major investment decisions are undertaken through a proper due diligence process We tested a sample of investments valuation as at 31 December 2019 and compared our results to the recorded value.
	Finally, we assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

See note no 6.2 to the financial statements

Measurement of deferred tax assets	
The Bank reported net deferred tax assets totaling BDT 689 million (2018: BDT 588 million) as at 31 December 2019. Significant judgment is required in relation to measurement of deferred tax assets as their recoverability is dependent on foreseeable of future probably over a number of years as referred in note 36 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.

See note 36 to the financial statements

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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.	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
Our areas of audit focus included user access management, developer access to the production	access to systems were appropriately reviewed and authorized.
environment and changes to the IT environment. These are key to ensuring IT dependent and application-based controls are operating effectively.	We tested the Bank's periodic review of access rights and reviewed requests of changes to systems for appropriate approval and authorization.
	We considered the control environment relating to various interfaces, configuration and other application layer controls identified as key to our audit.





Legal and regulatory matters	
We focused on this area because the Bank operates in a legal and regulatory environment that is exposed to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome may be difficult to predict. These uncertainties inherently affect the amount and timing of potential outflows with respect to the provisions which have been established and other contingent liabilities. Overall, the legal provision represents the Bank's best estimate for existing legal matters that have a probable and estimable impact on the Bank's financial position.	We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Bank's key controls over the legal provision and contingencies process. We enquired to those charged with governance to obtain their view on the status of all significant litigation and regulatory matters. We enquired of the Bank's internal legal counsel for all significant litigation and regulatory matters and inspected internal notes and reports. We assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts are based, recalculated the provisions, and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information. We also assessed the Bank's provisions and contingent liabilities disclosure.
Implementation of IFRS 16 Leases	
IFRS 16 modifies the accounting treatment of operating leases at inception, with the recognition of a right of use (ROU) on the leased asset and of a liability for the lease payments over the lease contract term. With respect to operating leases of premises used by the Bank, at inception of the lease, the lessor receives a right of using the premises, in exchange of a lease debt, using an implicit discount rate Our key audit matter was focused on all leasing arrangements within the scope of IFRS 16 are identified and appropriately included in the calculation of the transitional impact and specific assumptions applied to determine the discount rates for lease are inappropriate.	In responding to the identified key audit matter, we completed the following audit procedures: Assessed the design and implementation of key controls pertaining to the determination of the IFRS 16 Leases impact on the financial statements of the Bank; Assessed the appropriateness of the discount rates applied in determining lease liabilities; Verified the accuracy of the underlying lease data by agreeing to original contract and checked the accuracy of the IFRS 16 calculations through recalculation of the expected IFRS 16 adjustment; and Assessed whether the disclosures within the financial statements are appropriate in light of the requirements of IFRS.

See notes no 8, 25 and 31 to the financial statements

Reporting on Other Information

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

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

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

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





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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.

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

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

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

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

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



Independent Auditors' Report

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

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- (b) to the extent noted during the course of our audit work performed on the basis stated under the 'Auditors' Responsibility' section in forming the above opinion on the financial statements of the Bank and considering the reports of the management to Bangladesh Bank on anti-fraud internal controls and instances of fraud and forgeries as stated under 'Management's Responsibility' section for the financial statements and internal control:
- (i) internal audit, internal control and risk management arrangements of the Bank, as disclosed in the financial statements appeared to be materially adequate;

- (ii) nothing has come to our attention regarding material instances of forgery or irregularity or administrative error and exception or anything detrimental committed by employees of the Bank other than matter disclosed in the financial statements.
- (c) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- (d) the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Bank together with the annexed notes dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- (e) the financial statements of the Bank have been drawn up in conformity with prevailing rules, regulations and international Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as explained in note 2.1 as well as with related guidance issued by Bangladesh Bank.
- (f) the records and statements submitted by the branches have been properly maintained and consolidated in the financial statements;
- (g) Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval vide its Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-884 Dated 29 June 2020, Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-823 Dated 25 June 2020 and Letter No. BRPD (P-1)/ 661/13/2019-3332 Dated 29 April 2019.
- (h) the information and explanations required by us have been received and found satisfactory;
- the expenditures incurred were for the purpose of the Bank's business for the year;
- (j) we have reviewed over 80% of the risk weighted assets of the Bank and we have spent around 4,500 person hours for the audit of the books and account of the Bank' and;
- (k) Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) as required by Bangladesh Bank has not been maintained adequately during the year as stated in note 14.3 to the financial statements.

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Md. Aftab Uddin Ahmed FCA Senior Partner

Dhaka, Bangladesh Dated, 30 June 2020



BASIC Bank Limited

Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 BDT	2018 BDT
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Cash:	3	9,736,800,790	8,836,514,002
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)		1,043,761,176	641,564,550
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s)		8,693,039,614	8,194,949,452
(including foreign currencies)			
Balance with other banks & financial institutions:	4	954,554,343	924,157,582
In Bangladesh Outside Bangladesh		523,134,107 431,420,236	677,591,646 246,565,936
		431,420,230	240,505,950
Money at Call on Short Notice	5	2,560,000,000	450,000,000
Investments:	6	24,481,354,672	23,939,282,643
Government		23,143,584,445	22,600,651,820
Others		1,337,770,227	1,338,630,823
Loans & Advances:	7	151,769,614,423	151,968,053,141
Loans, Cash Credit & Overdraft etc.		150,940,965,694	151,110,616,317
Bills purchased & discounted		828,648,729	857,436,824
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	8	472,707,444	312,294,529
Other assets	9	4,917,075,336	5,130,111,520
Non-banking Assets	10	23,858,490	-
Total Assets:		194,915,965,498	191,560,413,416
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Borrowings from other banks, financial Institutions	11	7,315,442,850	8,016,776,583
and agents			
Deposits and other accounts:	12	138,307,345,934	131,821,582,933
Current Accounts and other Accounts		5,843,292,956	5,674,082,123
Bills Payable		923,023,079	888,637,084
Savings Bank Deposits Fixed Deposits		7,337,426,904 124,203,602,995	6,373,035,687 118,885,828,039
Bearer Certificates of Deposit		-	-
Other Deposits		-	-
Other liabilities	13	42,286,035,205	41,340,729,496
Total Liabilities:		187,908,823,989	181,179,089,012
Capital/Shareholders' Equity			
Paid up Capital	14.2	10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
Statutory Reserve	15	2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642
Other Reserve	16	27,260,129,552	27,372,078,596
Surplus in Profit and Loss A/C	17	(33,324,661,185)	(30,062,427,334)
Total Shareholders' Equity		7,007,141,509	10,381,324,404
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		194,915,965,498	191,560,413,416
	_		
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OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS	Note	2019 <u>BDT</u>	2018 <u>BDT</u>
CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:	18		
Acceptances and Endorsements		2,271,977,150	2,353,168,476
Letters of Guarantee		4,518,967,440	2,402,965,312
Irrevocable Letters of Credit		5,823,383,718	8,649,059,607
Bills for Collection		804,119,453	954,904,666
Other Contingent Liabilities		920,389,617	455,316,916
Total:		14,338,837,378	14,815,414,978
OTHER COMMITMENTS:			
Documentary credit and short term trade-related			
transactions		5. B.	
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting		-	-
facilities		-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other			
commitments			-
Total:			
Total Off-Balance Sheet items including contingent liabil	ties:	14,338,837,378	14,815,414,978

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

Managing Director

Director

Director

aam Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

no huy **Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury Chartered Accountants**

Dhaka, 30 June, 2020



BASIC Bank Limited

Profit & Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	Note	2019 <u>BDT</u>	2018 BDT
Interest income	19	6,087,774,376	6,461,928,289
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	20	(8,470,737,709)	(7,721,878,671)
Net interest income		(2,382,963,333)	(1,259,950,382)
Investment income	21	1,406,178,017	2,240,391,121
Commission, exchange and brokerage	22	852,996,783	737,747,082
Other operating income	23	142,167,395	146,370,682
		2,401,342,195	3,124,508,884
Total operating income		18,378,862	1,864,558,502
Salary and allowances	24	2,379,651,283	2,368,728,225
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	25	339,050,134	338,197,226
Legal & professional expenses	26	20,348,427	19,436,123
Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc.	27	40,649,685	43,632,054
Stationery, Printings, Advertisements etc.	28	33,392,824	33,886,147
Managing Director's salary and fees	29	2,363,871	4,840,000
Directors' fees	30	2,898,000	2,971,600
Auditors' fees		920,000	920,000
Charges on loan losses		-	-
Depreciation of bank's assets	31	62,420,150	57,566,719
Repair of bank's assets	32	36,784,352	35,987,174
Other expenses	33	166,433,455	158,959,759
Total operating expenses		3,084,912,181	3,065,125,028
Profit/(Loss) before provision		(3,066,533,319)	(1,200,566,525)
Provision (excess provision) for loan	34	-	1,758,601,438
Provision (excess provision) for Off Balance Sheet Exposures	34	-	6,873,209
Provision for other assets	34		-
Provision for Investment	34	182,772,575	252,404,395
Provision for Balance with other Banks and Financial Institutions	34		300,000,000
Total provision		182,772,575	2,317,879,042
Total Profit/(Loss) before taxes		(3,249,305,894)	(3,518,445,567)
Provision for Current Tax	35	120,407,461	57,518,623
Provision for Deferred Tax	36	(100,679,504)	(37,012,578)
Net Profit/(Loss) after Taxation		(3,269,033,852)	(3,538,951,612)

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Profit & Loss Account			
	Note	2019 <u>BDT</u>	2018 <u>BDT</u>
Appropriations:			
Statutory Reserve	37	-	-
General Reserve	37	-	-
Dividends etc.	37	· · ·	-
Retained surplus		(3,269,033,852)	(3,538,951,612)
Earning Per Share (EPS)	39	(3.01)	(3.26)

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

30000 Sc **Managing Director**

grongios Director

agu Director Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

libble to mo how Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury **Chartered Accountants**

Dhaka, 30 June, 2020



BASIC Bank Limited

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2019

	2019 BDT	2018 BDT
Cash flows from operating activities		and the second se
Interest receipts in cash	7,355,774,121	8,763,969,787
Interest payments	(8,264,284,971)	(7,417,280,197
Dividends receipts	41,995,774	47,620,774
Fee and commission receipts in cash	852,996,783	737,747,082
Recoveries of loans previously written off	27,822,534	2,000,000
Cash payments to employees	(2,508,218,644)	(2,354,650,176
Cash payments to suppliers	(33,392,824)	(33,886,147
Income taxes paid	(36,871,289)	(37,887,003
Receipts from other operating activities (item- wise)	114,342,575	144,363,899
Payments for other operating activities (item-wise)	(607,084,053)	(600,103,936
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	(3,056,919,993)	(748,105,919
Increase/Decrease in operating assets and liabilities	7,045,626,545	(11,707,475,726
Statutory deposits	-	(11,/07,4/3,/20
Purchase/sale of trading securities	(654,021,073)	4,718,937,704
Loans & advances to customers	198,438,718	(6,399,465,650
Other assets (item-wise)	388,597,181	(446,896,749
Deposits from other banks	208,079,162	(17,227,805
Deposits from customers	6,277,683,840	(11,341,430,04
Other liabilities (item-wise)	626,848,717	1,778,606,819
Net cash from operating activities	3,988,706,552	(12,455,581,644
0. EA		(==)
Cash flows from investing activities		
Proceeds from Sale of Securities		
Cash Payments for Purchase of Securities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(246,839,328)	(20,203,472
Sales of property, plant & equipment	150,059	10,119
Net cash from investing activities	(246,689,269)	(20,193,353
Cash flows from financing activities		
Increase/(Decrease) of Long Term Borrowing	(701,333,733)	3,218,624,063
Receipt from Government		· · · · · -
Conversion of borrowing into reserve	-	-
Payment of Dividend		
Net cash from financing activities	(701,333,733)	3,218,624,06
Net increase/decreasing cash	3,040,683,550	(9,257,150,93
Effects of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning period	10,210,671,584	19,467,822,51
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	13,251,355,133	10,210,671,58
Analysis of cash and cash equivalents at end of period		
Cash	9,736,800,790	8,836,514,002
Balance with other banks & financial institutions	954,554,343	924,157,582
	2,560,000,000	450,000,000
Money at call on Short Notice	13,251,355,133	

Managing Director

1 Director

Director

Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

Which is may Aziz Halim Khair Choudhury Chartered Accountants

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BASIC

Statement of Changes in Equity For the year ended 31 December 2019

						Other Reserve					
Particulars	Paid-up Capital	Statutory Reserve	Non-cumulative irredeemable preference share	General Reserve	Share Money deposit	Gain on Revaluation	Amortization of discount	Loss on Revaluation/A mortization of HTM securities	Sub-Total	Profit and Loss	Total
	Taka	Taka		Taka		Taka		Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka
Balance as at 01 January 2019	10,846,982,500	2,224,690,642	1,205,000,000	40,000,000	26,000,000,000	207,264,892	6,702,153	(86,888,449)	27,372,078,596	(30,062,427,334)	10,381,324,404
Rectification of amount wrongly transferred to Interest Suspense Account_Dilkusha Br.										6,800,000	6,800,000
Net Profit for the Year		8		з	2					(3,269,033,852)	(3,269,033,852)
Increase of Revaluation Reserve for Securities during the year	<u>.</u>	ě		¥0	1	180,583,378	6,164,672	(34,538,497)	152,209,553		152,209,553
Adjustment of Revaluation Reserve for Securities during the year						(264,216,387)	£	57,790	(264,158,597)		(264,158,597)
Transferred to Other Reserve	•			3	- 94			8.9.		200	
Cash Dividend Paid during the year				a.					24	104	i k
Dividend Distribution Tax		3		a		×		×	3	аř	
Issue of share capital					×				×		i.
Share Money received during the year					×	30		2	x	ж	3
Issuance of bonus share	*	÷		w	×	25		8	×	Ŷ	*
Transferred to Statutory Reserve		i.	N.	x	r	<u>x</u>	Ŧ	Ŀ	x	10	
Free Reserve	8	1		¥7		×		8	×	¥1	8
Balance as at 31 December 2019	10,846,982,500	2,224,690,642	10,846,982,500 2,224,690,642 1,205,000,000 40,000,000 26,000,000,000	40,000,000	26,000,000,000	123,631,883	12,866,825	(121,369,156)	27,260,129,552	(121,369,156) 27,260,129,552 (33,324,661,186) 7,007,141,509	7,007,141,509

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

Bagal

Managing Director

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Director

aning Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

BASIC Bank Limited

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Liquidity Statement (Asset and Liability Maturity Analysis) As at 31 December 2019

						(Amount in Taka)
Particulars	Up to 01 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Assets:						
Cash in hand	1,043,761,177				8,693,039,613	9,736,800,790
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	470,599,170	53,529,926		430,425,247	÷	954,554,343
Money at call on short notice	2,560,000,000	E.	×	E	×	2,560,000,000
Investment	501,077,900		2,572,500,000	6,670,800,000	14,736,976,772	24,481,354,672
Loans and Advances	25,399,300,000	2,892,100,000	20,659,300,000	47,367,900,000	55,451,014,423	151,769,614,423
Fixed assets including premises, furniture & fixtures	э	1	3,034,062	83,039,659	386,633,723	472,707,444
Other assets	376,317,887	305,480,927	752,823,168	2,358,196,249	1,124,257,105	4,917,075,336
Non-banking assets	*		*		23,858,490	23,858,490
Total Assets	30,351,056,134	3,251,110,853	23,987,657,230	56,910,361,155	80,415,780,126	194,915,965,498
Liabilities:						
Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank, other banks, financial institutions and agents	2,500,500,000	2,001,242,850	1,005,200,000	27,200,000	1,781,300,000	7,315,442,850
Deposits & Other accounts	23,894,200,000	29,008,900,000	58,525,500,000	25,650,500,000	1,228,245,934	138,307,345,934
Provision and other liabilities		15,101,117,950	994,926,101	26,189,991,154		42,286,035,205
Total Liabilities	26,394,700,000	46,111,260,800	60,525,626,101	51,867,691,154	3,009,545,934	187,908,823,989
Net Liquidity Gap	3,956,356,134	(42,860,149,947)	(36,537,968,871)	5,042,670,001	77,406,234,192	7,007,141,509
					100 mm	l

(Joyan Se Managing Director

Greenstream

Director

Minnor Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date

BASIC



BASIC Bank Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements For the year ended 31 December 2019

For the year ended 31 Decemb

1. The Bank and its activities

1.1 Corporate information

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

1.2 Objectives

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

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

i) Investment in shares and securities

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

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

ii) Revaluation gains/losses on Government securities

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

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



iii) Provision on loans and advances/investments

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

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD Circular No. 14 (23 September 2012), BRPD Circular No. 19 (27 December 2012), BRPD Circular No. 05 (29 May 2013) and BRPD Circular No. 16 (18 November 2014) 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 and BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, a general provision at 1% is required to be provided for all off-balance sheet exposures. Such provision policies are not specifically in line with those prescribed by IAS 39.

iv) Recognition of interest in suspense

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

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

v) Other comprehensive income

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

Bangladesh Bank: Bangladesh Bank has issued templates for financial statements 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 IAS 39. As such full disclosure and presentation requirements of IFRS 7 and IAS 32 cannot be made in the financial statements.

vii) Repo Transactions

IRFS: When an entity sells a financial asset and simultanesly 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 guildelines, when a bank sells a finanacial 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 finanacial assets are dereocognised in the seller's book and a recognised in the buyers book.



Notes to the Financial Statements



viii) Financial guarantees

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

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

ix) Cash and cash equivalent

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

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

x) Non-banking asset

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

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

xi) Cash flow statement

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

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

xii) Balance with Bangladesh Bank (Cash Reserve Requirement)

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

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

xiii) Presentation of intangible asset

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

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

xiv) Off-balance sheet items

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

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

xv) Loans and advances net of provision

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

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

2.2 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

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

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

2.3 Foreign currency transaction

a) Foreign currency

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

b) Foreign currencies translation

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

c) Commitments

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

d) Transaction gains and losses

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

2.4 Cash flow Statement

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



Notes to the Financial Statements

2.5 Liquidity statement

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

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

2.6 Statement of changes in equity

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

2.7 Reporting period

These financial statements cover one calendar year from 01 January 2019 to 31 December 2019.

2.8 Offsetting

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

2.9 Assets and basis of their valuation

2.9.1 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.9.2 Loans, advances and provisions

Loans and advances are stated in the balance sheet on gross basis. General provisions on unclassified loans and contingent assets, specific provisions for classified loans and interest suspense account thereon are shown under other liabilities. Provision against classified loans and advances is made on the basis of quarter end review by the management and instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 19 dated 27 December 2012, BRPD Circular No. 05 dated 29 May 2013, BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 18 November 2014, BRPD Circular No. 08 dated June 15, 2015 and BRPD Circular No. 05 dated May 16, 2019. The rates for provisions are stated below:

	Particulars	Provision Rate	
Gen	eral 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 & Micro Credit	1%	
f.	Loans to BHs/ MBs/ Sds against Shares etc	2%	
g.	All other Credit	1%	
h.	Special Mention Account	0.25%, 1%,2%, 5%	





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

2.9.3 Investments

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

Held to Maturity (HTM)

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

Held for Trading (HFT)

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

Investment class	Initial recognition	Measurement after initial recognition	Recording of changes
Bangladesh Bank Bill/ Treasury Bill /Bond (HTM)	Cost	Amortised value	Both increase and decrease in value are transferred to revaluation reserve account.
Bangladesh Bank Bill/ Treasury Bill (HFT)	Cost	Market value	Both gains & losses are transferred to profit and loss account: gains arising from marking to market are instantly transferred to other reserve account from profit and loss account.
Treasury Bond (HFT)	Cost	Market value	Increase in value to equity and decrease in value to P&L 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. Realized gain, recognized in P&L accounts. Unrealized gain, not recognized in accounts.

Value of investments has been enumerated as follows:





Investment in listed (quoted) securities

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

Investment in unlisted (unquoted) securities

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

Other Investments

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

Investment and related income

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

2.9.4 Fixed assets

Recognition and measurement

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

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

Depreciation

Items of fixed assets are depreciated from the date that they are installed and are ready for use, or in respect of internally constructed assets, from the date that the asset is completed and ready for use. Depreciation is charged for the year at the following rates on reducing balance method on all fixed assets other than vehicles, software and all fixed assets of ATM related on which straight line depreciation method is followed:

Category of fixed assets	Rate	Method of Depreciation
Furniture and fixtures	10%	Reducing balance method
Machinery and Equipment*	20%	Reducing balance method
Computer and Copier*	20%	Straight line method
Vehicles (straight line)	25%	Straight line method
Leasehold buildings	1%	Straight line method over the lease hold period

* In the schedule of fixed assets both machinery & equipment and computer & copier are shown under the head of equipment and computer.

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

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

2.9.5 Intangible assets

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

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

b) Software represents the value of computer application software licensed for use of the Bank, other than software applied to the operation software system of computers. Intangible assets are carried at its cost, less accumulated amortization and any impairment losses.

c) Software is amortized using the straight line method over the estimated useful life of 5 (five) years commencing from the date of the application software is available for use over the best estimate of its useful economic life.

2.9.6 Other assets

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

2.9.7 Receivables

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

2.9.8 Inventories

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

2.9.9 Leasing

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

2.9.10 Non-banking assets

The bank has acquired non-banking asstets of land valueing at Tk. 82,19,490 and building valueing at Tk. 1,56,39,000; Total Tk. 2,38,58,490 in exchange for loan during the period of financial statements. Total non-banking assets of the Bank has been held since July 23, 2019.

2.9.11 Reconciliation of inter-bank and inter-branch account

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

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

2.10 Share capital

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

2.11 Statutory reserve

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



2.12 Deposits and other accounts

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

2.13 Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

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

2.14 Basis for valuation of liabilities and provisions

2.14.1 Provision for current taxation

Provision for current income tax has been made as per prescribed rate in the Finance Ordinance, 2019 on the gross receipts/accounting profit made by the Bank after considering some of the add backs to income and disallowances of expenditure as per income tax laws in compliance with IAS-12 " Income Taxes".

2.14.2 Provision for deferred taxation

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

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

2.14.3 Benefits to the employees

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

a) Provident Fund

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

b) Gratuity Fund

The Bank made provision of 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 completeted at least eight years of service.



c) Benevolent Fund

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

d) Superannuation Fund

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

e) Welfare Fund

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

2.14.4 Provision for liabilities

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

2.14.5 Provision for Off-balance sheet exposures

Off-balance sheet items have been disclosed under contingent liabilities and other commitments as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines. In accordance with BRPD circular no.14 dated 23 September 2012, general provision @ 1% has been made on the outstanding balances of Off-Balance Sheet exposure of the Bank as at 31 December 2019. Provision is made on the total exposure and amount of cash margin or value of eligible collateral is not deducted while computing Off-Balance sheet exposure.

2.14.6 Provision for nostro accounts

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

2.15 Revenue recognition

2.15.1 Interest income

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

2.15.2 Investment income

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

2.15.3 Fees and commission income

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

Notes to the Financial Statements



2.15.4 Dividend income on shares

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

2.15.5 Interest paid and other expenses

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

2.16 Risk Management

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

a) Credit risk

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

The bank has 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 analyzing/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 Ioan limit, the instructions of Bangladesh Bank are strictly followed. Internal audit is conducted at periodical intervals to ensure compliance of Bank's & Regulatory polices. Loans are classified as per BB guidelines. Concentration of single borrower/large Ioan limit is shown in the notes to the financial statements.

b) Liquidity risk

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



c) Market risk

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

Foreign exchange risk

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

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

Interest rate risk

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

Equity risk

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

d) Reputation risk arising from money laundering incidences

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

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

The Bank established a separate division namely Anti-Money Laundering Division (AMLD) 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. AMLD is performing as the secretariat of Central Compliance Committee. AMLD 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 AMLD 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 & CFT throughout the year to develop awareness and skill for mitigating money laundering and terrorist financing risks.

e) Operational risk

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

f) Asset Liability Management Risk

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

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

g) ICT Risk Management

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







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

i) Fraud & Forgeries

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

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

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

2.17 Earnings per share (EPS)

The Bank presents basic and diluted (when dilution is applicable) earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares in accordance with 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 Companies'/Bank's position at the balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements as per IAS 10 "Events after the Reporting Period". Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.





2.19 Directors' responsibility on statement

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

Memorandum items

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

Capital Expenditure Commitment

There was no capital expenditure contracted but incurred or provided for at 31 December 2019. Besides, there was no material capital expenditure authorized by the board but not contracted for at 31 December 2019.

2.20 Related party disclosures

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

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

Name	Status	Other Position	
Mr. Alauddin A. Majid	Chairman	Ex-Chairman , Bangladesh Krishi Bank Ex-Director, Bangladesh Krishi Bank, Ex-Independent Director , Industrial Promotion & Development Company, Ex-Managing Director , BASIC Bank Limited	
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	
Ms. Afroza Gul Nahar	Director	Ex-Managing Director, Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation	
Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha	Director	Joint Secretary (Retired) Government of the Peoples's Republic of Bangladesh	
Mr. Md. Rafiqul Alam	Director	Managing Director BASIC Bank Limited	

2.21 Board of Directors as on 31 December 2019:

The Board of Directors conducted 32 (thirty two) meetings during the year.

2.22 Audit Committee as on 31 December 2019:

Members of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors:

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

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

2.23 Risk Management Committee as on 31 December 2019:

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.(Physics)

Risk Management Committee conducted 05 (five) meetings during the year.

2.24 Executive Committee as on 31 December 2019:

Name	Status	Educational Qualification
Mr. Alauddin A. Majid	Chairman	Masters of Agricultural Economics
Ms. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali	Member	M.A. (Economics)
Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque	Member	MBA (IBA)
Mr. Md. Rafiqul Alam	Member	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Zoology)

2.25 Head Office Management Committee

Members of the Head Office Management Committee as on 31 December 2019:

SL No.	Name	Designation	Status with the Committee
1	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Alam	Managing Director	Chairman
2	Mr. Kanak Kumar Purkayastha	Deputy Managing Director	Member
3	Mr. Md. Mozammel Hossain	General Manager	Member
4	Mr. Ahmad Hossain	General Manager	Member
5	Mr. Mohammad Moniruzzaman	General Manager	Member
6	Mr. Abu Sayed Md. Rowshanul Haque	General Manager	Member
7	Mr. A. K. M. Masudur Rahman	General Manager	Member
8	Mr. Khan Iqbal Hasan	General Manager	Member
9	Mr. Abu Md. Mofazzal	General Manager	Member
10	Mr. Niranjan Chandra Debnath	General Manager	Member
11	Mr. Nurur Rahman Chowdhury	Deputy General Manager, HRD	Member Secretary

The Head Office Management Committee conducted 08 (eight) meetings during the year.







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

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

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

* Subject to departure described in note 2.1

2.27 Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR)

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

2.28 Regulatory and legal compliance

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

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

2.29 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 30 June 2020.

2.30 General

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



			2019	2018
3.	Cash		BDT	<u>BDT</u>
	Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	Note 3.1	1,043,761,176	641,564,550
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s)	Note 3.2	8,693,039,614 9,736,800,790	8,194,949,452 8,836,514,002
	Total		9,730,800,790	0,030,514,002
3.1	Cash in Hand (including foreign currencies)			
	In Local Currency (3.1.1)		1,039,879,837	635,577,808
	In Foreign Currencies		3,881,339	5,986,743
	Total		1,043,761,176	641,564,550
	3.1.1 In Local Currency			
	In Hand		1,005,000,637	594,177,508
	In ATM		34,879,200	41,400,300
			1,039,879,837	635,577,808
3.2	Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s)			
	In Local Currency	Note 3.2.1	8,322,661,200	8,065,411,204
	In Foreign Currencies	Note 3.2.2	370,378,414	129,538,247
			8,693,039,614	8,194,949,452
3.2.1	In Local Currency			
	Bangladesh Bank		8,088,220,229	7,885,521,251
	Sonali Bank (acting as agent of Bangladesh Bank)		234,440,971	179,889,953
			8,322,661,200	8,065,411,204
3.2.2	In Foreign Currencies			
	Bangladesh Bank - EURO		147,719,784	14,678,049
	Bangladesh Bank - GBP		5,743,981	5,425,050
	Bangladesh Bank (Western Union) - US\$		-	3,924,423
	Bangladesh Bank - YEN		24	23
	Bangladesh Bank - US\$		216,914,625	105,510,702
			370,378,414	129,538,247
3.2.2.1	Balance with Bangladesh Bank as per DB -5		8,078,033,565	7,870,569,764

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

The reason of difference between balance with Banladesh Bank and DB-5 is that the balance of foreign currency clearing account is not shown in DB-5 statement. Moreover, there were some entries passed by Bangladesh Bank on year ending date but we passed corresponding entries on later date after receiving advice from Bangladesh Bank.

3.3 Statutory Deposits

Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) have been calculated and maintained as per Section 33 of the Bank Companies Act 1991 and BRPD Circualr No. 11 and 12 both dated August 25, 2005, MPD Circualr No. 1 and 2 both dated May 4, 2010, MPD Circular No. 4 and 5 both dated December 01, 2010, MPD Circular No. 2 dated December 10, 2013, MPD Circular No. 01 dated June 23, 2014, DOS Circular No. 01 dated January 19, 2014 and MPD Circular No. 01 dated April 03, 2018.

The Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) on the Bank's time and demand liabilities at the rate of 5.50 % has been calculated and maintained with Bangladesh Bank in current account and 13.00% 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 and Sonali Bank (as agent of Bangladesh Bank). Both the reserves maintained by the Bank are in excess of the statutory requirements, as shown below:



			2019 BDT	2018 BDT
3.3.1	Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)			
	Required Reserve (5.50% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities)		7,368,513,013	7,440,678,245
	Actual reserve maintained		7,534,409,983	7,870,569,764
	Surplus/(Deficit)		165,896,970	429,891,519
	Required (%)		5.50%	5.50%
	Maintained (%)		5.62%	5.82%
	Maintaineu (70)		5.02-70	3.8270
3.3.2	Statutory Liquidity Reserve (SLR)			
	Required Reserve (13.00% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities)	17,416,485,303	17,587,057,670
	Actual reserve maintained		25,125,607,592	23,851,998,324
	Surplus/(Deficit)		7,709,122,289	6,264,940,654
	Required (%)		13.00%	13.00%
	Maintained (%)		18.75%	17.63%
4.	Balance with other banks & financial institutions			
	In Bangladesh- in local currency	Note 4.1	523,134,107	677,591,646
	Outside Bangladesh (note 4.2) (Annex-A: Nostro Accounts)	Note 4.2	431,420,236	246,565,936
			954,554,343	924,157,582
4.1	In Bangladesh			
	4.1.1 Current Accounts			
	Sonali Bank Ltd.		18,733,395	6,298,956
	Agrani Bank Ltd.		8,029,582	6,030,158
	Janata Bank Ltd. Rupali Bank Ltd.		6,752,749	2,729,990
	NCC Bank Ltd.		2,693,535 2,969,674	2,783,460 3,000,000
			39,178,935	20,842,563
	4.1.2 Short Notice Deposit Accounts		10.000.001	E 010 1EC
	Sonali Bank Ltd.		19,928,831	5,910,156
	Agrani Bank Ltd.		-	5
	Janata Bank Rupali Bank Ltd.		41,138 29,464,033	4,039,544
	Trust Bank Ltd.		4,087,230	27,389,611 38,425,201
	The Premier Bank Ltd.		8,693	9,629
	merremer bank Eta.		53,529,925	75,774,146
	4.1.3 Other Deposit			
	Receivable from ICB Islami Bank		130,425,247	130,474,937
	4.1.4 Fixed Deposit Accounts			
	i) FDR/Placement with Banks:		-	
	Dutch-Bangla Bank Ltd.			150,500,000
	Sub Total	20		150,500,000
	ii) FDR/Placement with Non-Banks Financial Institutions		200,000,000	200,000,000
	Bangladesh Industrial Finance Company (BIFC) Limited Sub-Total		300,000,000 300,000,000	<u>300,000,000</u> 300,000,000
	Total		523,134,107	677,591,646
	ivtai		525,154,107	011,051,040

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Az Outside Bangladesh (Nostro & FC Term Placement) 2019 2018 Interest-bairing accounts Note 4.2.1 431,420,236 246,555,936 4.2.1 Interest-bairing Accounts 441,420,236 246,555,936 4.2.1 Interest-bairing Accounts 445,201 447,305 Sonall Bank Kolkata-EURO 445,201 447,305 BANQUE MARCCAINE DU COMMERCE (MADRID,SPAIN)-EURO 445,201 447,305 Bark of Tokyo-Misubishi London-GBP 33,666 92,533 Bark of Caylon-USD 33,666 92,563 Mastrice Bank Isank, Karach-USD 33,666 92,627 All Habb Rupel Bank, Karach-USD 33,0451 34,041 54,241 Mastrice Bank Lid, Jumitai-ACI 11,349,159 32,0527 22,653,335 Habb Mark Bank, Karach-USD 22,654,335 45,977,651 22,554,335 45,977,651 Mastrice Bank Lid, Jumitai-ACI 11,349,159 32,056,5936 13,3420,236 246,565,5936 Mastrice Bank Lid, Mastrice Bank Bank, Acrit, Justrice Bank Bank,					
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(Annexure - A may kindly be seen for details) 4.2.2 Term Placement Grand total (Nostro and Term Placement) 4.3 Maturity grouping of balances with other banks & financial institutions On demand Upto 1 month Over 1 month but not more than 3 months Over 1 month but not more than 1 year Over 1 year but not more than 5 years Over 5 years Total 5 Money at Call & Short Notice Commercial Banks National Bank Ltd Standard Bank Ltd Midland Bank Ltd Midland Bank Ltd Midland Bank Ltd Apail Bank Ltd					-
4.2.2 Term Placement - - Grand total (Nostro and Term Placement) 431,420,236 246,565,936 4.3 Maturity grouping of balances with other banks & financial institutions 39,178,935 20,842,563 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 lnot more than 5 years 33,178,935 20,842,563 Over 1 month but not more than 1 year Over 3 months but not more than 5 years 430,425,247 130,474,937 Over 5 years 430,425,247 130,474,937 Total 954,554,343 924,157,581 5 Money at Call & Short Notice Commercial Banks Note 5.1 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 5.1 Commercial Banks 1,400,000,000 - - National Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 - - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - Maturiti Bank Ltd 200,000,000 - - Ab Bank Ltd 200,000,000 - -		Total		431,420,236	246,565,936
Grand total (Nostro and Term Placement) 431,420,236 246,565,936 4.3 Maturity grouping of balances with other banks & financial institutions 39,178,935 20,842,563 On demand Upto 1 month Over 1 month but not more than 3 months Over 3 months but not more than 1 year Over 3 months but not more than 1 year Over 5 years 39,178,935 20,842,563 Total 39,224,125,247 130,474,937 Over 5 years - - Total 954,554,343 924,157,581 5 Money at Call & Short Notice Commercial Banks Note 5.1 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 5.1 Commercial Banks 1,400,000,000 - - National Bank Ltd 1,00,000,000 - - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - Atta Atta 300,000,000 - - 40,000,000 - - - Atta Atta 300,000,000 - - Atta Atta 300,000,000 - - Atta Atta 300,00		(Annexure - A may kindly be seen for details)			
A.3 Maturity grouping of balances with other banks & financial institutions 100,1200 210,000 0.1 Maturity grouping of balances with other banks & financial institutions 39,178,935 20,842,563 0.1 1 month 431,420,235 19,474,289 0.1 53,529,926 753,365,792 0.1 1 month but not more than 1 year - 0.1 - - 0.1 1 month but not more than 5 years - 0.1 - - 0.1 - - 0.1 - - 0.1 - - 0.1 - - 0.1 - - 0.1 - - 0.1 - - 0.1 - - 1.1 - - 1.1 - - 1.1 - - 1.1 - - 1.1 - - 1.1 - -		4.2.2 Term Placement		-	-
On demand 39,178,935 20,842,563 Upto 1 month 431,420,235 19,474,289 Over 1 month but not more than 3 months 53,529,926 753,365,792 Over 3 months but not more than 1 year 30,425,247 130,474,937 Over 5 years 430,425,247 130,474,937 Over 5 years 954,554,343 924,157,581 5 Money at Call & Short Notice		Grand total (Nostro and Term Placement)		431,420,236	246,565,936
Upto 1 month 431,420,235 19,474,289 Over 1 month but not more than 3 months 53,529,926 753,365,792 Over 1 year but lnot more than 1 year 430,425,247 130,474,937 Over 5 years 430,425,247 130,474,937 Total 954,554,343 924,157,581 5 Money at Call & Short Notice - Commercial Banks Note 5.1 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 Total 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 S.1 Commercial Banks 1,400,000,000 - - National Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 - - Modhumoti Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - Midland Bank Ltd 460,000,000 - - AB Bank Ltd - 200,000,000 -	4.3	Maturity grouping of balances with other banks & fin	ancial institutions		
Upto 1 month 431,420,235 19,474,289 Over 1 month but not more than 3 months 53,529,926 753,365,792 Over 1 year but lnot more than 1 year 430,425,247 130,474,937 Over 5 years 430,425,247 130,474,937 Total 954,554,343 924,157,581 5 Money at Call & Short Notice - Commercial Banks Note 5.1 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 Total 954,554,343 924,157,581 5.1 Commercial Banks Note 5.1 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 Standard Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 - - - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - 200,000,000 - Midland Bank Ltd - 200,000,000 - - 200,000,000 - AB Bank Ltd - 200,000,000 - - 200,000,000 -		On demand		39,178,935	20,842,563
Over 3 months but not more than 1 year - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -		Upto 1 month			19,474,289
Over 1 year but Inot more than 5 years Over 5 years 430,425,247 130,474,937 Total 954,554,343 924,157,581 Money at Call & Short Notice Commercial Banks Total Note 5.1 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 Total 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 S.1 Commercial Banks National Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 - Standard Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 - Modhumoti Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Rupali Bank Ltd 460,000,000 - AB Bank Ltd - 200,000,000				53,529,926	753,365,792
Total 954,554,343 924,157,581 5 Money at Call & Short Notice Commercial Banks Total Note 5.1 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 5.1 Commercial Banks National Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 - - 5.1 Commercial Banks National Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 - - Modhumoti Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - - Rupali Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - - 200,000,000 - AB Bank Ltd - 250,000,000 - 250,000,000 - -		Over 1 year but Inot more than 5 years		430,425,247	- 130,474,937
5 Money at Call & Short Notice Commercial Banks Total Note 5.1 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 5.1 Commercial Banks National Bank Ltd 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 450,000,000 5.1 Commercial Banks National Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 - - Modhumoti Bank Ltd 100,000,000 - - - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - - Rupali Bank Ltd 460,000,000 - - AB Bank Ltd - 200,000,000 -		CENTRACK 1040		954,554,343	924,157,581
Commercial Banks Note 5.1 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 Total 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 450,000,000 S.1 Commercial Banks 1,400,000,000 - - National Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 - - - Standard Bank Ltd 100,000,000 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>23</td><td></td><td></td></t<>			23		
Total 2,560,000,000 450,000,000 5.1 Commercial Banks National Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 - Standard Bank Ltd 100,000,000 - Modhumoti Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Rupali Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - The City Bank Ltd. 460,000,000 - AB Bank Ltd - 200,000,000	5		Nets E 1	2 560 000 000	450 000 000
5.1 Commercial Banks National Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 Standard Bank Ltd 100,000,000 Modhumoti Bank Ltd 300,000,000 Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 Rupali Bank Ltd 460,000,000 The City Bank Ltd. - AB Bank Ltd -			Note 5.1		
National Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 - Standard Bank Ltd 100,000,000 - Modhumoti Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Rupali Bank Ltd 460,000,000 - The City Bank Ltd. - 200,000,000 AB Bank Ltd - 250,000,000		Total		2,560,000,000	450,000,000
National Bank Ltd 1,400,000,000 - Standard Bank Ltd 100,000,000 - Modhumoti Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Rupali Bank Ltd 460,000,000 - The City Bank Ltd. - 200,000,000 AB Bank Ltd - 250,000,000	5.1	Commercial Banks			
Standard Bank Ltd 100,000,000 - Modhumoti Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Rupali Bank Ltd 460,000,000 - The City Bank Ltd. - 200,000,000 AB Bank Ltd - 250,000,000	5.2			1.400.000.000	-
Modhumoti Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Rupali Bank Ltd 460,000,000 - The City Bank Ltd. - 200,000,000 AB Bank Ltd - 250,000,000					2
Midland Bank Ltd 300,000,000 - Rupali Bank Ltd 460,000,000 - The City Bank Ltd. - 200,000,000 AB Bank Ltd - 250,000,000					-
Rupali Bank Ltd 460,000,000 - The City Bank Ltd. - 200,000,000 AB Bank Ltd - 250,000,000					4
The City Bank Ltd. - 200,000,000 AB Bank Ltd - 250,000,000					-
AB Bank Ltd - 250,000,000					200.000.000
				-	
				2,560,000,000	450,000,000



Notes to the Financial Statements



e	Tourseterents		2019 BDT	2018 <u>BDT</u>
6.	Investments Government Securities Other Investments	Note 6.1 Note 6.2	23,143,584,445 1,337,770,227	22,600,651,820 1,338,630,823
		Note 0.2	24,481,354,672	23,939,282,643
6.1	Government Securities			
	Treasury Bills and Reserve Repo	Note 6.1.1	498,619,000	-
	Treasury Bonds	Note 6.1.2	22,642,506,545	22,598,515,720
	Bangladesh Bank Bill Prize Bond		- 2,458,900	2,136,100
	File bolia		23,143,584,445	22,600,651,820
6.1.1	Treasury Bills (at revalued Amount) (A)			
	364 Days Government Treasury Bills		-	-
	364 Days Reverse Repo		-	-
	182 Days Government Treasury Bills		-	-
	91 Day Government Treasury Bills 28 Days Government Treasury Bills			
	01 Day Reverse Repo-Bangladesh Bank			
	or buy hereise hepo bulgibuesh bulk			
	Reverse Repo (B)			
	Reverse Repo-Banks and NBFIs		498,619,000	-
	Reverse Repo-Bangladesh bank		-	-
	Total		498,619,000	-
	Grand Total (A+B)		498,619,000	<u></u>
6.1.2	Treasury Bonds (at revalued Amount)			
	02 Years Government Treasury Bond		1,174,710,437	2,116,828,062
	05 Years Government Treasury Bond		3,725,141,382	3,231,272,299
	10 Years Government Treasury Bond		13,383,136,210	12,830,882,025
	15 Years Government Treasury Bond		2,370,632,671	2,411,316,155
	20 Years Government Treasury Bond		1,988,885,845	2,008,217,179
			22,642,506,545	22,598,515,720
6.2	Other Investments			
	Shares	Note 6.2.1	1,337,710,727	1,338,567,823
	Investment others (Memorial Coin)		59,500	63,000
			1,337,770,227	1,338,630,823
6.2.1	Shares			
	a. Quoted companies Shares in listed companies		1,273,287,210	1,308,777,173
	b. Unquoted companies			
	Share of Karmasangsthan Bank		15,000,000	15,000,000
	ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Mutual Fund		34,632,867	-
	Preference Share of BDCL		7,450,000	7,450,000
	Equity Of Grameen I. T. Park Share of CDB Ltd.		4,201,760 3,138,890	4,201,760 3,138,890
	Sub-total		64,423,517	29,790,650
	Grand Total (a+b)		1,337,710,727	1,338,567,823
	andre and an and a state of a state of a		-///	

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

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BASI	Notes to the Financial Statements			-4
			2019 BDT	2018 BDT
6.3	Investment in Securities are classified as per B	angladesh Bank Circular		
	Held To Maturity (HTM) Held For Trading (HFT)	Note 6.3.2 Note 6.3.1	14,866,601,926 8,274,523,619 23,141,125,545	13,895,630,759 8,702,884,961 22,598,515,720
	6.3.1 Held For Trading (HFT): Treasury Bond Treasury Bill and reverse repo	-	7,775,904,619 498,619,000 8,274,523,619	8,702,884,961 - 8,702,884,961
	6.3.2 Held For Trading (HTM): Treasury Bond Treasury Bill and reverse repo		14,866,601,926 - 14,866,601,926	13,895,630,759 - 13,895,630,759
	Treasury Bond: Held To Maturity (HTM) Held For Trading (HFT)		14,866,601,926 7,775,904,619 22,642,506,545	13,895,630,759 8,702,884,961 22,598,515,720

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

6.4 Assets pledged as security

Assets in the amounts shown below were pledged as security for the following liabilities Liabilities to bank Liabilities to customers

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

6.5	Maturity Grouping of Investments			
	On demand		2,458,900	2,136,100
	Upto 1 month		498,619,000	750,063,900
	Over 1 month but not more than 3 months		-	-
	Over 3 months but not more than 1 year		2,572,500,000	2,293,500,000
	Over 1 year but not more than 5 years		6,670,800,000	6,012,200,000
	Over 5 years		14,736,976,772	14,881,382,643
			24,481,354,672	23,939,282,643
7.	Loans & Advances			
	Loans, Cash Credit & Overdraft etc.	Note 7.2	150,940,965,694	151,110,616,317
	Bills purchased & discounted	Note 7.3	828,648,729	857,436,824
			151,769,614,423	151,968,053,141





				i in the second s
			2019	2018
			<u>BDT</u>	BDT
7.1	Residual maturity grouping of loans including bills purchased	and discounted		
	Payable on demand		2 286 600 000	E3E 100 000
	Payable on demand		3,386,600,000	525,100,000
	Not more than 3 months		24,904,800,000	19,531,100,000
	Above 3 months but not more than 1 year		20,659,300,000	25,993,900,000
	Above 1 year but not more than 5 years		47,367,900,000	64,505,900,000
	Above 5 years		55,451,014,422	41,412,053,141
			151,769,614,422	151,968,053,141
			131,703,014,422	131,300,033,141
7.2	Loans, Cash Credit & Overdraft etc.			
	In Bangladesh			
	Loans	Note 7.2.1	73,820,409,582	65,668,738,705
	Cash credit	Hote / IEI1	30,351,123,283	31,777,360,127
	Overdraft	Note 7.2.2	14,881,925,564	14,156,354,032
	Others	Note 7.2.3	31,887,507,265	39,508,163,453
	odicis	1000 71215	150,940,965,694	151,110,616,317
	Outside Bangladesh		-	-
	ouside bungidesin		150,940,965,694	151,110,616,317
			200/0700/00/001	
7.2.1	Loans			
	Loan General		3,335,227,986	3,039,820,256
	Term Loan		70,485,181,596	62,628,918,449
			73,820,409,582	65,668,738,705
7.2.2	Overdraft			
	SOD agst Bank's Own FDR		727,803,066	286,531,849
	SOD agst Other Bank's FDR		347,367,698	333,252,784
	SOD agst govt. bonds and securities		1,849,251	9,729,647
	SOD agst Bank's Own DPS		509,559,439	489,201,557
	SOD for issuance of CDR/SDR/PO		17,181,058	17,181,058
	Temporary Overdraft		420,795,461	432,543,899
	Overdraft Secured Mortgage		10,574,375,530	10,623,439,351
	Overdraft Secured (Other Securities)		1,911,068,425	1,581,066,126
	Overdraft- BASIC Friendship			48,796
	Overdraft (Clean)		371,925,636	383,358,965
	Others		14,881,925,564	14,156,354,032
1.2.3	others			
	Export Credit/Loan Against Packing Credit		325,840,957	511,792,211
	Payment Against Documents		53,440,783	327,681,089
	Loan Against Trust Receipt		3,550,307,362	5,842,342,407
	Other short term advance		135,502,857	118,189,352
	Tender Bidding & Work order financing		401,262,306	612,748,449
	Loan against Govt. Fund and other scheme		164,510,443	223,160,308
	Credit to NBFI		3,006,060,165	2,775,258,780
	Real Estate Loan		7,317,383,650	9,665,850,820
	Transport loan		6,467,679,081	7,001,219,711
	Consumer Credit		1,617,817,962	1,289,047,207
	Micro Credit Financing		815,097,491	1,642,322,811
	Sundry/Misc. Loan		5,666,510,968	7,488,732,797
	Staff Loan		2,366,093,240	2,009,817,512
			31,887,507,265	39,508,163,453

Notes to the Financial Statements

7.3	Loons	on the basis of significant concentration including bills p	urchased & discounted	2019 BDT	2018 <u>BDT</u>
1.5	LUalis		archaseu & uiscounteu		
	а.	Advances to Directors		the second second second	
	b.	Advances to MD and other Senior Executives		2,402,121,858	2,009,817,512
	c.	Advances to Customers group		59,812,616,348	59,973,546,078
	d.	Advances to Industrial sector	Note 7.3.1	89,554,876,217	89,984,689,551
				151,769,614,423	151,968,053,141
7.3.1	Adva	nces to Industrial sector			
		Food and Allied Ind.		15,331,279,574	14,616,876,662
		ERGM		10,430,544,478	11,497,226,416
		Textile		10,577,891,835	8,524,869,321
		Accessories		1,288,295,982	1,465,999,347
		Jute Prod. and Allied Ind.		4,522,064,571	4,392,773,735
		Forest Prod. and Allied Ind.		53,313,329	56,356,759
		Paper, Board, Printing, Pub. and Packaging		3,560,976,266	4,086,739,974
		Tannery Leather and Rubber Prod.		2,252,006,616	1,884,325,086
		Chem. Pharm. and Allied Ind.		2,702,371,832	3,792,988,141
		Plastic Ind.		1,949,043,039	2,157,268,222
		Glass, Crmc. and Other non Metal. Pr.		1,479,974,261	1,599,062,521
		Engineering		3,188,076,632	3,928,131,683
		Electrical and Electronics Ind.		1,047,992,303	676,991,151
		Real Estate & Housing		11,684,619,269	12,091,041,705
		Transport and Communication		7,810,868,178	8,198,729,226
		Ship, Shipbulding and Breaking		473,711,943	473,711,943
		Power, Gas and Water		459,071,972	468,240,888
		Hotel and Restaurant		787,053,124	763,461,415
		Hospital and Clinic		815,484,693	836,168,554
		Brick Kiln		3,613,448,405	3,586,503,396
		Telecommunication & IT		411,263,765	415,916,252
		Other Service Ind.		2,406,581,448	2,285,938,050
		Ind. Not Elsewhere Classified		2,708,942,702	2,185,369,104
		Total		89,554,876,217	89,984,689,551

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

Number of Customers	26	27
Amount of outstanding advances	43,260,600,000	44,618,800,000
Amount of classified advances thereon	26,464,500,000	28,370,600,000
Amount of recovery	2,723,125,000	226,386,000
Meastures taken for recovery	Persuasion and negotiation for recovery is going on	Persuasion and negotiation for recovery is going on

*In 2018 and 2019, capital of the Bank was negative. As such, loans and advances allowed to customers' group exceeding 10% of the Banks' paid-up capital are reported here as per Bangladesh Bank approval.

(Details are given in Annexure - C)

7.5 Geographical Location - wise Loans and Advances

Inside Bangladesh 93,574,360,729 95,293,355,652 Dhaka Division 22,692,782,537 22,232,447,908 Chattogram Division 8,943,982,682 8,141,876,301 Rajshahi Division Khulna Division 7,767,924,167 7,790,372,442 577,879,803 **Barishal Division** 596,112,603 1,314,010,646 Sylhet Division 1,271,000,541 **Rangpur Division** 7,908,243,925 7,324,142,891 9,293,967,498 9,015,207,238 Mymensingh **Total Inside Bangladesh** 151,769,614,422 151,968,053,141 **Outside Bangladesh** Total 151,769,614,422 151,968,053,141

				2019 BDT	2018 <u>BDT</u>
7.6	Distribution of Loans and adva Bangladesh Bank	ances according to BR	PD Circular by		
	A. Unclassified loan:				
	Standard			51,988,770,861	62,043,474,865
	SMA			20,832,338,346	3,526,564,840
	Sub-Total			72,821,109,207	65,570,039,705
	B. Classified loan:				
	Sub-standard			1,905,617,887	774,745,435
	Doubtful			1,277,673,313	1,613,371,822
	Bad and loss			75,765,214,015	84,009,896,179
	Sub-Total	78,948,505,215	86,398,013,436		
	Total loans and advances (A+B)			151,769,614,422	151,968,053,141
	Total loans and advances (АТО)		131,/09,014,422	151,900,055,141
7.7	Provision required for loans and a <u>Status Bas</u> Unclassified-General provision	advances e for Provision	Rate %		
	STAC & Micro Credit	626,511,791	2.5	6,174,936	11,892,279
	SMA	16,965,513,988	0.25, 1, 2 & 5	1,937,070,832	46,217,438
	Others (excluding staff loan)	49,014,438,655	0.25, 1 & 2	335,552,581	396,641,087
	Staff loan	2,366,093,239	1	23,660,932	19,775,378
	Sub-Total	68,972,557,673		2,302,459,281	474,526,182
	Classified-specific provision				
	Sub-standard	872,361,937	5 & 20	27,439,972	81,415,724
	Doubtful	909,214,424	50	55,075,589	448,864,374
	Bad/Loss	50,361,053,686	100	21,003,033,142	22,547,899,031
	Sub-Total	52,142,630,047		21,085,548,703	23,078,179,129
	Total Required provision as per B	angladesh Bank's appro	val	23,388,007,984	23,552,705,311
	Total provision maintained			23,388,007,984	23,552,705,311
	Excess/(short) provision as at 31	December		-	

Excess/(short) provision as at 31 December

Note: Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval vide its Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-884 dtd. 29 June 2020, Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-823 dtd. 25 June 2020 and Letter No. BRPD (P-1)/ 661/13/2019-3332 dtd. 29 April 2019. As such, there is no un-approved provision shortfall of the Bank as on 31 December 2019 and as on 31 December 2018.

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

7.8 Listing of Assets Pledged as Security/Collaterals

Nature of the secured assets

	139,771,355,337	137,889,387,114
Others	6,670,838,001	7,230,414,885
Cash and quasi-cash	4,154,378,580	4,779,920,538
Fixed Assets	128,946,138,756	125,879,051,691

Notes to the Financial Statements

secured;	BDI BDI (1) Lans considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured; 55,524,535,966 47,450,160,927 (1) Lans considered good for which the banking company holds no other security other than debtor's personal guarantee; 8,191,928,125 6,703,839,878 (11) Loans considered good secured by personal undertaking of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtor; 7,102,314,255 9,502,124,458 (11) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons 2,375,041,555 1,993,434,082 (12) 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; 2,407,594,341 2,009,817,512 (11) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advance made at any time 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; 75,765,214,015 84,0009,896,179 (13) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies as members; 75,765,214,015 84,0009,896,179 (14) Other sergery Lincrease of private companies as members; 1,822,629,274 1,847,487,071 (15) Manount of loans which interest has not been charged (16) 1,822,629	<u>ç</u>	N	otes to the Financial Statements		
(i) Loans considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured; 55,524,535,966 47,450,160,927 (ii) Loans considered good for which the banking company holds no other security other than debtor's personal guarantee of the debtor; 8,191,928,125 6,703,839,876 (iii) Loans considered good secured by personal undertaking of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtor; 7,102,314,255 9,502,124,455 (iii) Loans adversely classified ; provision not maintained thereagainst - - (iv) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons 1,933,434,082 (vi) Loans due from companies or firms in which the directors of the banking companies as members; 1,933,434,082 (vii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advance made at any time during the vear to the companies or officers of the banking companies. - - (viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances or managers or officers of the banking companies. - - - (viii) Due from banking companies. 75,765,214,015 84,009,896,129 1,852,629,274,789,903 1,852,629,274,789,903 1,852,629,274,789,903 1,852,629,274,789,903 - - - -	i) Laars considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured; 55,524,535,966 47,450,160,927 ii) Laars considered good for which the banking company holds no other security other than debtor's personal guarantee; 8,191,928,125 6,703,839,878 iii) Loans considered good secured by personal undertaking of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtor; 7,02,314,255 9,502,124,458 iv) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons 2,375,041,555 1,993,434,082 iv) Loans due from companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company have interests as directors, partners 2,407,594,341 2,009,817,512 at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking company have interests as directors, partners 2,407,594,341 2,009,817,512 iii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies as members; 2,004,85,12 - - iii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances or managing agents or in the case of private companies as members; 2,000,886,179 1,182,26,29,274 2,004,28,512 - - iii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances or managing agents or in the case of private companies as members; 1,192,26,42,22 - - - -					
secured;	ii) Loans considered good for which the banking company holds no other security other than debtor's personal guarantee; ii) 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 thereagainst v) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons i) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons i) 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; iii) Maximum total amount of advance including temporary advances granted 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; iii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies as members; x) Due from banking companies. x) Amount of classified loans on which interest has not been charged (a) (Decrease) in provision kept against han classified as bad/loss (c) interest credited to the interest suspense account 1) Amount of the written off char: (a) Cumulative amount of Vivitten off loan (b) Amount written off during the current year (c) Amount of written off during the current year (c) Amount of written off during the current year (c) Amount written off loan for which law suit has been filed there than 01 monthis ve 0	Pa	articu	lars of Loans and Advances:		
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(vi) Loans due from companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company have interests as directors, partners or managing agents or in case of private companies as members; - - (vii) Maximum total amount of advance including temporary advance made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking companies or any of them either separately or jointly with any other person; 2,407,594,341 2,009,817,512 (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 companies. - - (viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances or managing agents or in the case of private companies as members; - - (viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances or managing agents or in the case of private companies as members; - - (viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances or managing agents or in the case of private companies as members; - - (viii) Maximum total amount of davances, including temporary advances or managing agents or in the case of private companies as members; - - (viii) Maximum total amount of davances, including temporary advances or managing agents or in the case of private companies as members; - - (viii) Amount of classified loans on which interest has not been charged (a) (Decrease)/ Increase in provision 75,765,214,015 84,000,896,179	i) 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; - - iii) Maximum total amount of advance including temporary advance made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking companies or any of them either separately or jointly with any other person; 2,407,594,341 2,009,817,512 iiii) 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; 2 2,767,594,341 2,009,817,512 x) Due from banking companies. - - - - x) Amount of loans on which interest has not been charged 75,765,214,015 84,009,896,179 (1,992,630,426) 1,852,629,274 x) Amount of loan written off - - 200,426,512 - 27,822,534 2,000,000 (a) (Decrease)/ Increase in previously written off - - 2,747,299,031 2,103,033,142 2,437,299,031 (b) Amount of provision kept against loan classified as bad/loss - - 2,77,709,804 - - 2,77,709,804 - - 2,77,709,804 - - 2,77,709,804				2,375,041,555	1,993,434,082
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 (a) (Decrease)/Increase in provision Amount of provision kept against loan previously written off (20,482,512 (c) Interest credited to the interest suspense account (c) Amount of written off loan for which law suit has been filed Bills Purchased and Discounted Payable in Bangladesh Payable outside Bangladesh Payable outside Bangladesh Not more than 01 months Above 06 months but not more than 03 months Above 03 months but not more than 05 months Above 05 months Above 05 months At an out more than 05 months Above 05 months At an out more than 05 months Above 05 months At an out more than 05 months Above 05 months At an out more than 05 months Above 05 months Above 05 months At an out more than 05 months Above 05 months At an out more than 05 months Above 05 months Above 05 months Above 05 months At an out more than 05 months Above 05 mon	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;iii)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;-x)Due from banking companies. x)Amount of classified loans on which interest has not been charged (a) (Decrease)/ Increase in provision Amount realized against loan previously written off 20,428,512 2,534 2,000,00075,765,214,015 24,026,29,274 2,000,000 27,822,534 2,000,000(b)Amount of loan written off (a) Cumulative amount of written off loan (c) Interest credited to the interest suspense account (b)4,713,642,121 4,435,932,317 2,77,709,8044,420,041,000(c)Amount of written off loan (c) Amount of written off loan for which law suit has been filed4,520,622,000 4,420,041,0004,420,041,000Is Purchased and Discounted rable in Bangladesh rable outside Bangladesh we 01 months but not more than 03 months we 03 months but not more than 04 months we 04 months but not more than 06 months544,000,000 522,822,094 523,923,211,047 7,161,000522,822,094 40,003,283,110,47 20,003,283,110,47 20,003,283,110,47 20,003,283,110,47		1	banking company have interests as directors, partners or managing	-	π.
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		Ab	bove 0	3 months but not more than 06 months	7,161,000	
	828,648,729 857,436,824	Ab	bove 0	6 months		-



_			2019 BDT	2018 BDT
8.	Fixed assets including premises, furniture & fixtur	es		
	Own Assets			
	Furniture and Fixtures		122,150,117	117,986,232
	Interrior Decoration		342,238,533	323,151,627
	Machinery and Equipment		370,050,053	351,222,650
	Computer Hardware		434,183,569	309,786,155
	Software		150,093,583	95,226,936
	Motor Vehicles		381,654,870	381,654,870
			1,800,370,725	1,579,028,470
	Less: Accumulated depreciation	-	1,330,697,343	1,269,814,004
			469,673,382	309,214,466
	Leased Assets			
	Leasehold Assets	-	4,000,000	4,000,000
	Less: Accumulated depreciation		965,938	919,937
			3,034,062	3,080,063
			472,707,444	312,294,529
	A Schedule of Fixed Assets is given in Annexure	-D.		
9.	Other Assets			
	i) Income generating		-	-
	ii) Non-Income generating			
	 Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc. 		20,823,168	21,146,283
	 e) Security deposits 	Note 9.2	11,369,569	11,262,089
	b) Advance rent		139,753,608	167,490,165
	 Advance for space of BASIC Zaman Tower 		759,999,993	759,999,993
	 Advance for space of Banani 		161,315,950	161,315,950
	g) Other prepayments	Note 9.1	4,288,928	5,449,036
	 Advance income tax 		60,860,247	82,161,251
	c) Income receivable	Note 9.3	2,154,238,222	2,058,055,724
	 Deferred Tax Assets 	Note 36	688,635,249	587,955,745
	f) Suspense account	Note 9.4	51,280,927	109,885,599
	Balance with Fakrul Islam securities		20	20
	k) ICB Securities Trading Co. Ltd.		8,572,706	7,715,611
	 Branch adjustment account 		78,531,548	
	m) Sundry debtors	Note 9.5	699,357,104	480,786,020
	n) Subs fees of Dun Breadstreet			
	p) Position Clearing(Net)		78,048,097	-
	 p) Position General Ledger (Net) 		-	676,888,034
		-	4,917,075,336	5,130,111,520
		S=	4,517,075,550	3,130,111,320
9.1	Other prepayments:			
	Total Other Prepayments		5,576,036,773	1,013,995,805
	Less Advance against proposed branch			-
	Less advance loan loss provision		(4,529,062,746)	(342,377)
	Less Loss on amortization of HTM		(121,369,156)	(86,888,449)
	Less Advance prepayment HO and Main Br.		(921,315,943)	(921,315,943)
	and the second by the Atomic is a second sec		4,288,928	5,449,036
			.,	5/115/000

9.2 Security deposits

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

9.3 Income receivable

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

9.4 Suspense account

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Suspense account consists of Excise Duty and petty cash etc.

Notes to the Financial Statements

Notes to the Financial Statements		
	2019 BDT	2018 BDT
Sundry Debtors		
1) Protested Bill:		
a)BCCI:		
Protested bill, Main branch	6,535,880	6,535,881
Protested bill, Khatungonj branch	244,800	244,800
Protested bill, Khulna branch	416,367	416,367
BCCI-Bombay	1,399,580	1,399,580
BCCI-London	620	592
Sub total	8,597,247	8,597,219
a)Protested bill for SWIFT	20,244,921	20,244,921
b) Protested Bill -Lawyers' Fee	3,940,000	3,940,000
 c) Protested Bill -Bangshal Branch- Shahadat Hossain 	11,198,036	11,198,036
Grand Total	43,980,204	43,980,176
1) Other Sundry Debtors	48,703	1,000,611
2) Advance Cash Incentives-Remittance	7,761	-
3) Encashment of Sanchaya Patra	654,763,614	435,773,733
4) Encashment of Bond	536,822	-
5) Cash Shortage	20,000	20,000
6) Sundry Assets -Others	-	11,500
	655,376,900	436,805,844
	699,357,104	480,786,020

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

10. Non-banking Assets

	Income generating non-banking assets			-
	Non-income generating non-banking assets (Note 10.01)		23,858,490	-
		1	23,858,490	-
	10.01 Non-income generating non-banking assets			
	Land	-	8,219,490	-
	Building		15,639,000	-
			23,858,490	-
	Total non-banking assets of the Bank has been held since	e July 23, 2019.		
11	Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions	and agents		
	In Bangladesh	Note 11.1	5,724,709,027	5,949,994,830
	Outside Bangladesh	Note 11.2	1,590,733,823	2,066,781,753
			7,315,442,850	8,016,776,583
11.1	In Bangladesh(a+b+c)			
	a) Money at call and on short notice			
	Rupali Bank Ltd		-	500,000,000
	Sonali Bank Ltd	-		190,000,000
	Sub total	-	•	690,000,000
	b) Term borrowing:			
	Rupali Bank Ltd.	1	1,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
	Agrani Bank Ltd.		2,500,000,000	3,000,000,000
	Sonali Bank		2,000,000,000	
	Sub-total	_	5,500,000,000	5,000,000,000

1,590,733,823



2,066,781,753

	c) Torm Borrowing	2019 <u>BDT</u>	2018 BDT
	c) Term Borrowing		
	Bangldesh Bank Refinance Loan for House building	62,547,431	68,886,754
	Refinance scheme of Bangladesh Bank for Tk. 10 Account	9,367,500	542,500
	Refinance scheme of Bangladesh Bank for Jute Sector	5,507,500	70,000,000
	Milk Production and Artificial Inseminaition	50,000,000	50,000,000
	Financing Brick Kiln Efficiency Improvement Project	102,794,096	70,565,576
	Sub-total	224,709,027	259,994,830
	Total	5,724,709,027	5,949,994,830
	Total	5,724,765,627	3,343,334,030
11.2	Outside Bangladesh		
	a)Demand Borrowing		
	Demand Borrowing- Foreign Currency		244,665,634
	Sub-Total	÷	244,665,634
	b)Term Borrowing		
	Loan for Micro Credit and Small Scale Industries (KfW, Germany)	153,379,147	153,379,147
	Second Crop Diversification Project	866,463,650	968,400,550
	Agro business Development Project of ADB	570,891,026	700,336,422
	Sub-Total	1,590,733,823	1,822,116,119

Grand Total

11.3 Overall transaction of Reverse Repo:

		2019		20	18
Securitie	s bought under repo:	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year
i)	with Bangladesh Bank	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii)	with other banks & NBFIs	Nil	3,066,097,045	Nil	2,050,706,460

11.4 Overall transaction of Repo:

2019		2018	
Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year
Nil	4,030,076,307	Nil	455,156,773
Nil	4,029,605,907	Nil	772,966,477

Securities	bought under repo:
i)	with Bangladesh Bank

ii) with other banks & NBFIs

12. Deposits & Other Accounts

Non-Interest bearing Accounts Interest bearing Account

12.1 Non-Interest bearing Accounts

Current and Other Accounts **Bills Payable**

Note 12.1	6,596,321,268	6,359,717,146
Note 12.2	131,711,024,666	125,461,865,787
HOLE IEIE	138,307,345,934	131,821,582,933
Note 12.1.1	5,673,298,189	5,471,080,062
Note 12.1.2	923,023,079	888,637,084
	6,596,321,268	6,359,717,146

Notes to the Financial Statements

1				
IC	Notes to the Financial Statements			
			2019 BDT	2018 BDT
2.1.1	Current and Other Accounts			DUT
	Current Account		3,307,804,590	3,179,810,077
	Margin Deposit		1,571,739,686	1,523,344,821
	Sundry/Other Deposit		793,753,913 5,673,298,189	767,925,164 5,471,080,062
2.1.2	Bills Payable			
	Payment Order		919,615,638	884,800,676
	Demand Draft		3,407,441 923,023,079	3,836,408 888,637,084
12.2	Interest bearing Account			
	Savings Bank Deposits	Note 12.2.1	7,337,426,904	6,373,035,687
	Fixed Deposits, SND, Other Deposit Scheme	Note 12.2.2	124,203,602,995	118,885,828,039
	Current Deposit		169,994,767 131,711,024,666	203,002,061 125,461,865,787
2.2.1	Savings Bank Deposits			
	Savings Account		7,337,426,904	6,373,035,687
			7,337,426,904	6,373,035,687
.2.2	Fixed Deposits			
	Short Notice Deposits Term Deposits		17,221,096,637 101,567,590,496	12,507,867,634 101,483,646,084
	Other Deposit Scheme		5,414,915,862	4,894,314,321
			124,203,602,995	118,885,828,039
2.3	Maturity Grouping of other deposits & inter-bank dep	osits		
	Deposit from Bank		1 402 027	2 022 022
	Repayable on demand Repayable within 1 month		1,492,937 84,848,099	2,023,022 1,016,183
	Above 01 Month but not more than 6 Months		125,324,507	547,176
	Above 6 Month but not more than 1 Year		-	-
	Above 01 Year but not more than 05 Years		÷	-
	Above 05 Years but not more than 10 Years Above 10 Years			
	Above to reals		211,665,543	3,586,381
	Other Deposits			
	Payable on Demand		1,324,507,063	1,009,876,978
	Less than 01 Month		22,483,351,901	21,015,183,817
	Above 01 Months but not more than 6 Months		48,196,975,493	46,117,352,824
	Above 06 Months but not more than 01 Year		39,212,100,000	39,728,500,000
	Above 01 year but not more than 05 Years Above 05 years not more than 10 years		25,650,500,000 1,228,245,934	22,694,300,000 1,252,782,932
	Above 05 years not more than 10 years Above 10 years		-	
	12		138,095,680,391	131,817,996,551
			138,307,345,934	131,821,582,932



13.	Other liabilities		2019 BDT	2018 BDT
13.				
	Provision for Loans and Advances	Note 13.1	23,388,007,984	23,552,705,311
	Provision for Off Balance Sheet Exposures	Note 13.2	126,143,283	134,051,934
	Provision for other assets	Note 13.3	1,781,330,748	1,781,330,748
	Provision for Investment	Note 13.4	439,378,730	256,606,155
	Provision for Balance with other Banks and NBFIs	Note 13.5	300,000,000	300,000,000
	Interest Suspense Account	Note 13.6	12,529,843,679	11,259,382,781
	Provision for Ex-gratia/Incentive Bonus	Note 13.7	7,688,066	7,886,426
	Provision for Gratuity	Note 13.8	32,936,752	153,941,882
	Provision for Welfare Fund		14,253,367	14,253,367
	Provision for Benevolent Fund		5,000,000	5,000,000
	Provision for Superannuation Fund		5,000,000	10,000,000
	Provision for Current Taxes	Note 35	617,696,076	555,460,908
	Provision for Expenses Payable	Note 13.9	36,578,728	35,250,644
	Provision for stationary		350,907	206,528
	Interest Accrued and Payable on Deposits		2,226,725,741	2,128,222,737
	Interest Payable on Borrowing		263,585,455	155,635,721
	Privileged Creditors		360,280,540	256,070,351
	Deposit Insurance Premium Payable		9,612,448	8,228,445
	Branch Adjustment Account		-	11,898,404
	Position Clearing(Net)*		÷	676,269,908
	Position General Ledger(Net)*		80,963,075	-
	Sundry Creditors		49,843,518	30,321,396
	Miscellaneous Creditors	Note 13.10	10,816,108	8,005,851
	Num at Castra o Castra a		42,286,035,205	41,340,729,496

*Under multi currency concept an organization maintains different statement of affairs for each currency it deals in including base (BDT) currency and one consolidated statement of affairs of all currencies converted into base currency. In the consilidated affairs all the assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted in base currency and presented with other assets and liabilities in base currency. This consolidated affairs reflects the overall position of the bank expressed in base currency. Two GL are maintained in the bank to account any foreign currency transaction. These GLs are Position GL for foreign currency position and Position Clearing GL. Position GL, accounts for original currency units other than base currency and Position Clearing GL accounts for correnponding value of foreign currency converted into base currency. Position, from the treasury point of view, means the available funds in different currencies with which the bank can trade. As value of any currency undergo change, Position in that currency need to be evaluated from time to time and necessary adjustments are made through these GLs.

13.1	Provision for Loans and Advances			
	Classified Loan	Note 13.1.1	21,085,548,703	23,078,179,129
	Unclassified Loan	Note 13.1.2	2,302,459,281	474,526,182
	Provision held at the end of the year		23,388,007,984	23,552,705,311
13.1.1	Provision for Classified Loan			
	Provision held at beginning of the year		23,078,179,129	21,225,549,855
	Fully Provided Debt Written off/Interest Waived		(200,428,512)	-
	Recovery from Earlier Written off Loan		27,822,534	2,000,000
	Provision transferred to provision for unclassified loans		(1,827,933,099)	-
	Provision transferred from provision for unclassified loans		-	92,027,836
	Transferred from provision for Off Balance Sheet Items		7,908,651	-
	Provision made during the year			1,758,601,438
	Provision held at the end of the year		21,085,548,703	23,078,179,129

Note: Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval vide its Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-884 dtd. 29 June 2020, Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-823 dtd. 25 June 2020 and Letter No. BRPD(P-1)/661/13/2019-3332 dtd. 29 April 2019.

474,526,182	566,554,018 (92,027,836)
-	
,827,933,099	-
	-
802,459,281	474,526,182
3	02,459,281

Notes to the Financial Statements



13.2	Provision for off Balance Sheet Items	2019 <u>BDT</u>	2018 BDT
10.2	Provision held at beginning of the year	134,051,934	127,178,725
	Provision transferred to provision for classified loans	(7,908,651)	
	Provision made during the year		6,873,209
	Provision held at the end of the year	126,143,283	134,051,934

A provision of Taka 126,143,283 has been made @1.00% on total off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank which will be treated as supplementary capital of the Bank.

13.3	Provision for other assets:		
	BASIC Zaman Tower	759,999,993	759,999,993
	Banani Branch	161,315,950	161,315,950
	Unadjusted suspense account-Gulshan Branch	2,526,288	2,526,288
	Unadjusted suspense account-Shantinagaar	1,053,000	1,053,000
	Unadjusted suspense account-Chitalmari	2,600	2,600
	Unadjusted suspense account-Chowmuhana	114,698	114,698
	Suspense Account (Head Office)-Medical Bill	1,149,263	1,149,263
	Suspense Account (Head Office)-ETECH	475,327	475,327
	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 for protested bill-Shahadat Hossain_Bangshal	11,198,035	11,198,035
	Total required provision	1,781,330,748	1,781,330,748
	Provision held at the beginning of the year	1,781,330,748	1,781,330,748
	Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
	Provision made during the year		-
	Provision held at the end of the year	1,781,330,748	1,781,330,748
	Total Provision excess/(shortfall)		2 7 8
		·	
13.4	Provision for Investment		
13.4	Provision for Investment Provision Required:		
13.4	Provision Required:	429,625,679	251.104.395
13.4	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies	429,625,679	251,104,395
13.4	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund	5,551,291	-
13.4	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited		4,201,760
13.4	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited Provision for Investment in Treasury Bill	5,551,291 4,201,760	4,201,760 1,300,000
13.4	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited	5,551,291	4,201,760
13.4	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited Provision for Investment in Treasury Bill	5,551,291 4,201,760	4,201,760 1,300,000
13.4	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited Provision for Investment in Treasury Bill Total Provision Required	5,551,291 4,201,760	4,201,760 1,300,000
13.4	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited Provision for Investment in Treasury Bill Total Provision Required Provision Maintained:	5,551,291 4,201,760 - 439,378,730	4,201,760 1,300,000 256,606,155
13.4	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited Provision for Investment in Treasury Bill Total Provision Required Provision Maintained: Opening Balance	5,551,291 4,201,760 	4,201,760 1,300,000 256,606,155 4,201,760
13.4	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited Provision for Investment in Treasury Bill Total Provision Required Provision Maintained: Opening Balance Add: Provision made during the year	5,551,291 4,201,760 	4,201,760 1,300,000 256,606,155 4,201,760 252,404,395
13.4	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited Provision for Investment in Treasury Bill Total Provision Required Provision Maintained: Opening Balance Add: Provision made during the year Closing Balance	5,551,291 4,201,760 	4,201,760 1,300,000 256,606,155 4,201,760 252,404,395
	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited Provision for Investment in Treasury Bill Total Provision Required Provision Maintained: Opening Balance Add: Provision made during the year Closing Balance Excess Provision/Provision Shortfall	5,551,291 4,201,760 	4,201,760 1,300,000 256,606,155 4,201,760 252,404,395
	Provision Required: Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited Provision for Investment in Treasury Bill Total Provision Required Provision Maintained: Opening Balance Add: Provision made during the year Closing Balance	5,551,291 4,201,760 	4,201,760 1,300,000 256,606,155 4,201,760 252,404,395

Total Required Provision

Opening Balance of Maintained Provision Provision made during this year

Closing Balance of Maintained Provision Excess Provision/Provision Shortfall

300,000,000

300,000,000

300,000,000

300,000,000

300,000,000

300,000,000

-



		2019	2018
13.6	Interest Suspense Account	BDT	BDT
	Balance at the beginning of the year	11,259,382,781	10,070,939,185
	Amount transferred to Interest Suspense account during the Year	5,868,823,247	1,828,872,136
	Amount recovered from Interest Suspense account during the Year Suspense Written off/Waived During the Year	(4,598,362,349)	(659,043,475)
	Suspense written on/waived buring the real	12,529,843,679	11,240,767,846
	Add: Transferred from Interest Income account as per auditor's advice		18,614,935
	Balance at the end of the year	12,529,843,679	11,259,382,781
13.7	Provision for Ex-gratia/Incentive Bonus		
	Opening Balance	7,886,426	7,886,426
	Less: Arrear payment to Mr. Syed Mosahed (ID#1078), DGM	198,360	7,000,120
	Closing Balance	7,688,066	7,886,426
13.8	Provision for Gratuity		
	Opening Balance	153,941,882	145,023,833
	Less: Transferred to Gratuity Fund Savings Account	153,941,882	145,023,833
	Add: Provision made for the current year	- 32,936,752	- 153,941,882
	Closing Balance	32,936,752	153,941,882
		52,550,752	133,541,002
	Required Balance of the fund as on 31 December	1,579,247,841	1,370,344,904
	Balance as on 31 December	1,526,311,089	1,216,403,022
	Incremental requirement for the year	52,936,752	153,941,882
	Excess/(Short) Provision for Gratuity	(20,000,000)	
13.9	Provision for Expenses Payable:		
	Provision for telephone-office and residence	630,915	632,699
	Provision for electricity expenses	2,134,399	1,573,673
	Provision for water, gas and sewerage	660,306	341,684
		0 500	
	Provision for postage expenses	8,500	2,032
	Provision for advertisement	100,000	2,032 300,000
	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent	100,000 5,144,262	2,032 300,000 1,870,780
	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance	100,000 5,144,262 452,139	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965
	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent	100,000 5,144,262 452,139 95,748	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965 95,748
	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance Provision for on-line Banking expenses	100,000 5,144,262 452,139	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965
	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance Provision for on-line Banking expenses Provision for various audit fees	100,000 5,144,262 452,139 95,748 1,006,250	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965 95,748 1,006,250 66,400 326,507
	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance Provision for on-line Banking expenses Provision for various audit fees Provision for vehicle expenses	100,000 5,144,262 452,139 95,748 1,006,250 191,370 560,507 25,594,332	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965 95,748 1,006,250 66,400 326,507 28,549,906
	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance Provision for on-line Banking expenses Provision for various audit fees Provision for vehicle expenses Loan installment payable	100,000 5,144,262 452,139 95,748 1,006,250 191,370 560,507	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965 95,748 1,006,250 66,400 326,507
	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance Provision for on-line Banking expenses Provision for on-line Banking expenses Provision for various audit fees Provision for vehicle expenses Loan installment payable Other provision for expenses	100,000 5,144,262 452,139 95,748 1,006,250 191,370 560,507 25,594,332	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965 95,748 1,006,250 66,400 326,507 28,549,906
13.10	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance Provision for on-line Banking expenses Provision for various audit fees Provision for vehicle expenses Loan installment payable Other provision for expenses Miscellaneous creditors:	100,000 5,144,262 452,139 95,748 1,006,250 191,370 560,507 25,594,332 36,578,728	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965 95,748 1,006,250 66,400 326,507 28,549,906 35,250,644
13.10	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance Provision for on-line Banking expenses Provision for various audit fees Provision for vehicle expenses Loan installment payable Other provision for expenses Miscellaneous creditors: Misc. Creditors as per affairs (59930000)	100,000 5,144,262 452,139 95,748 1,006,250 191,370 560,507 25,594,332 36,578,728 28,318,418,534	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965 95,748 1,006,250 66,400 326,507 28,549,906 35,250,644 21,941,614,844
13.10	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance Provision for on-line Banking expenses Provision for various audit fees Provision for vehicle expenses Loan installment payable Other provision for expenses Miscellaneous creditors: Misc. Creditors as per affairs (59930000) Less: Special Reserve-BCCI	100,000 5,144,262 452,139 95,748 1,006,250 191,370 560,507 25,594,332 36,578,728 28,318,418,534 (7,782,258)	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965 95,748 1,006,250 66,400 326,507 28,549,906 35,250,644 21,941,614,844 (7,782,258)
13.10	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance Provision for on-line Banking expenses Provision for various audit fees Provision for vehicle expenses Loan installment payable Other provision for expenses Miscellaneous creditors: Misc. Creditors as per affairs (59930000)	100,000 5,144,262 452,139 95,748 1,006,250 191,370 560,507 25,594,332 36,578,728 28,318,418,534 (7,782,258) (256,606,155)	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965 95,748 1,006,250 66,400 326,507 28,549,906 35,250,644 21,941,614,844 (7,782,258) (4,201,760)
13.10	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance Provision for on-line Banking expenses Provision for various audit fees Provision for vehicle expenses Loan installment payable Other provision for expenses Miscellaneous creditors: Misc. Creditors as per affairs (59930000) Less: Special Reserve-BCCI Less: Provision for investment	100,000 5,144,262 452,139 95,748 1,006,250 191,370 560,507 25,594,332 36,578,728 28,318,418,534 (7,782,258)	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965 95,748 1,006,250 66,400 326,507 28,549,906 35,250,644 21,941,614,844 (7,782,258)
13.10	Provision for advertisement Provision for rent Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance Provision for on-line Banking expenses Provision for various audit fees Provision for vehicle expenses Loan installment payable Other provision for expenses Miscellaneous creditors: Misc. Creditors as per affairs (59930000) Less: Special Reserve-BCCI Less: Provision for investment Less:Audited Loan Loss Provision	100,000 5,144,262 452,139 95,748 1,006,250 191,370 560,507 25,594,332 36,578,728 28,318,418,534 (7,782,258) (256,606,155) (23,486,328,733)	2,032 300,000 1,870,780 484,965 95,748 1,006,250 66,400 326,507 28,549,906 35,250,644 21,941,614,844 (7,782,258) (4,201,760) (21,919,282,599)



13.11 Branch adjustments acount represents outstanding inter branch and head office transaction (Net) originated. The un - responded entries of 31 December 2019 are given below:

	No. of Un-responde	d entries	Amount of Un-responded entries		
Particulars	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Dr.	
Up to 03 Months	182	212	339,376	339,376	
Over 03 Month but within 06 Months	13	-	24,250	24,250	
Over 06 Month but within 01 Year		-	-	-	
Over 01 Year but within 05 Years		-	(=)		

14. Capital

14.1 Authorized

	5,500,000,000 ordinary shares of Tk 10.00 each	55,000,000,000	55,000,000,000
14.2	Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital		
	The Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital of the Bank as follows:		
	1,084,698,250 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10.00 each	10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500

The Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh is the Sole Owner-Shareholder of the Bank and all the Ordinary Shares are Vested with the Ministry of Finance.

14.3 Risk-weighted Assets and Capital Ratios as Defined by the Basel Capital Accord

Notes to the Financial Statements

In terms of section 13(1) of Bank Company Act 1991 (amendment 2013) and Bangladesh bank BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 required capital, available Tier I and Tier II capital of the Bank for the period ended as on 31 December 2019 is shown below:

Tier-1 capital: Common Equity Tier-1

Paid up Capital	10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
Statutory Reserve	2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642
General Reserve	40,000,000	40,000,000
Retained Earnings	(33,324,661,185)	(30,062,427,334)
Share Money Deposit	26,000,000,000	26,000,000,000
12 C	5,787,011,957	9,049,245,808
Less :Regulatory adjustments:		
Provision Shortfall for loans and advance	÷	-
Deferred tax assets	(688,635,249)	(587,955,745)
Total adjustments	(688,635,249)	(587,955,745)
	5,098,376,708	8,461,290,063
Additional Tier- 1 Capital		
Non-qumulative irredeemable preference share	1,205,000,000	1,205,000,000
Total Tier-1 capital	6,303,376,708	9,666,290,063
Tier-2 capital		
General Provision Maintained against Unclassified Loan	2,302,459,281	474,526,182
Provision for Off -Balance Sheet Items	126,143,283	134,051,934
Exchange Equalization	-	-
Revaluation Reserve of HTM and HFT Securities*	.	27,727,002
	2,428,602,564	636,305,118
Total regulatory capital (Tier-1 + Tier-2)	8,731,979,272	10,302,595,181





	2019 <u>BDT</u>	2018 <u>BDT</u>
A. Total regulatory Capital (Tier-1 + Tier-2)		
Total Capital (Tier-1)	6,303,376,708	9,666,290,063
Total Capital (Tier-2)**	2,428,602,564	636,305,118
Total Eligible Capital (Tier-1 + Tier-2)	8,731,979,272	10,302,595,181
B. Risk Weighted Assets		
Balance Sheet Business	129,146,164,013	120,311,620,337
Off- Balance Sheet Business	4,663,704,114	4,591,823,948
Total Risk-weighted Assets	133,809,868,127	124,903,444,285
C. Required Capital on Risk Weighted Assets (10% on Total Risk Weighted Assets)	13,380,986,813	12,490,344,429
D. Capital Surplus / (Shortfall) under MCR [A-C]	(4,649,007,541)	(2,187,749,247)
Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR)	6.53%	8.25%

*As per Basel-III Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, required Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) is 2.50% of Total RWA for the year 2019, which was 1.875% of Total RWA for the year 2018.

**Provision maintained and capital calculated by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval vide its Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-884 dtd. 29 June 2020, Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-823 dtd. 25 June 2020 and Letter No. BRPD(P-1)/661/13/2019-3332 dtd. 29 April 2019.

Note: Revaluation reserve:

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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 two capital. As such the amount of eligible revaluation reserve(i.e., 50% of revaluation reserve as on end 2014) Tk. 13,86,35,011 adjusted @20% each year and shown in accounts as under:

		2019	2018
	Opening Revaluation Reserve	138,635,011	138,635,011
	Less: Adjustment (100%, 80% of 138,635,011)	138,635,011	110,908,009
	Closing Revaluation Reserve	-	27,727,002
15.	Statutory Reserve		
	Opening Balance at the Beginning of the Year	2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642
	Add: Addition During the Year (20% of pre-tax Profit)	(-)	-
	Closing Balance at the End of the Year	2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642

As per section 24 of Bank Companies Act 1991, no amount was transferred to statutory reserve in 2017 and 2018 as there was no pre-tax profit.

16	Other Reserve		
	General Reserve	40,000,000	40,000,000
	Investment Revaluation Reserve	15,129,552	127,078,596
	Share Money deposit	26,000,000,000	26,000,000,000
	5% Non-cumulative preference share/Other Free Reserve	1,205,000,000	1,205,000,000
		27,260,129,552	27,372,078,596
16.1	General Reserve		
	Opening Balance at the Beginning of the Year	40,000,000	40,000,000
	Add: Addition During the Year		-
	Closing Balance at the End of the Year	40,000,000	40,000,000

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

16.2 Investment Revaluation Reserve (Treasury Bills & Treasury Bonds)

Gain on revaluation(63881110)	Note 16.2.2	123,631,883	207,264,892
Amortization of discount of HTM(63891110)	Note 16.2.1.a	12,866,825	6,702,153
	Carrier Land A. P. Cola. Conscious	136,498,708	213,967,045
Less:Loss on amortization of HTM Sec.(40108140)	Note 16.2.1.b	121,369,156	86,888,449
		15,129,552	127,078,596

Notes to the Financial Statements

BASIC	Notes to the Financial Statements		
V			
		2019 BDT	2018 BDT
6.2.1	a. Revaluation Reserve for Held to Maturity (HTM)		Contraction of the second s
	Opening Balance at the Beginning of the Year	6,702,153	5,567,593
	Add: Addition During the Year	6,164,672	2,694,031
	Less : Realization of gain due to maturity of HTM bond	12,866,825	8,261,624 1,559,471
	Closing Balance at the End of the Year	12,866,825	6,702,153
6.2.1	b. Loss on revaluation/amortization of Held to Maturity (HTM)		
	Opening Balance at the Beginning of the Year	86,888,449	70,449,819
	Add: Addition During the Year	34,538,497	33,392,498
	Less : Adjustment (due to maturity/rectification) during the year	121,426,946 57,790	103,842,317 16,953,868
	Closing Balance at the End of the Year	121,369,156	86,888,449
6.2.2	Revaluation Reserve for Held for Trading (HFT)		
	Opening Balance at the Beginning of the Year	207,264,892	178,779,447
	Add: Addition During the Year	180,583,378 387,848,270	811,966,286 990,745,733
	Less :Adjustment (due to maturity of HFT Bond and Reverse Repo) during the year		764,728,513
	Less :Adjustment (due to Repo Transaction) during the year Closing Balance at the End of the Year	44,728,350 123,631,883	18,752,328 207,264,892
	7		
17.	Surplus in Profit and Loss Account Opening Balance Rectification of wrongly transferred to Suspense Account_Dilkusha Br.	(30,062,427,334) 6,800,000	(26,523,475,722)
	Profit during the Year Cash Dividend Paid During the Year	(3,269,033,852)	(3,538,951,612)
	Issuance of Bonus Share Surplus in Profit and Loss Account during the year	(33,324,661,185)	(30,062,427,334)
7.1	Item-Wise Profit and Loss Account		
	Income:		
	Interest, Discount and Similar Income	7,451,956,619	8,654,698,636
	Dividend Income	41,995,774	47,620,774
	Fees, Commission and Brokerage Gains less Losses Arising from Dealing in Foreign Crrencies	852,996,783	737,747,082
	Income from Non-Banking Assets	-	-
	Other Operating Income	142,167,395	146,370,682
	Total Income Expenses:	8,489,116,571	9,586,437,174
	Interest, Fee and Commission	8,470,737,709	7,721,878,671
	Losses on Loans and Advances	-	
	Administrative Expenses	2,382,015,154	2,373,568,225
	Other Operating Expenses Depreciation on Banking Assets	640,476,877 62,420,150	633,990,083 57,566,719
	Total Expenses	11,555,649,890	10,787,003,699
	Profit Before Tax and Provision	(3,066,533,319)	(1,200,566,525)
18.	Contingent Liabilities		
	Local Bills for Collection	458,989	663,489
	Foreign Bills for Collection	803,660,464	954,241,178
	Letters of Guarantee Note 18.1 Irrevocable Letters of Credit	4,518,967,440 4,896,726,869	2,402,965,312 7,492,696,766
	Back to Back L/C	926,656,849	1,156,362,841
	Acceptances and Endorsements Travellers Cheques Stock	2,271,977,150 42,450	2,353,168,476 41,950
	Value of Wage Earners Bond in Hand and others	57,764,000	57,104,000
	Miscellaneous- Revolving Fund	862,583,167	398,170,966
		14.338.837.378	14.815.414.978

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14,815,414,978

14,338,837,378





		2019 BDT	2018 BDT
18.1	Letters of guarantee		and the states
	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	3,578,127,735	1,503,366,573
	Bank and Other Financial Institutions	576,500	576,500
	Others	940,263,204 4,518,967,439	899,022,239 2,402,965,312
		4,510,507,455	2,402,503,512
19.	Interest income		
	Interest on Loans and advances	6,054,204,548	6,257,011,822
	Interest on money at call and short notice	24,005,139	103,493,944
	Interest on placement with Banks	8,048,771 1,515,918	119,656,138
	Interest on foreign currency balance	6,087,774,376	<u>381,321</u> 6,480,543,224
	Less: Transferred to Interest Suspense account as per auditor's advice	-	(18,614,935)
	Less: Interest Waiver & Interest Rebate	-	(10,011,555)
		6,087,774,376	6,461,928,289
20.	Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.		
	On Savings Bank Deposit (note 20.1)	234,928,257	208,981,379
	On Short Notice Deposit On Fixed Deposit (note 20.2)	596,053,380 6,603,251,801	506,327,379 6,158,398,067
	On Current Deposit	2,444,611	2,350,860
	Other Deposits and deposit schemes (note 20.3)	492,384,909	442,693,025
	On Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank and other financial institutions (note 20.4)	541,674,751	403,127,961
		8,470,737,709	7,721,878,671
	20.1 On Savings bank deposit:		
	On Savings Bank Deposit	226,322,811	201,296,807
	On School Banking Scheme	5,943,322	6,037,277
	On Krishok Savings Account	855,909	892,917
	On RMG Worker Account		
		177,459	171,939
	On Leather Industry Worker	847	971
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account	847 3,680	971 5,028
	On Leather Industry Worker	847	971
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account	847 3,680 85,259 60,248	971 5,028 108,689 43,123
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit:	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370 1,791,374	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379 5,477,928,158
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on double benefit scheme	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370 1,791,374 363,554,890	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379 5,477,928,158 - 357,287,728
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370 1,791,374	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379 5,477,928,158
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner scheme	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370 1,791,374 363,554,890 42,205,900 28,716,368 26,813,237	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379 5,477,928,158 - 5,477,928,158 - 357,287,728 243,177,029 43,103,940 12,140,111
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner scheme Interest paid on monthly gainer scheme	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370 1,791,374 363,554,890 42,205,900 28,716,368 26,813,237 42,489,662	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379 5,477,928,158 5,477,928,158 243,177,029 43,103,940 12,140,111 24,761,101
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner scheme	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370 1,791,374 363,554,890 42,205,900 28,716,368 26,813,237	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379 5,477,928,158 - 5,477,928,158 - 357,287,728 243,177,029 43,103,940 12,140,111
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on double benefit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner scheme Interest paid on monthly gainer scheme Total	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370 1,791,374 363,554,890 42,205,900 28,716,368 26,813,237 42,489,662	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379 5,477,928,158 5,477,928,158 243,177,029 43,103,940 12,140,111 24,761,101
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner scheme Interest paid on monthly gainer scheme	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370 1,791,374 363,554,890 42,205,900 28,716,368 26,813,237 42,489,662	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379 5,477,928,158 5,477,928,158 243,177,029 43,103,940 12,140,111 24,761,101
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner scheme Interest paid on monthly gainer scheme Total 20.3 Other Deposits and deposit schemes	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370 1,791,374 363,554,890 42,205,900 42,205,900 28,716,368 26,813,237 42,489,662 6,603,251,801	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379 5,477,928,158 243,177,029 43,103,940 12,140,111 24,761,101 6,158,398,067
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on double benefit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner scheme Interest paid on monthly gainer scheme Total 20.3 Other Deposits and deposit schemes Interest paid on BASIC Fortune Interest paid on BASIC Fortune Plus Interest paid on BASIC Swapono puron	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370 1,791,374 363,554,890 42,205,900 28,716,368 26,813,237 42,489,662 6,603,251,801 16,145,869 374,708,518 3,062,484	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379 5,477,928,158 - 357,287,728 243,177,029 43,103,940 12,140,111 24,761,101 6,158,398,067 16,765,134 372,803,362 1,795,360
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on double benefit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner scheme Interest paid on monthly gainer scheme Total 20.3 Other Deposits and deposit schemes Interest paid on BASIC Fortune Interest paid on BASIC Fortune Plus Interest paid on BASIC Swapono puron Interest paid on BASIC DPS Plus	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370 1,791,374 363,554,890 42,205,900 28,716,368 26,813,237 42,489,662 6,603,251,801 16,145,869 374,708,518 3,062,484 99,078,540	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379 5,477,928,158 - 357,287,728 243,177,029 43,103,940 12,140,111 24,761,101 6,158,398,067 16,765,134 372,803,362 1,795,360 51,493,781
	On Leather Industry Worker On Pothopushpo Savings Account On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account On BASIC Chalantika On Trinomul Savings Account 20.2 On Fixed deposit: Interest paid on Fixed deposit Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme Interest paid on double benefit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner scheme Interest paid on monthly gainer scheme Total 20.3 Other Deposits and deposit schemes Interest paid on BASIC Fortune Interest paid on BASIC Fortune Plus Interest paid on BASIC Swapono puron	847 3,680 85,259 60,248 1,478,722 234,928,257 6,097,680,370 1,791,374 363,554,890 42,205,900 28,716,368 26,813,237 42,489,662 6,603,251,801 16,145,869 374,708,518 3,062,484	971 5,028 108,689 43,123 424,628 208,981,379 5,477,928,158 5,477,928,158 243,177,029 43,103,940 12,140,111 24,761,101 6,158,398,067 16,765,134 372,803,362 1,795,360

Notes to the Financial Statements	Notes to t	he Financial	Statement	s
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	2019	2018
	BDT	BDT
20.4 Interest on Borrowings		and the second s
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Brick Kiln	3,720,495	2,156,169
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Jute sector	2,269,443	3,441,668
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Milk Production	2,648,626	2,059,674
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance- HBL	3,306,677	3,667,216
Interest on borrowing on B.B refinance for Tk. 10 account holders	176,423	480,042
Interest on Repo-Bangladesh Bank	54,555,074	1,292,308
Interest on Term Borrowing	385,680,556	319,238,333
Interest on Short Term Borrowing	7,190,278	
Interest on Borrowing-Call Money	27,333,611	5,374,028
Interest on Term Loan KFW	5,368,264	5,368,266
Interest on Borrowing-ADB Loan	22,252,748	26,792,210
Interest on SME Refinance (ADB Fund-2)	-	175,068
Interest on Second Crop Diversified Project-ADB	27,172,556	30,132,266
Interest on borrowing outside Bangladesh	-	2,950,713
	541,674,751	403,127,961
21. Investment income		
On GT Bill, Bangladesh Bank Bill and GT Bond, Reverse Repo etc. (Note 21.1)	2,042,235,362	2,257,869,682
Dividend on Shares	41,995,774	47,620,774
On Other Investment		8,000,000
Profit on sale of investment (note 21.2)	490,228,542	787,441,533
	2,574,459,678	3,100,931,989
Less: Interest Paid for Purchase of Treasury Bill	27,519,904	33,897,569
Less: Loss on sale of investment	122,924,578	17,123,209
Less: Loss on investment	102,761	-
Less: Loss on revaluation of HFT securities	1,017,734,418	809,520,090
	1,168,281,661	860,540,868
Total	1,406,178,017	2,240,391,121
21.1 On Government Treasury Bill and Bond		
Interest on GT bond	2,038,517,970	2,250,838,713
Interest on Reverse repo	3,717,392	6,078,279
Amortization of discount-Bill	5,717,552	952,690
Total	2,042,235,362	2,257,869,682
21.2 Profit on sale of investment		
Profit on sale of HFT Securities	44,790,987	21,066,073
Profit on sale of Share	8,878,970	54,324
Profit on Repo trading	436,558,585	766,321,136
Total	490,228,542	787,441,533
22 Commission evolution and hypkows as		
22. Commission, exchange and brokerage Foreign bill purchased	98,629	359,772
Local Bill Purchased	3,865,703	4,228,470
Remittance	2,624,135	2,872,680
Letter of Guarantee	46,697,593	41,727,536
Letter of Credit	144,039,596	151,148,282
Bills for Collection	10,082,670	10,030,823
Acceptances and endorsement	42,057,397	43,032,605
Export Bill	9,850,081	9,980,251
Exchange gain net of exchange loss (22.1)	549,318,898	423,838,082
Commission on sale of instruments	3,713,714	
Other Commission	40,648,367	-
Miscellaneous (includes commission on sale of PSP,TC)		50,528,583
na sense na sense na bina na papa en a la nan mana ban men el la na subara deneral da Unit (1917) (2017) (2017) (2017) (2017) (2017)	852,996,783	737,747,082
22.1 Exchange gain net of exchange loss	653,400,336	F24 373 105
Exchange Earning	653,489,236	524,273,105
Less: Exchange Loss	104,170,338 549,318,898	100,435,023 423,838,082
	549.518.898	4/18/18/18/

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





		2019	2018
		<u>BDT</u>	BDT
23.	Other operating income		
	Various Fees	7,958,205	8,843,430
	Rent (Go-down and locker)	1,220,000	1,013,978
	Recoveries from client and staffs	45,801,219	46,978,810
	Service and other Charges	65,173,658	66,430,421
	Income from on-line client serrvices	3,054,754	3,196,799
	Income from ATM/Card services	2,403,437	2,283,262
	Expoprt L/C advising, handling, transfer charges etc.	6,948,334	7,200,930
	Income from non banking asset	-	-
	Miscellaneous income (note 23.1)	9,605,502	10,416,269
	Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets (note 23.2)	2,286	6,783
		142,167,395	146,370,682
	22.4 Missellensons Treeman		
	23.1 Miscellaneous Income: Discount		3,250
	Project Examination Fee	230,000	465,000
	Other Operating Income	9,374,702	9,943,019
	Other Non-operating Income	9,374,702	5,000
	Ouler Non-operating Income	9,605,502	10,416,269
		9,005,502	10,410,209
	23.2 Profit on sale of fixed assets:		
	Cost of assets sold	1,638,625	97,500
	Less: Accumulated depreciation of assets sold	1,490,852	94,164
	Book value of assets sold	147,773	3,336
	Sale value of fixed assets sold	150,059	10,119
	Profit on sale of fixed assets	2,286	6,783
24.	Salary and Allowances		
		010 022 022	872,004,698
	Salaries (note 24.1)	918,823,032	
	Allowances (note 24.2)	1,044,225,012	1,007,571,712
	Provident Fund	88,401,793	84,533,371
	Benevolent Fund	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Gratuity Fund	152,936,752	233,941,882
	Pension Fund	242,158	155 676 562
	Bonus	165,022,536	155,676,563
	Superannuation Fund	5,000,000	10,000,000
		2,379,651,283	2,368,728,225
	Note 24.1: Salaries:		
	Salary-Basic salary	897,071,144	851,418,819
	MD's Salary	(1,535,484)	(2,100,000)
	Wages sub-staff	615,114	578,671
	Casual wages menial staff	22,672,258	22,107,208
	Total	918,823,032	872,004,698
	Note 24 2: Allowerson		
	Note 24.2: Allowances:	060 621 522	020 545 617
	Allowances MD's Allowance	969,621,533	938,545,617
		(548,387)	(2,300,000)
	Leave Fare Assistance	75,151,866	71,326,095
	Total	1,044,225,012	1,007,571,712
25.	Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Electricity Etc.		
	Rent	260,585,613	264,156,284
	Rates, Taxes and VAT	3,125,383	3,597,236
	Utilities/Electricity and Heating	46,671,982	44,649,901
	Insurance	28,667,156	25,793,805
		339,050,134	338,197,226
		333,030,134	556/157/220

Notes to the Financial Statements

BASIC



		2019	2018
26.	Legal & Professional Expenses	BDT	BDT
	Legal Expense (note 26.1)	19,837,427	17,375,233
	Professional Fees (note 26.2)	511,000 20,348,427	2,060,890 19,436,123
		20,340,427	15,430,123
	26.1 Legal Expenses:		
	Lawyers fees	3,336,354	4,630,518
	Law Charges	2,834,737	2,336,859
	Stamp Charges and Court Fees	36,046	949,453
	Other Legal expenses Other Professional expenses	13,593,700 36,590	9,444,603 13,800
		19,837,427	17,375,233
	26.2 Professional Expenses:		
	Consultancy Fee	288,500	627,700
	Management fees	50,000	
	Other Professional Fee	172,500	1,433,190
		511,000	2,060,890
27.	Postage, Stamps, Telecommunication Etc.		
	Postage	96,411	90,081
	Courier Services	7,158,901	7,589,688
	Telephone	23,409,494	23,473,104
	Fax Swift Subscription and cable Charges and web hosting charge	12,473 9,266,511	18,755 11,069,769
	Stamp	16,280	76,500
	Internet and E-mail	689,615	1,314,158
		40,649,685	43,632,054
28.	Stationery, Printing, Advertisement Etc.		
	Printing Stationery	5,556,250	6,347,157
	Security Stationery	2,749,762	2,875,364
	Publicity, Advertisement and publication Other Stationery (note 28.1)	2,150,392 22,936,420	1,460,334 23,203,292
	Other Stationery (note 20.1)	-	
		33,392,824	33,886,147
	28.1 Other Stationery		
	Office Stationary	6,139,512	5,810,432
	Petty Stationary Photograph and Photocopy	50,914 222,528	41,375 389,652
	Crokery and utinsils	622,611	468,672
	Other Stationary	9,449,879	8,995,615
	Calendar	5,462,738	5,512,720
	Annual Report	154,000	277,070
	Greeting cards	32,250	165,750
	Other greeting items	9,280	39,515
	Invitation Card	94,160	2,576
	Other printing expenses Total	<u>698,548</u> 22,936,420	1,499,915 23,203,292
29.	Managing Director's Salary		
	Basic Salary	1,535,484	2,100,000
	Allowances and Bonus (note: 29.1)	828,387 2,363,871	2,740,000 4,840,000
	29.1 Managing Director's Alloawances and Bonus	2,303,871	4,840,000
	House Rent	274,193	1,050,000
	Medical	137,097	-
	Entertainment	137,097	420,000
	House Maint.	-	420,000
	Staff Subsidy	-	210,000
	Leave Fare Assistance		200,000
	Total Allowances	548,387	2,300,000
	Bonus	280,000	440,000
	Total	828,387	2,740,000







		2019 BDT	2018 BDT
30.	Directors' Fees & Meeting Expebses		
	Directors Honorarium*	2,208,000	2,224,000
	VAT on directors fee	330,000	387,600
	Directors Remuneration**	360,000	360,000
		2,898,000	2,971,600

*Each member of the board of directors of the Bank was paid honorarium of Tk. 8,000/- per meeting.

**Remuneration was paid to the honorable chairman of the board of directors of the Bank @ Tk. 30,000/- per month.

31. Depreciation of Bank's Assets

	Depreciation on own Assets	5 445 704	5 500 074
	Furniture and Fixture	5,446,704	5,588,071
	Interrior Decoration	17,201,829	17,545,730
	Computer Hardware and Pheriperals	17,341,762	12,273,534
	Computer Software	3,703,671	1,178,119
	Machinery and Equipment Vehicles	18,680,183	19,893,433
	venicies	62,374,149	1,041,831 57,520,718
	Depreciation on Leased Assets	62,374,149	57,520,718
	Lease Equipment/ Assets	46,001	46,001
	Total	62,420,150	57,566,719
	Total	02,420,130	57,500,715
32.	Repair of Bank's Assets		
52.	Furniture and Fixture	1,562,068	1,274,963
	Interrior Decoration	1,967,670	397,393
	Machinery and Equipment	13,406,522	15,279,921
	Vehicles	11,230,661	10,066,462
	Rented Premises	1,908,354	2,695,613
	Electric Fittings	5,039,956	4,266,545
	Other	1,669,121	2,006,278
		36,784,352	35,987,174
33.	Other Expenses		
90000000	Entertainment	32,066,478	28,289,491
	Information and Communication Technology (ICT) expenses (note 33.1)	39,961,766	40,545,971
	Other Audit Fee (note 33.2)	120,750	120,750
	Car Expenses (note 33.3)	18,956,070	20,816,390
	Fuel and Lubricant Expenses-Generator (note 33.4)	3,585,398	3,688,138
	Travelling	15,347,477	15,824,780
	Computer consumables and Accessories	10,308,122	14,505,673
	Staff Training and HR development Expenses	6,485,147	7,162,924
	Card Related Expenses	11,354,495	8,183,801
	Subscription	5,047,229	3,486,047
	Service charge paid to clearing house, banks and others	2,307,974	2,389,167
	Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	1,357,116	1,416,021
	Commission paid to banks	24,600	42,478
	Donation	41,000	41,600
	Miscellaneous (note 33.5)	19,469,833	12,446,528
	Total	166,433,455	158,959,759
	33.1 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) expenses		
	Yearly Rent	1,674,327	2,787,430
	License fee	134,580	143,217
	Internet charge	17,198,548	15,190,840
	SMS alert charge	2,850,643	2,518,587
	Mobile phone banking expenses	5,600	-
	Software Maintenance Expenses	16,888,779	18,198,210
	Hardware maintenance	1,208,289	1,207,686
	ICT Auditing, Penetration Testing & Risk Management Services	-	500,000
	Other	1,000	-
	Total	39,961,766	40,545,971



		2019 BDT	2018 <u>BDT</u>
33.2 Other Audit Fee			
PF audit		28,750	28,750
Various fund audit		46,000	46,000
Nostro account audit		46,000	46,000
Total		120,750	120,750
33.3 Car expenses:			
Fuel and lubricant		5,908,879	6,824,031
CNG/POL-Vehicle		10,776,458	11,230,134
Vehicle expenses		2,270,733	2,762,226
Total		18,956,070	20,816,390
33.4 Fuel and Lubricant-Generator:			
Fuel and Lubricant -Generator		3,553,988	3,667,206
Fuel and Lubricant-Others		31,410	20,932
Total		3,585,398	3,688,138
33.5 Miscellaneous:			
Furniture Expenses		2,000	14,950
Expenses Equipment		40,900	111,285
Business promotion and development		1,132,912	594,588
Books, Journals and periodicals		944,134	1,184,351
Conveyance expenses		1,470	2,830
Expenses for multimedia		2,750	3,000
Transport expenses		54,000	10,600
Carrying Charges		373,916	396,831
Commitment and other fees		463,026	458,724
Remittance charges		124,129	60,220
Cartage and freight		114,494	121,929
Issue expenses		-	26,824
Interrior decoration expenses		1,234,353	1,161,644
AGM expenses		121,184	98,770
Nostro account related expenses		1,778,629	635,499
Financial assistance expenses		372,398	442,408
Penalty/Fine Paid		241,459	
Managers Conference Expenses		132,997	248,263
Security Service Expense		11,470,213	5,913,145
Other expenses		24,000	
Misc. expenses		840,869	960,669
Total		19,469,833	12,446,528
Provision made during the year:			
a. For Loans & Advances:			
On Classified Loans & Advances	Note 13.1.1	-	1,850,629,274
On Unclassified Loans & Advances	Note 13.1.2	-	(92,027,836)
b. For Off Balance Sheet items:	Note 13.2		1,758,601,438 6,873,209
c. For Other Assets	Note 13.2		0,075,209
d. For Investment	Note 13.4	182,772,575	- 252,404,395
d. For Balance with other Banks and Financial Instit		102,//2,5/5	300,000,000
Total	duons note 15.5	103 773 575	
Total		182,772,575	2,317,879,042

Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval vide its Letter No. DBI-2(BI-5)/2536/2020-884 dtd. 29 June 2020, Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-823 dtd. 25 June 2020 and Letter No. BRPD(P-1)/661/13/2019-3332 dtd. 29 April 2019.

Provision for Current Tax		
Opening balance	555,460,908	565,917,995
Add: Propvision made for previous years tax (35.1)	69,472,762	-
Add: Propvision made for current years' tax	50,934,699	57,518,623
	675,868,369	623,436,618
Less: Adjustment made during the year	58,172,293	67,975,710
Closing balance	617,696,076	555,460,908
	Opening balance Add: Propvision made for previous years tax (35.1) Add: Propvision made for current years' tax Less: Adjustment made during the year	Opening balance555,460,908Add: Propvision made for previous years tax (35.1)69,472,762Add: Propvision made for current years' tax50,934,699Less: Adjustment made during the year58,172,293

BASIC Bank Limited Annual Report-2019



a) As per the requirement of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1984, income tax has to be paid @42.50% on operating profit, or @0.60% on total income of the Bank, whichever is higher. In 2015, the Bank could not make any opertaing profit. In that case, income tax has to be paid on total income of the Bank. In 2015, total income of the Bank was Tk. 1151,49,64,237. At the time of preparation of financial statements for the year 2015 minimum tax rate was @ 0.30% of total income of the Bank. As per Bank's calculation, total tax liability of the Bank was Tk. 3,45,44,893/- (Tk. 1151,49,64,237*0.30%) and accordingly provision was made for current tax. Later on, minimum tax rate has been changed from 0.30% to 0.60% of total income of the Bank by the tax authority. As a result, total tax liability of the Bank has increased from Tk. 3,45,44,893/- to Tk. 6,90,89,785/- (Tk. 1151,49,64,237*0.60%). However, the Bank was required to pay Tk. 5,18,17,339/- (Tk. 6,90,89,785*75%) as 75% advance income tax for the income year 2015 but the Bank had paid Tk. 4,21,00,699 as source deduction. In this way, advance tax payment of the Bank felt short by an amount of Tk. 97,16,640/- (Tk. 5,18,17,339-4,21,00,699) due to change of tax rate by the income tax authority. Tax authority has imposed simple interest @10% for two years on this shortfall amount, which is Tk. 19,43,328/-(97,16,640*10%*2). In this way, total tax liability of the Bank for the year 2015 stands at Tk. 7,10,33,113/- (Tk. 6,90,89,785+19,43,328) but inadvertently, the Bank made a provision of Tk. 3,45,44,893/- only at the time of preparation of financial statements for the year 2015. As a result, provision for current tax for the year 2015 felt short by an amount of Tk. 3,64,88,220/- (Tk. 7,10,33,113-3,45,44,893) which is now provided in 2019.

b) As per the requirement of the Income Tax Ordinance, 1984, income tax has to be paid @42.50% on operating profit, or @0.60% on total income of the Bank, whichever is higher. In 2016, the Bank made opertaing profit of Tk. 9,08,46,832 on which the Bank made provision for current tax @42.50% by an amount of Tk. 3,86,09,904/- (Tk. 9,08,46,832*42.50%). On the other hand, in 2016, total income of the Bank was Tk. 1193,24,07,624/- on which turnover tax was Tk. 7,15,94,446/- (Tk. 1193,24,07,624*0.60%). That is, for the income year 2016, tax liability of the Bank was Tk. 7,15,94,446/- (Tk. 3,86,09,904 or Tk. 7,15,94,446, whichever is higher). But inadvertently, the Bank made a provision of Tk. 3,86,09,904/- at the time of preparation of financial statements for the year 2016. As a result, provision for current tax for the year 2016 felt short by an amount of Tk. 3,29,84,542/- (Tk. 7,15,94,446-3,86,09,904) which is now provided in 2019.

36. **Deferred Tax**

37.

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Deductable Temporary Difference (A)	193,720,960	70,534,613
Less: Carrying Amount	309,214,466	309,214,466
Tax Base of Depreciable Fixed Assets	502,935,426	379,749,079
a) Computation of Deferred Tax		

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

	Provision for Gratuity (Cumulative Provision-Actual Payment) Provision for Benevolent Fund (Cumulative Provision -actual payment) Provision for Superannuation Fund (Cumulative Provision -actual payment)	1,457,328,132 43,077,866 27,461,165	1,321,002,201 53,530,384 24,822,165
		1,527,867,163	1,399,354,750
	Less: Tax Base		
	Deductable Temporary Difference (B)	1,527,867,163	1,399,354,750
	Total Deductable Temporary Difference (A+B)	1,721,588,123	1,469,889,363
	Effective Tax Rate	40.00%	40.00%
	Deferred Tax Assets	688,635,249	587,955,745
b)	Deferred Tax (Expenses)/Income		
	Closing Deferred Tax Assets	688,635,249	587,955,745
	Opening Deferred Tax Assets	587,955,745	550,943,167
	Deferred Tax (Expenses)/Income	100,679,504	37,012,578
Appro	opriations		
Statut	ory Reserve	(*)	-
Gener	al Reserve	-	-
Divide	nds etc.	-	-
		-	

BASI	Notes to the Financial Statements		
		2019 <u>BDT</u>	2018 BDT
38.	Analysis of Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent		
	Cash in hand and balance with Bangladesh Bank and Sonali Bank	9,736,800,790	8,836,514,002
	Balance with other banks & financial institutions	954,554,343	924,157,582
	Money at Call on Short Notice	2,560,000,000	450,000,000
		13,251,355,133	10,210,671,584
39.	Earning Per Share (EPS)		
	Net Profit after Tax (Numerator)	(3,269,033,852)	(3,538,951,612)
	Number of Ordinary Share Outstanding (Denominator)	1,084,698,250	1,084,698,250
	Earning Per Share (EPS)	(3.01)	(3.26)

40. Coverage of External Audit

The external auditor has covered over 80% of the risk-weighted assets and have spent around 4,500 man hours to complete the audit as per requirement of Bangladesh Bank. The external auditor has audited 35 branches and Head Office of the Bank.

41. Events after the Reporting Period

COVID-19 Pendamic

Subsequent to year-end, on 11 March 2020, World Health Organization (WHO) declared a global pandemic due to Corona Virus related respiratory disease commonly called as COVID-19. To contain the spread of this disease, along with many other countries of the world, Government of Bangladesh has also taken a number of measures such as declaration of general holiday, enforcement of lock down, social distancing etc. As a result of these measures all business and economic activities are adversely affected which would also impact the Bank. Management as considered COVID 19 as subsequent event and in accordance with IAS 10 has concluded that this is a non-adjusting event (i.e. an event after the reporting period that is indicative of a condition that arose after the end of the reporting period) because the significant changes in business activities and economic conditions as a result of COVID 19 events took place well after the reporting date of 31 December 2019. Although the business operation and profitability of the Bank are impacted due to COVID 19, but as the situation is constantly changing and there is no certainly at present as to how long the situation will prevail, the potential impact of COVID 19 related matters on the Bank's operation and financial results cannot be reasonably assessed."

for BASIC Bank Limited

Managing Director

anonaros Director

Director

Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

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Annexure-A

				2010			3010	
	Contraction of the local distance of the loc	Currency		5TD7			0102	
Name of the Bank	A/C Type	name	Amount in FC	Conv. Rate per unit FC	Amount in BDT	Amount in FC	Conv. Rate per unit FC	Amount in BDT
1 BOTM, London	CD	GBP	80,863.11	111.3464	9,003,816	60,982.36	106.2258	6,477,900
2 AB Bank Mumbai	B	ACU\$	237,926.88	84.9000	20,199,992	209,539.85	83.9000	17,580,393
3 Arif Habib Bank- Karachi	CD	ACU\$	1,103.25	84.9000	93,666	1,103.25	83.9000	92,563
4 Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd., Pk	CD	ACU\$	32,397.37	84.9000	2,750,537	7,276.88	83.9000	610,530
5 BOTM, Tokyo	9	γqር	736,329.42	0.7776	572,570	119,157,786.78	0.7563	90,119,034
6 Mashreg Bank, NY	9	USD	4,605.00	84.9000	390,965	4,605.00	83.9000	386,360
7 CITI Bank Mumbai	9	ACU\$		л			a	
7 Sonali Bank, Kolkata	C	ACU\$	244,354.74	84.9000	20,745,717	264,878.89	83.9000	22,223,339
8 Bank of Ceylon	9	ACU\$	9,431.83	84.9000	800,762	4,679.70	83.9000	392,627
9 Citibank NA, NY(Exp)	C	USD	3,369,023.27	84.9000	286,030,076		82.7000	
10 BCP, Geneva	9	ЯF		×	ĩ		1	
11 Sonali Bank Kolkota ACUEUR.	CD	ACUEUR	4,683.24	95.0625	445,201	4,683.24	95.5118	447,305
12 Mashred Bank, Mumbai	CD	ACU\$	647.13	84.9000	54,941	647.13	83.9000	54,294
21 SCB Frankfurt	9	EURO		1				
13 Sonali Bank London, EUR	9	EURO		×			E	
14 Sonali Bank London, GBP	9	GBP		2 4			38	
15 Sonali Bank London, USD	CD	USD		r	i i			1980) 1980)
15 Bank Marocaine DU Commerce	C	EURO	287,963.17	95.0625	27,374,499	221,040.48	95.5118	21,111,974
16 HDFC Bank Ltd	G	USD	62,842.73	84.9000	5,335,348	96,230.52	83.9000	8,073,741
17 United Bank of India, Mumbai	Ð	ACU\$	133,665.00	84.9000	11,348,159	393,542.61	83.9000	33,018,225
18 Habib Amarican Bank New York	CD	USD	245,224.41	84.9000	20,819,552	548,005.38	83.9000	45,977,651
19 Kookmin Bank, Seoul	CD	USD	299,816.67	84.9000	25,454,435		a	
Sub-total Sub-total					431,420,236			246,565,936

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



BASIC Bank Limited

Annual Report-2019

A.	A. Listed Securities:)ia
SI. No.	t. Name of the company	Date of Purchase	No of shares	Face Value Taka	Cost Price Taka	Market Value as on 31-12-2019 BDT	Market Value as on 31-12-2018 BDT	Unrealized Gain/(Loss) BDT	Dividend Received in 2019 BDT
	1. ACME LABORATORIES LTD	26-Feb-17	444569	4,445,690	51,997,661	27,074,252	38,188,477	(24,923,409)	1,555,992
0007	2. AGNI SYSTEMS LTD	22-Jun-17	698803	6,988,030	17,113,824	10,551,925	14,674,863	(6,561,899)	a a
	3. AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CO.LTD	16-Jan-19	19778	197,780	5,163,115	3,366,216		(1,796,899)	a
С.	4. APPOLO ISPAT COMPLEX LTD.	20-Aug-14	1988098	19,880,980	36,438,543	7,753,582	16,302,404	(28,684,961)	î
	5. ASIAN TIGER SANDHANI LIFE GROWTH FUND	2-Aug-17				×	23,111,619	•	
	6. BANGLADESH GEN. INSURANCE CO.	25-Sep-17		а			13,320	3	4
8	7. BATA SHOES (BD) LTD.	17-Feb-19	2720	27,200	3,090,701	1,893,392	100	(1,197,309)	28,035
	8. BERGER PAINTS BANGLADESH LTD.	14-Feb-17	9446	94,460	14,858,475	13,040,203		(1,818,272)	142,750
	9. BEXIMCO LTD.	20-Nov-10	144447	1,444,472	9,139,624	1,993,371	3,394,504	(7,146,252)	68,796
-	10. BEXIMCO PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	23-Dec-10	801968	8,019,680	89,773,775	55,656,579	63,435,669	(34,117,196)	1,002,460
-	11. BRAC BANK LTD.	3-Jan-19	128997	1,289,970	8,156,397	7,365,729		(790,668)	÷
-	12. BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO BD. LTD.	14-Feb-19	9818	98,180	13,173,139	9,522,478		(3,650,661)	24,350
-	13. BSRM STEELS LTD.	10-Dec-13	699359	6,993,590	59,137,880	27,414,873	41,653,022	(31,723,007)	632,160
-	14. CITY GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.	25-Sep-17				4	3,061,552	3	
-	15. DHAKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.	8-Dec-10	504658	5,046,580	28,805,944	18,672,346	20,388,183	(10,133,598)	504,658
-	16. DELTA BRAC HOUSING CORPORATION	23-Jan-19	13218	132,180	1,664,074	1,510,817	(T) (T)	(153,257)	17,125
-	17. DELTA LIFE INSURANCE CO.LTD.	7-Feb-19	35515	355,150	3,913,405	2,787,928	1.00	(1,125,477)	92,339
-	18. EASTERN BANK LTD.	8-Dec-10	4300003	43,000,030	25,443,528	142,760,100	139,503,564	117,316,571	7,818,203
-	19. GRAMEEN PHONE LTD.	11-Jul-18			5		514,220		-
2	20. HEIDELBERG CEMENT BD. LTD.	8-Dec-10	169206	1,692,060	89,579,293	27,885,149	56,633,248	(61,694,144)	1,269,045
2	21. IBN SINA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY LTD.	17-Aug-10	32400	324,000	8,513,417	7,205,760	•	(1,307,657)	r
2	22. I.D.L.C FINANCE LTD.	26-May-15	379872	3,798,720	32,275,980	17,246,189	20,465,244	(15,029,792)	1,329,552
2	23. IFAD AUTOS LTD.	7-Jan-19	93023	930,230	9,457,310	4,297,663	100	(5,159,647)	2
2	24. I.F.I.C. BANK LTD.	10-Dec-13	177852	1,778,520	2,776,143	1,760,735	1,762,356	(1,015,408)	4
2	25. ICB ISLAMI BANK LTD.	23-May-08	2684000	26,840,000	26,840,000	8,052,000	12,883,200	(18,788,000)	ĩ
2	26. IFIL ISLAMIC MUTUAL FUND-1	2-Dec-15	7534390	75,343,900	66,631,446	40,685,706	51,233,852	(25,945,740)	4,520,634
2	27. JAMUNA BANK LTD.	29-Jan-19	192240	1,922,400	3,740,197	3,556,440		(183,757)	384,480
2	28. JAMUNA OIL COMPANY LTD.	21-Sep-11	254352	2,543,520	52,902,627	36,092,549	44,777,406	(16,810,078)	3,055,676
2	29. LAFARGEHOLCIM BANGLADESH LTD.	10-Dec-13	1288611	12,886,110	100,636,994	43,297,330	56,054,579	(57,339,665)	1,288,611
S	30. LINDE BANGLADESH LIMITED	3-Feb-16	21782	217,820	28,258,116	28,294,818	61,304,152	36,702	802,238
e	31. MEGHNA PETROLEUM LTD.	23-Nov-10	44972	449,720	8,796,973	7,366,414	15,276,600	(1,430,560)	1,134,000
S	32. MERCENTILE BANK LIMITED	6-Nov-16	544970	5,449,700	12,018,714	7,193,604	8,529,966	(4,825,110)	۴
e	33. MJL BANGLADESH LTD.	31-May-15	255191	2,551,910	28,608,719	16,153,590	21,652,979	(12,455,129)	935,478
ς,	34. N C C BANK LTD.	26-Dec-10	1058816	10,588,160	18,863,165	12,705,792	15,159,012	(6,157,373)	504,210
ŝ	35. NATIONAL HOUSING FIN. & INV.	27-Jan-19	99161	991,610	4,628,216	3,163,236		(1,464,980)	90,174
č	36. NAVANA CNG LTD.	31-Oct-01	258958	2,589,580	20,501,484	8,908,155	12,326,401	(11,593,329)	248,600
3	37. OLYMPIC INDUSTRIES LTD.	19-Oct-15	197457	1,974,570	57,244,943	32,580,405	41,501,103	(24,664,538)	921,394
ŝ	38. ONE BANK LTD.	28-Jul-11	1725878	17,258,780	37,430,672	17,776,543	23,534,700	(19,654,129)	а
3	39. PADMA OIL COMPANY.	2-Oct-14	192180	1,921,800	48,359,524	36,936,996	39,612,455	(11,422,528)	2,286,687

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Details of Investment in Shares



40 PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.LTD. 10-Dec-13 - 10-Dec-13 - 2,376,389 41 POWER GRID CO. OF BANGLADESH LTD. 2-Dec-10 6000 60,000 337,254 267,600 16,436,496 42 PRIME BANK LTD. 14-Jun-17 1107796 11,077,960 27,791,006 20,161,887 20,051,108 43 PRIME FINANCE & INVESTMENT LTD. 9-Nov-10 1408302 14,083,020 21,654,891 10,562,265 13,378,869 44 PURABI GENERAL INSURANCE CO.LTD. 26-Sep-17 14,083,020 21,654,891 10,562,265 13,378,869 45 RAK CERAMICS(BANGLADESH) LTD. 31-Oct-10 1115844 11,158,442 57,266,266 32,024,729 35,546,033 46 SOUTHEAST BANK LTD. 18-Apr-12 10575,160 14,477,096 12,774,827 35,546,033 47 SOUTHEAST BANK LTD. 18-Apr-12 10575,160 14,457,096 14,170,714 12,714,827 48 SOUTHEAST BANK LTD. 18-Apr-12 10575,160 14,4950 14,170,071 12,714,827	SI. No.	Name of the company	Date of Purchase	No of shares	Face Value Taka	Cost Price Taka	Market Value as on 31-12-2019 <u>BDT</u>	Market Value as on 31-12-2018 <u>BDT</u>	Unrealized Gain/(Loss) <u>BDT</u>	Dividend Received in 2019 BDT
2-Dec-10 6000 60,000 337,254 267,600 14-Jun-17 1107796 11,077,960 27,791,006 20,161,887 9-Nov-10 1408302 14,083,020 21,654,891 10,562,265 31-Oct-10 115844 11,158,442 57,266,266 32,024,729 31-Oct-10 1115844 11,158,442 57,266,266 32,024,729 18-Apr-12 1057516 10,575,160 18,457,096 14,170,714 11-Jul-18 644,950 16,151,861 12,254,050 16,151,861 12,254,050 16-Jan-19 1177000 1,170,000 4,830,221 4,247,100 2,247,100 2-Mar-14 1177000 1,170,000 4,830,221 4,247,100 2,254,050 2-Mar-16 1177000 1,170,000 4,830,221 4,247,100 2,244,100 2,244,100 2-Mar-16 11770,000 1,170,010 4,830,221 4,247,57 2,243,57 2,265,260 2,265,260 2,243,57 2,244,57 2,264,260 2,244,57 2,264,557 2,265,260	40.	PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.LTD.	10-Dec-13	Ē	•	5	-	2,376,389	10	e
PRIME BANK LTD. 14-Jun-17 1107796 11,077,960 27,791,006 20,161,887 PRIME FINANCE & INVESTMENT LTD. 9-Nov-10 1408302 14,083,020 21,654,891 10,562,265 PURABI GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. 26-Sep-17 1408302 14,083,020 21,654,891 10,562,265 PRAK CERAMICS(BANGLADESH) LTD. 26-Sep-17 26-Sep-17 26-Sep-17 26-Sep-17 SOUTHEAST BANK LTD. 31-Oct-10 1115844 11,158,442 57,256,266 32,024,729 SOUTHEAST BANK LTD. 31-Oct-11 11575,160 18,457,096 14,170,714 SOUTHEAST BANK LTD. 18-Apr.12 10575,160 14,477,096 14,170,714 SOUTHEAST BANK LTD. 11-Jul-18 644,950 16,151,861 12,254,050 SUMMIT POWER LTD. 14-Jul-18 644,950 14,170,000 4,830,221 4,247,100 SUNLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. 2-Mar-14 117000 1,170,000 4,830,221 4,247,100 SUNLIFE INSURANCE OMPANY LTD. 2-Mar-14 13,859,080 81,201,088 4,2824,557 U	41	POWER GRID CO. OF BANGLADESH LTD.	2-Dec-10	6000	60,000	337,254	267,600	16,436,496	(69,654)	582,126
PRIME FINANCE & INVESTMENT LTD. 9-Nov-10 1408302 14,083,020 21,654,891 10,562,265 10,562,265 10,562,265 10,562,265 10,562,265 10,562,265 10,562,265 10,562,265 10,562,265 10,562,726 10,562,726 10,572,61 10,562,66 32,024,729 10,572,165 12,56,266 32,024,729 10,575,160 14,170,714 10,575,160 14,457,096 14,170,714 10,575,160 16,161,161 12,254,050 14,170,714 10,575,160 14,470,000 14,170,714 17,710 11,710 11,710,000 4,830,221 14,170,714 17,710 11,710 11,710,000 4,830,221 14,170,714 17,710 17,710 17,710 17,710 17,710 17,710 17,710 17,710 17,710 11,710,000 4,830,221 1,4,27,100 1,72,54,050 1,710,000 1,710,000 1,710,000 1,72,74,050 1,72,74,050 1,72,74,050 1,72,74,050 1,72,74,050 1,72,74,050 1,72,74,050 1,72,74,050 1,72,74,050 1,72,74,050 1,72,74,050 1,72,74,050 1,72,7100 1,72,74,050<	42	PRIME BANK LTD.	14-Jun-17	1107796	11,077,960	27,791,006	20,161,887	20,051,108	(7,629,119)	1,384,745
PURABI GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD. 26-Sep-17 26-Sep-17 26-Sep-17 26-Sep-17 26-Sep-17 26-Sep-17 26-Sep-17 26-Sep-17 26-Sep-17 26-Sep-27 26-Sep-26 32,024,729 27,256,266 32,024,729 27,0714 27,0714 27,0714 27,071 26-Sep-27 26,161 16,161,161 12,254,050 14,170,714 27,071 26,161,161 14,170,714 27,071 27,071 27,071 27,071 27,071,00 27,071,00 27,071,00 27,071,00 27,071,00 27,071,00 27,071,00 27,071,00 27,024,571 27,011 27,024,571 27,071,00 27,071,00 27,024,572 27,011 27,024,572 27,071,00 27,024,572 27,071,00 27,071,00 27,024,572 27,071,00 27,024,572 27,072,00 27,024,572 27,072,00 27,024,572 27,072,00 27,024,572 27,072,00 27,072,00	43	PRIME FINANCE & INVESTMENT LTD.	9-Nov-10	1408302	14,083,020	21,654,891	10,562,265	13,378,869	(11,092,626)	
RAK CERAMICS (BANGLADESH) LTD. 31-Oct-10 1115844 11,158,442 57,256,266 32,024,729 SOUTHEAST BANK LTD. 18-Apr-12 1057516 10,575,160 18,457,096 14,170,714 SQUARE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. 11-Jul-18 64495 644,950 16,151,861 12,254,050 SUMMIT POWER LTD. 11-Jul-18 64495 644,950 14,170,714 12,254,050 SUNMIT POWER LTD. 11-Jul-18 64495 644,950 14,170,000 4,830,221 4,247,100 SUNLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. 2-Mar-14 117000 1,170,000 4,830,221 4,247,100 SUNLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. 2-Mar-14 1385908 13,859,080 81,201,088 4,2,824,557 TTAS GAS TRANSMISSION & D.C.L 24-Mar-15 2659,230 19,673,506 14,625,765 UTTARA FINANCE & INVEST. LTD 24-Mar-15 28592/3 3353,54,924 1,732,817 843,661,531	44	PURABI GENERAL INSURANCE CO. LTD.	26-Sep-17		x		E	5,546,033	500) 500)	÷
SOUTHEAST BANK LTD. 18-Apr-12 1057516 10,575,160 18,457,096 14,170,714 SQUARE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. 11-Jul-18 64495 644,950 16,161,861 12,254,050 SQUARE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. 11-Jul-18 64495 644,950 16,161,861 12,254,050 SUMMIT POWER LTD. 16-Jan-19 117000 1,170,000 4,830,221 4,247,100 SUNLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. 2-Mar-14 117000 1,170,000 4,830,221 4,247,100 SUNLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. 2-Mar-14 1385908 13,859,080 81,201,088 42,824,557 TITAS GAS TRANSMISSION & D.C.L 26-Dec-10 1385908 13,859,080 81,201,088 42,824,557 UTTARA FINANCE & INVEST. LTD 24-Mar-15 2659,230 19,673,506 14,625,765 2655,765 Sub-Total 33,535,492 335,354,924 1,273,287,210 843,661,531 14,625,765	45.	RAK CERAMICS(BANGLADESH) LTD.	31-Oct-10	1115844	11,158,442	57,256,266	32,024,729	39,561,756	(25,231,537)	1,014,417
SQUARE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD. 11-Jul-18 64495 644,950 16,151,861 12,254,050 SUMMIT POWER LTD. 16-Jan-19 117000 1,170,000 4,830,221 4,247,100 SUNLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. 2-Mar-14 117000 1,170,000 4,830,221 4,247,100 SUNLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. 2-Mar-14 1385908 13,859,080 81,201,088 42,824,557 TITAS GAS TRANSMISSION & D.C.L 26-Dec-10 1385908 13,859,080 81,201,088 42,824,557 UTTARA FINANCE & INVEST. LTD 24-Mar-15 265923 2,659,230 19,673,506 14,625,765 Sub-Total 33,535,492 335,354,924 1,273,287,210 843,661,531	46	SOUTHEAST BANK LTD.	18-Apr-12	1057516	10,575,160	18,457,096	14,170,714	12,714,827	(4,286,382)	12
SUMMIT POWER LTD. 16-Jan-19 117000 1,170,000 4,830,221 4,247,100 SUNLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. 2-Mar-14 2-Mar-14 4,830,820 4,830,821 4,247,100 SUNLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. 2-Mar-14 2-Mar-14 4,850,000 81,201,088 42,824,557 TITAS GAS TRANSMISSION & D.C.L 26-Dec-10 1385908 13,859,080 81,201,088 42,824,557 UTTARA FINANCE & INVEST. LTD 24-Mar-15 265923 2,659,230 19,673,506 14,625,765 Sub-Total 33,535,492 335,354,924 1,273,287,210 843,661,531 1	47	SQUARE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	11-Jul-18	64495	644,950	16,151,861	12,254,050	309,870	(3,897,811)	4,306
SUNLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD. 2-Mar-14 2-Mar-14 4 4 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 8 4 1 1 <th1< td="" th<=""><th>48</th><td>SUMMIT POWER LTD.</td><td>16-Jan-19</td><td>117000</td><td>1,170,000</td><td>4,830,221</td><td>4,247,100</td><td></td><td>(583,121)</td><td>a</td></th1<>	48	SUMMIT POWER LTD.	16-Jan-19	117000	1,170,000	4,830,221	4,247,100		(583,121)	a
TITAS GAS TRANSMISSION & D.C.L 26-Dec-10 1385908 13,859,080 81,201,088 42,824,557 UTTARA FINANCE & INVEST. LTD 24-Mar-15 265923 2,659,230 19,673,506 14,625,765 Sub-Total 33,535,492 335,354,924 1,273,287,210 843,661,531 ''	49.	SUNLIFE INSURANCE COMPANY LTD.	2-Mar-14	April 1	6	Ľ	5	3,899,052	1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 - 1990 -	10
24-Mar-15 265923 2,659,230 19,673,506 14,625,765 33,535,492 335,354,924 1,273,287,210 843,661,531 ************************************	50.	TITAS GAS TRANSMISSION & D.C.L	26-Dec-10	1385908	13,859,080	81,201,088	42,824,557	50,447,051	(38,376,531)	3,464,770
33,535,492 335,354,924 1,273,287,210 843,661,531	51	UTTARA FINANCE & INVEST. LTD	24-Mar-15	265923	2,659,230	19,673,506	14,625,765	15,887,164	(5,047,741)	531,846
	¥.	Sub-Total		33,535,492	335,354,924	1,273,287,210	843,661,531	1,027,557,265	(429,625,679)	37,639,871

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8.1	B. Non-Listed. De-Listed from DSE & Preference SI	Shares:							Amount in BDT
SI. No.	Name of the company	Date of Purchase	No of shares	Face Value	Total Cost/ Book Value	Market Value as on 31-12-2019 <u>BDT</u>	Market Value as on 31-12-2018 <u>BDT</u>	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Dividend Received in 2019 <u>BDT</u>
	1. BANGLADESH DEVELOPMENT CO.LTD.	19-Jul-11	74,500	7,450,000	7,450,000	7,450,000	7,450,000	•	1,500,000
	2. CENTRAL DEPOSITORY BANGLADESH LTD.	23-Jun-02	1,142,361	11,423,610	3,138,890	3,138,890	3,138,890		2,855,903
	3. EQUITY OF GRAMEEN IT PARK	1-Feb-01	42,018	4,201,800	4,201,760	4,201,760	4,201,760		
4	4. ICB AMCL 2ND NRB MUTUAL FUND	11-Apr-16	3364419	33,644,190	34,632,867	32,971,306	30,115,513	(1,661,561)	
2	5. KARMASANGSTHAN BANK	15-Mar-99	150,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000		
В.	Sub-Total Sub-Total			71,719,600	64,423,517	62,761,956	59,906,163	(1,661,561)	4,355,903
	Grand Total (A+B)			407,074,524	1,337,710,727	906,423,487	1,087,463,428	(431,287,240)	41,995,774







Detail of information on advances exceeding 10% of bank's paid-up capital (funded & non-funded):

	Taka in La Outstanding as on 31.12.2019 Outstanding					
SI. No.	Name of the Client	Funded	Non funded	Total	as on 31.12.2018	as on 31.12.2019
1	AMADER BARI LIMITED GROUP	55,785	-	55,785	54,322	SMA
2	EMERALD AUTO BRICKS & ALLIED	23,633	-	23,633	23,633	BL
3	AB GROUP	19,526	2,095	21,621	19,852	UC
4	NILSAGOR AGRO & ALLIED	18,456	1,960	20,416	18,723	BL
5	NEW DHAKA CITY DEVELOPMENT LTD	19,699	-	19,699	18,036	UC
6	FEAZ GROUP	19,560	(-)	19,560	19,560	BL
7	BORSHON/BITHI GROUP	18,156	-	18,156	16,861	BL
8	BANGLADESH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.	18,029	(-)	18,029	16,489	UC
9	MYMCO CARBON LTD AND ALLIED	16,595		16,595	16,595	BL
10	MAX SWEATER (BD) LTD.	12,457	3,431	15,888	15,748	UC
11	VASAVI FASHIONS & ALLIED	15,805	26	15,831	15,831	BL
12	WELL TEX AND ALLIED(ADIB DYEING)	14,639	28	14,667	19,155	BL
13	ARISTOCRAT GROUP	14,305	-	14,305	13,397	SMA
14	AJBIHA, YOUTH	13,853	-	13,853	12,563	BL
15	R. I. ENTERPRISE	13,174	19 ,0 13	13,174	13,174	BL
16	RISING GROUP	13,047	18	13,065	13,225	BL
17	DELTA SYSTEMS LIMITED	12,842	35	12,877	12,877	BL
18	MAP & MULLER GROUP	12,245	-	12,245	12,245	BL
19	CRYSTAL STEELS & SHIP BREAKING LIMITED	12,209	-	12,209	11,383	SMA
20	EMERALD OIL & ALLIED	12,015	142	12,157	12,410	BL
21	REGENT WEAVING LTD	11,990	1	11,991	11,894	BL
22	IG NAVIGATION LIMITED	11,706		11,706	11,945	BL
23	SEA BLUE TEXTILE LIMITED	10,930	531	11,461	11,438	SMA
24	BAY NAVIGATION LTD	11,406	-	11,406	11,677	BL
25	PROFUSION TEXTILES LIMITED	11,155	-	11,155	11,155	BL
26	MA TEX	11,122	()#);	11,122	11,122	BL
	TOTAL	424,339	8,267	432,606	425,310	

Note 1: In 2019, capital of the Bank was negative. As such, loans allowed to customers/customers group exceeding 10% of paidup capital has been reported here in line with Bangladesh Bank's approval.



Annexure-D

Schedule of Fixed Assets As of 31 December 2019

		Cost Price	rice				Depreciation	no		
Particulars	Balance as at 01.01.2019	Addition during the year	Disposal/Tra nsfer during the year	Balance as at 31.12.2019	Rate of Dep.	Balance as at 01.01.2019	Addition during the year	Transfer / Adjustment during the year	Balance as at 31.12.2019	Written Down Value as at 31.12.2019
Furniture and Fixtures	117,986,232	4,253,310	89,425	122,150,117	10%	66,114,045	5,446,746	77,843	71,482,948	50,667,169
Interrior Decoration	323,151,627	19,086,906		342,238,533	10%	162,246,321	17,201,829	100	179,448,150	162,790,383
Machine and Equipment	351,222,650	20,373,003	1,545,600	370,050,053	20%	269,743,352	18,680,183	1,413,009	287,010,526	83,039,527
Computer Hardware	309,786,155	124,397,414		434,183,569 20%	20%	295,632,756	17,341,762		312,974,518	121,209,051
Software	95,226,936	54,866,647	1	150,093,583	20%	94,422,792	3,703,671	298	98,126,463	51,967,120
Motor Vehicles	381,654,870			381,654,870	25%	381,654,738			381,654,738	132
Leasehold Assets	4,000,000	94	аř	4,000,000	1%	919,937	46,001		965,938	3,034,062
Total 2019	1,583,028,470 222,97	222,977,280	1,635,025	1,635,025 1,804,370,725		1,270,733,941	62,420,192	1,490,852	1,490,852 1,331,663,281	472,707,444
Total 2018	1,562,922,498 20,20	20,203,472	97,500	97,500 1,583,028,470		1,213,261,386	57,566,719	94,164	94,164 1,270,733,941	312,294,529







Highlights on the overall activities of the Bank

SI. No.	Particulars	2019	2018
1	Paid up Capital	10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
2	Total Capital	8,731,979,272	10,302,595,181
3	Capital Surplus / (Deficit)	(4,649,007,541)	(2,187,749,247)
4	Total Assets	194,915,965,498	191,560,413,416
5	Total Deposits	138,307,345,934	131,821,582,933
6	Total Loans and Advances	151,769,614,423	151,968,053,141
7	Total Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	14,338,837,378	14,815,414,978
8	Credit - Deposit Ratio	103.88%	109.45%
9	Percentage of Classified Loans against total Loans & Advances	52.02%	56.85%
10	Profit(Loss) after Tax and Provision	(3,269,033,852)	(3,538,951,612)
11	Amount of Classified Loans and Advances	78,948,505,215	86,398,013,436
12	Provision Kept against Classified Loan	21,085,548,703	23,078,179,129
13	Provision Surplus/(deficit)*		(#)
14	Cost of Fund	8.25%	7.56%
15	Interest Earning Assets	100,715,274,055	90,559,501,576
16	Non-interest Bearing Assets	94,200,691,443	101,000,911,840
17	Return on Investment (ROI)***	-20.57%	-21.08%
18	Return on Assets (ROA)	-1.69%	-1.81%
19	Incomes on Investment	1,406,178,017	2,240,391,121
20	Earnings Per Share (EPS)	(3.01)	(3.26)
21	Net Income Per Share	(3.01)	(3.26)
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 As of 31st December

BASIC Bank Limited Annual Report-2019



	List of Executives	
SI. No.	Employee Name	Designation
1	Kanak Kumar Purkayastha*	Deputy Managing Director
2	Md. Mozammel Hossain*	General Manager
3	Ahmad Hossain	General Manager
4	Hasan Tanvir	General Manager
5	Mohammad Moniruzzaman*	General Manager
6	Abu Sayed Md. Rowshanul Haque	General Manager
7	A.K.M. Masudur Rahman	General Manager
8	Md. Ismail	General Manager
9	Khan Iqbal Hasan	General Manager
10	Md. Abul Kalam Azad	General Manager
11	Abu Md. Mofazzal	General Manager
12	Md. Momenul Hoque	General Manager
13	Niranjan Chandra Debnath	General Manager
14	Abdul Adud	Deputy General Manager
15	Md. Kabir Uddin	Deputy General Manager
16	Mohammed Ali	Deputy General Manager
17	Nurur Rahman Chowdhury	Deputy General Manager
18	Saifur Rahman	Deputy General Manager
19	Md. Fida Hasan	Deputy General Manager
20	Md. Masudul Alam	Deputy General Manager
21	Mahbub Alam Khan	Deputy General Manager
22	Md. Mahabubul Alam	Deputy General Manager
23	Helena Perveen	Deputy General Manager
24	Md. Hasan Imam	Deputy General Manager
25	Debasish Karmaker	Deputy General Manager
26	B.M. Kamruzzaman	Deputy General Manager
27	Mohammad Musa Khan	Deputy General Manager
28	Niaz Musawwir Shah	Deputy General Manager
29	Arif Hossain	Deputy General Manager





SI. No.	Employee Name
30	Mariom Begum
31	Abdus Sabur
32	Md. Ashrafuzzaman
33	Mohammad Al- Amin
34	A.M. Shahed Husain
35	Md. Abdus Satter Khan
36	Md. Khosh Newaz
37	Shakir Mahmud Sharafuddin
38	Md. Mahmud Hasan
39	Jahir Uddin Ahmed
40	Md. Nurul Islam
41	Md. Helal Uddin
42	Md. Ruhul Amin*
43	Muhammad Imrul Islam
44	Mohammad Didarul Alam
45	Md. Nashir Uddin
46	Sumit Ranjan Nath
47	Palash Das Gupta
48	Md. Ghulam Sayeed Khan
49	Sanjay Kumar Datta
50	Faisal Shah Qureshi
51	Md. Zahir Uddin
52	Md. Rezaul Alam
53	Md. Nasir Uddin
54	Saidur Rahman Sohel
55	Dominic Sampson
56	Md. Mizanur Rahman
57	Shehab Chowdhury
58	A. B. M Zahid Hossain

Designation

Deputy General Manager **Deputy General Manager Deputy General Manager** Deputy General Manager Deputy General Manager Deputy General Manager **Deputy General Manager** Deputy General Manager Deputy General Manager **Deputy General Manager** Deputy General Manager Deputy General Manager Deputy General Manager **Deputy General Manager** Deputy General Manager Deputy General Manager Deputy General Manager **Deputy General Manager** Deputy General Manager **Deputy General Manager** Deputy General Manager **Deputy General Manager** Deputy General Manager Deputy General Manager Deputy General Manager



ASIC	List of Executives	
SI. No.	Employee Name	Designation
59	Md. Kamrul Islam	Assistant General Manager
60	S.M. Anisuzzaman	Assistant General Manager
61	Md. Billal Hossain	Assistant General Manager
62	Sadia Akhter Shahin	Assistant General Manager
63	Shamima Akther	Assistant General Manager
64	A.S.M. Anisur Rahman Choudhury	Assistant General Manager
65	Md. Ekhwanul Islam	Assistant General Manager
66	Iftekhar Ahmed	Assistant General Manager
67	Md. Mafizur Rahman Talukdar	Assistant General Manager
68	Ferdousi Begum	Assistant General Manager
69	Rabiul Hossain Chowdhury	Assistant General Manager
70	Md. Abu Sahid	Assistant General Manager
71	Golam Kabir	Assistant General Manager
72	Mohammed Yusuf	Assistant General Manager
73	Sk. Nazrul Islam	Assistant General Manager
74	Ekramul Bari	Assistant General Manager
75	Md. Abdul Ali	Assistant General Manager
76	Md. Abul Kalam Azad	Assistant General Manager
77	Md. Shariful Islam	Assistant General Manager
78	Muhammad Nazmul Hasan	Assistant General Manager
79	Md. Abdul Hannan Howlader	Assistant General Manager
80	Md. Raihan Ali	Assistant General Manager
81	Md. Mahbubor Rahman	Assistant General Manager
82	Md. Salequr Rahman	Assistant General Manager
83	Md. Gahar Ali Khan	Assistant General Manager
84	Md. Rakibul Hassan	Assistant General Manager
85	S. M. Zahid Hassan Sayed	Assistant General Manager
86	Md. Taslim Uddin	Assistant General Manager
87	S. M. Hasibur Rahman	Assistant General Manager

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BASIC
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SI. No.	Employee Name	Designation
88	Md. Ismail Hossain	Assistant General Manager
89	Nitul Kanti Saha	Assistant General Manager
90	Md. Abdul Matin*	Assistant General Manager
91	Razia Khatun	Assistant General Manager
92	Atikuzzaman Khan	Assistant General Manager
93	Sk. Mahfuzur Rahman	Assistant General Manager
94	Syed Md. Humayun Kabir	Assistant General Manager
95	Md. Mashiur Rahman	Assistant General Manager
96	Md. Abul Hossain	Assistant General Manager
97	Md. Mominul Haque Chowdhury	Assistant General Manager
98	Md. Masud Hasan	Assistant General Manager
99	Md. Shamim Khan	Assistant General Manager
100	Md. Sayem Abul Khair	Assistant General Manager
101	Md. Anwar Hossain Rubel	Assistant General Manager
102	Mohammad Mahmudul Hasan	Assistant General Manager
103	Chowdhury Tanbir Ahmed	Assistant General Manager
104	Mohammad Jasim Uddin	Assistant General Manager
105	Md. Golam Ershad	Assistant General Manager
106	Farbina Rahman	Assistant General Manager
107	Syed Abdullah-Al-Zaman	Assistant General Manager
108	Md. Ahsanul Mamun Chowdhury	Assistant General Manager
109	Mohammad Shafiqul Alam	Assistant General Manager
110	Kazi Abdullah Al - Mahmud	Assistant General Manager
111	Md. Abdus Samad Majumder	Assistant General Manager
112	Imrul Islam	Assistant General Manager
113	Tania Tamassum	Assistant General Manager
114	Nazibur Rahman	Assistant General Manager (ICT)
115	Debashish Dasgupta	Assistant General Manager (ICT)
116	Sharif Ahamed	Assistant General Manager





	List of Executives	
SI. No.	Employee Name	Designation
117	Md. Khalilur Rahman Bhuiyan	Assistant General Manager
118	Abul Hashem Mozumder	Assistant General Manager
119	Sahidul Alam Mohammad Kabir	Assistant General Manager
120	Abu Musa Md. Golam Mostafa	Assistant General Manager
121	Md. Nazir Uddin Ahamad	Assistant General Manager
122	Majir Uddin Ahmed Chowdhury	Assistant General Manager
123	Md. Shahadat Hossain Khan	Assistant General Manager
124	Md. Nazrul Islam	Assistant General Manager
125	Md. Fazlul Karim	Assistant General Manager
126	Md. Jalal Uddin	Assistant General Manager
127	Rumana Ahad	Assistant General Manager
128	Ranjan Chakraborty	Assistant General Manager
129	Shoyeb Ahmed	Assistant General Manager
130	Md. Jahangir Hossain	Assistant General Manager (ICT)
131	Mia Muhammad Mustafiz Munir	Assistant General Manager
132	Md. Anower UI Haq	Assistant General Manager
133	Mohammad Anisur Rahman	Assistant General Manager
134	Md. Mamunur Rahman	Assistant General Manager
135	Mohammad Tariqul Islam	Assistant General Manager
136	Mohammad Majadul Haque Chowdhury	Assistant General Manager
137	Md. Nazmul Islam	Assistant General Manager
138	A.H.M. Mazadur Rahaman	Assistant General Manager
139	Saifuna Begum	Assistant General Manager
140	Md. Khalekuzzaman Talukder	Assistant General Manager
141	Afroza Haque Jolly	Assistant General Manager
142	Shafi Ahamad	Assistant General Manager
143	Kazi Reza Azmin Rashid	Assistant General Manager
144	Sazzad Hossain	Assistant General Manager
145	Abul Kalam Md. Shumsuddin	Assistant General Manager

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SI. No.	Employee Name	Designation
146	Dilruba Nusrat	Assistant General Manager
147	Abu Saleh Mohammad Mahbubul Amin	Assistant General Manager
148	Md. Zahadul Hoque	Assistant General Manager
149	Mohammad Golam Azam	Assistant General Manager
150	Md. Anwar Hossain	Assistant General Manager
151	Md. Dulal Hossain	Assistant General Manager
152	Md. Matiur Rahman	Assistant General Manager
153	Md. Khorshed Alam	Assistant General Manager
154	Masud Reza Mohammad Amanul Bari	Assistant General Manager
155	Mohammad Ishtiaque Azad	Assistant General Manager

* Subsequently went on PRL.



BASIC Bank Limited Head Office & Branches







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 Floor) 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119584 E-mail: basicti@basicbanklimited.com

AUDIT AND INSPECTION DIVISION

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

COMPLIANCE DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor) 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119584

MONITORING DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor) 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119584

SECURITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (10th Floor) 28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 02-47119581







DHAKA DIVISION

MAIN BRANCH

Bana Shilpa Bhaban (Ground floor) 73 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 Tel: 02-9563068-69, 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

NARSINGDI BRANCH

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

GULSHAN BRANCH

33, Gulshan Commercial Area Gulshan South Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka Tel: 02-9883501-2, 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 Branch Code: 26 E-mail: uttara@basicbanklimited.com



DHAKA DIVISION

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

MADHABDI BRANCH

Holding no: 248/1, N.D. Tower Algi Road, Kashipur,Narsingdi-1604 Tel: 02-9446984, 9446985 Fax: 02-9446987 Branch Code: 37 E-mail: madhabdi@basicbanklimited.com

GAZIPUR CHOWRASTA BRANCH

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

TUNGIPARA BRANCH

220, Powra Super Market, Patgati Bazar Tungipara, Gopalganj Tel: 02-6656465 Fax: 02-6656466 Branch Code: 34 E-mail: tungipara@basicbanklimited.com

SAVAR BRANCH

Savar New Market Holding # 3, Ward # 7, Savar, Dhaka-1340 Tel: 02-7745582 Fax: 02-7745581 Branch Code: 35 E-mail: savar@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 Branch Code: 28 E-mail: dhanmondi@basicbanklimited.com

KARWAN BAZAR BRANCH

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

BASHUNDHARA BRANCH

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

KOTALIPARA BRANCH

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

SHYAMOLI BRANCH

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

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DHAKA DIVISION

ISLAMPUR BRANCH

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

MAWNA BRANCH

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

FARIDPUR BRANCH

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

BANANI BRANCH

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

MUKTERPUR BRANCH

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

MATUAIL BRANCH

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

KERANIGANJ BRANCH

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

DHAKA CANTONMENT BRANCH

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

ELENGA BRANCH

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

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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

ASADGONJ BRANCH

M.A. Salam Market 774, Asadgonj, Chattogram -4100 Tel: 031-614569, 632112, 614942 Fax: 031-614942 SWIFT: BKSIBDDH016 Branch Code: 16 E-mail: asadgonj@basicbanklimited.com

SHOLASHAHAR BRANCH

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

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DEWANHAT BRANCH

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

CHANDPUR BRANCH

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

PAHARTOLI BRANCH

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

DOHAZARI BRANCH

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

PATHERHAT BRANCH

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

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CHATTOGRAM DIVISION

CEPZ BRANCH

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

COX'S BAZAR BRANCH

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

FENI BRANCH

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

CUMILLA BRANCH

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

JORARGANJ BRANCH

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





KHULNA DIVISION

KHULNA BRANCH

107, Sir Iqbal Road, Khulna-9100 Tel: 041-720361, 721672, 041-810521 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 Branch Code: 48 E-mail: jhikargacha@basicbanklimited.com

JASHORE BRANCH

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

FAKIRHAT BRANCH

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

SATKHIRA BRANCH

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

KUSHTIA BRANCH

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

KDA AVENUE BRANCH

Al-Mumin Centre(1st floor), 58, KDA Avenue Sonadanga, Khulna-9100 Tel: 041-2832920, 041-2832924 Fax: 041-2832709 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 Branch Code: 67 E-mail: jhenaidah@basicbanklimited.com

CHITALMARI BRANCH

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

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RAJSHAHI DIVISION

RAJSHAHI BRANCH

Sarker Tower (1st floor), Holding no.167-170, Kumarpara, Bolia Rajshahi-6100 Tel: 0721-776278, 770976 Fax: 0721-770976 Branch Code: 03 E-mail: rajshahi@basicbanklimited.com

SIRAJGANJ BRANCH

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

BELKUCHI BRANCH

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

CHAPAINAWABGANJ BRANCH

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

NATORE BRANCH

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

BOGURA BRANCH

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



RANGPUR DIVISION

SAIDPUR BRANCH

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

CHIRIRBANDAR BRANCH

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

RANGPUR BRANCH

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

BARISHAL DIVISION

BARISHAL BRANCH

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

MOHIPUR BRANCH

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

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MATHBARIA BRANCH

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





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 Branch Code: 11 E-mail: chowmuhana@basicbanklimited.com

MIRPUR BAZAR BRANCH

Chowdhury Complex, Dhulia Khal Road, Mirpur Bazar, Bahubal, Habiganj Mobil: 01714166946 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 Branch Code: 58 E-mail: sonarpara@basicbanklimited.com

MYMENSINGH DIVISION

MYMENSINGH BRANCH

76/A, Chhoto Bazar Road Mymenshingh-2200 Tel: 091-51612, 51613, 51617 Fax: 091-51614 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 Branch Code: 66 E-mail: ishwarganj@basicbanklimited.com

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Cox's Bazar College Booth

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

Dhaka Polli Bidyut Samity-3 Booth

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

Ramna BTCL Exchange Booth

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

Sher-e- Bangla Nagar BTCL Exchange Booth

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

Barisal District Bar Association Booth

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

Cox's Bazar Pourashava Booth

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

Savar Pourashava Booth

Holding : 01, Road: Pourashava Road Savar, Dhaka

Gulshan BTCL Exchange Booth

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

GTCL Booth

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

Mymensingh Palli Bidyut Samity-3 Booth

Holding: 1999 Ishwarganj, Mymensingh





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LIST OF ATM BOOTH

Bashundhara City Market ATM

Basement-1, 13/KA/1, Bashundhara City Market, Panthopath,Dhaka.

Main Branch ATM

Bana Shilpa Bhaban (Ground floor) 73 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 (Along with Branch Premises).

Uttara Branch ATM

Uttara Tower -1, Jashimuddin Avenue, Sector-3, Uttara, Dhaka.

Agrabad Branch ATM

Pine View, 100, Agrabad C/A, Ground Floor, Chittagong (Along with Branch Premises).

Shimanto Square Market ATM

Shop-3, Shimanto Square Market, Dhanmondi, Dhaka.

Shantinagar Branch ATM

Concord Grand, 169/1, Ground Floor, Shantinagar Road, Dhaka (Along with Branch Premises).

Kachukhet Cantonment ATM

CB 211/4, VIP Road, Kochukhet, Bhashantek, Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka (Along with Branch Premises).

IEB Ramna ATM

Institution of Engineer Bangladesh(IEB), Ramna, Dhaka.

Bashundhara Branch ATM

Plot # 13, Block-A, Main Road, Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka (Along with Branch Premises).

Shyamoli Branch ATM

13/2, Ring Road, Ward # 43, Mohammadpur, Dhaka.

Dilkusha Branch ATM

14, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka (Along with Branch Premises).



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Mohipur Branch ATM

Vill:Nazibpur, Union+P.O: Mohipur, P.S:Kalapara, Dist: Patuakhali (Along with Branch Premises).

Mathbaria ATM

Holding 241, Ward # 06, Mathbaria Pourashava, Mathbaria.

Khulna ATM

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

Mirpur-1 ATM

20, Darus Salam Road, South Bishil, Mirpur -1, Ward # 12, Dhaka (Near Chineese Restaurant Bus Stop).

GTCL ATM

GTCL Complex, Agargaon



Gulshan BTCL ATM

Guslhan BTCL Complex, Ghulshan 1



Lalmai Comilla PRAN-RFL ATM

Lalmai PRAN-RFL Factory, Lalmai, Comilla

Hobiganj PRAN-RFL ATM

HobiganjPRAN-RFL Factory, Rokonpur, Pani Umda, Hobiganj

Barishal BAR Council ATM

BAR Council Bhaban, Barishal Court Building



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Rajshahi Branch ATM

Sarker Tower, Boalia, Rajshahi (Along with Branch Premises).

Mirpur Branch ATM

BSCIC Electronics Complex, Industrial Plot No. 1/1, Section 7, Avenue 4, Road No. 3, Pallabi, Dhaka-1221. (Along with Branch Premises).





CREDIT RATING

Type of Rating	Entity (Stand Alone Basis)	Government Support Entity
Long Term	B+	A+
Short Term	ST-5	ST-2
Outlook	Developing	
Year Rating	2019	
Rating of Date	October 07, 2020	

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.

Besides, National Credit Ratings Limited (NCR) has assigned B+ (Pronounced as Single B Plus) to BASIC Bank Limited for Long Term with developing outlook and ST-5 rating in Short Term for the year 2019.





বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেড প্রধান কার্যালয়, ঢাকা

৩১-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি

এতদ্বারা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেড এর ৩১-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভা নভেম্বর ১২, ২০২০ বৃহস্পতিবার বিকাল ৫:০০ ঘটিকায় ভিডিও কনফারেন্স এর মাধ্যমে নিম্নলিখিত কার্য সম্পন্ন করার লক্ষ্যে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে।

- ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০১৯ তারিখের ছিতি অনুযায়ী কোম্পানীর নিরীক্ষিত বার্ষিক হিসাব, পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন ও নিরীক্ষকগণের প্রতিবেদন গ্রহণ ও অনুমোদনের জন্য উপছাপন।
- বহিঃনিরীক্ষক নিয়োগ ও পারিশ্রমিক নির্ধারণ।
- ৩. পরিচালকগণের নির্বাচন।

ঢাকা অক্টোবর ২৫, ২০২০

পরিচালনা পর্ষদের আদেশক্রমে

MASman

মোঃ হাসান ইমাম কোম্পানী সচিব



Note	Date:

Note	Date:	



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