

Annual Report 2024



Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC
YOUR TRUSTED PARTNER



28th Annual General Meeting

09 June 2024



Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC
YOUR TRUSTED PARTNER



Partial view of the Hon'ble Shareholders and Members of the Board of Directors at 28th AGM held through digital platform.

NOTICE OF THE 29th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 29th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Hon'ble Members of Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC (the Bank/the Company) will be held on Thursday, June 19, 2025 at 11.00 A.M. The AGM will be held virtually using digital platform through the following link <https://agmbd.live/dbbl2025> to transact the following business:

Agenda

01. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company with Auditors' Report thereon and the Directors' Report for the year ended December 31, 2024.
 02. To declare dividend for the year 2024.
 03. To elect/re-elect Directors.
 04. To appoint the Auditors for the year 2025 and to fix their remuneration.
 05. To appoint the Compliance Auditor for the year 2025 for compliance certification on Corporate Governance Code and to fix their remuneration.
- 
- By order of the Board**
Mohammed Mesbahul Alam
Company Secretary
Dated: Dhaka, May 28, 2025
- ## NOTES
- i. The 'Record Date' for the purpose of attending the meeting and entitlement to dividend was Thursday, May 22, 2025.
 - ii. The Members' whose names appeared on the 'Record Date' in the Member / Depository Register of the Company are eligible to attend the meeting and entitled to dividend.
 - iii. The AGM will be a virtual meeting of the members, which will be conducted via live webcast by using the digital platform.
 - iv. The Members will be able to submit their questions/ comments electronically 24 hours before commencement of the AGM and during the AGM. For logging into the system, the Members need to put their 16-digit Beneficial Owner (BO) ID number / Folio number and other credentials as proof of their identity by visiting the link <https://agmbd.live/dbbl2025>.
 - v. The members may also send their comments / queries through voice recording (video/audio) via email to contact@dutchbanglabank.com on or by 4.00 P.M. June 15, 2025. The maximum length of the video / audio recording be 02 (two) minutes.
 - vi. The detailed procedures to participate in the virtual meeting and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) have been provided in the Annual Report and published on the Investor Relation's Section of the Company's website at : www.dutchbanglabank.com.
 - vii. We encourage the Members to login to the system prior to 11.00 A.M. (Dhaka Time) on June 19, 2025. Please allow ample time to login and establish your connectivity. The webcast will start at 11.00 A.M. (Dhaka Time). Please contact +8809666322050 (Ext 750999), +8809612322050 (Ext 750999) for any technical difficulties in accessing the virtual meeting.
 - viii. The dividend will be paid through BEFTN or any other mode as may be deemed appropriate by the company as per directive of BSEC.
 - ix. A Member eligible to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his / her behalf. The "Proxy Form" duly filled, signed and stamped with Taka 20.00 must be sent / submitted to the Registered Office of the Company or through e-mail at contact@dutchbanglabank.com not later than 72 hours before the time fixed for the Annual General Meeting.
 - x. The election of Directors of the Company will be dealt with as per rules and regulations in force.
 - xi. a) The existing statutory Auditors, M/s. A. Qasem & Co. Chartered Accountants will retire and as per rule they are not eligible for re-appointment. Therefore a new auditor is required to be appointed for the year 2025 by the Members in the 29th Annual General Meeting.
b) The last date for submission of notice of nomination for appointment of auditor by a Member of the Company was May 08, 2025 and last date for withdrawal was May 15, 2025.
c) The auditors must be competent in terms of BRPD Circular Letter No. 31 dated July 09, 2024 of Bangladesh Bank and subsequent circulars of Bangladesh Bank and to be included/enlisted both in the panel of Bangladesh Bank and Bangladesh Securities & Exchange Commission.
 - xii. As per BSEC Notification dated June 20, 2018, Annual Report 2024 will be duly sent in soft form to the Hon'ble Members' email addresses available in their Beneficial Owner (BO) accounts maintained with the Depository Participants. The soft copy of the Annual Report 2024 will also be available in the Bank's website (www.dutchbanglabank.com).
 - xiii. Depository Participants (DP) / Stock Brokers were requested to send the list of Margin Account Holders, if any, along with their Bank Account within May 27, 2025 to the Company, otherwise, the dividend will be paid to Hon'ble shareholders bank account whose names appeared in the Member / Depository Registrar on the 'Record Date'.
 - xiv. No gift or benefit in cash or kind shall be paid / offered to the Hon'ble Shareholders in the 29th AGM of the Bank as per BSEC Circular and listing regulations of Stock Exchanges.



Vision

Dutch-Bangla Bank dreams of better Bangladesh, where arts and letters, sports and athletics, music and entertainment, science and education, health and hygiene, clean and pollution free environment and above all a society based on morality and ethics make all our lives worth living. DBBL's essence and ethos rest on a cosmos of creativity and the marvel-magic of a charmed life that abounds with spirit of life and adventures that contributes towards human development.

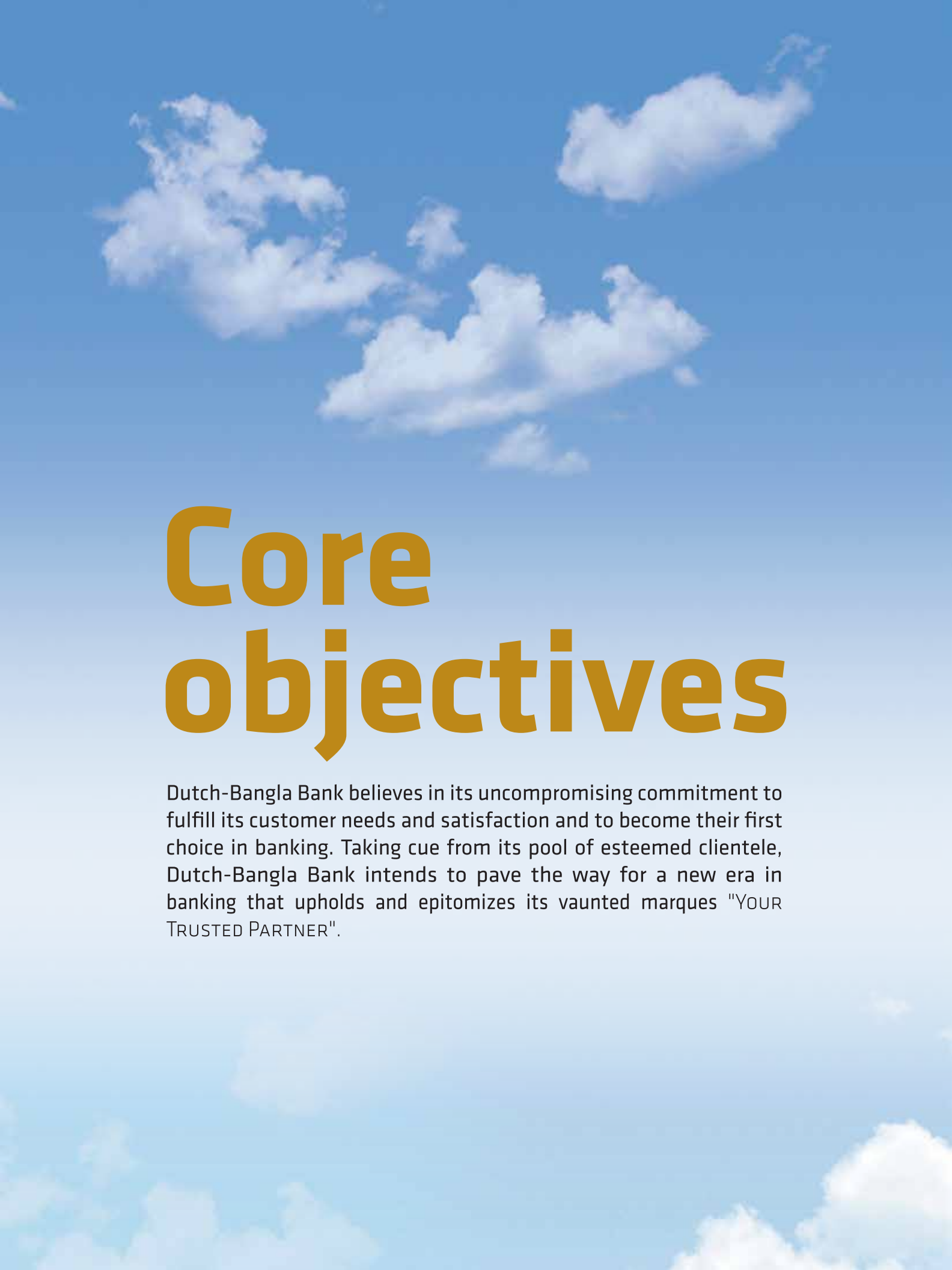




Mission

Dutch-Bangla Bank engineers enterprise and creativity in business and industry with a commitment to social cause. “Profits alone” do not hold a central focus in the Bank’s operation; because “man does not live by bread and butter alone”.





Core objectives

Dutch-Bangla Bank believes in its uncompromising commitment to fulfill its customer needs and satisfaction and to become their first choice in banking. Taking cue from its pool of esteemed clientele, Dutch-Bangla Bank intends to pave the way for a new era in banking that upholds and epitomizes its vaunted marques "YOUR TRUSTED PARTNER".





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THE BOARD & ITS COMMITTEES

The Board

Chairman

Ms. Sadia Rayen Ahmed

Directors

Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan	: Nominee Director
Ms. Tang Yuen Ha, Ada	: Nominee Director
Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA	: Independent Director
Mr. Mohammed Salim, FCMA, CPFA	: Independent Director
Mr. Nurul Islam Chowdhury FCA	: Independent Director
Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin	: Ex-officio Director (Managing Director & CEO)

The Committees of the Board

1. Executive Committee

Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan	: Chairman
Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA	: Member
Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin	: Member

2. Audit Committee

Mr. Mohammed Salim, FCMA, CPFA	: Chairman
Ms. Tang Yuen Ha, Ada	: Member
Mr. Nurul Islam Chowdhury FCA	: Member

3. Risk Management Committee

Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan	: Chairman
Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA	: Member
Mr. Mohammed Salim, FCMA, CPFA	: Member

Founder, Dutch-Bangla Bank & Chairman, Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation

Mr. M. Sahabuddin Ahmed



CHAIRMAN'S FOREWORD

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

Dear Shareholders,

As Salamu Alaikum,

It is an honor to present the Dutch-Bangla Bank Annual Report 2024, showing the bank's various activities, overall performance and accomplishments in 2024.

Throughout its operational lifetime, the bank has distinguished itself in the banking industry with values and ethics-based governance, transparency and compliance. The bank's consistent focus on these domains has enhanced its reputation, credibility and profile while maintaining a positive impact on business growth. Dutch-Bank Bank's enormous deposit and loan growth reinforces its distinctive identity as the trusted partner of its 57.5 million honored clients.

The resilience we have continued to demonstrate during such adverse conditions is cause for confidence and optimism for the future.

Global Economic Outlook

The global economy in 2024 faced many challenges, including geopolitical tensions, inflationary pressures, and supply chain disruptions. Bangladesh Bank's (BB) monetary policy played a crucial role in maintaining stability by addressing inflation, managing the balance of payments, and sustaining growth.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), Global growth is projected at 3.3 percent both in 2025 and 2026, below the historical average of 3.7 percent. The forecast for 2025 is broadly unchanged from that of the October 2024 World Economic Outlook (WEO), primarily on account of an upward revision in the United States offsetting downward revisions in other major economies. Global headline inflation is expected to decline to 4.2 percent in 2025 and to 3.5 percent in 2026, converging back to target earlier in advanced economies than in emerging market and developing economies.

The World Bank projects moderate global growth at 2.7% per year for 2025-26, as trade and investment stabilize. However, persistent risks such as geopolitical conflicts,

high inflation, and weaker economic performance in major economies continue to create uncertainty.

Global disinflation continues, but there are signs that progress is stalling in some countries and elevated inflation is persistent in a few cases. The global median of sequential core inflation has been just slightly above 2 percent for the past few months. Nominal wage growth is showing signs of moderation, alongside indications of continuing normalization in labor markets. Although core goods price inflation has fallen back to or below trend, services price inflation is still running above pre-COVID-19 averages in many economies, most notably the United States and the euro area. Pockets of elevated inflation, reflecting a range of idiosyncratic factors, also persist in some emerging market and developing economies in Europe and Latin America.

Global financial conditions remain largely accommodative, again with some differentiation across jurisdictions. Equities in advanced economies have rallied on expectations of more business friendly policies in the United States. In emerging market and developing economies, equity valuations have been more subdued, and a broad-based strengthening of the US dollar, driven primarily by expectations of new tariffs and higher interest rates in the United States has kept financial conditions tighter.

Economic policy uncertainty has increased sharply, especially on the trade and fiscal fronts, with some differentiation across countries. Expectations of policy shifts under newly elected governments in 2024 have shaped financial market pricing in recent months. Bouts of political instability in some Asian and European countries have rattled markets and injected additional uncertainty regarding stalled progress on fiscal and structural policies. Geopolitical tensions, including those in the Middle East, and global trade frictions remain elevated.

World trade volume estimates are revised downward slightly for 2025 and 2026. The revision owes to the sharp increase in trade policy uncertainty, which is likely to hurt investment disproportionately among trade-intensive firms. That being said, in the baseline, the impact of heightened uncertainty is expected to be transitory. Furthermore, the front-loading of some trade flows in view of elevated trade policy uncertainty, and in anticipation of tighter trade restrictions, provides some offset in the near term.

Risks to the Outlook

In the medium term, the balance of risks to the outlook is tilted to the downside, with global growth poised to be lower than its 2025–26 average and five-year-ahead forecasts at about 3 percent. Near-term risks, in contrast, could reinforce divergences across countries: they are tilted to the upside in the United States, whereas downside risks prevail in most other economies amid elevated policy uncertainty and headwinds from ongoing adjustments.

Bangladesh's Economy: Sustained Growth amid Challenges

The post-pandemic economic recovery has been sluggish in Bangladesh, with real GDP growth of 4.22 percent in FY24. This slowdown had occurred alongside sustained high inflation in the domestic market, reflecting the challenges stemming from the Russia-Ukraine war, global uncertainty, and mediocre growth coupled with rising inflation in key trading partners and remittance sources. This growth performance has been influenced by several factors, including adjustments to the exchange rate that resulted in depreciation, lower import demand, a tight monetary policy, and efforts to maintain fiscal discipline.

Inflation remained persistently high, staying above 10 percent for an extended period. However, the impact of Bangladesh Bank's policies is apparent as the point-to-point inflation rate eased in December 2024 and again in January 2025, dropping to 9.94 percent in January from 11.38 percent in November. With Bangladesh Bank's policy stance and close collaboration with key stakeholders, inflation is expected to decline further in the near future, making the target range of 7-8 percent achievable.

The banking sector in Bangladesh has been facing a liquidity crunch since June 2021, which has continued throughout the first half of the fiscal year 2025. In response to the declining liquidity, the Bangladesh Bank has taken several measures to relieve the pressure on the banking sector during H1FY25. These measures include: (i) granting unrestricted access to the Standing Lending Facility (SLF) and facilitating full allotment of repo facilities for banks and nonbanks; (ii) allowing liquidity-deficient banks to borrow from the inter-bank money market with BB guarantee; (iii) providing special liquidity support to certain banks facing operational difficulties.

Exports increased by 12.7 percent (year-on-year) to USD 24.5 billion during July to December 2024, up from USD 21.8 billion in the first half of FY24. As usual, exports were largely concentrated in ready-made garments (RMG), which expanded by 12.3 percent in this timeframe.

Following a sharp downturn of 11.1 percent in FY24, imports rebounded strongly, with a 23.3 percent growth in December 2024 (year-on-year), contributing to an overall 3.5 percent growth in H1FY25.

Balance sheet growth: the highlight of 2024 performance

Dutch-Bangla Bank's, total revenue grew by 34.3% to Taka 59,873.5 million and total operating profit grew by 53.8% to 22,362.8 million. The bank also earned net profit of Taka 4,734.8 million after taxes in 2024 as against Taka 8,017.4 million in 2023. Net profit has been decreased mainly for maintaining provision against loans & advances which will ultimately improve the health of the Bank. Deposit growth was 10.4% whereas credit growth was higher than deposits at 4.0%. Import businesses decreased by 3.5% and export businesses increased by 7.0%.

Our strategic investments in IT infrastructure, branch, sub-branch, ATM network, mobile banking, agent banking, e-commerce and human capital continued in 2024. As in previous years, Dutch-Bangla Bank has upheld strategically important investments to provide better customer service with a wide range of products and more inclusive banking throughout Bangladesh.

Profit after tax

In 2024, the bank's profit after tax was Taka 4,734.8 million compared to Taka 8,017.4 million in 2023. Profit after tax was decreased mainly for maintaining provision against loans & advances which will ultimately improve the health of the Bank. The return on equity was 9.5% compared to 17.85% in 2023. During the year under review, earnings per share attributable to shareholders amounted to Taka 5.39 compared to Taka 9.12 (restated) during the previous year.

Asset quality and Capital adequacy

Classified loan as a percentage of total loan portfolios increased to 7.7% at the end of 2024. At the end of 2024, total equity stood at Taka 51,608.2 million as compared to Taka 48,172.8 million in 2023. Under Basel III, Tier 1 capital stood at Taka 42,848.3 million as on 31 December 2024 as compared to Taka 43,293.2 million in 2023. The supplementary capital (Tier 2 capital) stood at Taka 12,188.6 million at the end of December 2024 compared to Taka 15,804.1 million at the end of 2023. Total regulatory capital stood at Taka 55,036.9 million at the end of 2024 compared to Taka 59,097.3 million at the end of 2023. As of 31 December 2024, Capital to



Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) under Basel III stood 13.83% (Tier 1 capital 10.77% and Tier 2 capital 3.06%) against the Bangladesh Bank minimum requirement of 12.5%.

Corporate Governance

Our governance framework is premised on competent leadership, effective internal controls, a strong risk culture and ownership and accountability to all our stakeholders, including our customers, shareholders, employees, society and regulators.

Dutch-Bangla Bank has an active Board that plays a key role in setting our governance standards to meet stakeholders' expectations, while our leadership and operating model ensures an appropriate balance of power, accountability and independence in decision making across various function of the bank. Further, robust mechanisms have been put into place to ensure that corporate governance principles are embedded deep in our corporate culture. The bank has also adopted best practices in terms of disclosure, transparency and business ethics aimed at adding value to stakeholders' expectations. We also complied with corporate governance practices in all respects of the Corporate Governance Code (CGC) and Good Governance guidelines issued by Bangladesh Bank.

The Board is aware of the needs to shape governance structures and practices through their knowledge and leadership to drive the bank on a sustainable growth path. The Board is collectively engaged in ensuring that corporate governance processes are structured to direct the bank's actions, assets and resources to achieve this purpose while upholding all governance norms- in letter and in spirit.

In Compliance with regulations framed by Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) and Bangladesh Bank and to further strengthen our corporate governance system, Three Independent Directors have been included in the Board.

Expansion of delivery channels

Dutch-Bangla Bank has continued expanding its delivery channels. The bank opened 01 new branch, which at the end of 2024 stood at 242 compared to the 241 in the previous year. Thirty three new Fast Tracks were inaugurated in 2024 to reach at 1,463. In addition, the bank opened 98 sub-branches in 2024 to reach at 307. Mobile banking services were expanded to every customer across the country, providing instant banking services. We have opened 5,629 Agent banking outlets up to 2024 and have a target to reach at 5,830 by 2025.

This expansion of services was possible through increased investment and upgrading of online banking software & infrastructure. New personnel were recruited in 2024 to strengthen HR to support the business growth and expansion of network and to provide personalized services to our customers.

All the branches and sub-branches are being remodeled to allow better access and shorter wait-times for customers. Dutch-Bangla Bank deals with a very large customer base and it is important to the bank that all delivery channels are updated to allow more efficient and faster access to our client base.

Dutch-Bangla Bank always priorities the security of client assets and has expanded banking IT security by installing two active-active Data Centers for the first time in Bangladesh. One of them is Tier-4 rated which was certified for the first time for a bank in Bangladesh. In addition to these two Data Centers, the Bank has an additional Disaster Recovery Site (DRS). To enhance the security and reduce the technological risk, the Bank is establishing its 2nd Tier-4 Data Center in DEPZ area.

Mobile Banking and Agent Banking

Dutch-Bangla Bank continues to make advancements in Mobile Banking. More importantly, the Bank takes a fully online KYC compliant mobile banking stance. Because of this strict adherence to banking principles and rules, there has been no extortion, fraud, robberies or killings using our mobile banking system.

Mobile Banking is by no means profitable and does not seem to be profitable even in the foreseeable long term. But the bank sees this as obligation, to bring the whole country under financial inclusion. The bank does not have any plans to exit this sector because offering Mobile Banking for the unbanked and rural population of Bangladesh is an undertaking that we conduct regardless of financial viability. Dutch-Bangla Bank has been working since its establishment, with the dream of cashless Bangladesh.

In order to reinforce our commitment to marginal people mainly those unbanked masses living mostly in rural areas, we introduced Agent Banking operation in 2015, which will be further expanded in coming years using latest technology to fulfill the ever-growing demand of customers in a cost-effective manner. Now, we have the largest network of Agent Banking in the country. At the end of 2024, total number of outlet stood at 5,629 in Agent Banking services.

ATM Services

Dutch-Bangla Bank allows 24/7 transactions for its customers. The charges for other banks are insignificant as determined by Bangladesh Bank. The bank is effectively subsidizing this service all over Bangladesh. The bank approached ATM services as a component of the Social Cause program, where the intrinsic value of the system would outweigh the financial costs. We have enabled cash withdrawals and constant access to banking services all over Bangladesh. The ATM services are a universal service which enables financial access to all.

Focus and Strategy

During the year under review, our focus and strategy was concentrated on sustainable long-term growth of business, better deposit mix, improving the quality of assets, rationalizing operating cost, improving operational efficiency and productivity of resources, better and faster customer service, expansion of branches, sub-branches and ATM & Fast Track network, mobile banking services, agent banking services, offering a number of new products in retail banking, SME financing, card services, Nexus-Pay, credit cards, VIP cards and e-commerce and strengthening the overall risk management and corporate governance system.

Growth requires vision and long-term targets. Bangladesh is still one of the fastest growing economies in the world. This also means that the bank's strategy of prioritizing investments over profits will yield greater returns in this growing economy. Dutch-Bangla Bank does not want to be just ordinary bank, but it wants to be the largest and biggest bank with vision & to make the country vision successful. It wants to be a bank that matters and innovates its way to the zenith.

Profit alone is not our motto

Respected shareholders, you are aware of the fact that, Dutch-Bangla Bank's performance cannot be judged by profit figures alone. Many of our services including online banking, ATM and Fast Track services are offered at free of cost or at a very low cost even though the cost of providing this service is very high. That is where Dutch-Bangla Bank is different from other banks in this country.

There are more issues which are more important than profits for our bank. This includes the amount of classified loans and various ratios that are constantly being monitored by the bank. Maintaining certain performance and efficiency metrics are more important to the bank because it reflects the bank's true potential. That is why in the case of Dutch-Bangla Bank, profits are

not sufficient to illustrate the complete strength of the bank. In fact, the policy not to chase quick profits has made the bank more successful in the long term.

As you also know, a significant portion of the profit is also returned to the common and distressed people of the country through various Social Causes Programs in which Dutch-Bangla Bank is a pioneer in this country. We strongly believe that our strong social commitment and better customer service at affordable cost will make Dutch-Bangla Bank stronger and provide long term sustainable growth to enhance not only the shareholder's satisfaction but also the role that the Bank plays in our society.

Social Causes Programs

As you all know, Dutch-Bangla Bank has already pioneered some unique Social Causes Programs in this country. Since inception, Dutch-Bangla Bank tried to improve economic and social indicators of the society by supporting sectors such as education, living standards, healthcare, nutrition, and the environment.

Our lending policy is also supportive for creating employment opportunities and ethical businesses. Education and healthcare are key areas that we focus on. This is because Education will reflect on the future of any nation, including Bangladesh. It has intangible effects that can effectively change a country. Healthcare on the other hand deals with the most pertinent and important issues that continue to have serious consequences for most people in Bangladesh. For the Bank, eliminating or at least alleviating healthcare issues allow people and the society to which they belong, to reach their full potential.

We strongly believe that these kinds of social and philanthropic activities would ultimately improve the quality of lives of the disadvantaged people of the country by receiving support for education, healthcare facilities, financial package and assistance whenever there is a natural disaster. We contributed a total of Taka 361.4 million in social cause programs including Taka 60.8 million for education sector and Taka 196.1 million for Disaster management during the year 2024.

Largest Scholarship Program

You will be pleased to know that Dutch-Bangla Bank introduced the largest scholarship package in the private sector. This scholarship helps about 1,000 students studying in HSC and graduation and post-graduation levels on a yearly basis. Dutch-Bangla Bank distributed Taka 23.4 million for Scholarship Program during the year 2024.



Future Outlook

I believe that our customer service with existing and new products and the support of our IT investment, branch, sub-branch, mobile banking, agent banking, e-commerce, NexusPay, credit cards, VIP cards, ATM & Fast Track networks, CRMs, efficient and productive management of resources, better risk management and corporate governance will maintain sustainable growth with improved asset quality that will maximize value for all the stakeholders in the coming years.

The bank is undertaking rapid transformation to maintain its status as a consumer-centric bank for the masses. It has taken new steps and created new divisions that will target the needs of its client base more effectively. It is our intention that these new divisions will be transformative in the way the Bank presents itself and be a significant part in our future endeavors.

Acknowledgment

On behalf of the board of directors of Dutch-Bangla Bank, I would like to thank the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange

Commission, Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange for their continued support. I would also like to express my gratitude to all valued clients, patrons, well-wishers, shareholders and all employees for their strong support. I thank our statutory auditors A. Qasem & Co., Chartered Accountants. And I thank my fellow members of the Board of Directors for their sincere support, guidance and for surpassing the standards of their roles for the success of the bank.

To conclude, we reaffirm our intention to remain "Your Trusted Partner".

May Allah help us and bestow His blessings upon us.

Best regards,

Sadia Rayen Ahmed

Chairman







FROM THE DESK OF THE MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO

Honourable Shareholders, I would like to thank our esteemed shareholders for their continued trust and confidence in Dutch-Bangla Bank, which has enabled Dutch-Bangla Bank to remain resilient during the time of political transformation and extensive economic and legal reforms in Bangladesh. Amidst challenging conditions, our commitment to exceptional service has never wavered.

We're grateful for the trust our customers place in us and the tireless dedication of our team members, who consistently go above and beyond to serve our communities. Although there were a lot of obstacles in the current economic climate, Dutch-Bangla Bank has shown incredible endurance and achieved enormous growth. By prioritizing the enhancement of the customer experience, creating seamless end-to-end journeys, and integrating both human and digital interactions, we've strengthened our relationships and enriched our product offerings.

Our enthusiastic journey continued as usual along with a trend setting in many fields of technology-driven innovative banking by introducing new seminal banking products. At this proudest moment, I would like to express my heartfelt gratitude and congratulations to our valued clients, patrons, well-wishers for their unwavering support, co-operation and strong association with us. I express my gratitude especially to our honorable Board of Directors and shareholders for their continuous support and collaboration without which it could not have been possible for us to take the Bank to new heights.

You will be glad to know that core banking software UBS 14.3 has been upgraded from the beginning of year 2025 for better customer services and better performance.

World Economic Outlook

According to the World Economic Outlook released by the IMF in October 2024 and updated in January 2025, global GDP growth, which was 3.3 percent in 2023, is projected to decline slightly to 3.2 percent in 2024 before increasing again to 3.3 percent in 2025. This growth is expected to be constrained by several factors, including high borrowing costs, reduced fiscal support, structural challenges, demographic shifts, sluggish productivity growth, the prolonged Russia-Ukraine conflict, and rising geopolitical and geo-economic tensions. For advanced

economies, GDP growth was 1.7 percent in 2023 and was anticipated to remain steady at this level in 2024, with a modest increase to 1.9 percent in 2025. This growth will be driven by strong momentum in the United States, bolstered by robust consumption, nonresidential investment, improved export performance, and strong domestic demand in the euro area.

The International Monetary Fund (IMF) expects inflation to approach its targets by 2025 as global commodity and fuel prices decline. The global food price index has been decreasing since July 2022 and is projected to fall by 4.5 percent in 2025, driven by record global grain production.

Operational Summary

The economy could not expand/grow in 2024 as desired and also beginning 2025 on the back foot. Businesses were shy about expansion; private sector investment was growing slowly which impacted the assets quality of Banks. However, our efforts were stepped up to further improve the quality of assets of the Bank. To achieve this, we are trying to hunt best of the best clients of the country. Simultaneously, efforts continued to diversify the loan portfolio, maintain Advance-Deposit Ratio (ADR) at expected level and look for diversified sectors with emphasis on non-funded business. Our long-term endeavor to reach a larger number of clients, especially retail and SME clients, through providing easy access to technology-driven modern banking services to the masses continued as well during the year under review.

Our networks have been expanded through different and innovative modes of delivery channels that include 4,151 ATM & 4,297 CRM units-the largest proprietary network in the country, 1,463 Fast Tracks a new signature idea of extended services for the convenience of the clients and 242 full-fledged branches and 307 sub-branches all over the country. Our collective efforts brought notable results in the adverse situation. The deposits grew by Taka 49,282.4 million in 2024 from Taka 472,590.1 million to Taka 521,872.5 million.

In this highly competitive market, we have been able to achieve 10.4% growth in deposit mobilization. Loans and advances stood at Taka 428,689.4 million at the end of 2024 from Taka 412,073.0 million in 2023 having the growth of 4.0%. Our revenue growth was Taka 15,298.4

million with 34.3% growth and total operating profit growth was Taka 7,826.7 million with 53.8% growth. The Bank also posted net profit of Taka 4,734.8 million after taxes in 2024 as against Taka 8,017.4 million in 2023. Net profit was decreased mainly for maintaining provision against loans & advances which will ultimately improve the health of the Bank. The Bank continued to grow and diversify its portfolio in 2024 to have a diversified client base and portfolio distributed across the sectors to reduce client specific and industry specific concentration and to reduce overall portfolio risk. I feel it is pertinent to mention that all the business activities of Dutch-Bangla Bank are done in full conformity with social, ethical and environmental standards. We strive to meet our clients' changing needs and this will remain as our major priority.

The Bank's financial performance or results and financial position as well as cash flows are above average in the Banking Industry **(Details on page 25 of this Annual Report)**. Building on our core strength, Dutch-Bangla Bank is the most tech-savvy bank in the country having huge IT infrastructures aiming to reach the common people all over the country at very nominal and affordable prices. In most cases, we offer technology-based modern services to the mass people at subsidized costs. In order to help the country achieve its goals to reach digital access to the masses through financial inclusion programme, we continued to expand our delivery channels along with IT infrastructures to the remotest possible areas. Like many other innovative banking services in the country, we are the pioneer in introducing bank-led mobile banking services called "Rocket".

In the past year, our bank introduced and enhanced several feature of its unique app NexusPay to improve users experience, security and convenience. In the recent initiative, the Bank enhanced its feature further to give 360 view of customers portfolio making the banking more seamless and efficient. These enhancement reflects our commitments to leveraging technology to meet evolving customer needs and deliver a secured user friendly digital banking services. Agent banking was introduced in 2015 as an alternative banking to reach banking service all over the country, including remote areas where no bank branch is available to reinforce our commitment to bring unbanked people under banking services.

Now the bank is the number one bank in agent banking with the customers of more than 4.4 million. Our agent banking is continuously expanding; we have set target to reach every door to fulfill the banking needs of the

people. As part of our guiding policy, Dutch-Bangla Bank maintains strong capital adequacy ratio to have sufficient cushion to absorb any unforeseen shocks arising from any potential risk, to ensure long-term solvency of the Bank and to help sustainable business and profit growth of the Bank. Dutch-Bangla Bank's regulatory capital as on 31 December 2024 stood at Taka 55,036.9 million. At the end of 2024, capital to risk-weighted asset Ratio was 13.83% as against minimum requirement of 12.5% and well above of Basel III requirement. Dutch-Bangla Bank is taking necessary steps in full compliance with Basel III in-line with the relevant policy guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. In this process, the Board is guiding the management for setting strategic planning with regards to maintenance of capital ratios commensurate with the Bank's risk appetite capacity, liquidity position and leverage etc.

The capital to risk-weighted asset ratios of Dutch-Bangla Bank at the end of 31 December 2024, consisting of 10.77% of Tier-1 capital and 3.06% of Tier-2 capital endorsed Dutch-Bangla Bank's comfort ability for maintenance of capital ratios as stipulated by Bangladesh Bank.

Earning foreign currency by the country's readymade garments (RMG) and remittance earned by our people working abroad are two major pillars to build the country. Dutch-Bangla Bank is patronizing RMG since its inception. We are also providing all the services to our foreign remitters to build the country. We are channeling the hard-earned remittance of our people working abroad through branches, sub-branches, ATMs, agents, mobile banking services etc.

Sustained credit rating

The Bank has been able to sustain its credit rating at 'AAA' in the long term and 'ST-1' in the short term valid till June 30, 2025. The credit rating of the Bank for the year 2024 will be completed within the stipulated time of 30 June 2025.

Social Causes Programme

The bank's main vision is to bring social wellbeing with modern updated banking facilities with the objectives of providing all the people of the country with its banking services. Since its inception, Dutch-Bangla Bank champions a mission to ensure human development through support in various social ingredients. It was proved in many ways that a small initiative can bring



about phenomenal changes through demonstration effects. Dutch-Bangla Bank starts contributing to social causes since almost its inception, which now becomes mandatory for other fellow institutions and over the years, CSR now becomes part of their regular activities. The bank is the pioneer of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

Dutch-Bangla Bank is not only for profit rather it is for “people, planet and profit”. It is sustaining with triple bottom line. Social cause initiatives undertaken by Dutch-Bangla Bank include awarding of scholarship to needy and meritorious students, Smile Brighter Programme for cleft-lipped children, rural healthcare, financial support to medical infrastructures and many other social development programmes. Over the years, Dutch-Bangla Bank’s various social cause obligations whopped manifold. Dutch-Bangla Bank is regarded as the largest contributor to the education sector among the private business houses in terms of CSR activities.

Dutch-Bangla Bank contributed a total of Taka 361.4 million to social cause programmes, including Taka 60.8 million for the education sector and Taka 196.1 million for disaster management during the year 2024.

So far the Bank contributed a total amount of Taka 11,189.9 million in social cause programs including Taka 5,572.2 million for education and Taka 2,070.9 million for disaster management.

Human Resources

As Dutch-Bangla Bank is having a highly technology - based work environment, it is one of the basic objectives to build a robust and productive workforce fit for the job and for future market in the globe. Therefore, training and practical orientation on various disciplines of banking throughout the year continues under HR improvement plan. Motivation process through various means also continues to invigorate the workforce. Special training and workshops, including refreshers’ training on Anti-Money Laundering and Anti-Terrorism, are undertaken throughout the year.

Outlook

Dutch-Bangla Bank sets its priority to consolidate its services to improve overall strength of the bank by improving deposit mix, reducing the cost of operation, improving assets quality by deploying strong recovery team, diversifying its loan portfolio among SME and retail portfolio specially mortgage loans and strengthens overall risk management process. These initiatives will help the Bank improve its business performance in all areas, boost profits and ultimately create value for shareholders who are the main driving force behind all of our many efforts.

Thanks and gratitude

I would like to extend our thanks to our valued clients, respected shareholders, patrons and well-wishers for reposing their complete confidence and trust on us which has been a great source of strength at all times. The management is amply thankful to the members of the Board of Directors for their prudent policy guidelines, support and inspiration in achieving the Bank’s cherished goals. We would like to convey our sincere thanks and gratitude to the government agencies, Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, Dhaka Stock Exchange, Chittagong Stock Exchange for the cooperation and support for the development of the Bank. Thanks to my colleagues of all levels for their sincere efforts and dedication in achieving sound performances as well as in brightening the Bank’s image through delivering the best quality services to the valued clients.

Abul Kashem Md. Shirin
Managing Director & CEO





*Any time
Anywhere*

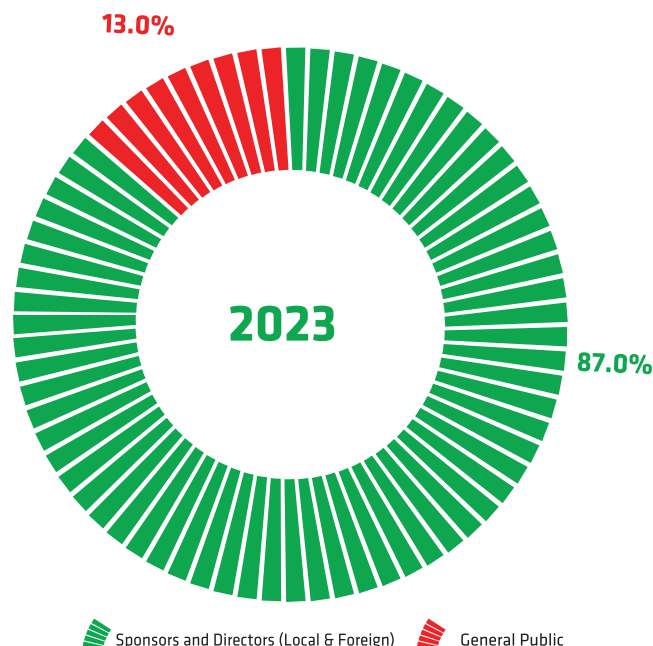
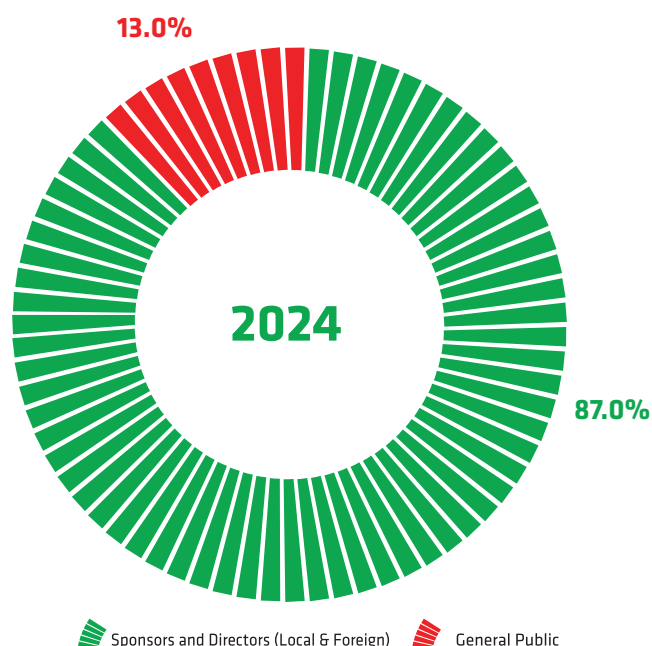
stakeholders' information



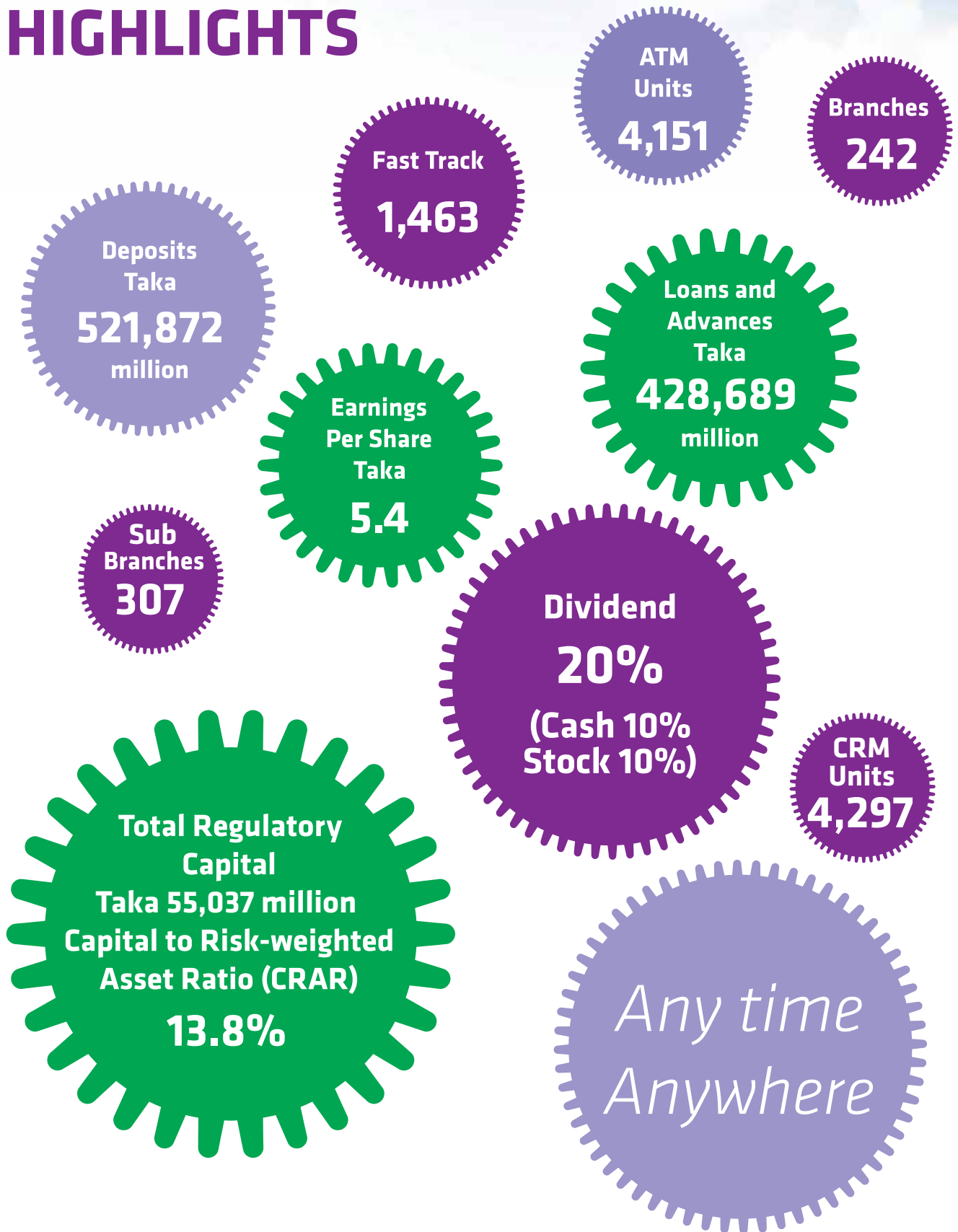


SHAREHOLDING POSITION

Particulars	Number of shares held as of 31 December			Percentage (%) of shares held as of 31 December	
	2024	2023		2024	2023
Sponsors					
Local and Foreign	764,498,616	650,637,124		87.0%	87.0%
Total Sponsors	764,498,616	650,637,124		87.0%	87.0%
General Public					
Institutions	54,889,111	43,336,001		6.2%	5.8%
Individuals	59,431,491	53,958,125		6.8%	7.2%
Total General Public	114,320,602	97,294,126		13.0%	13.0%
Grand Total	878,819,218	747,931,250		100.0%	100.0%



HIGHLIGHTS



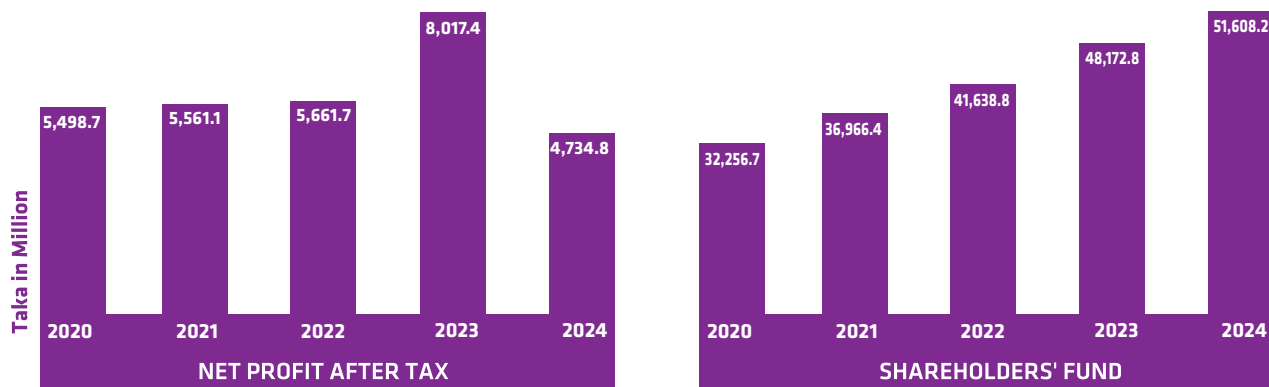


FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Taka in million

Particulars	2024	2023	Growth (%)	2022	2021	2020
Result of operation (for the year)						
Total revenue	59,873.5	44,575.1	34.3%	39,691.2	34,898.8	34,679.6
Operating profit	22,362.8	14,536.0	53.8%	12,362.8	11,607.2	10,501.3
Profit before taxation	5,369.5	11,450.1	-53.1%	8,866.6	8,132.7	9,660.8
Profit after taxation	4,734.8	8,017.4	-40.9%	5,661.7	5,561.1	5,498.7
Financial position (at year end)						
Total assets	679,875.5	593,883.1	14.5%	555,473.6	514,399.8	472,355.4
Total risk weighted assets	397,843.3	365,671.5	8.8%	330,120.9	306,117.4	267,462.0
Total loans and advances	428,689.4	412,073.0	4.0%	364,000.8	319,448.1	273,382.9
Total deposits	521,872.5	472,590.1	10.4%	438,131.3	401,500.3	362,611.0
Total import business	158,972.0	164,822.3	-3.5%	183,429.4	178,831.7	127,924.6
Total export business	145,946.9	136,367.5	7.0%	179,471.9	156,652.4	109,085.5
Total shareholders' fund	51,608.2	48,172.8	7.1%	41,638.8	36,966.4	32,256.7
Total capital	55,036.9	59,097.3	-6.9%	51,350.2	50,234.7	46,083.9
Market capitalization	42,095.4	44,202.7	-4.8%	43,554.0	49,398.3	35,750.0
Cash Flow Statement (for the year)						
Cash flows from operating activities	36,828.0	9,736.6	278.2%	21,217.1	13,679.1	17,170.0
Cash flows from investing activities	(16,740.0)	(9,545.7)	75.4%	(8,819.8)	(15,912.2)	(14,128.0)
Cash flows from financing activities	(4,276.8)	782.7	-646.4%	(3,106.0)	(2,835.9)	2,720.6
Cash and cash-equivalents (at year end)	75,161.1	59,349.9	26.6%	58,376.3	49,085.1	61,314.4
Particulars	2024	2023	Deviation	2022	2021	2020
Per share (Taka)						
Earning per share	5.39	10.72	(5.3)	8.14	8.8	10.0
Dividend per share *						
Cash (Taka)	1.00	1.75	(0.75)	1.75	1.75	1.5
Bonus (%)	10.0	17.5	(7.5)	7.5	10.0	15.0
Net asset value (NAV) per share	58.72	64.41	(5.7)	59.85	58.4	58.6
Closing Market price per share	47.9	59.1	(11.2)	62.6	78.1	65.0
Financial ratios (In Percentage)						
Loan deposit ratio	77.9%	82.6%	-4.8%	76.5%	71.8%	67.5%
Return on average total assets	0.7%	1.4%	-0.7%	1.1%	1.1%	1.3%
Return on average risk weighted assets	1.2%	2.3%	-1.1%	1.8%	1.9%	2.2%
Return on average shareholders' fund	9.5%	17.9%	-8.4%	14.4%	16.1%	18.4%
Ratio of non-performing loan to total loan	7.7%	4.1%	3.6%	4.3%	3.7%	2.2%
capital to risk-weighted asset ratio	13.8%	16.2%	-2.4%	15.6%	16.4%	17.2%
Cost-income ratio	52.4%	59.5%	-7.1%	61.3%	58.8%	60.5%

* **Proposed** (10% cash dividend and 10% stock dividend per share for the year ended 31 December 2024),



KEY FINANCIAL INFORMATION & RATIO-LAST FIVE YEARS

Taka in million

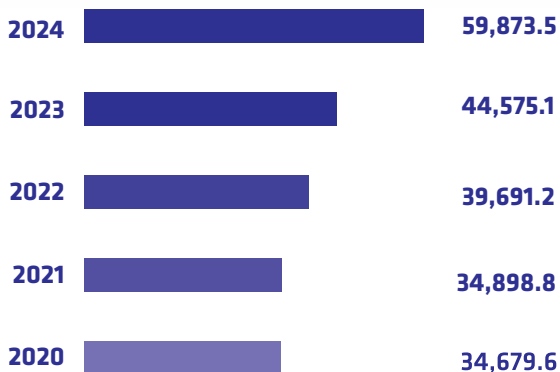
Particulars	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Operating performance (income statement) (for the year)					
Total revenue	59,873.5	44,575.1	39,691.2	34,898.8	34,679.6
Total expenses	37,510.7	30,039.0	27,328.4	23,291.6	24,178.3
Profit before provisions	22,362.8	14,536.0	12,362.8	11,607.2	10,501.3
Total provision	16,993.3	3,086.0	3,496.2	3,474.5	840.5
Profit before taxes	5,369.5	11,450.1	8,866.6	8,132.7	9,660.8
Provision for taxation	634.7	3,432.7	3,204.9	2,571.6	4,162.1
Net profit after taxation	4,734.8	8,017.4	5,661.7	5,561.1	5,498.7
Statement of financial position (Balance Sheet) (As at 31 December)					
Authorized capital	15,000.0	15,000.0	15,000.0	15,000.0	15,000.0
Paid-up share capital	8,788.2	7,479.3	6,957.5	6,325.0	5,500.0
Total shareholders' fund	51,608.2	48,172.8	41,638.8	36,966.4	32,256.7
Deposits	521,872.5	472,590.1	438,131.3	401,500.3	362,611.0
Loans and advances	428,689.4	412,073.0	364,000.8	319,448.1	273,382.9
Investments	128,313.5	89,205.0	101,673.5	116,681.3	112,589.8
Property, plant and equipment (net)	13,353.8	10,803.0	9,413.2	7,807.0	7,882.8
Total assets	679,875.5	593,883.1	555,473.6	514,399.8	472,355.4
Total earning assets	541,283.6	494,320.5	473,326.7	448,782.7	398,814.2
Total contingent liabilities	106,994.9	95,195.9	104,856.7	109,331.4	82,817.4
Other business (trade finance) for the year					
Import business	158,972.0	164,822.3	183,429.4	178,831.7	127,924.6
Export business	145,946.9	136,367.5	179,471.9	156,652.4	109,085.5
Asset quality (As of 31 December)					
Amount of classified advances (Taka)	33,147.5	17,077.6	15,599.6	11,965.1	5,921.9
Classified loans to total loans (%)	7.7%	4.1%	4.3%	3.7%	2.2%
Capital measurement					
Core (Tier 1) capital	42,848.3	43,293.2	37,388.8	33,815.6	29,682.5
Supplementary (Tier 2) capital	12,188.6	15,804.1	13,961.4	16,419.1	16,401.4
Total capital (Tier 1 and Tier 2)	55,036.9	59,097.3	51,350.2	50,234.7	46,083.9
Total risk weighted assets	397,843.3	365,671.5	330,120.9	306,117.4	267,462.0
Tier 1 capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (%)	10.8%	11.8%	11.3%	11.0%	11.1%
Tier 2 capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (%)	3.0%	4.4%	4.3%	5.4%	6.1%
Total capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (%)	13.8%	16.2%	15.6%	16.4%	17.2%
Capital surplus	5,306.5	13,388.4	10,085.1	11,970.1	12,651.2
Share information					
Number of share outstanding	878,819,218	747,931,250	695,750,000	632,500,000	550,000,000
Earnings per share (Taka)	5.39	10.72	8.14	8.8	10.0
Market price per share (Taka)	47.9	59.1	62.6	78.1	65.0
Price earning (P/E) ratio (Times)	8.9	5.5	7.7	8.9	6.5
Market capitalization	42,095.4	44,202.7	43,554.0	49,398.3	35,750.0
Dividend per share *					
Cash (Taka)	1.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.5
Bonus (%)	10.00	17.5	7.5	10.0	15.0
Net asset value (NAV) per share (Taka)	58.72	64.41	59.85	58.4	58.6
Number of shareholders	7,874	8,355	8,441	8,285	6,285
Financial ratios (In Percentage)					
Debt equity ratio (%)	17.4	24.9	24.0	32.5	43.4
Loan deposit ratio (%)	77.9	82.6	76.5	71.8	67.5
Return on average investment (ROI %)	9.6	7.8	6.7	6.4	8.5
Yield on loans and advances (%)	9.7	7.8	7.2	7.7	8.2
Return on average equity (ROE %)	9.5	17.9	14.4	16.1	18.4
Return on average assets (ROA %)	0.7	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.3
Other information					
Number of employees	11,953	11,130	10,407	9,643	10,022
Number of branches	242	241	238	220	208
Number of sub-branches	307	209	104		
Number of ATM Units	4,151	4,575	4,934	4,917	4,862
Number of CRM Units	4,297	1,979	743		
Number of Fast Track	1,463	1,430	1,396	1,342	1,190
Number of deposit account holder	10,798,173	9,896,790	9,213,268	8,313,508	8,309,224
Number of loan account holder	1,36,458	120,098	100,867	72,794	60,718

* **Proposed** (10% cash dividend and 10% stock dividend per share for the year ended 31 December 2024),

GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION



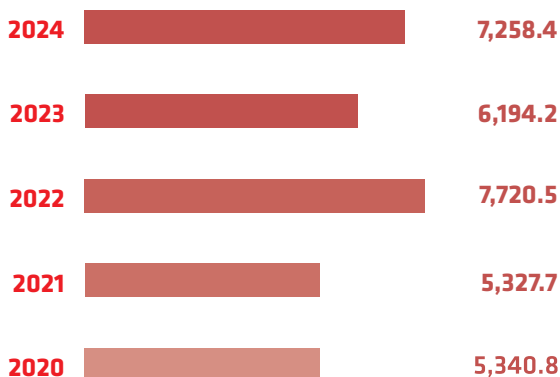
TOTAL REVENUE (TAKA IN MILLION)



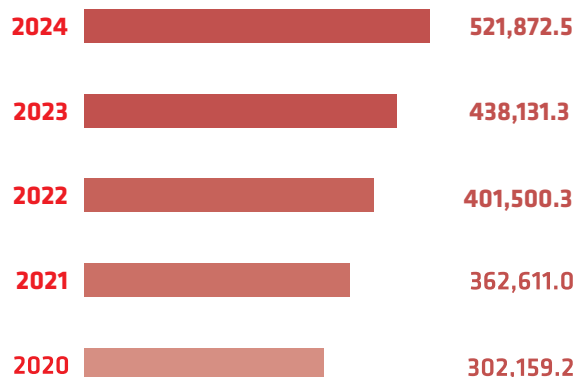
OPERATING INCOME (TAKA IN MILLION)



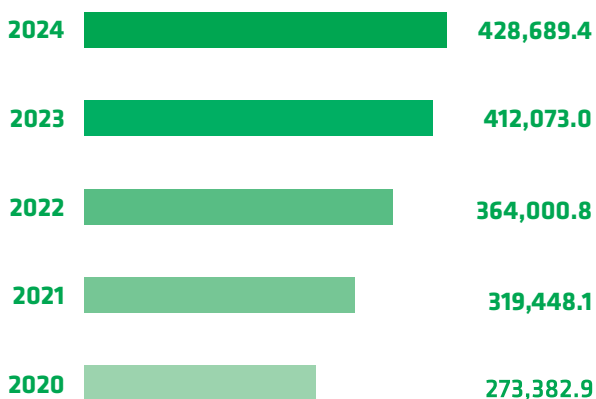
NON-INTEREST INCOME (TAKA IN MILLION)



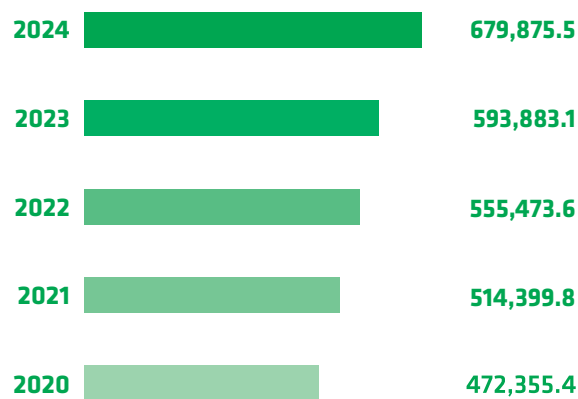
TOTAL DEPOSITS (TAKA IN MILLION)



TOTAL LOANS AND ADVANCES (TAKA IN MILLION)



TOTAL ASSETS (TAKA IN MILLION)



TOTAL IMPORT BUSINESS (TAKA IN MILLION)

2024		158,972.0
2023		164,822.3
2022		183,429.4
2021		178,831.7
2020		127,924.6

TOTAL EXPORT BUSINESS (TAKA IN MILLION)

2024		145,946.9
2023		136,367.5
2022		179,471.9
2021		156,652.4
2020		109,085.5

EARNINGS PER SHARE (TAKA)

2024		5.4
2023		10.7
2022		10.7
2021		8.1
2020		8.8

PRICE EARNING (P/E) RATIO (TIMES)

2024		8.9
2023		7.7
2022		8.9
2021		6.5
2020		8.2

DIVIDEND (%)

2024	Cash 10.0% Stock 10.0%	20.0%
2023	Cash 17.5% Stock 17.5%	35.0%
2022	Cash 17.5% Stock 7.5%	25.0%
2021	Cash 17.5% Stock 10%	27.5%
2020	Cash 15% Stock 15%	30.0%

NET ASSET VALUE (NAV) PER SHARE (TAKA)

2024		58.7
2023		64.4
2022		59.8
2021		58.4
2020		58.6



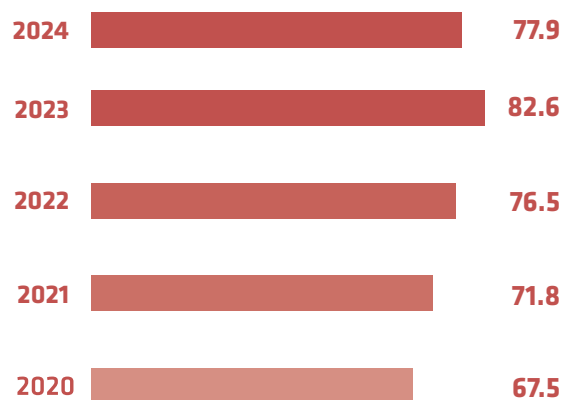
RETURN ON SHAREHOLDERS' FUND (%)



COST-INCOME RATIO (%)



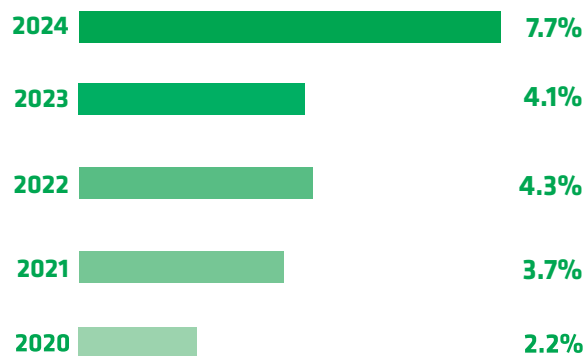
LOAN DEPOSIT RATIO (%)



RETURN ON ASSETS (ROA) (%)



RATIO OF NON-PERFORMING LOANS (NPL) TO TOTAL LOANS (%)

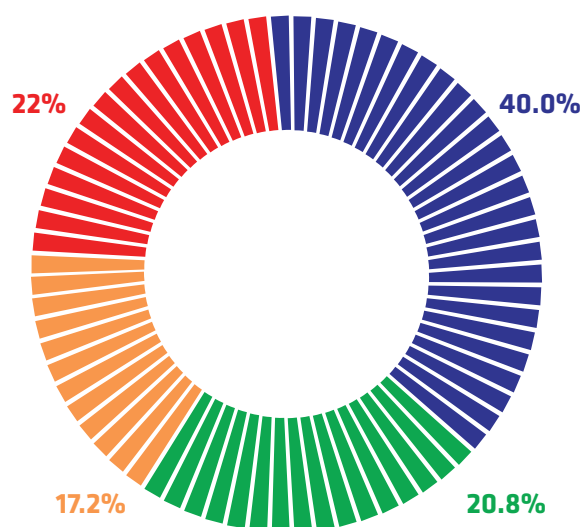


Value Added Statement

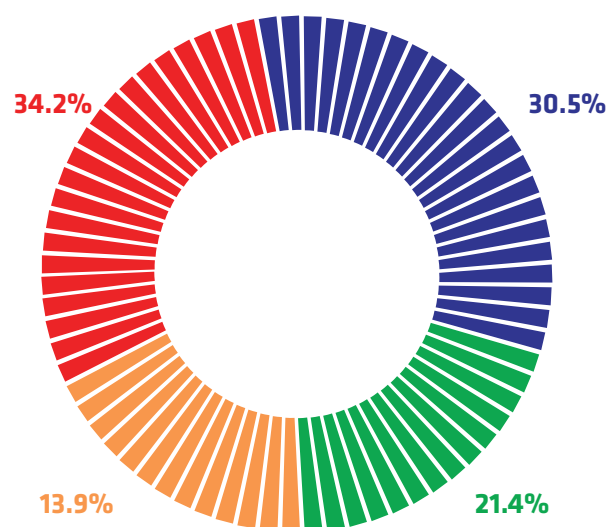
The value added statement of Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC shows how the value is created and distributed to the different stakeholders of the Bank.

Particulars	2024		2023	
	Amount in Taka	Percentage (%)	Amount in Taka	Percentage (%)
Value added				
Income from banking services	59,873,505,651		44,575,060,350	
Less: Cost of services and supplies	(25,230,723,082)		19,633,928,090	
Sub Total	34,642,782,569		24,941,132,260	
Add: Provision for deferred tax	3,833,480,879		1,592,322,672	
Less: Loan loss provision and other provisions	(16,993,298,620)		(3,085,987,877)	
Total Value added	21,482,964,828		23,447,467,055	
Distribution of Value added				
To employees as salary and allowances	8,601,339,746	40.0%	7,152,905,629	30.5%
To Government as income tax	4,468,194,143	20.8%	5,024,977,474	21.4%
To statutory reserve fund	-	-	-	-
To Depreciation	3,678,674,545	17.2%	3,252,184,804	13.9%
To Shareholders				
As retained earnings	4,734,756,394	22.0%	8,017,399,148	34.2%
Total	21,482,964,828	100%	23,447,467,055	100%

VALUE ADDED STATEMENT 2024 (%)



VALUE ADDED STATEMENT 2023 (%)



 To employees as salary and allowances
 To Government as income tax

 To Depreciation
 To Shareholders

Financial Calendar

Particulars

Financial calendar for 2025

Date of recommendation of Dividend by the Board of Directors for the year 2024	29 April 2025
Record date for entitlement of dividend for the year 2024	22 May 2025
Notice of the 29th Annual General Meeting	28 May 2025
29th Annual General Meeting to be held on	19 June 2025
Next 1st Quarter (Q1) Financial Statements within	29 April 2025
Next Half-Yearly Financial Statements within	31 July 2025
Next 3rd Quarter (Q3) Financial Statements within	31 October 2025

Financial calendar for 2024

Notice of the 28th Annual General Meeting	16 May 2024
Date of holding of 28th Annual General Meeting	09 June 2024
Distribution of Dividend for the year 2023	10 June 2024
1st Quarter (Q1) Financial Statements (Un-audited) released on	28 April 2024
2nd Quarter (Half-Yearly) Financial Statements (Audited) released on	29 July 2024
3rd Quarter (Q3) Financial Statements (Un-audited) released on	29 October 2024

Information on dividend

2024: Proposed Cash dividend @10% and Stock dividend @ 10% (i.e. Taka 1.00 in cash & 0.10 bonus share against 1 existing share of Taka 10 each)

2023: Proposed Cash dividend @ 17.5% and Stock dividend @ 17.5% (i.e. Taka 1.75 in cash & 0.175 bonus share against existing share of Taka 10 each)

2022: Proposed Cash dividend @ 17.5% and Stock dividend @ 7.5% (i.e. Taka 1.75 in cash & 0.075 bonus share against 1 existing share of Taka 10 each)

Share transfer system

The shares of Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC are being traded at the Stock Exchanges in Dematerialized form through Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (CDBL) as per directive of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC). Physical shares, which are not yet dematerialized, can be dematerialized through Central Depository System (CDS).

Information relating to shareholdings

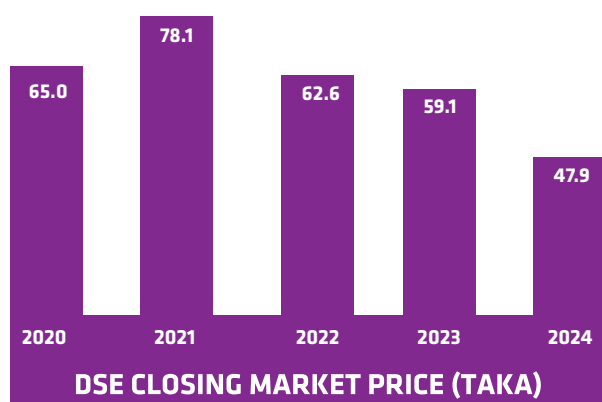
Distribution of shares of Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC and shareholdings by the Directors are given in Note 16 to Financial Statements of this Annual Report.

Listing on Stock Exchanges

Particulars	Dhaka Stock Exchange	Chittagong Stock Exchange
Trading Code	DUTCHBANGL	DUTCHBANGL
Company Code (Scrip)	11121	22017
Listing year	2001	2001
Market Category	A	A
Electronic Share	Yes	Yes
Total number of shares	878,819,218	878,819,218
Paid-up capital (in million Taka)	8,788.2	8,788.2
Face value (in Taka)	10	10

5 Years' Highlights of Dutch-Bangla Bank Shares

Particulars	Period (For the year ended 31 December)				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Shares outstanding (Numbers)	878,819,218	747,931,250	695,750,000	632,500,000	550,000,000
DSE closing price (Taka)	47.9	59.1	62.6	78.1	65.0
Earnings per share (Taka)	5.39	10.72	8.14	8.8	10.0
Net asset value (NAV) per share (Taka)	58.72	64.41	59.85	58.4	58.6
Market price / net asset value (Times)	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.1
Market capitalization (In million Taka)	42,095.4	44,202.7	43,554.0	49,398.3	35,750.0



Queries relating to corporate information

Queries relating to any corporate information and published financial information may be directed to the Company Secretary of Dutch-Bangla Bank in the following address:

Mohammed Mesbahul Alam

Company Secretary
47 Motijheel Commercial Area
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Tel No. 88-02-223354196-8 (PABX)
Fax No. 88-02-223381889
e-mail: contact@dutchbanglabank.com
SWIFT: DBBL BD DH

Other Information

Registered Office

47 Motijheel Commercial Area
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Tel No. 88-02-223354196-8 (PABX)
Fax No. 88-02-223381889
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Our website

Audited financial statements and other useful information are available in our website as follows:

www.dutchbanglabank.com

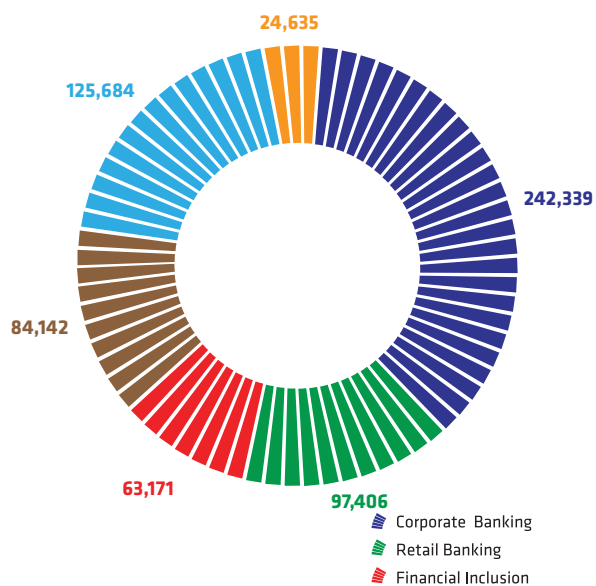


BUSINESS SEGMENT RESULTS OF DUTCH-BANGLA BANK FOR THE YEAR 2024

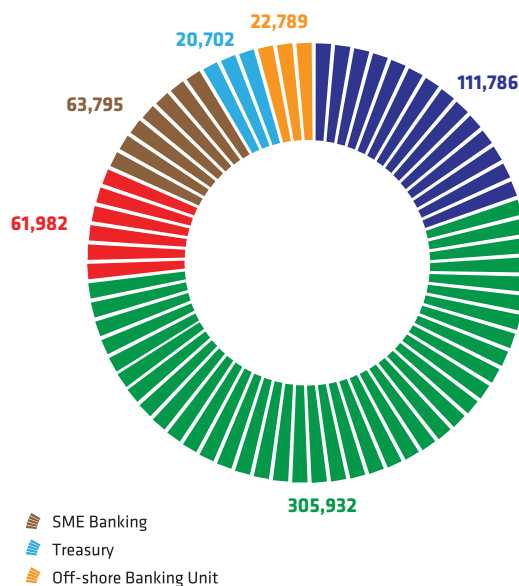
Taka in Million

Particulars	Corporate Banking	Retail Banking	Financial Inclusion	SME Banking	Treasury	Off-shore Banking Unit	Total
Interest income	21,189.1	3,266.8	5,571.0	7,191.2	13,311.1	1,671.8	52,200.8
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings	2,786.8	3,915.4	747.9	1,306.4	2,745.0	1,381.5	12,883.0
Net interest income	18,402.3	(648.6)	4,823.1	5,884.8	10,566.0	290.3	39,317.8
Transfer of interest between business segments	(7,971.9)	20,620.7	-	(1,697.2)	(10,951.6)	-	-
Net interest income(NII) after transfer of interest between business segments	10,430.4	19,972.1	4,823.1	4,187.6	(385.6)	290.3	39,317.8
Non-interest income (fees, commission, exchange & other operating income)	1,883.5	2,214.5	1,226.6	680.9	1,646.7	20.4	7,672.7
Total operating income	12,313.9	22,186.6	6,049.7	4,868.5	1,261.2	310.7	46,990.5
Operating expenses	2,425.9	16,991.8	3,731.6	1,243.8	233.0	1.7	24,627.7
Profit before provision	9,888.0	5,194.8	2,318.1	3,624.8	1,028.1	309.0	22,362.8
Provision for loans and off-balancesheet exposures (specific and general)	8,399.1	3,562.7	1,699.90	2,832.1	462.8	36.8	16,993.3
Profit before taxes	1,488.9	1,632.1	618.2	792.7	565.4	272.2	5,369.5
Total provision for taxation (current and deferred)	176.0	192.9	73.1	93.7	66.8	32.2	634.7
Net profit after taxation	1,312.9	1,439.2	545.1	699.0	498.6	240.0	4,734.8
Total Average Assets	242,339.9	97,406.0	63,171.0	84,142.8	125,184.5	24,635.1	636,879.3
Total Average Liabilities	111,786.6	305,932.9	61,982.0	63,795.1	20,702.6	22,789.5	586,988.8

SEGMENT-WISE AVERAGE ASSETS (TAKA IN MILLION)



SEGMENT-WISE AVERAGE LIABILITIES (TAKA IN MILLION)



BASIS FOR MEASUREMENT AND REPORTING OF BUSINESS SEGMENTS OF DUTCH-BANGLA BANK

Our business segment reporting is intended to measure the true performance of each business segment as it were a stand-alone business and reflect how the business segment is managed. This approach is intended to ensure that our business segments' results include all relevant revenue and expenses associated with the conduct of their business.

Highlights of the key aspects of how our business segments are managed and reported

Corporate banking results include interest and non-interest income related to corporate loans and allied business and related amounts for specific and general provisions for loan losses.

Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) banking results include interest and non-interest income related to SME loans and allied business and related amounts for specific and general provisions for loan losses.

Personal banking results include interest and non-interest income related to personal/retail loans, debit cards and credit cards and related amounts for specific and general provisions for loan losses.

Treasury results include interest and non-interest income related to treasury operations covering both local currency and foreign currency operations.

Key methodologies used

The key methodologies and assumptions used in our segment reporting are periodically reviewed by the management to ensure validity and adjustments are made if and when necessary to reflect true results of each business segment. The methodologies and assumptions are given below:

Net interest income

Net interest income (NII) for each segment is determined based on interest income on average earning assets related to each segment net off cost of deposits including deposits transferred to and from other business segments.

Transfer pricing of funds

A product specific fund transfer pricing methodology is used to allocate interest income and expense to each

business segments. This allocation considers the interest rate risk, liquidity and funding risks, cash requirement and regulatory requirements of each of our business segments. Taking into account these factors, transfer pricing is based on external and competitive market costs of funding. Each business segment fully absorbs the competitive interest costs to finance its assets. Business segments may retain certain interest rate exposures subject to management approval and limits that may be expected in the normal course of business operations.

Operating expense allocation

To ensure that our business segments' results include respective expenses associated with the conduct of their business, costs directly associated with a business segment is allocated to the respective business segment. Other costs not directly attributable to any business segments, including overhead costs and other indirect expense, are allocated to each business segment in a manner that reflects the underlying benefits proportionately enjoyed by the business segment.

Specific and general provisions

Specific provisions against loans are deducted to recognize probable losses in our lending portfolio on loans that have become classified. The specific provisions for loan losses are deducted to arrive at the results of each business segment to truly reflect the appropriate expenses related to the conduct of each business segment.

A general provision is maintained to cover estimated loan losses in the lending portfolio that have not been specifically identified as classified or doubtful of recovery.

Income tax

Income tax (current tax and deferred tax) is allocated on taxable income of each segment at effective rate as per income tax law.

Capital assignment

The assignment of capital to our business segments is allocated in a manner to consistently measure and align economic costs with the underlying benefits and risks associated with the business operations of each business segment.



*Any time
Anywhere*

sustainability report





Economic



SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

Environment



Social Health & Safety



OVERVIEW

Dutch-Bangla Bank is committed to building a more sustainable bank, a progressively responsible company and conducting business in an increasingly sustainable way. In the process to improving sustainability, impacts of our long-term and short-term decisions are adequately considered in our business decisions. We feel proud that our largest digital banking platform in the country including Branches, Sub-branches, ATMs and Fast Tracks, NexusPay, Debit and Credit Cards, our mobile banking & agent banking operations underpinning widespread financial inclusions and our CSR programs including the largest private sector scholarship programs are showing the difference we are creating for our clients and communities in general.

Dutch- Bangla Bank continues to uphold its core values and pursue its vision of dreaming a Bangladesh where “ science and education, health and hygiene, clean and pollution free environment and above all a society based on morality and ethics make all our lives worth living “.

We have been conveying to our customers since inception in 1996 that we are “Your Trusted Partner”.

We are committed to providing fair & transparent banking experience to our customers in strengthening confidence of customers and other stakeholders of the bank on a sustainable basis.

We are ensuring our contribution to the economic development of the country by providing loans in the productive & priority sectors particularly in SMEs extending financial inclusion and inclusive growth.

As an environmentally responsible bank, Dutch- Bangla Bank complies with environmental standard while financing industrial projects. Projects with likely adverse impact on environment are strongly discouraged by Dutch- Bangla Bank. Dutch- Bangla Bank has been pioneer in our banking industry that cares for the society. It has been operating the largest private sector Social Cause programs in our banking sector. It has been intensifying its resources and efforts on a continuous basis to reach the distressed & needy people of the society in order to bring smile on their faces and to improve their health and educational standard and overall quality of life.



Economic Value Added (EVA) Statement

Economic Value Addition by Dutch-Bangla Bank

Economic value added (EVA) is a key performance indicator to measure profitability of a Bank as compared to cost of equity capital. It indicates how much excess value has been created by the Bank for its shareholders after deducting the minimum rate of return required by the shareholders i.e. cost of equity. Dutch-Bangla Bank has been consistently able to deliver higher EVA to its shareholders:

Taka in Million

Particulars	Period (For the year ended 31 December)				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Invested fund by the shareholders					
Shareholders' equity	51,608	48,173	41,639	36,966	32,257
Add: Provision for loans and off-balance sheet exposures	26,254	17,054	15,086	12,031	8,602
Add: Deferred tax provision (net)	(5,743)	(1,680)	(177)	611	1,875
Total invested fund by the shareholders	72,119	63,547	56,547	49,608	42,733
Average invested fund by the shareholders [A]	67,833	60,047	53,078	46,171	40,352
Earnings for the year					
Profit before taxation	5,369	11,450	8,867	8,133	9,661
Add: Provision for loans and off-balance Sheet exposures and other provisions	16,993	3,086	3,496	3,475	840
Less: Loan written-off	6,744	1,293	(22)	179	999
Less: Cash taxes paid	4,697	4,944	3,993	3,835	4,164
Earning for the year [B]	10,921	8,298	8,392	7,593	5,337
Cost of equity (On the basis of the weighted average annual yield of 364-day treasury bills plus 2% risk premium) [C]	13.8%	11.6%	7.5%	7.0%	6.9%
Cost of average equity [D= A X C]	9,327	6,935	3,978	3,253	2,780
Economic value added [B – D]	1,594	1,363	4,414	4,340	2,557

Market Value Added (MVA) Statement

Market Value Added (MVA) is the difference between the total market value (Based on the price quoted in the main bourse of the country) of equity and the total book value of equity of the Bank as at the reporting date. The higher MVA means that the market is confident in sustainable and progressive business & profit growth and cash flows of the Bank. The following table shows that Dutch-Bangla Bank has been able to earn confidence of the shareholders & market in its ability to deliver higher value to the shareholders in future years:

Taka in Million

Particulars	Period (For the year ended 31 December)				
	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total market value of the equity	42,095	44,203	43,554	49,398	35,750
Less: Total book value of the equity	51,608	48,173	41,639	36,966	32,257
Market value added	(9,513)	(3,970)	1,915	12,432	3,493



Contribution to the national exchequer

Dutch-Bangla Bank made significant contribution to the government in boosting its revenue collection. As per the prevailing law of the country, the Bank being a corporate citizen pays tax and VAT on its own income. Besides, the Bank deducts income tax, VAT and excise duty at source from clients, depositors and suppliers, and deposits the same to the national exchequer. During the year 2024, the Bank contributed Taka 12,853 million to national exchequer as compared to Taka 12,200 million in the previous year.

Amount in Million

Particulars	2024	2023
Income Tax		
Corporate Income tax	4,680	4836
Tax Deducted at Source from Suppliers	4,254	3,647
Tax Deducted at Source from employees	231	185
Tax Deducted at Source from dividend	194	186
Sub-total	9,359	8,854
Value Added Tax (VAT)		
VAT on Banking Services	920	845
VAT Deducted at Source from suppliers	1,426	1,403
Excise Duty	1,148	1098
Sub-total	3,494	3346
Total	12,853	12,200

Banking Automation

In today's global business scenario, particularly in banking sector, technology plays a vital role in executing all sorts of customer friendly banking operations with cost-effective services. In this sector, competition is rising steadily day by day. As a result, technology has become an aide of necessity rather than option in financial institutions just to satisfy the growing service demand of the customer in a cost effective way. Keeping this in view, the bank has adopted many technology based solutions that has placed our bank at the zenith of the technological advancement in our banking industry.

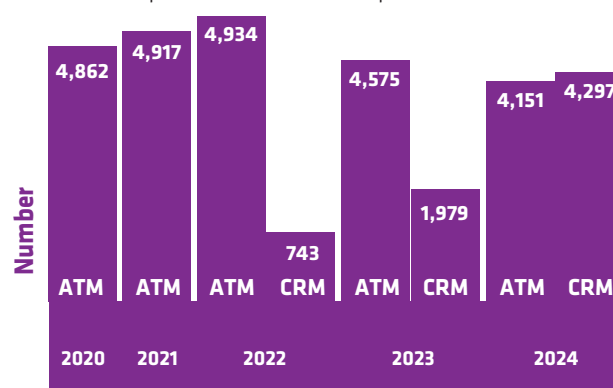
Since the start of its operation, Dutch-Bangla Bank has been continuously striving towards bringing world-class technology driven banking services, conveniences and satisfaction to its customers setting a milestone in the banking sector of the country. In many areas of banking service Dutch-Bangla Bank has been the leader & shown path to others.

It has setup country's largest ATM network comprising of 4,151 ATMs at the end of 2024. DBBL has introduced Fast Tracks for the first time in the country to ensure better and wider range of services to its valued customers.

Dutch-Bangla Bank has also launched the first ever e-payment gateway of the country which has started bringing a change in the online purchase and other services gradually. All these have been possible with the help of a well-trained, highly professional work force and a strong IT infrastructure. To run all the services smoothly Dutch-Bangla Bank has invested a substantial amount in developing its IT backbone.

Automated Teller Machine (ATM)/CRM

Dutch-Bangla Bank started its ATM/POS service back in 2004 and became the leader soon. The ever expanding DBBL ATM network is a mystery to other players of the country. Number of ATM of the bank stood 4,151 in 2024 compared to 4,575 in 2023 due to installation of 4,297 CRM up to 2024 and 1,979 up to 2023.



Fast Track

To provide quick and faster service and move the banking services to the doorsteps of our valued customers, the Bank has introduced Fast Tracks (FT) for the first time in the country. These FTs are comprised of ATMs, Deposit Kiosks, and Customer Service help desk officers. In 2024 DBBL have 1,463 Fast Track compared to 1,430 in 2023.

POS (Point of Sales) Merchants

POS business team acquires new retail outlets (POS Merchants) and installs Point of Sales (POS) machines in the outlets. Nexus, VISA, MasterCard, Union Pay, Discover, Diners Club card users can make transaction through EMV readable POS machines. The number of POS Merchant and amount of transaction is increasing over the year.

Year	No of POS Merchant	Amount of Transaction (in million)
2020	12,297	22,503
2021	17,890	33,451
2022	20,658	44,699
2023	19,419	53,840
2024	19,205	48,035

Nexus Pay

NexusPay from Dutch-Bangla Bank is the first fully card less solution in Bangladesh. NexusPay works with all bank cards including Nexus, Visa, masterCard, Dutch-Bangla Bank Agent Banking and Rocket Mobile Banking. Numbers of Merchants accepting Dutch-Bangla Bank Nexus Pay stood at 135,419 at the year ended 2024. Numbers of Dutch-Bangla Bank Nexus Pay users stood at 7,485,475 at the year ended 2024.

Mobile Banking

Mobile banking service, first of its kind in the country, introduced by Dutch-Bangla Bank in 2011, was further strengthened in 2017 to cover the entire Bangladesh. The mobile banking services were rebranded in 2016 with 'Rocket' logo for more visibility and customer-centric. The mobile banking services are now spread all over Bangladesh.

The services were targeted to reach the unbanked poor people of the country, who are deprived from traditional banking services, living mostly in rural and remote areas to include them in financial services network through mobile phone.

Compared to traditional banking, mobile banking services are close to the doorsteps of customers, easier to use (can be operated without writing any cheque or using any card but using pin number only) through mobile phone and highly convenient for instant remittance of money from abroad or within the country to any remote destination of the country.

Agent Banking

Agent banking services was introduced in 2015. This is deposit based service and extended hands of Dutch-Bangla Bank branches. The objective is to bring rural small depositors under the banking umbrella.

A further extension of banking for mass people to reach even the remotest corner of the country, agent banking services introduced in 2015 was further expanded in 2024. As many as 5,629 Agent outlets covering 489 Upazilas under 64 District

were operating at the end of Dec 2024 to serve the agent banking customers. A total of 1,043 Master Agents were engaged in providing re-balancing service to the Agent outlets for smooth operation of customer service.

HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

Human resource is crucial to continued growth and success of any business entity. A talented, committed, skilled and fully motivated team of human resources is the main driving force for providing better, faster and coordinated services to the clients and for performing at the highest level in a fiercely competitive financial market like Bangladesh. Accordingly, the Bank's strategy is to attract, retain and motivate the most talented people and providing them with healthy, safe and progressive working environment and competitive compensation package.

The Bank's Human Resources policies are based on trust and relationship. The Bank's policy is to look after people who want to make a long-term career with the Bank because trust and relationship are built over time.

A number of well thought out policies are in place for welfare of employees in Dutch-Bangla Bank those are in addition to competitive compensation package available in the industry:

- ✓ Dutch-Bangla Bank Provident Fund
- ✓ Dutch-Bangla Bank Superannuation Fund,
- ✓ Dutch-Bangla Bank Gratuity Fund
- ✓ House Building Loan Scheme,
- ✓ Festival bonus
- ✓ Performance bonus and
- ✓ Study leave

Career development and training program

Dutch-Bangla Bank attaches utmost importance to the development of its employees through continuous training so that Dutch-Bangla Bank executives can have competitive advantage in the market. The training need of individual employees including training need for introducing new products, services and technology is evaluated on a continuous and systematic way. executives executives are encouraged to attend high quality training at home and abroad to develop and broaden existing knowledge and skills and to acquire new skills and expertise.

Dutch-Bangla Bank training institute organized 131 different training courses and workshops on important banking issues with active participation of 40,719 employees during the year 2024.

SOCIAL CONTRIBUTION

Dutch-Bangla Bank being a responsible corporate citizen of the country has been playing a pioneering role in implementing various social and philanthropic programs to help disadvantaged people of the country. Education, healthcare, human resource



development, conservation of nature, creation of social awareness, rehabilitation of distress humanities and such other programs to redress human sufferings are some of the important areas where the Bank carries out its social and philanthropic activities.

In order to discharge activities related to Social Cause Programs in an effective way, Dutch-Bangla Bank established the Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation (DBBF) in 2001 in which contribution is made by the Bank to carry out highly important social cause programs in the areas of education, healthcare etc.

Contribution to Educational Sector

Education is necessary for the overall development of the country. Keeping this view in mind, Dutch-Bangla Bank has been giving top priority to promote the education sector. Awarding scholarship to meritorious students in need of financial aid, financial support for organizing the prestigious Ganit Olympiad, Physics Olympiad, helping development of educational infrastructural facilities, providing essential educational equipment etc. are some of the aspects included in the program.

Contribution to Health Sector

Health is one of the prime parameters to indicate the development of a nation. The need for healthcare is increasing everyday due to rapid growth of population. Dutch-Bangla Bank has identified health care as a priority sector and helped create better health care facilities at a cheaper cost for the disadvantaged population.

Contribution in Disaster Management

Dutch-Bangla Bank stands by the distressed people at the time when natural calamities occur. Dutch-Bangla Bank provides support to the affected people in cash and kind for their rehabilitation after the natural calamities like cyclone, flood, tornado, landslide, river erosion, devastating fire etc. The donation in kind includes food, medicine, water purifying tablets, blankets, GCI sheets etc.

Contribution to Social Development and environmental beautification

Dutch-Bangla Bank, as a corporate citizen contributes to social development of the country through construction of roads, bridge, mosque, donation to charitable organization others.

Dutch-Bangla Bank also contributes to environmental beautification of the major historical place of the country to create a good image of the country to the world. Dutch-Bangla Bank constructed a monument in the crossing of Hotel Inter Continental and State Guest's House Jamuna. Dutch-Bangla Bank is also engaged in beautification of the road islands and footpaths

from Kakrail Crossing to Hotel Inter-Continental Crossing of Dhaka metro as a part of city beautification project.

For development of infrastructure, Disaster management, Health and others sector of the country, Dutch-Bangla Bank has spent taka 361.4 million in 2024.

Taka in Million

Description of activities	Total
Education	60.8
Disaster management and climate change	196.1
Infrastructure improvement in remote/ underprivileged areas	0.4
Health	99.4
Others	4.7
Total	361.4

Commitment to rural area and Supporting SME

Dutch-Bangla Bank has six SME/Agriculture branch mainly in rural areas to support SMEs and to bring related low income group under financial intermediation to help them become self reliant and unleash the potential of economic growth in rural area.

In order to reinforce our commitment to rural and marginal people of the country, mobile banking services and agent Banking services are offered by Dutch-Bangla Bank for providing banking services to mainly those people who are living in rural areas of the country and mostly deprived of conventional banking services.

SME Financing

In the context of Bangladesh, the development of Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (CMSMEs) can be considered as a vital instrument for poverty alleviation and ensure the rapid industrialization.

Since inception, Dutch-Bangla Bank is constantly working for the betterment of the CMSME sector of the country. Dutch-Bangla Bank has a well-organized and fully functional SME Division equipped with efficient manpower and is actively supporting this industry through its widespread network all over the country.

Agricultural Financing

Bangladesh Bank's Agricultural & Rural Credit Policy and Program emphasize to ensuring food security and alleviating rural poverty through escalating the scope of agricultural credit, financial inclusion, resulting in increased fund flow in rural areas. Under the policy, adequate credit has also been provided for two other main sub-sectors namely Fishery and Livestock alongside the crop loan including income generating and poverty alleviation activities in rural areas.

As per guideline of Bangladesh Bank, Dutch-Bangla Bank is actively financing in crop, fisheries, poultry and livestock sectors within which crop sector occupies the majority portion.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTRIBUTION

Green Banking

In light with Banking Regulations & Policy Department, Bangladesh Bank vide their Circular No. 02 dated February 27, 2011; Dutch-Bangla Bank has outlined a detail policy guideline for implementing Green Banking activities under a comprehensive Green Banking Policy in a formal and structured manner in line with global norms so as to protect environmental degradation and ensure sustainable banking practices. Dutch-Bangla Bank believes that Green Banks or environmentally responsible banks do not only improve their own standards but also affect socially responsible behavior of other businesses.

Dutch-Bangla Bank complies with environmental standard while financing industrial projects. Projects with likely adverse impact on environment are strongly discouraged by Dutch-Bangla Bank. We are trying to incorporate sound environmental management process in business operations of projects financed by us that can ensure healthy and sustainable lives for our future generations. Dutch-Bangla Bank introduced a guideline demanding assessment of environmental and social impacts of the projects to ensure that operations of the projects would be eco-friendly.

Dutch-Bangla Bank is sponsoring social awareness programs for protecting the environment.

Environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources are matters of great concern in Bangladesh like anywhere in the world. Environmental degradation is taking place due to poverty, over population and lack of awareness about the environment. It is manifested by deforestation, destruction of wetlands, depletion of soil nutrients etc. Natural calamities like floods, cyclones and tidal bores also result in severe socio-economic and environmental damage. Dutch-Bangla Bank has been continuously creating social awareness to protect the environment that is essential for present and future generations. With that end in view, Dutch-Bangla Bank is regularly advertising in print and electronic media to develop an eco-friendly society for sustainable and healthy human life.

Green Financing

The bank has introduced environment friendly innovative green products to address the core environmental challenges of the country. Eco-friendly business activities and energy efficient industries like renewable energy project, clean water supply project, waste water treatment plant, solid & hazardous waste disposal plant, bio-fertilizer plant should be encouraged and financed by the bank. Consumer loan programs may be applied for promoting environmental practices among borrowers.

The bank should encourage marketing products that are presumed to be environmentally safe which includes product modification, changes to the production process, packaging changes as well as modifying advertising activities.

Fund Allocation for Disaster management and Climate change Risks

Bank has contributed taka 196.1 million in 2024 compared to taka 172.6 million in 2023 for disaster management & Climate change.

In-house Environment & Social Management

The bank has given emphasis on reducing its impact on the environment by eliminating paper & waste, saving gas and carbon emission, reducing painting cost and postage expense etc. Online communication is extensively used for internal correspondence. Effective and optimum utilization of online banking facilities is highly encouraged to reduce operating time, resources and to ensure fast customer services.

A "Green Office Guideline has been circulated to the employees for efficient use of electricity, water, paper and reuse of equipments. The office order entails the following instructions or advices;

- Double-side printing to save paper consumption;
- Application of eco-font printing to reduce ink;
- Use of scrap paper as notepads;
- Avoiding use of disposable cups;
- Installation of energy efficient electronic equipment;
- Automatic shutdown of computer, fans, light, air cooler, use of energy saving bulbs, installation of solar energy etc to help reduce electricity consumption;
- Purchase of energy efficient cars that can reduce gas and petroleum consumption.



IFRS S1 (Sustainability-related financial Disclosures) and IFRS S2 (Climate-related financial disclosures)

The objective of IFRS S1 is to require an entity to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

IFRS S1 requires an entity to disclose information about all sustainability-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flows, its access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term.

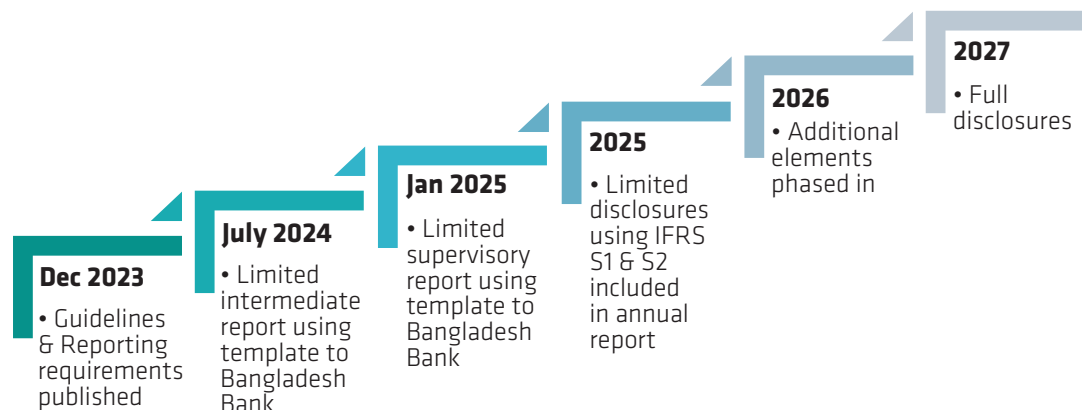
The objective of IFRS S2 is to require an entity to disclose information about its climate-related risks and

opportunities that is useful to users of general purpose financial reports in making decisions relating to providing resources to the entity.

IFRS S2 requires an entity to disclose information about climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's cash flows, its access to finance or cost of capital over the short, medium or long term (collectively referred to as 'climate-related risks and opportunities that could reasonably be expected to affect the entity's prospects').

Built on a four-pillar structure, the standards ensure comprehensive coverage of key Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors. In Bangladesh, the central bank has outlined a three year implementation roadmap for banks to meet full disclosure requirements.

Implementation pathway



Pillar 1: Governance

The Board and any committee (consist of board members)' responsibilities for oversight of climate- and other sustainability-related risks and opportunities.

Role of Board of Directors

- The responsibility of Board and Committee of Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC (DBBL) for oversight of climate and other sustainability-related risk and opportunities will include Setting Strategy and Policy, Risk Management Oversight, Monitoring Performance, Stakeholder engagement, Disclosure and Reporting.
- The proposed policy outline that the Board and committee of DBBL will have specific responsibilities regarding climate and sustainability risks and opportunities outlined in their governance.

These includes:

1. Integration into Strategy
2. Risk Management
3. Opportunity Identification
4. Policy Development
5. Performance Monitoring
6. Stakeholder Engagement
7. Reporting and Disclosure
8. Training and Education

Role of Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC)

Management's role in the governance processes, controls and procedures used to monitor, manage and oversee climate and other sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including information about:

- The Head of SFU: The Head of SFU oversees initiatives related to climate risk management, sustainable finance, environmental stewardship, and social responsibility with the leadership of Managing Director & CEO.
- Sustainable Finance Committee: The committee is tasked with overseeing sustainability-related risks and opportunities.
- The integration of controls and procedures with climate-related risks by management of DBBL has several impacts on climate risk management:
 1. Enhanced Risk Identification
 2. Strengthened Reporting and Monitoring
 3. Aligned Governance Structure

Pillar 2: Strategy

Strategy and decision-making

We have to incorporate sustainability and climate-related risks into risk management frameworks. To address these risks and capitalize on opportunities, DBBL, in addition to existing policy, will develop strategies that may include:

1. Integration of ESG factors
2. Green financing
3. Risk management
4. Setting targets
5. Compliance with regulations

Our key assumptions used in developing transition plan include:

1. Technological advancements: Assumptions about the pace and scale of technological advancements in renewable energy and energy efficiency can influence our lending strategies and transition pathways.
2. Policy and regulatory landscape: DBBL assumes regulatory changes, such as requirement for carbon reporting and climate-related disclosure, to anticipate future market conditions and regulatory risks.
3. Market trends and consumer preferences: DBBL also assume that shifts in market demand, consumer preferences and investor sentiment towards sustainable products and services can form business strategies and product development efforts.

Sustainability-related risks and opportunities

The current and anticipated effects of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities on a DBBL's business model and value chain can be significant and wide-ranging:

1. Risk Management and Financial Performance: Climate-related risks, such as physical risks (e.g., extreme weather events) and transition risks (e.g., policy changes, market shifts), can impact DBBL's financial performance and risk management practices.
2. Reputation and Brand Image: Negative environmental or social impacts associated with the bank's operations or financing activities can harm its reputation and brand image.
3. Regulatory Compliance and Reporting: Anticipated effects include stricter environmental regulations and reporting requirements related to climate change and sustainability.
4. Investment and Financing Opportunities: Anticipated effects include increased demand for sustainable finance products and services, as well as potential revenue growth from expanding into emerging sustainability markets.
5. Talent Acquisition and Employee Engagement: Anticipated effects include the need to recruit and retain employees with expertise in sustainability and environmental management, as well as fostering a culture of sustainability awareness and responsibility among staff.

Proactive management of these issues can enhance resilience, drive innovation, and create long-term value for DBBL and its stakeholders.

Financial position, financial performance and cash flows

We would present the effects of sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities on financial position, performance, and cash flow in a subjective manner as under:

1. Financial Position:
 - Transition risks, such as shifts in market preferences or regulatory frameworks, can lead to stranded assets and impairments, negatively impacting financial position.
 - Integrating sustainability has enhanced reputation, which have impacts on financial position.
2. Financial Performance:
 - Higher upfront costs associated with sustainability



initiatives may initially depress financial performance, although these investments are expected to yield returns in the long run.

- Sustainable investments can generate improved financial performance over time.
- Effective climate risk management can mitigate potential losses and regulatory fines, enhancing overall profitability.

3. Cash Flow:

- Short-term cash flow may be impacted by increased expenses related to climate risk management or recovery efforts from climate-related events.
- Sustainable investments can lead to more stable and predictable cash flows over the long term.

Pillar 3: Risk management

Introducing policy regarding Sustainability and climate-related risks is under process. DBBL's processes and policies to manage sustainability and climate-related risks are as under:

1. Risk Identification: DBBL identify potential sustainability and climate-related risks within operations and portfolios. This involves evaluating environmental factors, regulatory changes, technological developments, and social trends.

2. Risk Assessment: After identification, we need to assess the likelihood and potential impact of these risks on business activities, financial performance, and reputation. This analysis may involve scenario planning, stress testing, and quantifying risks using appropriate metrics, which we have not yet conducted.

3. Risk Monitoring: We have to monitor sustainability and climate-related risks to track changes in their nature, magnitude, and likelihood. This involves establishing key performance indicators (KPIs), which we have not yet done.

Pillar 4: Metrics & targets

Strategic focus in 2024

Sustainability and climate-related risks and opportunities can be concentrated at various points within DBBL's business model and value chain, and their impact can manifest in the short, medium, and long term:

Short Term

- Operational Resilience: Short-term risks and opportunities may be concentrated in operational resilience, such as DBBL's ability to manage immediate climate-related hazards or adapt to regulatory changes affecting its operations.
- Reputation Management: Short-term impacts may also affect DBBL's reputation and brand image, particularly in response to high-profile environmental incidents or controversies.

Medium term

- Credit Risk: Medium-term risks and opportunities often manifest in credit risk, particularly in sectors vulnerable to climate change impacts such as agriculture, real estate, and energy.
- Investment Opportunities: Medium-term opportunities may arise in the form of sustainable finance and investment opportunities, such as financing renewable energy projects or investing in sustainable infrastructure.

Long term

- Transition Risks: Long-term risks and opportunities are often associated with transition risks, such as regulatory changes, technological advancements and market shifts that affect the bank's business model and value chain over an extended time horizon.
- Strategic Planning: Long-term sustainability considerations are integrated into strategic planning processes, including the development of long-term business strategies, investment decisions, and risk management practices.



*Any time
Anywhere*

corporate governance





CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Corporate Governance

Corporate Governance is the system of internal controls and procedures used to define and protect the rights and responsibilities of various stakeholders. The Bank has adequately complied with all the Corporate Governance Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank and Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC). It is ensured by the Board that all activities and transactions of the Bank are conducted in compliance with international best practices to protect the highest interest of all the stakeholders.

Maximizing the value for shareholders through performance with good governance is the responsibility of corporate management. In line with the best practice, the corporate governance systems and practices in Dutch-Bangla Bank are designed to ensure adequate internal control in operational process, transparency and accountability in doing business and proper and timely disclosures in financial reporting so that value is maximized for all the stakeholders.

Responsibilities and functions are segregated in a way to strike the right balance between the Board and the Management. The Board provides leadership and direction of the Bank, approves strategic plans and major policy decisions and supervises performance of the management. The Board is responsible for ensuring and encouraging compliance, ethical standard and integrity throughout Dutch-Bangla Bank.

The Bank has a policy for the delegation of authority. Accordingly, authority is delegated to CEO, other senior management and cross functional management committees comprising head of functional divisions and senior management to review the achievements of key objectives. The Board has also clearly delegated authorities to its Committees with specific terms of reference which sets out their objectives and responsibilities.

The Board

The Board is comprised of directors having diverse skills, experience and expertise to add value towards better corporate governance of the Bank and maximizing value for all stakeholders.

The Board discharges its responsibilities itself or through various committees. The Board meets on a regular basis to fulfill its responsibilities.

The Board is made up of 07 (seven) directors including a

non-executive chairman; two non-executive nominated directors, three independent directors and one executive Managing Director & CEO as follows:

Ms. Sadia Rayen Ahmed
Chairman

Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan
Nominee of M/s. Horizon Associates Ltd.

Ms. Tang Yuen Ha, Ada
Nominee of Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited, a sponsoring shareholder

Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA
Independent Director

Mr. Mohammed Salim, FCMA, CPFA
Independent Director

Mr. Nurul Islam Chowdhury FCA
Independent Director

Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin
Ex-officio Director (Managing Director & CEO)

Chairman of the Board

The non-executive Chairman of the Board is fully independent from the Managing Director & CEO of the Bank.

Independent Director

Dutch-Bangla Bank has three independent directors in the Board of the Bank. In compliance with the Corporate Governance Code of BSEC and as per rules of Bangladesh Bank, three independent directors have been appointed in the Board of Directors.

Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA is an independent director in the Board of the Bank. Mr. Ekramul is a Chartered Accountant and Principal in Rahman Mustafiz Haq & Co. having long 53 (fifty three) years of experience in different organizations in different positions. He is the fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh.

Mr. Mohammed Salim, FCMA, CPFA is also an independent director in the Board of the Bank. Mr. Salim is a Qualified Cost and Management Accountant having long 38 (thirty eight) years professional experiences in different organizations. Presently he is working as a Senior Financial Management Consultant, Digitizing Implementation Monitoring & Public Procurement



Project (DIMAPPP), IDA financed, Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU), IMED Ministry of Planning, Government of Bangladesh. He is a fellow member of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Bangladesh (ICMAB), Member of Institute of Public Accountant (MIPA), Australia, Member of Certified Management Accountant (CMA), USA and Certified Public Finance Accountant (CPFA) from the Chartered Institute of Public Finance Accountants, UK.

Mr. Nurul Islam Chowdhury FCA is an independent director in the Board of the Bank. He is a Chartered Accountant and Senior Partner in Atik Khaled Chowdhury, Chartered Accountants having 47 (forty seven) years of experience in different organizations home and abroad, He is the fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh.

Key objectives of the directors

The Board is responsible for ensuring governance and performance of the Company by directing and overseeing activities of the executive management by making them transparent, accountable and responsible. The directors are expected to protect the long term interest of the shareholders and all stakeholders by setting key objectives for the management and by monitoring and ensuring that those objectives are achieved by the management in a sustainable way while maintaining transparency and accountability at every stage of operations.

The Board must be satisfied that sufficient risk management systems are in place to mitigate core risks of the Bank and that there are adequate checks and balances in the internal control system to protect the value and quality of assets of the Bank.

The Board of Directors is entitled to timely, accurate and adequate information & data to ensure effective control over operational, financial, strategic, compliance, governance and risk management issues of the Bank.

The Board is responsible for ensuring the following

- Policy formulation and implementation, risk management, internal control, internal audit and its compliance.
- Setting key targets of the Bank and monitoring progress towards achievement of such targets.
- Approval of major policy decisions and long term strategic plans to achieve key objectives in an efficient and effective way.

- Disclosure of accurate, timely and reliable information to shareholders.

They are expected to

- demonstrate the highest professional and ethical standards.
- be fully independent from management.
- be knowledgeable about the business and challenges that Dutch-Bangla Bank is facing.
- apply prudence and judgment in decision making.
- display commitments to the Bank and its all stakeholders through participation in the affairs of the Bank.

Board Meeting held in 2024

Number of Board Meetings held in 2024 and the attendance of each Director are shown in **Annexure-A**.

The Committees of the Board of Directors

As per Bangladesh Bank guidelines, the Board has three committees namely Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee. Each Committee operates under specific Terms of Reference (TOR) that sets out its responsibilities and composition.

The TORs are designed and reviewed to ensure that the objectives of each committee are achieved in an effective way and that regulatory obligations and obligation to shareholders are fulfilled. The Committees regularly evaluate progress towards key objectives. Accordingly, time and efforts are dedicated to focus on responsibilities those are central to achieve the core objectives of respective committees.

Executive Committee of the Board

The Executive Committee of the Board is comprised of the following members of the Board

Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan	: Chairman
Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA	: Member
Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin	: Member

Responsibility of Executive Committee (EC)

The responsibility of Executive Committee of the Board is clearly delegated by the Board in line with regulatory guidelines. Accordingly, the EC exercises all the powers

and functions on behalf of the Board in regard to:

- approving credit proposals and monitoring quality of loan portfolio
- administrative affairs and
- financial affairs

However, all policy matters and strategic issues are dealt with by the Board of Directors of the Bank.

Audit Committee of the Board (AC)

At present the Audit Committee of the Board is comprised of the following non-executive members of the Board

Mr. Mohammed Salim, FCMA, CPFA : Chairman

Ms. Tang Yuen Ha, Ada : Member

Mr. Nurul Islam Chowdhury FCA : Member

Mentionable that Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA was the chairman of the Audit Committee in the year 2024. Salient Feature of the Objectives and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee of the Board, number of Audit Committee meeting held in 2024 and Report of the Audit Committee of the Board are given on **pages 70 to 71** of this Annual Report.

Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMC)

The Risk Management Committee of the Board is comprised of the following non-executive members of the Board

Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan : Chairman

Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA : Member

Mr. Mohammed Salim, FCMA, CPFA : Member

Salient Feature of the Objectives and Responsibilities of the Risk Management Committee of the Board are given below

The TORs of the RMC is to oversee as to whether various core risks of the Bank i.e. credit risk, foreign exchange risk, internal control & compliance risk, money laundering risk, ICT risk, operational risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and other residual risks have been identified and measured by the Bank management and whether adequate risk management and risk mitigation systems have been put in place by the Bank management and whether adequate provisions and capital have been maintained against combined risks undertaken by the Bank.

Preparation of Financial Statements

Financial statements of Dutch-Bangla Bank give a true

and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank and the results of its operations and cash flows. All the applicable International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) are complied with for preparation of financial statements. The financial statements are prepared by the management and approved by the Board of Directors and audited by auditors appointed in the Annual General Meeting.

Directors' Responsibility for Internal Control and Financial Reporting

Directors' statement on their responsibility for internal control and financial reporting of the Bank is given on **page 175** of this Annual Report.

External audit

M/s. A. Qasem & Co., Chartered Accountants is the statutory (external) auditors of the Bank. They don't provide any other accounting, taxation or advisory services to the Bank.

Compliance with Bangladesh Bank regulations

As a commercial bank, Dutch-Bangla Bank is regulated and supervised by Bangladesh Bank under the Banking Companies Act, 1991 and rules and regulations made there under. Dutch-Bangla Bank attaches highest priority to strict compliance with all regulatory requirements of Bangladesh Bank in terms of core risk management, capital adequacy ratio, foreign exchange regulations, liquidity management, KYC and anti-money laundering compliance etc.

Audit and Inspection by Bangladesh Bank

In addition to Annual Comprehensive Inspection, Bangladesh Bank also undertakes audit & inspection of Dutch-Bangla Bank at regular intervals. Compliance with observations and recommendations made by Bangladesh Bank help the Bank to its' improve internal control, risk management, corporate governance and regulatory compliance maximizing benefit for all stakeholders.

Compliance with Corporate Governance Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank

Dutch-Bangla Bank has also adequately complied with

Corporate Governance Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank (BRPD Circular No. 02, dated February 11, 2024) in terms of overall business activities of the Bank including credit and risk management, internal control, human resource management as well as income and expenses. It also fully complies with formation of Board, Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee of the Board and their TORs to improve overall corporate governance system of the Bank and safeguard the interest of all stakeholders. Segregation of financial, operational and administrative authorities and responsibilities between Board and Management have also been ensured.

Compliance with BSEC regulations

As a listed company, Dutch-Bangla Bank is regulated by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC). The Bank has adequately complied with corporate governance guidelines issued by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission as follows:

- There are three independent directors on the Board of the Bank.
- Two of the independent directors are members of the Audit Committee of the Board with one appointed as its Chairman.
- The quorum of the Audit Committee is not constituted without at least one independent director.
- A certificate has been obtained from M/s. Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co., Chartered Accountants on reporting and compliance of Corporate Governance guidelines of BSEC.
- Code of Conduct for the directors as laid down by Bangladesh Bank and Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission in their respective Corporate Governance Code, is followed by the directors and annual compliance has been reviewed and recorded.
- The Board has clearly defined the respective roles and responsibilities of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer.
- The Board has also clearly defined the respective roles, responsibilities and duties of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the Head of Internal Audit and the Company Secretary.

- The Board has clearly set forth in writing, the duties of the Audit Committee of the Board in term of BSEC and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

Credit Rating of the Bank

In line with Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular No. 06 dated July 05, 2006 as well as to improve the risk management, corporate governance of the Bank and to safeguard the interest of investors, depositors, creditors, shareholders & the Bank Management as a whole, Credit Rating of the Bank was conducted for the year 2023 by Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh Limited (CRAB). The date of rating by CRAB was 28 May, 2024. CRAB assigned 'AAA' (pronounced as triple 'A') rating in the Long Term and 'ST-1' rating in the Short Term.

Dutch-Bangla Bank's strength has also been recognized internationally by Moody's Investors Service (Moody's) and S&P Global Ratings.

Relations and communication with shareholders

The Bank attaches highest importance on two way communications with the shareholders. The Bank believes that the shareholders should have access to all relevant information about the Bank to make informed, judgment and decisions. All the relevant information is placed in the website (www.dutchbanglabank.com) of the Bank for convenience of the shareholders. As per BSEC guidelines all the price-sensitive information having any possible impact on share prices of the Bank are communicated to the shareholders by publication in national dailies, online news portal and through website of DSE, CSE and BSEC. Quarterly and Half-yearly financial statements are published in the national dailies and these are also communicated to all the shareholders through DSE, CSE and BSEC. Audited yearly Financial Statements are published in the national dailies. The half-yearly and yearly results and press releases are also made available in our website. The Annual General Meeting provides very good opportunities for communication with the shareholders. All the suggestions or recommendations made by the shareholders in AGM or any time during the year are taken very seriously for compliance and better corporate governance of the Bank.



[As per condition No. 1(5)(xxvii)]

Status of compliance with the conditions imposed by Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission's Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 & BSEC/CMRRCD/2009-193/66/PRD/148 dated 03 June 2018 & 16 October 2023 respectively issued under section 2CC of the Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969:

(Report under Condition No. 9)

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
1 (1) Size of the Board of Directors	The total number of members of a company's Board of Directors (hereinafter referred to as "Board") shall not be less than 5 (five) and more than 20 (twenty).	✓		
1(2) Independent Directors	(a) At least 2 (two) directors or one-fifth (1/5) of the total number of directors in the company's Board, whichever is higher, shall be independent directors; any fraction shall be considered to the next integer or whole number for calculating number of independent director(s)	✓		
	(b) Without contravention of any provision of any other laws, for the purpose of this clause, an "independent director" means a director-			
	(i) who either does not hold any share in the company or holds less than one percent (1%) shares of the total paid-up shares of the company	✓		
	(ii) who is not a sponsor of the company or is not connected with the company's any sponsor or director or nominated director or shareholder of the company or any of its associates, sister concerns, subsidiaries and parents or holding entities who holds one percent (1%) or more shares of the total paid-up shares of the company on the basis of family relationship and his or her family members also shall not hold above mentioned shares in the company	✓		
	(iii) who has not been an executive of the company in immediately preceding 02 (two) financial years	✓		
	(iv) who does not have any other relationship, whether pecuniary or otherwise, with the company or its subsidiary or associated companies	✓		
	(v) who is not a member or TREC (Trading Right Entitlement Certificate) holder, director or officer of any stock exchange	✓		
	(vi) who is not a shareholder, director excepting independent director or officer of any member or TREC holder of stock exchange or an intermediary of the capital market;	✓		
	(vii) who is not a partner or an executive or was not a partner or an executive during the preceding 03 (three) years of the concerned company's statutory audit firm or audit firm engaged in internal audit services or audit firm conducting special audit or professional certifying compliance of this Code;	✓		
	(viii) who is not an independent director in more than 05 (five) listed companies	✓		

	(ix) who has not been reported as a defaulter in the latest Credit Information Bureau (CIB) report of Bangladesh Bank for non-payment of any loan or advance or obligation to a Bank or a financial institution; and	√		
	(x) who has not been convicted for a criminal offence involving moral turpitude;	√		
	(c) The independent director(s) shall be appointed by the Board and approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM): Provided that the Board shall appoint the independent director, subject to prior consent of the Commission, after due consideration of recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the company;	√		
	(d) The post of independent director(s) cannot remain vacant for more than 90 (ninety) days	√		
	(e) The tenure of office of an independent director shall be for a period of 03 (three) years, which may be extended for 01 (one) tenure only	√		
1(3) Qualification of Independent Director)	(a) Independent director shall be a knowledgeable individual with integrity who is able to ensure compliance with financial laws, regulatory requirements and corporate laws and can make meaningful contribution to the business	√		
	(b) Independent director shall have following qualifications:			
	(i) Business Leader who is or was a promoter or director of an unlisted company having minimum paid-up capital of Tk.100.00 million or any listed company or a member of any national or international chamber of commerce or registered business association; or			Not applicable
	(ii) Corporate Leader who is or was a top level executive not lower than Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director or Deputy Managing Director or Chief Financial Officer or Head of Finance or Accounts or Company Secretary or Head of Internal Audit and Compliance or Head of Legal Service or a candidate with equivalent position of an unlisted company having minimum paid up capital of Tk. 100.00 million or of a listed company; or	√		
	(iii) Former or existing official of government or statutory or autonomous or regulatory body in the position not below 5 th Grade of the national pay scale, who has at least educational background of bachelor degree in economics or commerce or business or law: Provided that in case of appointment of existing official as independent director it requires clearance from the organization where he or she is in service; or			Not applicable
	(iv) University Teacher who has educational background in Economics or Commerce or Business Studies or Law; or			Not applicable



	(v) Professional who is or was an advocate practicing at least in the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court or a Chartered Accountant or Cost and Management Accountant or Chartered Financial Analyst or Chartered Certified Accountant or Certified Public Accountant or Chartered Management Accountant or Chartered Secretary or equivalent qualification	√		
	(c) The independent director shall have at least 10 (ten) years of experiences in any field mentioned in clause (b)	√		
	(d) In special cases, the above qualifications or experiences may be relaxed subject to prior approval of the Commission			Not applicable
1(4) Duality of Chairperson of the Board of Directors and Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer	(a) The positions of the Chairperson of the Board and the Managing Director (MD) and/or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the company shall be filled by different individuals	√		
	(b) The Managing Director (MD) and/or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a listed company shall not hold the same position in another listed company;	√		
	(c) The Chairperson of the Board shall be elected from among the non-executive directors of the company;	√		
	(d) The Board shall clearly define respective roles and responsibilities of the Chairperson and the Managing Director and/or Chief Executive Officer;	√		Roles and responsibilities are as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines and service rules of the Bank
	(e) In the absence of the Chairperson of the Board, the remaining members may elect one of themselves from non-executive directors as Chairperson for that particular Board's meeting; the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson shall be duly recorded in the minutes.	√		

1(5) The Directors' Report to Shareholders

(i)	An industry outlook and possible future developments in the industry	√		
(ii)	The segment-wise or product-wise performance	√		
(iii)	Risks and concerns including internal and external risk factors, threat to sustainability and negative impact on environment, if any;	√		
(iv)	A discussion on Cost of Goods sold, Gross Profit Margin and Net Profit Margin, where applicable;			Not applicable
(v)	A discussion on continuity of any extraordinary activities and their implications (gain or loss);			Not applicable



(vi)	A detailed discussion on related party transactions along with a statement showing amount, nature of related party, nature of transactions and basis of transactions of all related party transactions;	√		
(vii)	A statement of utilization of proceeds raised through public issues, rights issues and/or any other instruments;	√		IPO was made in 2001 and the IPO fund were used for acquisition of fixed assets and lending
(viii)	An explanation if the financial results deteriorate after the company goes for Initial Public Offering (IPO), Repeat Public Offering (RPO), Rights Share Offer, Direct Listing, etc.;			Not applicable
(ix)	An explanation on any significant variance that occurs between Quarterly Financial performances and Annual Financial Statements;	√		
(x)	A statement of remuneration paid to the directors including independent directors;	√		
(xi)	A statement that the financial statements prepared by the management of the issuer company present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity	√		
(xii)	A statement that proper books of account of the issuer company have been maintained;	√		
(xiii)	A statement that appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of the financial statements and that the accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment	√		
(xiv)	A statement that International Accounting Standards (IAS) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in Bangladesh, have been followed in preparation of the financial statements and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed;	√		
(xv)	A statement that the system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored;	√		
(xvi)	A statement that minority shareholders have been protected from abusive actions by, or in the interest of, controlling shareholders acting either directly or indirectly and have effective means of redress;	√		
(xvii)	A statement that there is no significant doubt upon the issuer company's ability to continue as a going concern, if the issuer company is not considered to be a going concern, the fact along with reasons there of shall be disclosed;	√		
(xviii)	An explanation that significant deviations from the last year's operating results of the issuer company shall be highlighted and the reasons thereof shall be explained;	√		



(xix)	A statement where key operating and financial data of at least preceding 5 (five) years shall be summarized	√		
(xx)	An explanation on the reasons if the issuer company has not declared dividend (cash or stock) for the year;			Not applicable
(xxi)	Board's statement to the effect that no bonus share or stock dividend has been or shall be declared as interim dividend;	√		
(xxii)	The total number of Board meetings held during the year and attendance by each director;	√		
(xxiii)	A report on the pattern of shareholding disclosing the aggregate number of shares (along with name-wise details where stated below) held by:-			
	(a) Parent or Subsidiary or Associated Companies and other related parties (name-wise details);	√		
	(b) Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit and Compliance and their spouses and minor children (name-wise details);	√		
	(c) Executives;			
	(d) Shareholders holding ten percent (10%) or more voting interest in the company (name-wise details);	√		
(xxiv)	In case of the appointment or reappointment of a director, a disclosure on the following information to the shareholders:-			
	(a) a brief resume of the director;	√		
	(b) nature of his / her expertise in specific functional areas;	√		
	(c) Names of companies in which the person also holds the directorship and the membership of committees of the board.	√		
(xxv)	A Management's Discussion and Analysis signed by CEO or MD presenting detailed analysis of the company's position and operations along with a brief discussion of changes in the financial statements, among others, focusing on:			
	(a) accounting policies and estimation for preparation of financial statements;	√		
	(b) changes in accounting policies and estimation, if any, clearly describing the effect on financial performance or results and financial position as well as cash flows in absolute figure for such changes;	√		
	(c) comparative analysis (including effects of inflation) of financial performance or results and financial position as well as cash flows for current financial year with immediate preceding five years explaining reasons thereof;	√		
	(d) compare such financial performance or results and financial position as well as cash flows with the peer industry scenario;	√		
	(e) briefly explain the financial and economic scenario of the country and the globe;	√		
	(f) risks and concerns issues related to the financial statements, explaining such risk and concerns mitigation plan of the company; and	√		

	(g) future plan or projection or forecast for company's operation, performance and financial position, with justification thereof, i.e., actual position shall be explained to the shareholders in the next AGM;	√		
(xxvi)	Declaration or certification by the CEO and the CFO to the Board as required under condition No. 3(3) shall be disclosed as per Annexure-A;	√		
(xxvii)	The report as well as certificate regarding compliance of conditions of this Code as required under condition No. 9 shall be disclosed as per Annexure-B and Annexure-C;	√		
(xxviii)	The Directors' report to the shareholders does not require to include the business strategy or technical specification related to products or services, which have business confidentiality.	√		
1(6) Meetings of the Board of Directors	The company shall conduct its Board meetings and record the minutes of the meetings as well as keep required books and records in line with the provisions of the relevant Bangladesh Secretarial Standards (BSS) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) in so far as those standards are not inconsistent with any condition of this Code.	√		Bangladesh Bank vide their BRPD Circular Letter No.21, dated May 12, 2024 has instructed to assign the functions of the NRC to the Audit Committee of the Board as there is no opportunity to form any other committee except Executive Committee, Audit committee & Risk Management Committee as per Bank Company Act-1991 (amended upto 2023).
1(7) Code of Conduct for the Chairperson, other Board members and Chief Executive Officer	(a) The Board shall lay down a code of conduct, based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) at condition No. 6, for the Chairperson of the Board, other board members and Chief Executive Officer of the company; (b) The code of conduct as determined by the NRC shall be posted on the website of the company including, among others, prudent conduct and behavior; confidentiality; conflict of interest; compliance with laws, rules and regulations; prohibition of insider trading; relationship with environment, employees, customers and suppliers; and independency.			

2. Governance of Board of Directors of Subsidiary Company

2(a)	Provisions relating to the composition of the Board of the holding company shall be made applicable to the composition of the Board of the subsidiary company			
2(b)	At least 1 (one) independent director on the Board of the holding company shall be a director on the Board of the subsidiary company			Not applicable
2(c)	The minutes of the Board meeting of the subsidiary company shall be placed for review at the following Board meeting of the holding company			Not applicable
2(d)	The minutes of the respective Board meeting of the holding company shall state that they have reviewed the affairs of the subsidiary company also			Not applicable
2(e)	The Audit Committee of the holding company shall also review the financial statements, in particular the investments made by the subsidiary company			Not applicable



3. Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC) and Company Secretary (CS).-

3(1) Appointment	(a) The Board shall appoint a Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), a Company Secretary (CS), a Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and a Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC);	√		
	(b) The positions of the Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Company Secretary (CS), Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC) shall be filled by different individuals;	√		
	(c) The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC of a listed company shall not hold any executive position in any other company at the same time: Provided that CFO or CS of any listed company may be appointed for the same position in any other listed or no-listed company under the same group for reduction of cost or for technical expertise, with prior approval of the Commission: Provided further that the remuneration and perquisites of the said CFO or CS shall be shared by appointing companies proportionately;	√		
	(d) The Board shall clearly define respective roles, responsibilities and duties of the CFO, the HIAC and the CS;	√		
	(e) The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC shall not be removed from their position without approval of the Board as well as immediate dissemination to the Commission and stock exchange(s).	√		After implementation of this new corporate governance code no one is removed from their position
3(2) Requirement to attend Board of Directors' Meetings	The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC of the company shall attend the meetings of the Board: Provided that the CS, CFO and/or the HIAC shall not attend such part of a meeting of the Board which involves consideration of an agenda item relating to their personal matters	√		Attended up to November 23, 2020. Following BRPD Circular letter no. 23/2013, 55/2020 & BRPD Circular No. 2 dated 26.12.2013, 12.11.2020 & 11.02.2024 respectively, Bangladesh Bank vide their letter no. DOS(BSS-2)/1158-08/DBL/2020-3903 dated November 23, 2020 instructed us to ensure that other than Managing Director and Company Secretary, any other officials shall not attend the meeting of the Board of Directors and its different Committee except invitation from the Board.

3(3) Duties of Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	(a) The MD or CEO and the CFO shall certify to the Board that they have reviewed financial statements for the year and that to the best of their knowledge and belief:			
	(i) these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading; and	√		
	(ii) these statements together present a true and fair view of the company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws;	√		
	(b) The MD or CEO and the CFO shall also certify that there are, to the best of knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of the code of conduct for the company's Board or its members;	√		
	(c) The certification of the MD or CEO and the CFO shall be disclosed in the Annual Report	√		

4. Board of Directors' Committee

	For ensuring good governance in the company, the Board shall have at least following subcommittees:			
	(i) Audit Committee; and	√		
	(ii) Nomination and Remuneration Committee			Bangladesh Bank vide their BRPD Circular Letter No.21, dated May 12, 2024 has instructed to assign the functions of the NRC to the Audit Committee of the Board as there is no opportunity to form any other committee except Executive Committee, Audit committee & Risk Management Committee as per Bank Company Act-1991 (amended upto 2023).

5. Audit Committee

5(1) Responsibility to the Board of Directors

(a)	The company shall have an Audit Committee as a sub-committee of the Board;	√		
(b)	The Audit Committee shall assist the Board in ensuring that the financial statements reflect true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and in ensuring a good monitoring system within the business	√		



(c)	The Audit Committee shall be responsible to the Board; the duties of the Audit Committee shall be clearly set forth in writing	√		
5(2) Constitution of the Audit Committee				
(a)	The Audit Committee shall be composed of at least 3 (three) members	√		
(b)	The Board shall appoint members of the Audit Committee who shall be nonexecutive directors of the company excepting Chairperson of the Board and shall include at least 1 (one) independent director	√		
(c)	All members of the audit committee should be “financially literate” and at least 1 (one) member shall have accounting or related financial management background and 10 (ten) years of such experience;	√		
(d)	When the term of service of any Committee member expires or there is any circumstance causing any Committee member to be unable to hold office before expiration of the term of service, thus making the number of the Committee members to be lower than the prescribed number of 03 (three) persons, the Board shall appoint the new Committee member to fill up the vacancy immediately or not later than 60 (sixty) days from the date of vacancy in the Committee to ensure continuity of the performance of work of the Audit Committee;			Not applicable
(e)	The company secretary shall act as the secretary of the Committee	√		
(f)	The quorum of the Audit Committee meeting shall not constitute without at least 01 (one) independent director	√		

5(3) Chairperson of the Audit Committee

(a)	The Board shall select 1 (one) member of the Audit Committee to be Chairperson of the Audit Committee, who shall be an independent director	√		
(b)	In the absence of the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, the remaining members may elect one of themselves as Chairperson for that particular meeting, in that case there shall be no problem of constituting a quorum as required under condition No. 5(4)(b) and the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson shall be duly recorded in the minutes	√		
(c)	Chairperson of the Audit Committee shall remain present in the Annual General Meeting (AGM): Provided that in absence of Chairperson of the Audit Committee, any other member from the Audit Committee shall be selected to be present in the annual general meeting (AGM) and reason for absence of the Chairperson of the Audit Committee shall be recorded in the minutes of the AGM.	√		

5(4) Meeting of the Audit Committee

(a)	The Audit Committee shall conduct at least its 04 (four) meetings in a financial year: Provided that any emergency meeting in addition to regular meeting may be convened at the request of any one of the members of the Committee	√		
(b)	The quorum of the meeting of the Audit Committee shall be constituted in presence of either two members or two third of the members of the Audit Committee, whichever is higher, where presence of an independent director is a must	√		

5(5) Role of Audit Committee

(a)	Oversee the financial reporting process	√		
(b)	monitor choice of accounting policies and principles	√		
(c)	monitor Internal Audit and Compliance process to ensure that it is adequately resourced, including approval of the Internal Audit and Compliance Plan and review of the Internal Audit and Compliance Report;	√		
(d)	oversee hiring and performance of external auditors	√		
(e)	hold meeting with the external or statutory auditors for review of the annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval or adoption	√		
(f)	review along with the management, the annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval	√		
(g)	review along with the management, the quarterly and half yearly financial statements before submission to the Board for approval	√		
(h)	review the adequacy of internal audit function	√		
(i)	review the Management's Discussion and Analysis before disclosing in the Annual Report	√		
(j)	review statement of all related party transactions submitted by the management	√		
(k)	review Management Letters or Letter of Internal Control weakness issued by statutory auditors;	√		
(l)	oversee the determination of audit fees based on scope and magnitude, level of expertise deployed and time required for effective audit and evaluate the performance of external auditors; and	√		
(m)	oversee whether the proceeds raised through Initial Public Offering (IPO) or Repeat Public Offering (RPO) or Rights Share Offer have been utilized as per the purposes stated in relevant offer document or prospectus approved by the Commission: Provided that the management shall disclose to the Audit Committee about the uses or applications of the proceeds by major category (capital expenditure, sales and marketing expenses, working capital, etc.), on a quarterly basis, as a part of their quarterly declaration of financial results:	√		IPO was made in 2001 and the IPO fund were used for acquisition of fixed assets and lending



	Provided further that on an annual basis, the company shall prepare a statement of the proceeds utilized for the purposes other than those stated in the offer document or prospectus for publication in the Annual Report along with the comments of the Audit Committee.			
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5(6) Reporting of the Audit Committee

(a) Reporting to the Board of Directors	(i) The Audit Committee shall report on its activities to the Board.	√		
	(ii) The Audit Committee shall immediately report to the Board on the following findings, if any:-			
	(a) report on conflicts of interests;			Nil
	(b) suspected or presumed fraud or irregularity or material defect identified in the internal audit and compliance process or in the financial statements;			Nil
	(c) suspected infringement of laws, regulatory compliances including securities related laws, rules and regulations; and			Nil
	(d) any other matter which the Audit Committee deems necessary shall be disclosed to the Board immediately;			Nil
(b) Reporting to the Board of Directors	If the Audit Committee has reported to the Board about anything which has material impact on the financial condition and results of operation and has discussed with the Board and the management that any rectification is necessary and if the Audit Committee finds that such rectification has been unreasonably ignored, the Audit Committee shall report such finding to the Commission, upon reporting of such matters to the Board for 03 (three) times or completion of a period of 06 (six) months from the date of first reporting to the Board, whichever is earlier			Nil

5 (7) Reporting to the Shareholders and General Investors

	Report on activities carried out by the Audit Committee, including any report made to the Board under condition No. 5(6)(a)(ii) above during the year, shall be signed by the Chairperson of the Audit Committee and disclosed in the annual report of the issuer company	√		
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6. Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)

(1) Responsibility to the Board of Directors	(a) The company shall have a Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) as a subcommittee of the Board			
	(b) The NRC shall assist the Board in formulation of the nomination criteria or policy for determining qualifications, positive attributes, experiences and independence of directors and top level executive as well as a policy for formal process of considering remuneration of directors, top level executive;			
	(c) The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the NRC shall be clearly set forth in writing covering the areas stated at the condition No. 6(5)(b).			

(2) Constitution of the NRC	(a) The Committee shall comprise of at least three members including an independent director;			Bangladesh Bank vide their BRPD Circular Letter No.21, dated May 12, 2024 has instructed to assign the functions of the NRC to the Audit Committee of the Board as there is no opportunity to form any other committee except Executive Committee, Audit committee & Risk Management Committee as per Bank Company Act-1991 (amended upto 2023).
	(b) At least 02 (two) members of the Committee shall be non-executive directors;			
	(c) Members of the Committee shall be nominated and appointed by the Board;			
	(d) The Board shall have authority to remove and appoint any member of the Committee;			
	(e) In case of death, resignation, disqualification, or removal of any member of the Committee or in any other cases of vacancies, the board shall fill the vacancy within 180 (one hundred eighty) days of occurring such vacancy in the Committee;			
	(f) The Chairperson of the Committee may appoint or co-opt any external expert and/or member(s) of staff to the Committee as advisor who shall be non-voting member, if the Chairperson feels that advice or suggestion from such external expert and/or member(s) of staff shall be required or valuable for the Committee;			
	(g) The company secretary shall act as the secretary of the Committee;			
	(h) The quorum of the NRC meeting shall not constitute without attendance of at least an independent director;			
	(i) No member of the NRC shall receive, either directly or indirectly, any remuneration for any advisory or consultancy role or otherwise, other than Director's fees or honorarium from the company			
(3) Chairperson of the NRC	(a) The Board shall select 1 (one) member of the NRC to be Chairperson of the Committee, who shall be an independent director;			
	(b) In the absence of the Chairperson of the NRC, the remaining members may elect one of themselves as Chairperson for that particular meeting, the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson shall be duly recorded in the minutes;			
	(c) The Chairperson of the NRC shall attend the annual general meeting (AGM) to answer the queries of the shareholders: Provided that in absence of Chairperson of the NRC, any other member from the NRC shall be selected to be present in the annual general meeting (AGM) for answering the shareholder's queries and reason for absence of the Chairperson of the NRC shall be recorded in the minutes of the AGM			
(4) Meeting of the NRC	(a) The NRC shall conduct at least one meeting in a financial year;			
	(b) The Chairperson of the NRC may convene any emergency meeting upon request by any member of the NRC;			
	(c) The quorum of the meeting of the NRC shall be constituted in presence of either two members or two third of the members of the Committee, whichever is higher, where presence of an independent director is must as required under condition No. 6(2)(h);			



	(d) The proceedings of each meeting of the NRC shall duly be recorded in the minutes and such minutes shall be confirmed in the next meeting of the NRC.			
(5) Role of the NRC	(a) NRC shall be independent and responsible or accountable to the Board and to the shareholders;			
	(b) NRC shall oversee, among others, the following matters and make report with recommendation to the Board:			
	(i) formulating the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend a policy to the Board, relating to the remuneration of the directors, top level executive, considering the following:			
	(a) the level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate suitable directors to run the company successfully;			
	(b) the relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks; and			
	(c) remuneration to directors, top level executive involves a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the company and its goals;			
	(ii) devising a policy on Board's diversity taking into consideration age, gender, experience, ethnicity, educational background and nationality;			
	(iii) identifying persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed in top level executive position in accordance with the criteria laid down, and recommend their appointment and removal to the Board;			
	(iv) formulating the criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the Board;			
	(v) identifying the company's needs for employees at different levels and determine their selection, transfer or replacement and promotion criteria; and			
	(vi) developing, recommending and reviewing annually the company's human resources and training policies;			
	(c) The company shall disclose the nomination and remuneration policy and the evaluation criteria and activities of NRC during the year at a glance in its annual report.			

7. External / Statutory Auditors

7(1)	The issuer company shall not engage its external or statutory auditors to perform the following services of the company, namely:-			
	(i) appraisal or valuation services or fairness opinions;	√		
	(ii) financial information systems design and implementation;	√		
	(iii) book-keeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements;	√		



	(iv) broker-dealer services;	√		
	(v) actuarial services;	√		
	(vi) internal audit services or special audit services;	√		
	(vii) any service that the Audit Committee determines;	√		
	(viii) audit or certification services on compliance of corporate governance as required under condition No. 9(1); and	√		
	(ix) any other service that creates conflict of interest.	√		
7(2)	No partner or employees of the external audit firms shall possess any share of the company they audit at least during the tenure of their audit assignment of that company; his or her family members also shall not hold any shares in the said company: Provided that spouse, son, daughter, father, mother, brother, sister, son-in-law and daughter-in-law shall be considered as family members.	√		
7(3)	Representative of external or statutory auditors shall remain present in the Shareholders' Meeting (Annual General Meeting or Extraordinary General Meeting) to answer the queries of the shareholders.	√		

8. Maintaining a website by the Company

8(1)	The company shall have an official website linked with the website of the stock exchange.	√		
8(2)	The company shall keep the website functional from the date of listing	√		
8(3)	The company shall make available the detailed disclosures on its website as required under the listing regulations of the concerned stock exchange(s).	√		

9. Reporting and Compliance of Corporate Governance

9(1)	The company shall obtain a certificate from a practicing Professional Accountant or Secretary (Chartered Accountant or Cost and Management Accountant or Chartered Secretary) other than its statutory auditors or audit firm on yearly basis regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance Code of the Commission and shall such certificate shall be disclosed in the Annual Report.	√		
9(2)	The professional who will provide the certificate on compliance of this Corporate Governance Code shall be appointed by the shareholders in the annual general meeting.	√		
9(3)	The directors of the company shall state in accordance with the Annexure-C (attached) in the directors' report whether the company has complied with these conditions or not	√		

Annexure-A

14 (fourteen) meetings of the Board of Directors were held in the year 2024. Attendance of the Hon'ble Directors' is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Directors	No of Attendance	No. of Absence	Remarks
01.	Ms. Sadia Rayen Ahmed	12	2	She was pre-occupied and her leave of absence was granted by the Board.
02.	Mr. Sayem Ahmed	11	3	i. He was pre-occupied and his leave of absence was granted by the Board. ii. He resigned on 21.12.2024 and his resignation has been accepted unanimously in the 289 th Board of Directors meeting dated December 26, 2024.
03.	Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan	13	1	i. Nominee of M/s. Horizon Associates Limited ii. He was pre-occupied and his leave of absence was granted by the Board.
04.	Ms. Tang Yuen Ha, Ada	08	6	i. Nominee of M/s. Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited ii. She was pre-occupied and her leave of absence was granted by the Board.
05.	Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA	14	0	
06.	Mr. Mohammed Salim, FCMA, CPFA	14	0	
07.	Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin Ex-Officio Director (Managing Director & CEO)	14	0	

Annexure-B

The pattern of Shareholding of Dutch-Bangla Bank as of 31 December 2024 as per BSEC's Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated 03 June 2018:

(i) Shareholding by Parent/Subsidiary/Associated Companies and other related parties: Nil

(ii) Shareholding by:

Directors	: Given in the notes to the Financial Statements (Note 16.5)
MD & Chief Executive Officer	: Nil
Company Secretary	: Nil
Chief Financial Officer	: Nil
Head of Internal Audit & Compliance	: Nil
Spouse of above Executives	: Nil

(iii) Shareholding by Executives : Nil

(iv) Shareholders holding ten percent (10%) or more shares:

Sl. No.	Name of the shareholders	No. of shares as of 31 December 2024
01.	Mr. Mohammed Sahabuddin Ahmed	177,629,794 shares = 20.21%
02.	M/s. Horizon Associates Ltd.	200,720,373 shares = 22.84%
03.	M/s. Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited	217,384,193 shares = 24.74%

Information of Directors in compliance with the condition No. 1(5) (xxiv) of Corporate Governance guidelines dated 03 June 2018 of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC):

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Educational Qualification	Experience
01.	Ms. Sadia Rayen Ahmed Chairman	Honours Bachelor of Arts, Double Major in political Science & English, University of Toronto St. George Campus (University College), Canada. Branksome Hall (Rosedale), Toronto, Canada. American International School/Dhaka (Baridhara).	She is a businesswoman having 13 (thirteen) years of experience. She is a Director of Kader Compact Spinning Ltd.
02.	Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan Nominee Director	B. Sc.	He is a businessman having 36 (thirty six) years of experience specially in Export-Import trading. He is Proprietor of Avanti International.
03.	Ms. Tang Yuen Ha, Ada Nominee Director	University Graduate	She has 31 (thirty one) years of business experience. She is the Managing Director of Etasia (BD) Ltd.
04.	Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA Independent Director	B.Com., FCA	He is a Chartered Accountant and Principal in Rahman Mustafiz Haq & Co. having long 53 (fifty three) years of experience in different organizations in different positions. He is the fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh.



Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Educational Qualification	Experience
05.	Mr. Mohammed Salim, FCMA, CPFA Independent Director	M.Com., University of Dhaka, Master of Business Administration (MBA), University of HULL, UK ; Diploma in Management Studies (DMS), University of HULL, UK;	He is a Qualified Cost and Management Accountant having long 38 (thirty eight) years of professional experience in different organizations. Presently he is working as a Senior Financial Management Consultant, Digitizing Implementation Monitoring & Public Procurement Project (DIMAPPP), IDA financed, Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU), IMED Ministry of Planning, Government of Bangladesh. He is a fellow member of the Institute of Cost and Management Accountants of Bangladesh (ICMAB), Member of Institute of Public Accountant (MIPA), Australia, Member of Certified Management Accountant (CMA), USA and Certified Public Finance Accountant (CPFA) from the Chartered Institute of Public Finance Accountants, UK.
06.	Mr. Nurul Islam Chowdhury FCA Independent Director	B. Sc., FCA	He is a Chartered Accountant and Senior Partner of Atik Khaled Chowdhury, Chartered Accountants. He has long 47 (forty seven) years of experience in different organizations home and abroad, He is the fellow member of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh.

Information of remaining Director:

Sl. No.	Name of the Director	Educational Qualification	Experience
01.	Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin Ex-officio Director (Managing Director & CEO)	i) Master of Engineering from BUET, Dhaka; and ii) Master of Engineering from Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand.	He has more than 39 (thirty nine) years of experience in different organizations including 29 (twenty nine) years in different banks.

**Report of the Audit Committee of the Board
as per Bangladesh Securities and Exchange
Commission Notification No.
BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80
dated 03 June 2018 on Corporate Governance.**

The Audit Committee of the Board was first duly constituted by the Board of Directors of the Bank in accordance with the BRPD Circular Number 12 dated December 23, 2002 of Bangladesh Bank. Subsequently, the Committee was reconstituted several times due to change of Members of the Board of Directors / Committee and to comply with the rules and regulations of Bangladesh Bank as well as Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, the latest audit committee was reconstituted in the 267th meeting of the Board of Directors of Dutch-Bangla Bank on 12 June 2023.

The objectives of the Audit Committee are to assist the Board of Directors mainly in the following areas:

Establishing a compliance culture through adequate internal control system to ensure that sufficient risk management system is in place to manage core risks of the Bank and that financial reports disclosed by the Bank are reliable.

- Developing an adequate Information Technology (IT) and MIS and establishing sufficient control system in IT operations to protect the Bank against any operational risk.
- Ensuring true and fair presentation of financial statements with adequate disclosure in compliance with Bangladesh Accounting Standards / Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards / Accounting Standard as directed by Bangladesh Bank.
- Reviewing the internal audit procedure of the Bank to ensure to work independently from the management of the Bank.
- Reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of internal audit and whether management is complying with recommendations made by the internal audit and external audit to ensure good monitoring system within the business.
- Reviewing whether the officers / staffs of the Bank are clearly advised regarding their duties & responsibilities and evaluating their performance through the report of the Internal Auditor.

- Recommending appointment of external auditors and special auditors, if any, to the Board and also reviewing audit works and reports submitted by external auditors and special auditors to ensure compliance and regularization of recommendations made by the auditors.
- Reporting to the Board of Directors on mistakes, frauds and forgeries and other irregularities, if any, observed by internal / external auditors and regulatory authority for guidelines of the Board.
- Reviewing compliance of all applicable rules and regulations and the directives made by the Board of Directors of the Bank and controlling authorities.
- Review statement of significant related party transactions submitted by the management.
- Review Management Letters / Letter of Internal Control weakness issued by statutory auditors.
- Reviewing the financial statements and consult with the external auditor and management team of the Bank before finalization.
- The committee will submit a report on quarterly basis to the Board of Directors for compliance on mistakes, frauds & forgeries and other irregularities, if any, identified by internal auditor, external auditor and Bangladesh Bank inspection team.
- The Committee will evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of internal audit.
- The internal auditor and external auditor will submit an evaluation report on the concerned subject after verified by the Committee.
- The Committee will regularly evaluate its activities and other supervising activities vested by the Board of Directors.
- Monitor Internal Control Risk Management process.
- The Audit Committee will evaluate the audited accounts and report thereon made by the external auditors.

In pursuance of the above objectives, 14 (fourteen) meetings of the Audit Committee of the Board were held during the year 2024. The Committee reviewed compliance of policy issues, regulations and applicable laws in general and audit reports submitted by Bank's Internal Control & Compliance Division as well as reports of external auditors.



Upon review of 546 audit reports on Branches and Head Office Divisions submitted in 14 (fourteen) meetings by Bank's Internal Control & Compliance Division, the Audit Committee issued a number of instructions and provided guidelines to improve the state of operation, internal control and compliance procedure and risk management system of the Bank including operational risk, credit risk and documentation.

The Committee also instructed for immediate compliance of all issues raised and stressed the need for compliance on the part of Head of all Branches to review the progress on a regular basis and to submit updated compliance reports to Internal Control & Compliance Division.

The Committee, among others, put special emphasis on the following areas:

- To comply with all the requirements of the regulatory circulars meticulously provided by the Regulatory Authority like Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) etc.
- To give emphasis on improving the customer services as well as ATM service.
- To complete all documentation formalities in the loan accounts and foreign trade, if any.
- To improve the deposit mix with a view to bringing down the cost of fund.
- To give emphasis on account opening, retail and SME business.
- To take necessary actions for proper and prompt delivery of ATM cards and cheque books.
- Not to provide EOL without the approval of the competent authority of the Bank.
- To complete Balancing / Breakup of GL Heads.
- To check the daily activity reports of the Branches regularly.
- To complete the audit of the new Branches within 06 (six) months from the date of the opening with a view to complying with the irregularities at the early stage.
- To comply the Anti Money Laundering & Terrorist Financing rules and regularize the KYC profiles.
- To define roles and responsibilities of all officers of the Branches.

- To prepare manpower planning of the Branches.
- To maintain Departmental Control Function Check List (DCFCL).
- To maintain fire proof safe custody for ensuring security of documents.
- To open accounts with proper documents and complying all the rules and regulations in force.
- To secure the vault room of the Branches.
- To obtain the network document and electric design diagram of the Branches.
- To strengthen the internal control system.
- To implement the Core Risk Management Guidelines.
- To regularize various lapses, irregularities in general banking, foreign trade and credit in the Branches at the earliest.

The Committee also reviewed the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2023, first quarter financial statement as of 31 March 2024, half-yearly financial statements as of 30 June 2024 and third quarter financial statements as of 30 September 2024 of the Bank.

While reviewing financial statements, the Committee thoroughly reviewed adequacy of provisions made against loans and advances and other assets and capital adequacy ratio.

The Committee stressed the need for close co-ordination between External Auditors and Internal Control & Compliance Division for continuous improvement of internal control procedure and risk management system of the Bank.

Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA

Chairman

Audit Committee of the Board





Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC

[As per condition No. 1(5)(xxvi)]

Declaration by Managing Director & CEO and Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Date: April 29, 2025

The Board of Directors

Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC

Head Office, Dhaka

Subject: Declaration on Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 December 2024.

Dear Sirs,

Pursuant to the condition No. 1(5)(xxvi) imposed vide the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission's Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated June 03, 2018 under section 2CC of the Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969, we do hereby declare that:

- (1) The Financial Statements of **Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC** for the year ended on 31 December 2024 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 Company's state of affairs have been reasonably and fairly presented in its financial statements;
- (4) To ensure above, the Company 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 Company 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 Company'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 2024 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; and
 - (b) these statements collectively present true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws.
- (ii) There are, to the best of knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of the code of conduct for the company's Board of Directors or its members.

Sincerely yours,

Mohammed Shahid Ullah
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

Shahidur Rahman Khan
Managing Director & CEO (CC)



Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co

Chartered Accountants

[Certificate as per condition No. 1(5) (xxvii)]

Report to the Shareholders of Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC on compliance on the Corporate Governance Code

We have examined the compliance status to the Corporate Governance Code by Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC (the “Bank”) for the year ended on 31 December 2024. This Code relates to the Notification No BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated 03 June 2018 and the amendment Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2009-193/66/PRD/148 dated 16 October 2023 of the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission.

Such compliance with the Corporate Governance Code is the responsibility of the Bank. Our examination was limited to the procedures and implementation thereof as adopted by the Management in ensuring compliance to the conditions of the Corporate Governance Code.

This is a scrutiny and verification and an independent audit on compliance of the conditions of the Corporate Governance Code as well as the provisions of relevant Bangladesh Secretarial Standards (BSSs) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) in so far as those standards are not inconsistent with any condition of this Corporate Governance Code.

We state that we have obtained all the information and explanations, which we have required and after due scrutiny and verification thereof, we report that, in our opinion:

- (a) The Bank has complied with the conditions of the Corporate Governance Code as stipulated in the above mentioned Corporate Governance Code issued by the Commission;
- (b) The Bank has complied with the provisions of the relevant Bangladesh Secretarial Standards (BSSs) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) as required by this Code;
- (c) Proper books and records have been kept by the Bank as required under the Companies Act, 1994, the securities laws and other relevant laws; and
- (d) The Governance of the Bank is satisfactory.

For Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co.
Chartered Accountants



Sabbir Ahmed, FCA
Partner

ICAB Enrolment Number 770

Place: Dhaka
Dated: 19 May 2025

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY

Introduction:

This policy is drafted in compliance with the Directives No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2021-386/03 of Bangladesh Security & Exchange Commission (BSEC) dated January 14, 2021.

Purpose:

The purpose of the policy is to comply with the Directives of Bangladesh Security & Exchange Commission (BSEC). The parameters set out in the policy are applicable for distribution of dividend.

Process of Distribution of Dividend:

Manner and procedures of Cash dividend payment

Cash dividend shall be paid directly to the bank account

- i) Through Bangladesh Electronic Funds Transfer Network (BEFTN);
- ii) Through bank transfer or any electronic payment system as recognized by the Bangladesh Bank (if not possible through BEFTN);
- iii) In case of margin loan and claim by loan provider, through the Consolidated Customer's Bank Account (CCBA);
- iv) To the separate bank account of the merchant Banker or portfolio manager through BEFTN;
- v) Through the security custodian following Foreign Exchange Regulation for non-resident sponsor, director, shareholder, unit holder or foreign portfolio investor (FPI);
- vi) Through issuance of Cash Dividend warrant and send it through post in case of non-availability of information of the shareholder or unit holder.

Manner and procedure of stock dividend distribution:

The stock dividend shall be credited within 30 (thirty) days of approval subject to the clearance of the regulatory requirement [if any from Bangladesh Bank, exchange(s) and the Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (CDBL)]:

- i) To the BO account;
- ii) To the suspense BO Account for undistributed or unclaimed stock dividend/bonus shares;
- iii) The bonus dividend shall be transferred to the suspense BO account if BO account is not available or BO account is inactive;
- iv) The sale proceeds of fractional bonus dividend shall be paid off as per circular of BSEC or

Bangladesh Bank or other regulatory authority from time to time.

Issuance of Bonus Share:

To ensure rightful ownership of the bonus shares the bank shall follow the directives issued by BSEC from time to time.

Time line for dividend pays off

- i) Stock Dividend shall be paid off to the entitled shareholder within 30 (thirty) days of approval.
- ii) Cash Dividend shall be paid off as per circular of BSEC or Bangladesh Bank or other regulatory authority from time to time.
- iii) Amount of declared cash dividend payable for the concerned year/period shall be kept in a separate bank account as per circular of BSEC or Bangladesh Bank or other regulatory authority from time to time.

Unpaid or unclaimed of unsettled cash dividend

Unpaid or unclaimed of unsettled cash dividends shall be settled as per instructions of BSEC or Bangladesh Bank or other regulatory authority from time to time.

Unpaid or unclaimed of unsettled stock dividend

Unpaid or unclaimed of unsettled stock dividends shall be settled as per instructions of BSEC or Bangladesh Bank or other regulatory authority from time to time.

Tax matters

Tax will be deducted at source as per applicable tax laws.

Amendments / Modifications

To the extent any change/amendment is required in terms of any applicable law or change in regulations, the regulations would prevail over the policy and the provisions in the policy would be modified in due course to make it consistent with the law of the land. Such amended policy shall be placed before the Board for approval.

Disclosure Policy

The Dividend Distribution Policy shall be available on the Bank's website and shall also be disclosed in the Bank's Annual Report.

Summary of Unclaimed Dividend as of 31 December, 2024

i) From the year 2001-2020 (Transferred to CMSF):

Year	No. of shareholders	Net amount paid to Capital Market Stabilization Fund (CMSF) in Taka
2001	9	7,875.00
2002	9	11,000.00
2003	11	15,000.00
2004	59	26,010.00
2005	80	12,307.50
2006	219	20,857.50
2007	145	298,344.16
2008	82	58,829.26
2009	1,760	1,115,367.35
2010	1,329	2,878,779.00
2011	273	977,132.80
2012	187	412,460.80
2013	297	836,845.60
2014	409	1,320,285.00
2015	249	688,941.80
2016	357	686,584.50
2017	237	490,317.75
2018	48	1,661.97
2019	663	709,293.74
2020	689	600,709.95
Total	7,112	11,168,603.68

ii) From the year 2021 to 2023:

Year	No. of shareholders	Unclaimed Dividend amount in Taka
2021	775	808,408.59
2022	938	1,035,328.44
2023	1,050	33,025,915.31
Total	2,763	34,869,652.34





Any time
Anywhere

disclosures on risk based capital (Basel III)



DISCLOSURES ON RISK BASED CAPITAL (BASEL III)



Scope of Application

Qualitative Disclosures		
a)	The name of the top corporate entity in the group to which this guidelines applies.	Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC. (the Bank)
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 (i) that are fully consolidated; (ii) that are given a deduction treatment; and (iii) that are neither consolidated nor deducted (e.g. where the investment is risk-weighted).	The consolidated financial statements of the Bank include the financial statements of Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC and the Off-shore Banking Operation (OBO). A brief description of the Bank and the OBO are given below: The Bank [Main operation] Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC (the Bank) is a scheduled commercial bank set up as a joint venture between Bangladesh and the Netherlands. Incorporated as a public limited company under the Companies Act 1994, the Bank obtained license from Bangladesh Bank on 23 July 1995 and started its banking business with one branch on 3 June 1996. The number of branches was 242 and sub-branches was 307 as on 31 December 2024 all over Bangladesh. The Bank is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange as a publicly quoted company. The principal activities of the Bank are to carry on all kinds of commercial banking business in Bangladesh. Mobile Banking Services The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the Mobile Banking Services from Bangladesh Bank on 28 April 2010. The Bank started operation of Mobile Banking Services on 31 March 2011. The mobile banking services were rebranded in 2016 with 'Rocket' logo for more visibility and customer-centric. The principal activities of the Mobile Banking Services are to provide banking services to Mobile Banking customers through Mobile Phone and multiple delivery channels within the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Mobile Banking Services are part of Main Operation of the Bank. Agent Banking Services The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the Agent Banking services from Bangladesh Bank on 27 July 2014. The Bank started operation of Agent Banking Services on 19 January 2015. The principal activities of the Agent Banking Services are to provide banking services to the Bank customers through engagement of agents who conducts Banking Transaction on behalf of the Bank under a valid agency agreements rather than Bank's own Tellers/ Cashiers to deliver the services within the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Agent Banking Services are part of Main Operation of the Bank.

Scope of Application (Continued)		
		Off-shore Banking Operation (OBO) The Off-shore Banking operation of the Bank is the separate business entity governed by the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the operations of Off-shore Banking from Bangladesh Bank on 23 February 2010. The Bank started the operation of Off-shore Banking on 12 July 2010. The number of OBO was 2 (two) as on 31 December 2024 located at Centralized Processing Centre (CPC), Head Office, Dhaka and Dhaka EPZ Branch, Dhaka. The principal activities of the OBO are to provide commercial banking services through its Division within the rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank applicable for the Off-shore Banking Operation.
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

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 in Tier 2 capital.	In terms of Section 13 of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended up to 2023), the terms and conditions of the main features of all capital instruments have been segregated in line with the eligibility criteria set forth vide BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 [Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for Banks in line with Basel III)] and other relevant instructions given by Bangladesh Bank from time to time. The main features of the capital instruments are as follows: Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital instruments i. Paid-up share capital; ii. Non-repayable share premium account; iii. Statutory reserve; iv. Dividend equalization account; and v. Retained earnings. Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments: Currently, Bank has no AT1 capital instruments. Tier 2 capital instruments i. General Provision against unclassified loans and off-balance sheet exposures; and ii. Subordinated debt capital.

Capital structure (Continued)

Quantitative Disclosures			
b)	The amount of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital	The amount of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital as per disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:	
		In Million Taka	
		Particulars	Amount
		Paid-up capital	8,788.2
		Non-repayable share premium account	11.1
		Statutory reserve	9,193.0
		General reserve	-
		Dividend equalization account	1,766.8
		Retained earnings	30,786.7
		Other (If any item approved by Bangladesh Bank)	-
Sub-Total CET1 Capital [A]		50,545.9	
c)	The amount of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	The amount of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital as per disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:	
		In Million Taka	
		Particulars	Amount
		Non-cumulative irredeemable preference shares	-
		Instruments issued by the banks that meet the qualifying criteria for AT1	-
		Others (if any item approved by Bangladesh Bank)	-
		Sub-Total AT1 Capital [B]	
d)	The amount of Tier 2 capital	The amount of Tier 2 capital as per disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:	
		In Million Taka	
		Particulars	Amount
		General provision against unclassified loans and off-balance sheet exposures (Including OBU)	5,188.6
		All other preference shares	-
		Subordinated debt	7,000.0
		Revaluation Reserves as on 31 December 2014 (50% of Fixed Assets and HTM Securities)	-
		Others (if any item approved by Bangladesh Bank)	-
Sub-total of Tier 2 capital [C]		12,188.6	
e)	Regulatory Adjustments/ Deductions from capital	In Million Taka	
		Particulars	Amount
		Deferred tax assets against the specific loan loss provision and other intangible assets (computer software) from CET 1 capital	7,697.5
		Revaluation Reserves for Fixed Assets and Securities from Tier 2 capital	-
		Sub-total of deduction [D]	
f)	Total eligible capital	In Million Taka	
		Particulars	Amount
		Total eligible capital [A+B+C-D]	



Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures

a)	A summary discussion of the bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.	The Bank assesses the adequacy of its capital in terms of Section 13 (1) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended up to 2023) and instruction contained in BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 [Guidelines on 'Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks' (Revised regulatory capital framework in line with Basel III)] and other relevant rules & regulation issued by BB from time to time. However, in terms of the regulatory guidelines, the Bank computes the capital charge/ requirement as under: i. Credit risk: On the basis of Standardized Approach; ii. Market risk: On the basis of Standardized Approach; and iii. Operational risk: On the basis of Basic Indicator Approach. The Bank assesses the capital requirement considering the existing size of portfolio, concentration of portfolio to different risk weight groups, asset quality, profit trend etc. on quarterly rest. The Bank also forecasts the adequacy of capital in terms of its capacity of internal capital generation, maintaining the size of the portfolio, asset quality, conducting credit rating of the borrowers, segregation of portfolio to different risk weight groups etc. As of 31 December 2024, Bank maintained total capital (CET 1/Tier 1 and Tier 2) of Taka 55.0 billion against the minimum requirement plus capital conservation buffer of Taka 49.7 billion with a surplus of Taka 5.3 billion. Bank's capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR) as of 31 December 2024 stood at 13.83% (consisting of 10.77% in CET 1 capital and 3.06% in Tier 2 capital) against the regulatory requirement of minimum plus capital conservation buffer 12.50%. This surplus capital both in term of absolute amount and ratio (CRAR) is considered to be adequate to absorb all the material risks to which the Bank may be exposed in future. The Bank maintained more than adequate capital against the regulatory requirement to uphold and strengthen the confidence of its investors, depositors and other stakeholders.
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Quantitative Disclosures

b)	Capital requirement for Credit Risk	In Million Taka		
		Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)
		Credit Risk		
		On-balance sheet	291,701.6	29,170.2
		Off-balance sheet	28,161.0	2,816.1
		Total	319,862.6	31,986.3
c)	Capital requirement for Market Risk	In Million Taka		
		Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)
		Market Risk		
		Interest Rate related instrument	8,379.2	837.9
		Equities	17,234.5	1,723.5
		Foreign exchange position	850.5	85.1
		Commodities	-	-
		Total	26,464.3	2,646.4
d)	Capital requirement for Operational Risk	In Million Taka		
		Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)
		Operational Risk	51,516.4	5,151.6
		Total	51,516.4	5,151.6

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Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

a)	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk, including:
	(i) Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes); As per relevant Bangladesh Bank guidelines, the Bank defines the past due and impaired loans and advances for strengthening the credit discipline and mitigating the credit risk of the Bank. The impaired loans and advances are defined on the basis of (i) Objective/ Quantitative Criteria and (ii) Qualitative judgment. For this purposes, all loans and advances are grouped into four (4) categories namely- (a) Continuous Loan, (b) Demand Loan, (c) Fixed Term Loan, and (d) Short-term Agricultural & Micro Credit. Definition of past due/ overdue: i) 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; ii) 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; iii) 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; and iv) The Short-term Agricultural and Micro - Credit if not repaid within the fixed expiry date for repayment will be considered past due/overdue after six months of the expiry date. However, a continuous loan, demand loan or a term loan which will remain overdue for a period of 2 (two) months or more, will be put into the “Special Mention Account (SMA)”, the prior status of becoming the loan into impaired/ classified/ non-performing. Definition of impaired/ classified/ non-performing loans and advances are as follows: Continuous loans are classified as follows: • Substandard: If it is past due/ overdue for 3 (three) months or beyond but less than 9 (nine) months; • Doubtful: If it is past due/ overdue for 9 (nine) months or beyond but less than 12 (twelve) months; and • Bad/ Loss: If it is past due/overdue for 12 (twelve) months or beyond. Demand loans are classified as follows: • Substandard: If it remains past due/ overdue for 3 (three) months or beyond but less than 9 (nine) months from the date of expiry or claim by the Bank or from the date of creation of forced loan; • Doubtful: If it remains past due/ overdue for 9 (nine) months or beyond but less than 12 (twelve) months from the date of expiry or claim by the Bank or from the date of creation of forced loan; and • Bad/ Loss: If it remains past due/ overdue for 12 (twelve) months or beyond from the date of expiry or claim by the Bank or from the date of creation of forced loan.



Credit Risk (Continued)

		Fixed Term Loans are classified as follows: • Substandard: If the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than 3 (three) months but less than 9 (nine) months; the entire loan will be classified as ‘Sub-standard’; • Doubtful: If the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than 9 (nine) months but less than 12 (twelve) months; the entire loan will be classified as ‘Doubtful’; and • Bad/ Loss: If the amount of past due installment more than 12 (twelve) months, the entire loan will be classified as ‘Bad/Loss’. Short-term Agricultural and Micro-credit: The Short-term Agricultural and Micro Credit will be considered irregular if not repaid within the due date as stipulated in the loan agreement. If the said irregular status continues, the credit will be classified as ‘Sub-standard’ after a period of 12 months, as ‘Doubtful’ after a period of 36 months and as ‘Bad/ Loss’ after a period of 60 months from the stipulated due date as per the loan Agreement. Cottage, Micro and Small Credits under CMSME: A Continuous Loan, Demand Loan and Fixed Term Loan will be classified are as under: • Substandard: If it is past due/ overdue for 6 (six) months or beyond but less than 18 (eighteen) months; • Doubtful: If it is past due/ overdue for 18 (eighteen) months or beyond but less than 30 (thirty) months; and • Bad/ Loss: If it is past due/ overdue for 30 (thirty) months or beyond.																		
ii) Description of approaches followed for specific and general allowances and statistical methods;	The Bank follows the relevant Bangladesh Bank guideline for determination of general and specific allowances for loans and advances. Firstly, the base for provision for the unclassified and classified loans are calculated as under: a) Calculation of base for provision for unclassified/ standard loans: Outstanding amount less suspended interest, if any; b) Calculation of base for provision for the classified loans, the higher of the following two amounts: i. Outstanding amount less suspended interest less value of eligible securities; or ii. 15% of outstanding amount. Secondly, the following rates are applied on base for provision for determination of general and specific allowances for loans:																			
	<table><tr><th>General provisions for unclassified loans and advances:</th><th>Rates [%]</th></tr><tr><td>All unclassified loans (Other than loans under special mention account, short term agricultural credit, loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs)/ Merchant Banks (MBs)/ Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares, consumer financing, small and medium enterprise financing, and staff loans)</td><td>1.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Small and medium enterprise financing</td><td>0.25%</td></tr><tr><td>Consumer financing (other than housing finance, credit card and loans for professionals under consumer financing scheme)</td><td>2.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Consumer financing (for housing finance)</td><td>1.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Consumer financing (for credit card)</td><td>2.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Consumer financing (for professionals)</td><td>2.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs)/ Merchant Banks (MBs)/ Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares etc.</td><td>1.00%</td></tr><tr><td>Short term Agricultural & Micro-Credits</td><td>1.00%</td></tr></table>	General provisions for unclassified loans and advances:	Rates [%]	All unclassified loans (Other than loans under special mention account, short term agricultural credit, loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs)/ Merchant Banks (MBs)/ Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares, consumer financing, small and medium enterprise financing, and staff loans)	1.00%	Small and medium enterprise financing	0.25%	Consumer financing (other than housing finance, credit card and loans for professionals under consumer financing scheme)	2.00%	Consumer financing (for housing finance)	1.00%	Consumer financing (for credit card)	2.00%	Consumer financing (for professionals)	2.00%	Loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs)/ Merchant Banks (MBs)/ Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares etc.	1.00%	Short term Agricultural & Micro-Credits	1.00%	
General provisions for unclassified loans and advances:	Rates [%]																			
All unclassified loans (Other than loans under special mention account, short term agricultural credit, loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs)/ Merchant Banks (MBs)/ Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares, consumer financing, small and medium enterprise financing, and staff loans)	1.00%																			
Small and medium enterprise financing	0.25%																			
Consumer financing (other than housing finance, credit card and loans for professionals under consumer financing scheme)	2.00%																			
Consumer financing (for housing finance)	1.00%																			
Consumer financing (for credit card)	2.00%																			
Consumer financing (for professionals)	2.00%																			
Loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs)/ Merchant Banks (MBs)/ Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares etc.	1.00%																			
Short term Agricultural & Micro-Credits	1.00%																			

Credit Risk (Continued)

General provisions against Special Mention Account (SMA) loans and advances:	Rates [%]
All unclassified loans (other than loans under small enterprise and consumer financing and BHs, MBs, SDs)	1.00%
Small and medium enterprise financing	0.25%
Consumer financing (other than housing finance, credit card and loans for professionals under consumer financing scheme)	2.00%
Consumer financing (for housing finance)	1.00%
Consumer financing (for credit card)	2.00%
Consumer financing (for professionals)	2.00%
Loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs)/ Merchant Banks(MBs)/ Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares etc.	1.00%
Short term Agricultural & Micro-Credits	1.00%

Specific provision	Short term Agricultural & Micro-Credits Rates [%]	Cottage, Micro and Small credits under CMSME Rates [%]	All other classified loans and advances Rates [%]
Substandard	5.00%	5.00%	20.00%
Doubtful	5.00%	20.00%	50.00%
Bad/loss	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%

Mentionable that, all interest accrued is credited to interest suspense account instead of crediting the same to income account if the loan is classified as sub standard and doubtful. However, charging of interest is discontinued when the loan is classified as bad/ loss.

As per BRPD Circular No. 4 dated 29 January 2015, the restructured large loan facilities have been treated as Special Mention Account (SMA) for the purpose of classification. Provision has also been calculated at existing applicable rate of SMA with additional 1%. The income from restructured loan has been accounted for only when it was actually received.

iii) Discussion of the Bank's credit risk management policy

The salient features of the Bank credit risk management policy and procedures are as under:

- Credit policy approved by the Board;
- Credit approval is delegated properly;
- Independent Credit Risk Management Division for Corporate, Retail and SME portfolio separately;
- Separate Credit Administration Division for Corporate, Retail and SME portfolio;
- Independent Special Asset Management Division;
- Credit operations are subject to independent Internal Audit; and
- Reporting to Board/ Executive Committee/ Risk Management Committee.

Above all, the Risk Management Division is regularly coordinating with the Credit Risk Management Divisions and other Business Units/ Divisions on (a) increasing the collateral coverage, product/ sector specific diversification of credit exposures, (b) single borrower exposures limit, (c) large loan portfolio ceiling as stipulated by Bangladesh Bank, (d) improving the asset quality, (e) conducting credit rating of the borrowers to minimize the capital charge against credit risk of the Bank, (f) Adequate provision is maintained against classified loans as per Bangladesh Bank Guidelines. (g) Status of loans is regularly reported to the Board of Directors/ Risk Management Committee of the Board.



Credit Risk (Continued)

Quantitative Disclosures

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

Major types of credit exposure as per disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

In Million Taka

Particulars	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)
Overdraft	34,833.7	8.1%
Cash credit	42,357.1	9.9%
Export cash credit	7,975.0	1.9%
Transport loan	1,426.1	0.3%
House building loan	9,463.7	2.2%
Loan against trust receipt	12,413.5	2.9%
Term loan - industrial	107,454.6	25.1%
Term loan - other	107,817.9	25.2%
Payment against document- cash	663.1	0.2%
Payment against document- EDF	1,808.3	0.4%
Consumer Finance	70,134.2	16.4%
Staff loan	1,442.8	0.3%
Bills purchased and discounted	30,899.3	7.2%
Total Loans and advances	428,689.4	100.0%

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

Geographical distribution of credit exposures as per the disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

In Million Taka

Particulars	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)
Urban		
Dhaka Division	327,149.5	76.3%
Chittagong Division	21,395.6	5.0%
Khulna Division	6,329.8	1.5%
Rajshahi Division	4,736.5	1.1%
Barishal Division	2,787.4	0.7%
Sylhet Division	5,796.8	1.4%
Rangpur Division	5,342.3	1.2%
Mymensingh Division	25,369.4	5.9%
Sub-total (Urban)	398,907.2	93.1%
Rural		
Dhaka Division	25,541.9	6.0%
Chittagong Division	1,330.3	0.3%
Rajshahi Division	233.0	0.1%
Sylhet Division	934.8	0.2%
Mymensingh Division	1,742.2	0.4%
Sub-total (Rural)	29,782.2	6.9%
Grand Total (Urban and Rural)	428,689.4	100.0%

Credit Risk (Continued)

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

Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, broken down by major types of credit exposures as per the disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:

(i) Loans and Advances including bills purchased and discounted on the basis of significant concentration:

In Million Taka

Particulars	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)
Commercial lending	15,917.8	3.7%
Agricultural loan	4,963.5	1.2%
Export financing	28,385.2	6.6%
Consumer credit scheme	81,676.3	19.1%
Small and medium enterprise financing	61,081.4	14.2%
Staff loan	1,442.8	0.3%
House building loan (other than the employees)	9,502.5	2.2%
Others	225,719.9	52.7%
Total	428,689.4	100.0%

ii) Industry - wise Loans and Advances including bills purchased and discounted:

In Million Taka

Particulars	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	4,963.5	1.2%
Pharmaceutical industries	11,880.7	2.8%
Textile industries	87,945.6	20.5%
Ready- made garment industries	33,544.1	7.8%
Chemical industries	3,325.0	0.8%
Bank and other financial institutions	2,288.6	0.5%
Transport and communication	8,358.5	1.9%
Electronics and automobile industries	15,006.4	3.5%
Housing and construction industries	12,040.8	2.8%
Energy and power industries	2,475.9	0.6%
Cement and ceramic industries	12,482.9	2.9%
Food and allied industries	16,776.6	3.9%
Engineering and metal industries including ship breaking	11,960.7	2.8%
Service industries	30,103.1	7.0%
Other industries	175,537.0	40.9%
Total	428,689.4	100.0%

Credit Risk (Continued)

(e)	Residual contractual maturity breakdown of the whole portfolio, broken down by major types of credit exposure.	Residual contractual maturity of exposures as per the disclosures furnished in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2024 are as follows:				
		In Million Taka				
		Repayable		Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)	
		On demand		37,731.7	8.8%	
		Within one to three months		80,000.6	18.7%	
		Within three to twelve months		74,908.1	17.5%	
		Within one to five years		147,541.2	34.4%	
		More than five years		88,507.8	20.6%	
		Total		428,689.4	100.0%	
(f)	By major industry or counterparty type	a) Amount of impaired loans and if available, past due loans, provided separately				
		i) Amount of impaired/ classified loans by major industry/ sector type as of 31 December 2024 was as under:				
		In Million Taka				
		Major industry/ sector type		Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)	
		Agriculture financing		16.5	0.0%	
		Ready made garments (RMG) industries		2,856.8	8.6%	
		Textile industries		14,225.6	42.9%	
		Other manufacturing industries		5,228.5	15.8%	
		Small & medium enterprise (SME) loans		5,299.6	16.0%	
		Commercial real estate including construction industries		1,390.1	4.2%	
		Residential real estate financing		582.5	1.8%	
		Power and Gas industries		-	0.0%	
		Transport, storage and communication industries		-	0.0%	
		Trade services		2,117.1	6.4%	
		Consumer credit		1,199.2	3.6%	
		Others		231.6	0.7%	
		Total		33,147.5	100.0%	
		ii) Amount of impaired/ classified loans by major counterparty type as of 31 December 2024 was as under:				
		In Million Taka				
		Major counterparty type	Status-wise amount of impaired/ classified loans			Total
			Substandard	Doubtful	Bad/Loss	
		Continuous loan	1,231.9	2,446.1	2,078.4	5,756.4
		Demand loan	465.0	271.2	195.7	931.9
		Term loan	1,723.1	1,391.3	23,332.6	26,447.0
		Other loans	8.0	1.7	2.6	12.2
		Total	3,428.0	4,110.3	25,609.3	33,147.5



Credit Risk (Continued)

b) Specific and general provisions

Specific and general provisions for loans portfolio and general provision for off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank as per audited financial statements as of 31 December 2024 was as under:

In Million Taka

Particulars of specific and general provisions for entire loan portfolio and off - balance sheet exposures	Amount
Specific provision for loans and advances	21,065.5
General provision for loans and advances	4,104.7
General provision for off-balance sheet exposures	1,083.9
Total	26,254.1

c) Charges for specific allowances and charges - offs (general allowances) during the period

The specific and general provisions for loans portfolio and general provision for off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank charged during the year as per audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 was as under:

In Million Taka

Particulars	Amount
Specific provision for loans and advances	17,558.1
General provision for loans and advances	(1,898.8)
General provision for off-balance sheet exposures	283.3
Total	15,942.6

(g) Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs)

Position of Non Performing Loans and Advances including bills purchased and discounted of the Bank as per audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 was as under:

In Million Taka

Particulars	Amount
Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs)	33,147.5
Non Performing Assets (NPAs) to Outstanding Loans & advances	7.7%
Movement of Non Performing Assets (NPAs)	
Opening balance	17,077.6
Additions/ adjustment during the year (net)	16,069.9
Closing balance	33,147.5
Movement of specific provisions for NPAs	
Opening balance	10,249.8
Add: Provision made during the year	17,558.1
Less: Write-off	6,744.1
Add: Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	1.6
Closing balance	21,065.5



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	Investment in equity securities are broadly categorized into two parts: - Quoted Securities; and - Unquoted Securities.												
	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.	At the end of 31 December 2024, the Bank had investment to the equity instruments/ exposures in line with the accounting policies, techniques and valuation methodologies were put in places as under: <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Valuation method</th></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Shares:</td></tr><tr><td>Quoted</td><td>Cost or market price whichever is lower</td></tr><tr><td>Unquoted</td><td>Cost or Book value, as per latest audited financial statements of that entity (ies), whichever is lower</td></tr><tr><td colspan="2">Bonds:</td></tr><tr><td>Subordinated bonds</td><td>At redemption value</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Valuation method	Shares:		Quoted	Cost or market price whichever is lower	Unquoted	Cost or Book value, as per latest audited financial statements of that entity (ies), whichever is lower	Bonds:		Subordinated bonds	At redemption value
Particulars	Valuation method													
Shares:														
Quoted	Cost or market price whichever is lower													
Unquoted	Cost or Book value, as per latest audited financial statements of that entity (ies), whichever is lower													
Bonds:														
Subordinated bonds	At redemption value													

Quantitative Disclosures

b)	Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for quoted securities, a comparison to publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.	In Million Taka			
		Cost Price		Market Value	
		9,080.0		8,617.3	
c)	The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period - Realized gain (losses) from equity investments	-			
d)	Total unrealized gains (losses)	Taka (462.7) million			
	Total latent revaluation gains (losses)	-			
	Any amounts of the above included in Tier 2 capital.	-			
e)	Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements. - Capital requirements for equity investments - For Specific market risk - For General market risk	The capital requirements for equity investments as of 31 December 2024 was as under:			
		In Million Taka			
		Particulars	Amount (Market Value)	Capital Charge Weight	Capital Charge
		Specific Risk	8,617.3	10%	861.7
		General Risk	8,617.3	10%	861.7
		Total			1,723.5



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. Interest rate risk is the potential impact on the Bank's earnings (Net Interest Income- NII) and net asset values due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises when the Bank's principal and interest cash flows (including final maturities), for both On and Off- balance sheet exposures, have mismatched re-pricing dates. The amount at risk is a function of the magnitude and direction of interest rate changes and the size and maturity structure of the mismatch position. The portfolio of assets and liabilities in the banking book sensitive to interest rate changes is the element of interest rate risk. The immediate impact of changes in interest rates is on the Bank's net interest income (difference between interest income accrued on rate sensitive asset portfolio and interest expenses accrued on rate sensitive liability portfolio) for a particular period of time, while the long term impact is on the Bank's net worth since the economic value of the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet exposures are affected. Key assumptions on loan prepayments and behavior of non-maturity deposits: a) Loans with defined contractual maturity are re-priced in the respective time buckets in which it falls as per the loan repayment schedule; b) Loans without defined contractual maturity are segregated into different time buckets based on the past trend, seasonality, geographical perspective and re-priced accordingly; and c) Non-maturity deposits namely current, saving deposits are segregated into different time buckets on the basis of past trend of withdrawal, seasonality, religious festivals, geographical perspective and re-priced accordingly. However, the behavior of withdrawal of non-maturity deposits of the Bank is more or less stable. The Bank measures the IRRBB as per the regulatory guidelines on a Quarterly rest.
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Quantitative Disclosures

b)

The impact of changes in interest rate for On-balance sheet rate sensitive assets and liabilities of the Bank as per the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2024 is furnished below:

In Million Taka

Particulars	At redemption value			
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181-270 Days	271-364 Days
Rate sensitive assets [A]	226,064.4	66,699.6	30,546.8	32,392.2
Rate sensitive liabilities [B]	150,205.7	46,461.0	22,656.6	24,237.1
GAP [A-B]	75,858.7	20,238.6	7,890.2	8,155.1
Cumulative GAP	75,858.7	96,097.3	103,987.6	112,142.7
Interest rate change (IRC) [Note 1]	1%	1%	1%	1%
Quarterly earnings impact [GAP x IRC]	189.6	50.6	19.7	20.4
Cumulative earnings impact	189.6	240.2	260.0	280.4

Note 1: Assuming 1% rise in interest rates for both asset and liability portfolio of the Bank and vice-versa if 1% reduction in interest rates



Market risk

Qualitative Disclosures

a)	i) Views of Board of Directors (BODs) on trading/ investment activities	The Board approves all policies related to market risk, set limits and reviews compliance on a regular basis. The objective is to provide cost effective funding to finance assets growth and trade related transactions. The market risk covers the followings risks of the Bank's balance sheet: i) Interest rate risk; ii) Equity price risk; iii) Foreign exchange risk; and iv) Commodity price risk.																	
	ii) Methods used to measure market risk	Methods used to measure market risk. As per relevant Bangladesh Bank guidelines, Standardized Approach has been followed to measure the Market Risk for capital requirement for trading book of the Bank. The total capital requirement in respect of market risk is the aggregate capital requirement calculated for each of the risk sub-categories. For each risk category minimum capital requirement is measured in terms of two separately calculated capital charges for "specific risk" and "general market risk" as under: <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Component of Market Risk</th><th colspan="2">Capital Charged for Market Risk</th></tr> <tr> <th>General Market Risk</th><th>Specific Market Risk</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interest Rate Risk</td><td>Applied</td><td>Applied</td></tr> <tr> <td>Equity Price Risk</td><td>Applied</td><td>Applied</td></tr> <tr> <td>Foreign Exchange Risk</td><td colspan="2">Applied</td></tr> <tr> <td>Commodities Price Risk</td><td colspan="2">Applied</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Component of Market Risk	Capital Charged for Market Risk		General Market Risk	Specific Market Risk	Interest Rate Risk	Applied	Applied	Equity Price Risk	Applied	Applied	Foreign Exchange Risk	Applied		Commodities Price Risk	Applied	
Component of Market Risk	Capital Charged for Market Risk																		
	General Market Risk	Specific Market Risk																	
Interest Rate Risk	Applied	Applied																	
Equity Price Risk	Applied	Applied																	
Foreign Exchange Risk	Applied																		
Commodities Price Risk	Applied																		
	iii) Market risk management system	The Treasury Division (Front Office) of the Bank manages market risk covering liquidity, interest rate and foreign exchange risks with oversight from Assets-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) comprising senior executives of the Bank. ALCO is chaired by the Managing Director & CEO. ALCO meets at least once in a month. The Risk Management Division also reviews the market risk parameters on monthly basis by conducting meeting of ERM and recommends on portfolio concentration for containing the RWA.																	
	iv) Policies and processes for mitigating market risk	There are approved limits for credit deposit ratio, liquid assets to total assets ratio, maturity mismatch, commitments for both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items and borrowing from money market and foreign exchange position. The limits are monitored and enforced on a regular basis to protect against market risks. The Sub-ALCO of the bank meets on a daily basis to review the prevailing market condition, exchange rate, foreign exchange position, and transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risks.																	

Quantitative Disclosures

b)	The capital requirements for market risk	In Million Taka	
		The Capital Requirements for:	Amount
		• Interest rate risk	837.9
		• Equity position risk	1,723.5
		• Foreign exchange risk	85.1
		• Commodity risk	-
		Total capital requirement for Market risk	2,646.4



Operational risk

Qualitative Disclosures

a)	i) Views of Board of Directors (BODs) on system to reduce Operational Risk	The policy for operational risks including internal control and compliance risk is approved by the Board in line with the relevant guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Audit Committee of the Board directly oversees the activities of Internal Control and Compliance Division (IC&CD) to protect against all operational risks. As a part of continued surveillance, the Management Committee (MANCOM), Executive Risk Management Committee (ERMC), MLTFPD, Vigilance Cell and independent Risk Management Division regularly review different aspects of operational risk. The analytical assessment was reported to the Board/ Risk Management Committee/ Audit Committee of the Bank for review and formulating appropriate policies, tool & techniques for mitigation of operational risk.
	ii) Performance gap of executives and staffs	Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC has a policy to provide competitive package and best working environment to attract and retain the most talented people available in the industry. The Bank's strong brand image plays an important role in employee motivation. As a result, there is no significant performance gap.
	iii) Potential external events	Like other peers, Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC operates its business with few external risk factors relating to the socio-economic condition, political atmosphere, regulatory policy changes, natural disaster etc. based on the overall perspective of the country. Potential external events and related downside risk, namely, damage of Bank's delivery channel including ATM/CRM, Fast Track, Agent Banking outlet etc. fear of theft/ robbery in banks vaults, compliance/ adjustment due to changes of regulatory policy stance, laws & regulations etc. are managed to keep within tolerable limit.
	iv) Policies and processes for mitigating operational risk	The policy for operational risks including internal control and compliance risk is approved by the Board taking into account relevant guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. A policy guideline on Risk Based Internal Audit (RBIA) System is in operation. As per RBIA, branches with high risk status and subjected to more frequent audit by Internal Control and Compliance Division (IC&CD). IC&CD directly reports to Audit Committee of the Board. In addition, there is a Vigilance Cell established in 2009 to reinforce the operational risk management of the Bank. Bank's Anti- Money laundering activities are headed by CAMLCO and their activities are devoted to protect against all money laundering and terrorist finance related activities. The Central Customer Service & Complaint Management Cell was also engaged in mitigating the operation risks of the Bank. Apart from that, there is adequate check and balance at every stage of operation, authorities are properly segregated and there is at least dual control on every transaction to protect against operational risk.



Operational risk (Continued)

v) Approach for calculating capital charge for operational risk

The Bank follows the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) in terms of BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 [Guidelines on '**Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks' (revised regulatory capital framework in line with Basel III)**]. The BIA stipulates the capital charge for operational risk is a fixed percentage, denoted by α (alpha) of average positive annual gross income of the Bank over the past three years. It also states that if the annual gross income for any year is negative or zero, that should be excluded from both the numerator and denominator when calculating the average gross income. The capital charge for operational risk is enumerated by applying the following formula:

$$K = [(GI1 + GI2 + GI3) \alpha] / n$$

Where:

K = the capital charge under the Basic Indicator Approach

GI = only positive annual gross income over the previous three years (i.e. negative or zero gross income if any shall be excluded)

α = 15 percent

n = number of the previous three years for which gross income is positive.

Besides, **Gross Income (GI)** is calculated as "**Net Interest Income**" plus "**Net non- Interest Income**" plus "**Interest Suspense**". The GI is also the net result of:

- i) Gross of any provisions;
- ii) Gross of operating expenses, including fees paid to outsourcing service providers;
- iii) Excluding realized profits/ losses from the sale of securities held to maturity in the banking book;
- iv) Excluding extraordinary or irregular items; and
- v) Excluding income derived from insurance.

Quantitative Disclosures

b)	The capital requirement for operational risk	In Million Taka	
		Particulars	Amount
		Capital requirement for Operational Risk	5,151.6
		Total Capital Requirement for Operational Risk	5,151.6



Liquidity Ratio

In line with the provisions of liquidity risk management under Basel III, Bangladesh Bank on the basis of the relevant guideline of Bank for International Settlements (BIS) has identified the (i) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR); (ii) Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR); and (iii) Leverage Ratio under the purview of 'Liquidity' ratio vide BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 and DOS Circular No.1 dated 1 January 2015.

Qualitative Disclosures		
a)	i) Views of Board of Directors (BODs) on system to reduce Liquidity Risk	The Board of Directors reviews the liquidity risk of the Bank on quarterly rest while reviewing the Quarterly Financial Statements, Stress Testing Report etc. Besides, the EC of the Board also reviews the liquidity position while reviewing the management information system (MIS) report on monthly basis. Upon reviewing the overall liquidity position along with the outlook of the Bank funding need, investment opportunity, market/ industry trend, the Board takes its strategic decision regarding deposits, funding, investments, loans as well as interest rates policies etc. The Board of Directors of the Bank always strives to maintain adequate liquidity to meet up Bank's overall funding need for the huge retail depositors, borrowers' requirements as well as maintain regulatory requirements comfortably.
	ii) Methods used to measure Liquidity Risk	The maintenance of Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) is considered as the fundamental methods/ tools to measure the liquidity position/ risk of Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC. However, under Basel III, the following methods and tools are mandated for measuring the liquidity risk. a) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR): Liquidity Coverage Ratio ensures to maintain an adequate level of stock of high quality liquid assets that can be converted into cash to meet its liquidity needs (i.e. total net cash outflows) over the next 30 calendar days. b) Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR): Net Stable Funding Ratio aims to limit over-reliance on short - term wholesale funding during times of abundant market liquidity and encourage better assessment of liquidity risk across all on- and off-balance sheet items. The minimum acceptable value of this ratio is 100 percent, indicating that, Available Stable Funding (ASF) should be at least equal to Required Stable Funding (RSF). ASF consists of various kinds of liabilities and capital with percentage weights attached given their perceived stability. RSF consists of assets and off-balance sheet items also with percentage weights attached given the degree to which they are illiquid or "long -term" and therefore requires stable funding. In addition to the above, the following measures have been put in place to monitor the liquidity risk management position of the Bank on a continued manner: a) Asset-Liability Maturity Analysis (Liquidity profile); b) Advance Deposit Ratio (ADR); c) Whole sale borrowing capacity; and d) Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO).



Liquidity Ratio (Continued)

		Besides the above, the following tools are also used for measuring liquidity risk: a) Stress Testing (Liquidity Stress); and b) Net open position limit - to monitor the FX funding liquidity risk.
iii) Liquidity risk management system		In the Bank, at the management level, the liquidity risk is primarily managed by the Treasury Division (Front Office) under oversight of ALCO which is headed by the Managing Director & CEO along with other members of the senior management team. Treasury Division (Front Office) upon reviewing the overall funding requirements on daily basis sets their strategy to maintain a comfortable/ adequate liquidity position taking into consideration of Bank's approved credit deposit ratio, liquid assets to total assets ratio, asset-liability maturity profile, Bank's earning/ profitability as well as overall market behavior and sentiment etc. Apart from the above, Risk Management Division (RMD) also monitors & measures the liquidity risk in line with the Basel III liquidity measurement tools, namely, LCR, NSFR, Leverage Ratio. RMD addresses the key issues and strategies to maintain the Basel III liquidity ratios to the respective division(s) on regular interval.
iv) Policies and processes for mitigating Liquidity Risk		The Asset-Liability (ALCO) policy leads the process & procedures for mitigation of liquidity risk of the Bank. ALCO works under specific Terms of References (functions) approved by the Board of Directors. Treasury Division (Front Office) and ALM desk under regular supervision, of Top Management reviews the overall liquidity position of the Bank and takes appropriate strategy, process in line with the industry position for managing liquidity risk of the Bank.

Quantitative Disclosures

b)

SL No.	Particular	As on 31 December 2024
i	Liquidity coverage ratio (%)	163.48%
ii	Net stable funding ratio (%)	105.91%
iii	Stock of high quality liquid assets (In Million Taka)	168,210.79
iv	Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days (In Million Taka)	102,890.74
v	Available amount of stable funding (In Million Taka)	552,247.53
vi	Required amount of stable funding (In Million Taka)	521,439.71



Leverage Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures			
a)	i) Views of BODs on system to reduce excessive leverage	The Board of Directors of the Bank primarily views on growth of the On and Off-balance sheet exposures commensurate with its expected capital growth so that the excessive leverage is reduced. Within the On-balance components, again, the Board emphasizes on the growth of the prime component i.e. the loans and advances and maintaining good asset quality so as to maximize the revenue as well as the capacity to generate capital internally (in the form of retained earnings) to trade off the excessive leverage supposed to be caused by asset growth. At the outset of asset growth, the Board of Directors also views the growth of its sources of fund i.e. deposit growth taking into consideration of projected business growth so that the credit-deposit ratio is maintained at a sustainable basis as well as to reduce the mismatches of asset liability gap within the tolerable limit to manage the liquidity risk.	
	ii) Policies and processes for managing excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage	First and foremost, Bank's policy is to maintain the Leverage Ratio (Tier 1 capital as proportion to total adjusted On and Off - balance sheet asset) well above the regulatory requirement. To this end, the striking components of balance sheet, namely, the deposits & borrowing, loans & advances, other liquid assets (treasury bills, bonds, fund placements) are analyzed on monthly basis. Measures are taken to contain the growth of overall size of balance sheet (On and Off-balance sheet exposures aggregately) considering short term outlook of the industry indicators as well as possible growth of equity (Tier 1 capital) of the Bank on quarterly rest. With regard to managing the excessive leverage, the regulatory stance through the monetary policy initiatives i.e. the scope of expected business potential (growth) estimated money supply, inflation, resulting the estimated overall liquidity of the industry as well as the Bank in particular is also considered.	
	iii) Approach for calculating exposure/ Leverage	For calculating "Leverage", the Bank follows the 'Leverage Ratio' approach/ method as suggested by Bangladesh Bank as under: $\text{Leverage Ratio (LR)} = \frac{\text{Tier 1 Capital (after related adjustment)}}{\text{Total Exposure(after related daductions)}}$	
Quantitative Disclosures			
b)	SL No.	Particular	As on 31 December 2024
	i	Tier-1 Capital (considering all regulatory adjustments) (In Million Taka)	42,848.3
	ii	On-balance sheet exposure (In Million Taka)	658,810.0
	iii	Off-balance sheet exposure (In Million Taka)	62,237.7
	iv	Total exposure after regulatory adjustments (In Million Taka)	713,350.2
	v	Leverage ratio (%)	6.01%



Remuneration

Qualitative Disclosures

a) Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration.	
i) Name of the bodies that oversee remuneration	At the management level, primarily the Human Resources Division oversees the 'remuneration' in line with its HR management strategy/ policy under direct supervision and guidance of Management Committee (MANCOM) of the Bank.
ii) Composition of the main body overseeing remuneration	The MANCOM is headed and chaired by the Managing Director & CEO of the Bank; along with other members of top executive management (Deputy Managing Directors and CXOs). Head of Human Resources Division acts as the Member Secretary of the MANCOM of the Bank.
iii) Mandate of the main body overseeing remuneration	The mandate of the Management Committee (MANCOM) as the main body for overseeing the Bank's remuneration is to review the position of remuneration and associated matters and recommend to the Board of Directors for approval of its restructuring, rearrangement and modification commensurate with the industry best practices as per requirement.
iv) External consultants whose advice has been sought, the body by which they were commissioned, and in what areas of the remuneration process	The Bank has no External Consultant permanently regarding 'remuneration' and its process. However, experts' opinion may have been sought in case to case basis regarding income tax matter, lawyers' opinion for settlement of employees' dues in case of death, penalty etc. if required, by the management.
v) A description of the scope of the bank's remuneration policy (e.g. by regions, business lines), including the extent to which it is applicable to foreign subsidiaries and branches	The Bank does not differentiate the 'Pay Structure' and 'employee benefits' by regions. However, variation in remuneration is in practice based on nature of job/ business line/ activity primarily bifurcated for the employees who are directly recruited by the Bank and the headcounts/ employees explored through outsourcing service providers as per rule. As of 31 December 2024, the Bank had no foreign subsidiaries and branches outside Bangladesh.
vi) A description of the types of employees considered as material risk takers and as senior managers, including the number of employees in each group	We consider the members of senior management, branch managers and the employees engaged in different functional divisions at Head Office (except the employees involved in internal control, risk management and compliance) as the material risk takers of the Bank.
b) Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes.	
i) An overview of the key features and objectives of remuneration policy.	Remuneration and other associated matters are guided by the Bank's Service Rules as well as instruction, guidance from the Board of Directors from time to time in line with the industry practice with the objectives of retention/ hiring of experienced, talented workforce focusing on sustainable growth of the Bank.
ii) Whether the remuneration committee reviewed the bank's remuneration policy during the past year, and if so, an overview of any changes that was made.	Human Resources Division under guidance of MANCOM, the Board of Directors and senior management reviews the issues of remuneration & its associated matters from time to time.
iii) A discussion of how the bank ensures that risk and compliance employees are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee.	The risk and compliance employees are carrying out the activities independently as per specific terms of references, job allocated to them.

Remuneration (Continued)		
		Regarding remuneration of the risk and compliance employees, Human Resources Division does not make any difference with other mainstream/ regular employees and sets the remuneration as per the prevailing rule of the Bank primarily governed by the employees' service rule of the Bank.
c)	Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes.	
	i) An overview of the key risks that the bank takes into account when implementing remuneration measures.	The business risk including credit/ default risk, compliance & reputational risk are mostly considered when implementing the remuneration measures for each employee/ group of employee. Financial and liquidity risk are also considered.
	ii) An overview of the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks, including risks difficult to measure.	Different set of measures are in practice based on the nature & type of business lines/segments etc. These measures are primarily focused on the business target/goals set for each area of operation, branch vis-a-vis the actual results achieved as of the reporting date. The most vital tools & indicators used for measuring the risks are the asset quality (NPL ratio), Net Interest Margin (NIM), provision coverage ratio, credit-deposit ratio, cost-income ratio, growth of net profit, as well the non-financial indicators, namely, the compliance status with the regulatory norms, instructions has been brought to all concerned of the Bank from time to time.
	iii) A discussion of the ways in which these measures affect remuneration.	While evaluating the performance of each employee annually, all the financial and non-financial indicators as per pre-determined set criteria are considered; and accordingly the result of the performance varies from one to another and thus affect the remuneration as well.
	iv) 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.	No material change has been made during the year 2024 that could affect the remuneration.
d)	Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration.	
	i) An overview of main performance metrics for bank, top - level business lines and individuals.	The Board sets the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) while approving the business target/ budget for each year for the Bank and business lines/ segments. The management sets the appropriate tools, techniques and strategic planning (with due concurrence/ approval of the Board) towards achieving those targets. The most common KPIs are the achievement of loan, deposit and profit target with the threshold of NPL ratio, cost-income ratio, cost of fund, yield on loans, provision coverage ratio, capital to risk weighted asset ratio (CRAR), ROE, ROA, liquidity position (maintenance of CRR and SLR) etc.
	ii) A discussion of how amounts of individual remuneration are linked to bank-wide and individual performance.	The remuneration of each employee is paid based on her/his individual performance evaluated as per set criteria. And, accordingly, the aggregate amount of remuneration of the Bank as a whole is linked/ impacted to the same extent.
	iii) A discussion of the measures the bank will in general implement to adjust remuneration in the event that performance metrics are weak. This should include the bank's criteria for determining "weak" performance metrics.	The Bank follows remuneration process as per set criteria with no in general adjustment in the event of weak performance metrics/ scorecard.



Remuneration (Continued)

e)	Description of the ways in which the bank seek to adjust remuneration to take account of longer-term performance.								
	i) 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 factor that determine the fraction and their relative importance.	The Bank pays variable remuneration i.e. annual increment based on the yearly performance rating on cash basis with the monthly pay. While the value of longer term variable part of remuneration i.e. the amount of provident fund, gratuity fund are made provision on aggregate/ individual employee basis; actual payment is made upon retirement, resignation etc. as the case may be, as per rule.							
	ii) A discussion of the bank’s policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and (if permitted by national law) after vesting through claw back arrangements.	Not applicable							
f)	Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that the bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms.								
	i) An overview of the forms of variable remuneration offered (i.e. cash, shares and share - linked instruments and other forms). A description of the elements corresponding to other forms of variable remuneration (if any) should be provided.	The Bank pays variable remuneration on cash basis (i.e. direct credit to the employee Bank account and/or Payment Order/ Cheque), as the case may be, as per rule/ practice.							
	ii) 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 of the factors that determine the mix and their relative importance.	The following variable remuneration has been offered by Dutch-Bangla Bank to its employees: Annual Increment Bank provides annual increments based on performance to the employees with the view of medium to long term strategy and adherence to Dutch-Bangla Bank values.							
Quantitative Disclosures									
g)	Number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year and remuneration paid to its member.	There were 7 (seven) meetings of the Management Committee (MANCOM) held during the year 2024. All of the members of MANCOM are from the core banking area/operation of the Bank. No additional remuneration was paid to the members of the Management Committee for attending the meeting except their regular remuneration.							
h)	i) Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year.	The following Number of Employees were received a variable remuneration during the year 2024: <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Number</th></tr><tr><td>Number of employees having received a variable remuneration during the year 2024</td><td>11,908</td></tr></table>		Particulars	Number	Number of employees having received a variable remuneration during the year 2024	11,908		
Particulars	Number								
Number of employees having received a variable remuneration during the year 2024	11,908								
	ii) Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awarded during the financial year.	The following number and total amount of Guaranteed (Festival) bonuses awarded during the year 2024: <table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Number of employees (In Unit)</th><th>Total amount of guaranteed bonuses (In Million Taka)</th></tr><tr><td>Guaranteed (Festival) bonuses awarded during the year 2024</td><td>12,232</td><td>581.78</td></tr></table>		Particulars	Number of employees (In Unit)	Total amount of guaranteed bonuses (In Million Taka)	Guaranteed (Festival) bonuses awarded during the year 2024	12,232	581.78
Particulars	Number of employees (In Unit)	Total amount of guaranteed bonuses (In Million Taka)							
Guaranteed (Festival) bonuses awarded during the year 2024	12,232	581.78							



Remuneration (Continued)

	iii) Number and total amount of sign - on awards made during the financial year.	There was no sign-on awards made in 2024.	
	iv) Number and total amount of severance payments made during the financial year.	There was no severance payment made during the year 2024.	
i)	i) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share linked instruments and other forms.	There was no deferred remuneration paid out during the year 2024.	
	ii) Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.	-	
j)	Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show:	i) Fixed and variable remuneration paid in 2024 are as follows: In Million Taka	
		Particulars	Amount
		Fixed pay	8,345.46
		Variable pay	255.88
		Total fixed and variable pay	8,601.34
		ii) Deferred and non - deferred (paid during the year): Not Applicable	
ii) Different forms used (cash, shares and share - linked instruments, other forms). • Remuneration is paid on cash basis (i.e. direct credit to the employee Bank account and/or Payment Order/ Cheque), as the case may be, as per rule/ practice.			
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:		
	i) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments.	Not Applicable	
	ii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post explicit adjustments.	Not Applicable	
	iii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments.	Not Applicable	



*Any time
Anywhere*

**green
banking**





GREEN BANKING

CURRENT SCENARIO

Green and/or Sustainable Banking refers to banking practice that considers all social, environmental and ecological issues with the aim of protecting the environment and preserving natural resources. Environmental Management needs to be the key focus area of the business fraternity, especially the banking industry. Bangladesh's banks are increasingly extending refinance for green and sustainable initiatives taken by business in an attempt to encourage environment-friendly investment and mitigate the effects of climate change. The concern for environmental sustainability and inclusive growth has given mass recognition to the concept of corporate social responsibility and inclusive finance. The importance of green banking practices has been receiving increasing attention worldwide among a large number of stakeholders, including banks, financial institutions, policymakers, regulators, academic scholars and NGOs.

Bangladesh Bank (BB) started focusing on environmental issues mainly since 2011 when the central bank of the country issued 'Green Banking Policy Framework' and 'Environmental Risk Management (ERM) Guideline' to promote green banking in the country. Bangladesh Bank's refinancing schemes to facilitate green financing and initiatives for green governance and reporting frameworks added to the central bank's policy efforts to push bank and non-bank financial institutions to adopt green banking activities. In the sustainable banking policy front, introducing 'Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) Guideline' (introduced in 2017 and updated in 2022) and 'Sustainable Finance Policy' "SFD Circular dated 22 October, 2023" are notable initiatives to combine social, environmental and transparency issues within the broad strategy of sustainable banking. Recently, Bangladesh Bank has also introduced Guideline on Sustainability and Climate-related Financial Disclosure vide SFD Circular no. 06 dated 26.12.2023.

Bangladesh Bank has been encouraging financing for green projects through different initiatives, including introduction of 'Sustainability Rating' for Banks and NBFIs to step up related loan disbursements. Banks have increased dependence on sustainable energy sources and reduced the use of Paper & Stationery for various banking activities by making the services available through online platform.

Sustainability has become a mainstream consideration of Dutch-Bangla Bank, which has been upholding green banking activities covering both in-house environment management and financing to support green economy.

The Green Finance and Sustainable Linked Finance together comprise the Sustainable Finance. Sustainable financing mainly focuses on taking due account of environmental, social and governance considerations when making investment decisions in the financial sectors. Government's development plan, its global commitment for sustainability and Bangladesh Bank's strategic goals are the major drivers to formulate the policy. Through continuous monitoring and taking appropriate actions, Bangladesh Bank is contributing to expand green finance in the country. Thus, the central bank has been integrating 'sustainability' into core banking practices through green banking, corporate social responsibility, financial inclusion and financial education.

Dutch-Bangla Bank has been maintaining leading position in Bangladesh to provide IT-based banking services to its valued customers since its inception. Dutch-Bangla Bank provides online banking service through its 242 Branches and 307 Sub-Branches and a number of Agents, ATM Booth, Fast Track, Mobile Banking (Rocket), Internet Banking, SMS Banking, App-based Banking, i.e., NexusPay, Debit Card, Credit Card, Pre-Paid Card, Travel Card, Virtual card, E-payment and so on. Besides, Dutch-Bangla Bank has completed its process of full Centralization as per CRM Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Thirty-five out of its 242 Branches and 26 out of 307 Sub-Branches are partially powered by Solar Energy. At present, the Bank has 4,151 ATM machines in 164 ATM Booths and 1,463 Fast-Tracks. The Bank has also 4,297 CRM and 1,146 CDM.

The management of Dutch-Bangla Bank is well aware regarding the Green Office Guidelines which includes among others, economic use of office equipment (Computer, Laptop, Printer, Photocopier, AC, Light etc.) and efficient use of paper and ink by encouraging paperless electronic Banking.

Sustainable Finance Unit

Banking Regulation & Policy Department, Bangladesh Bank vide their Circular dated February 27, 2011 outlined a detailed policy guidelines for implementing Green Banking through all scheduled banks.

The Board of Directors of Dutch-Bangla Bank on 07.02.2012 approved Green banking Policy and Strategy of Dutch-Bangla Bank. Subsequently, the EC of the Board in its 751st meeting held on 25.09.2014 approved "Revision of Green Banking Policy & Strategy of Dutch-Bangla Bank".

Earlier, green banking activities of Dutch-Bangla Bank were running under "Green Banking Cell", formed under the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Later on, at the time of formation of Sustainable Finance Unit, the cell was abolished.

In terms of Policy Guidelines of Sustainable Finance Department of Bangladesh Bank vide circular No. 02 dated 01.12.2016, the Board of Directors of Dutch-Bangla Bank in a meeting held on 27.12.2016 has approved formation of "Sustainable Finance Unit" under supervision of Head of Credit Risk Management Division and "Sustainable Finance Committee" with the membership of different divisional Heads of the Bank. The Board has also abolished Green Banking Cell of the Bank. Sustainable Finance Unit and Sustainable Finance Committee of Dutch-Bangla Bank are working under the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.

Sustainable Finance Unit of Dutch-Bangla Bank ensures conducting Environmental and Social Risk Rating of the projects, it finances. The bank rated 193 clients in 2022, 210 clients in 2023 and 2,427 clients in 2024.

In-house Green Management

Dutch-Bangla Bank has been maintaining a balanced initiative and supporting activities to contain things that may adversely affect environment and contribute to pollution since its inception. In order to arrest emissions from carbon footprint, a few our daily activities are mentioned below:

- Soft archival of customer documents for electronic access and retrieval to reduce consumption of paper.
- Some of internal memos, process notes and records are in electronic form.

- Communication with the customers is being done through e-mails, SMS or ATM display, instead of letter of communication (except for regulatory requirements).
- IP phone and video conferencing system have been introduced for telecommunication among the Officials, Managers, Heads and Senior Management of the Bank.
- Solar energy has been used to power 35 Branches and 26 Sub-Branches in the country.
- Meeting and Training Programs through digital platform.
- Seamless and app-based banking Internet Banking, i.e., reviewing account, statements, paying bills as well as making some transactions.

Fund Allocation for Climate change Risks

Dutch-Bangla Bank has contributed Tk.196.11 million in 2024 for disaster management, the break-up of which may be seen as below

Taka In Million		
Disaster management	Donation of 100,000 pieces of blankets to "Chief Adviser's Relief Fund" for helping the cold-affected people.	85.68
	Donation to "Chief Adviser's Relief and Welfare Fund" for helping the flood-affected people.	100.00
	Financial assistance to Bangladesh Association of Banks for helping the war devastated Palestinians.	10.00
	Donation of 1,200 pieces of blankets to the selected institution of Bangladesh Bank for distributing them among destitute & cold-affected persons.	0.43
Total		196.11



Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS) in Dutch-Bangla Bank

Dutch-Bangla Bank, with the support of FMO, established an internationally standard Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS) of its own with the technical assistance of a 3rd party consultant viz. F.I. Konsult s.r.o. from Czech Republic. As part of the capacity development program, Dutch-Bangla Bank has Green Banking policy and exercises exclusion list of Bangladesh Bank and conducts Environmental & Social (E&S) Categorization Tool (Environmental & Social Risk Rating) in excel-based software as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The rating tool is a part of “Guideline on Environmental & Social Risk Management for Banks and Financial Institutions in Bangladesh. Dutch-Bangla Bank also included ‘Procedure for managing environmental and social risks for commercial lending operations’ in their credit manual. Environmental and Social due diligence is our key issue in approving credit proposals.

Contribution for Capacity Building for Awareness Development

Dutch-Bangla Bank arranges necessary training programs on regular basis for capacity building of its employees on these issues. The Bank has contributed Tk10.62 million in 2024 for training development and capacity building of its officials which includes training expenses on Environmental and Social Risk Management issues of 386 officials of the Bank.

Bank is also committed to the society and environment and spent Tk1.32 million each year in 2022, 2023 and 2024 for environmental beautification. Dutch-Bangla Bank officials also participated in different trainings, workshops and seminars on Sustainable/Green banking issue time to time as per invitations of different institutions.

Structural Reform

Dutch-Bangla Bank has completed its centralization process of Corporate, SME and Retail Credit operation including Trade Service business. In this regard, bank’s Trade Service Operation, Credit Administration, Credit Marketing, Credit Monitoring, Credit Risk Management, Credit Approval and Credit Disbursement process have come under the umbrella of Centralization. Business mobilization, proposal processing, review, approval as well as documentation and disbursement are being made in a centralized manner. We are now keeping the

client’s security documents in the Central Vault. Every foreign trade related business, such as opening of LC, negotiation of export documents etc. are being made through one platform. This centralization has reduced paper consumption and saved valuable time in decision making and approving credit proposals.

Finance made in environmentally compliant Industries

Dutch-Bangla Bank has financed various projects which are environment-friendly. Dutch-Bangla Bank has continued financing significant amount as Green Finance, like installation of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP). The bank has further strengthened its green banking initiatives by financing environment-friendly Hoffman Kiln-based automated brick fields, which contribute towards a greener climate. So far, we have financed several projects like ETP, Solar, Automatic Brick Manufacturing industry such as Tunnel Kiln. Dutch-Bangla Bank has also financed LEED Certified Ventures, thus helped save day light and rainwater harvesting as well as recycle of wastage. Some of the factories that we have financed maintain environmentally-focused procedures, such as handling waste in a safe manner in hospital, hot water heat recovery system in Textile/RMG, converting non-compliance factory into environmentally compliant factory.

Financing Tk10.00/Tk50.00/Tk100.00 account holders

Bangladesh Bank formed a revolving re-financing fund of Tk2.00 billion for strengthening financial inclusion programs through providing loans to Tk10.00 account-holders in 2014. Subsequently, in the context of ongoing economic headwinds due to the pandemic effect of COVID-19, the central bank has enhanced the scheme from Tk2.00 billion to Tk5.00 billion in 2021 for Tk10.00/ Tk50.00/ Tk100.00 account-holders vide FID Circular no. 1 dated 05.09.2021. The aim of the fund is to bring un-banked people in the banking network for facilitating their business activities. Marginal traders benefit from the re-financing scheme. Under the scheme, the banks are allowed to disburse the collateral-free loan to the Tk10.00/ Tk50.00/ Tk100.00 account holders. Individual borrower can borrow maximum Tk0.50 million under the scheme. Under a group consisting of 02-05 persons, each member can borrow maximum Tk0.40 million, where, the group can borrow maximum Tk2.00 million. Dutch-Bangla Bank

has signed the Participation Agreement with Bangladesh Bank in 2014 and made finance to different borrowers through MFI linkage. At present, the fund size under the scheme is Tk750.00 crore. Under the scheme of Bangladesh Bank, Dutch-Bangla Bank has extended loan to 2 individual clients for Tk0.10 million in 2023 and Tk141.09 million in 2024 among 2,755 male & 349 female. Dutch-Bangla Bank has currently 26,823 nos. of 10 (Ten) Taka, 50 (fifty) Taka and 100 (one hundred) Taka account holders with total deposit of Tk. 31,366,014.00.

Online Banking Facilities

Dutch-Bangla Bank is the first bank in Bangladesh to introduce fully automated Electronic Banking. The further additions and features are continuously being added and upgraded. A Dutch-Bangla Bank client has unrivaled access to banking from any branch, ATM and POS of Dutch-Bangla Bank. All of these services are affordable for everyone. The services under Electronic Banking were undertaken with the same mindset as Dutch-Bangla Bank undertakes its Corporate Social Responsibility tasks.

Mobile Banking (ROCKET)

Mobile banking service was introduced by DBBL in 2011 that was first of its kind in the country. Mobile Banking Service was rebranded as "ROCKET" in 2016 to make it more visible & customer-centric. Rocket is a banking process without bank branch which provides financial services to unbanked communities efficiently at affordable cost. It is much more effective in developing savings habit. Dutch-Bangla Bank is providing banking and financial services, such as cash-in, cash out, merchant payment, utility payment, salary disbursement, foreign remittance, government allowance disbursement, ATM money withdrawal through Rocket. It is a true sense of paperless banking. Currently Dutch-Bangla Bank has 37,716,563 Rocket Customers. Rocket App offers a range convenient function for users. This platform is accessible to users with a mobile number regardless of local Telco operator.

Agent Banking

As part of financial inclusion, Dutch-Bangla Bank has started Agent Banking which is limited scale banking and financial services to the underserved population through engagement of agents under a valid agency agreement. The transactions are completed by verification of customers' finger-print through biometric machine. Agent banking is helping the customers deposit and withdraw funds and other admissible services at agent outlets. Agent banking customers can also avail services from branches of the bank.

Now, Dutch-Bangla Bank has 5,629 Agent Banking Outlets throughout the country.

Dutch-Bangla Bank NexusPay

NexusPay of Dutch-Bangla Bank is the first fully cardless solution in Bangladesh. NexusPay works with all bank cards, including Nexus, Visa, MasterCard, Dutch-Bangla Bank Agent Banking and Rocket Mobile Banking. Numbers of Merchants accepting Dutch-Bangla Bank NexusPay (QR Code) stood at 135,419 at the year ended 2024. Numbers of Dutch-Bangla Bank NexusPay users stood at 7,485,475 at the year ended 2024. Dutch-Bangla Bank has launched Toll Collection System. The bank collects Toll Payment through 17 Fast Track Lane throughout the country.

E-Payment Gateway facilities

Dutch-Bangla Bank is the first bank in Bangladesh to introduce e-payment gateway. This gives a person the liberty to purchase online, pay utility bills etc. online. Most importantly, the person does not need to be a Dutch-Bangla Bank account holder. Currently there are 8,268 e-Merchant Service Provider registered with Dutch-Bangla Bank Nexus Payment Gateway and this is increasing day by day. Currently, we accept MasterCard, Visa and Dutch-Bangla Bank Nexus cards in our payment gateway.



Annual Disclosure for the year ended on December 2022, 2023 and 2024

Taka in Million

Sl. No.	Item / Particulars	2022	2023	2024	Remarks
1.	Sustainable Finance a. Green Finance b. Sustainable Linked Finance	10,451.35 96.37 10,354.98	14,777.26 770.66 14,006.60	188,278.40 5,617.57 182,660.83	---
2.	Utilization of Climate Risk Fund	200.00	100.58	196.11	Contribution to Disaster Management
3.	Expense Related to Marketing, Training & Capacity Building	165.51	282.30	1039.03	--
4.	No. of Branches	238	241	242	--
5.	No. of Sub-Branches	104	209	307	
6.	Consumption				--
	Paper & Stationery	178.31	251.41	269.83	--
	Water	10.99	11.78	10.14	--
	Electricity Consumption	505.35	595.73	714.06	--
	Fuel	68.18	78.35	111.68	--
7.	Branches Partially Powered by Solar Energy	32	32	35	--
8.	Nos. of clients under Social & Environmental Risk Rating during the year	193	210	2,427	

Carbon Emission Calculation and Result

As the global financial sector increasingly embraces sustainable development, understanding and managing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions has become a critical responsibility for institutions aiming to align with climate-conscious strategies. In this context, Dutch-Bangla Bank has undertaken a comprehensive assessment of its direct and indirect carbon footprint through the calculation of Scope 1, Scope 2, and financed emissions. This initiative not only reflects the bank's commitment to environmental accountability but also aligns with global best practices such as the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and Partnership for Carbon Accounting Financials (PCAF) framework.

The report provides a detailed breakdown of emissions resulting from direct fuel consumption (Scope 1), electricity usage (Scope 2), and investments and loans across various sectors (Financed Emissions/Scope 3). By examining energy usage from generators and UPS systems, as well as electricity consumption in both urban and rural branches, Dutch-Bangla Bank has quantified its operational emissions. Moreover, through an extensive evaluation of its credit portfolio—spanning 77 industry sectors—the bank has identified the carbon intensity of its financed activities.

This report serves as a foundational step for Dutch-Bangla Bank in tracking, reporting, and ultimately reducing its emissions. It supports the development of targeted strategies to promote green finance, guide low-carbon investments, and contribute to national and international climate goals. Through transparency and data-driven insight, Dutch-Bangla Bank reaffirms its role as a responsible financial institution committed to building a sustainable future.

Emission Calculation Results

A. Scope – 1 Emissions

i. Emissions from Fuel use in Generator for the year 2024

Table 1: Emissions for Fuel Use in Generator in 2024

Total Diesel Use in Liter	245713
Total Emissions in ton CO ₂ e from Fuel Use in Generator in 2024	715.13

The Scope 1 emissions from fuel use in generators at Dutch-Bangla Bank have been calculated based on diesel consumption from January to December, 2024.

This category of emissions represents the bank's direct greenhouse gas emissions—specifically from fuel burnt on-site to power generators across its operations.

Over the year, Dutch-Bangla Bank consumed a total of 276,713 liters of diesel, resulting in a total Scope 1 emission of 715.13 metric tons of CO₂e from generators alone. The emission trends varied month to month, primarily influenced by operational demand, power availability, and branch-level generator usage. The highest emissions were recorded in September, reaching 84.12-ton CO₂e, followed closely by May (83.93-ton CO₂e) and October (80.56-ton CO₂e). These peaks suggest periods of increased generator dependency, possibly due to seasonal outages or higher banking activity.

In contrast, February saw the lowest emissions, with just 25.20-ton CO₂e, reflecting reduced fuel consumption and lower generator operation during that time. Other months such as March (66.06-ton CO₂e), July (79.06-ton CO₂e), and December (73.45-ton CO₂e) also showed elevated levels, consistent with expected operational demand.

This monthly breakdown provides Dutch-Bangla Bank with a clear view of its generator-related emissions and highlights opportunities for energy-efficiency improvements. Transitioning to renewable energy sources, investing in energy-efficient generator technologies, or optimizing operational runtime can significantly reduce the bank's direct emissions over time. These efforts would align with Dutch-Bangla Bank's broader environmental responsibility goals and contribute to its journey toward sustainability and climate resilience.

ii. Emissions from UPS (IPS) for the year 2024

Table 2: Emission from UPS Use in 2024

Electricity Use from UPS in KWH	3504240
Total Emissions in ton CO ₂ e from Electricity Use from UPS in KWH in 2024	2347.84

The monthly evaluation of Scope 1 emissions from UPS (IPS) reveals a stable and consistent emission pattern throughout the year. From January to December 2024, emissions remained unchanged at 195.65-ton CO₂e per month, indicating that electricity consumption from UPS systems stayed constant across all recorded months. This consistency suggests that UPS systems operate under a steady load, likely due to continuous



backup power requirements rather than fluctuating energy demands. Unlike other sources of emissions that may vary due to seasonal changes or operational shifts, the emissions from UPS usage reflect a predictable pattern, reinforcing the idea that these systems are essential for uninterrupted power supply.

Over the course of the year, the total annual emissions from UPS usage under Scope 1 reached 2,347.84-ton CO₂e, highlighting its significant contribution to the overall emissions footprint. To reduce this impact, strategies such as improving energy efficiency, optimizing battery usage, or integrating renewable energy sources could be considered to minimize reliance on conventional power sources for UPS operations.

• **Total Scope 1 Emissions**

3,062.97-ton CO₂e

To determine Scope 1 emissions for Dutch-Bangla Bank, fuel consumption from generators and UPS systems was analyzed from January to December, 2024. The total emissions generated from these sources amounted to 3,062.97-ton CO₂e, reflecting the direct carbon footprint associated with the bank's energy use. This data highlights the impact of fuel-dependent operations and underscores the potential for energy efficiency improvements and sustainable alternatives to reduce emissions

B. Scope – 2 Emissions

iii. Emissions from Electricity for the year 2024

Table 3: Emission for Electricity Consumption in 2024

Total Electricity Consumption in KWH (Grid Electricity)	29591543
Total Emissions in ton CO ₂ e from Electricity Consumption in KWH in 2024	19945.62

The dataset provides detailed electricity consumption figures for both urban and rural areas, along with the corresponding total emissions calculations. A monthly evaluation of Scope 2 emissions reveals significant fluctuations in electricity-related carbon emissions throughout the year.

The highest emissions were recorded in October 2024, peaking at 1,976.19-ton CO₂e, followed by August 2024, which saw the second-highest emissions at 1,847.33-ton CO₂e. In contrast, the lowest emissions were observed in February 2025, at 1,040.21-ton CO₂e. These variations indicate that electricity demand shifts seasonally, likely influenced by higher operational loads in certain months or external factors such as weather conditions, production cycles, or increased energy-intensive activities. Understanding these trends can help in developing energy efficiency strategies, optimizing consumption patterns, and exploring alternative energy sources to reduce emissions from electricity use.

• **Total Scope 2 Emissions**

19,945.62-ton CO₂e

C. Scope – 3 Emissions

iv. Financed Emissions for the year 2024

Financed emissions represent the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with investments, loans, insurance underwriting, and other financial services extended by financial institutions. In the case of Dutch-Bangla Bank, investments span across 112 different sectors, each contributing to varying levels of carbon emissions. Among these sectors, a few stand out with exceptionally high emissions, indicating industries with intensive energy consumption and a significant environmental footprint. These sectors play a crucial role in shaping the bank's financed emissions profile, highlighting the need for sustainable investment strategies and carbon-conscious financial planning to mitigate their environmental impact.

Table 4: Sector wise Final Emissions in 2024 (As of 31st December 2024)

SL No.	SBS Sector Code	Outstanding Balance in Million (BDT)	Final Emission in ton CO ₂ e
1	Agriculture, Fishing & Livestock	4,963.45	43,704.79
2	Pharmaceutical Industries	12,350.31	234.78
3	Textile industries	88,475.85	59,608.75
4	Ready - made garment Industries	33,330.73	199,124.06
5	Chemical Industries	3,324.97	30,720.93
6	Bank and other Financial institutions	2,288.61	224.19
7	Transport and communication	8,358.50	8,261.61
8	Electronics and automobile industries	15,051.78	3,026.33
9	Housing and construction industries	12,018.23	26,759.55
10	Energy and power industries	2,475.85	15,982.51
11	Cement and ceramic industries	12,482.95	62,325.26
12	Food and allied industries	15,122.47	42,297.06
13	Engineering and metal industries including Ship Breaking Industry	15,000.68	16,613.22
14	Service industries	30,103.11	42,024.62
15	Retail	75,685.85	42,024.62
16.	Credit Cards	5,971.65	13,026.31
17.	Others	91,684.38	72,480.77
	Total	428,689.36	678,439.36

The analysis of key economic sectors reveals varying levels of carbon emissions and financial exposure. The Ready-Made Garment Industries are the largest emitter with 199,124.06 tons of CO₂e and an outstanding loan balance of BDT 33,330.73 million, making them a critical sector for decarbonization efforts. Following closely are the Textile Industries, emitting 59,608.75 tons of CO₂e with a loan balance of BDT 88,475.85 million, and the Cement and Ceramic Industries, which contribute 62,325.26 tons of CO₂e emissions alongside a balance of BDT 12,482.95 million. The Food and Allied Industries sector, with emissions of 42,297.06 tons of CO₂e and a balance of BDT 15,122.47 million, also contributes significantly to both environmental and financial risk. The Chemical Industries sector releases 30,720.93 tons of CO₂e with an outstanding balance of BDT 33,249.97 million, adding to its environmental and financial exposure. Other notable sectors include Agriculture, Fishing & Livestock, which emit 43,704.79 tons of CO₂e with a loan balance of BDT 16,844.19 million, and Transport and Communication, which have emissions of 8,261.61 tons of CO₂e and a loan balance of BDT 8,358.50

million. The Electronics and Automobile Industries show the lowest emissions at 3,026.33 tons of CO₂e but have a significant outstanding balance of BDT 15,051.78 million. Sectors like Engineering and Metal Industries (16,613.22 tons of CO₂e and BDT 30,030.63 million), Housing and Construction (26,759.55 tons of CO₂e and BDT 120,182.31 million), and Service Industries (42,024.62 tons of CO₂e and BDT 75,685.85 million) represent substantial financial exposure. Meanwhile, the Energy and Power Industries contribute 15,982.51 tons of CO₂e with a minimal loan balance of BDT 2,475.85 million, and Pharmaceutical Industries have the smallest carbon footprint at 234.78 tons of CO₂e, with a balance of BDT 469.56 million. Lastly, Bank and Other Financial Institutions report low emissions of 224.19 tons of CO₂e, while Other Industries have emissions of 42,024.62 tons of CO₂e with an outstanding balance of BDT 111,827.06 million. This data highlights the sectors with the highest combined environmental and financial exposure, guiding priorities for sustainable investment and emissions reduction strategies.

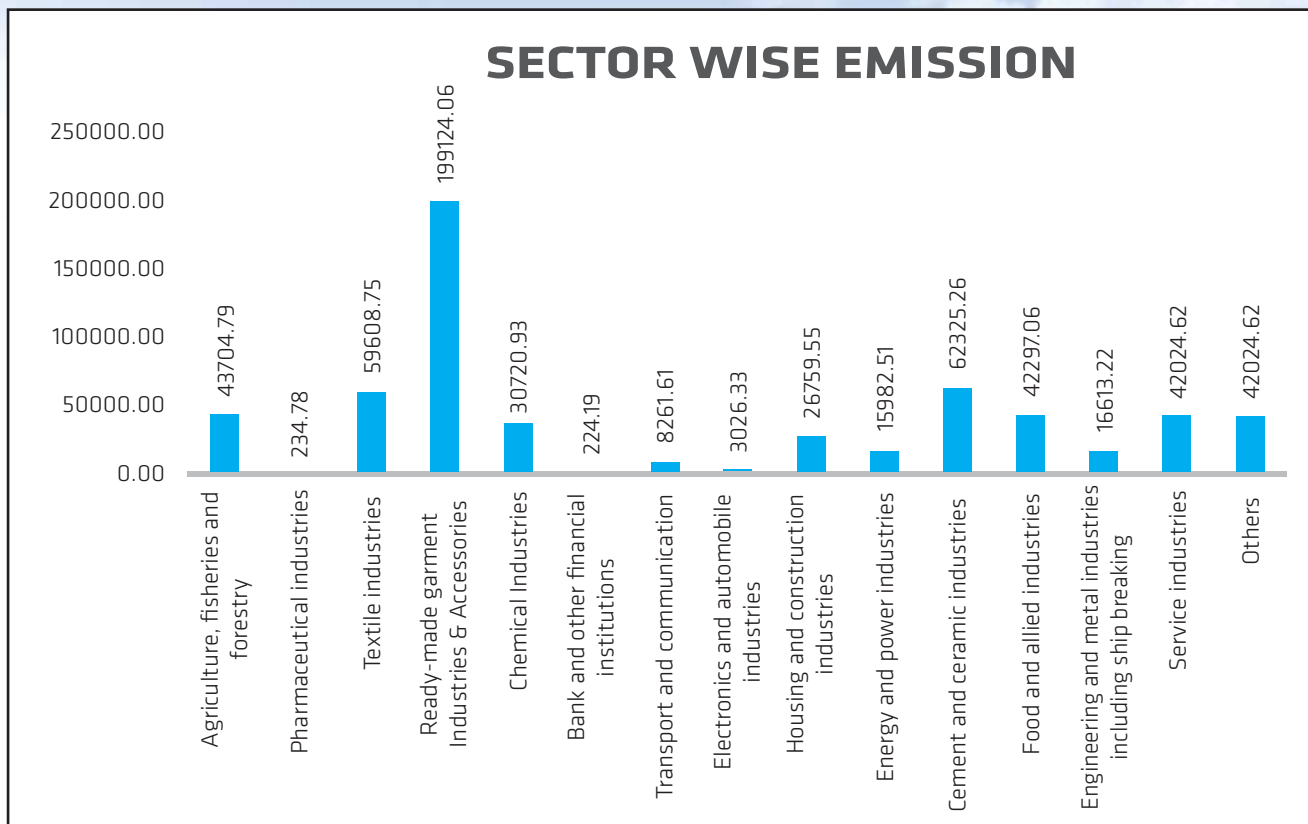


Figure 1: Sector-wise emission data of Dutch-Bangla Bank

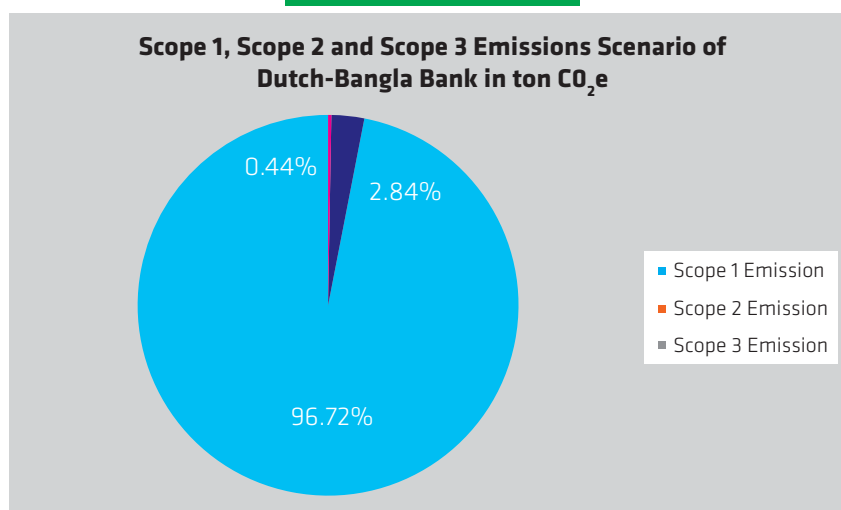
- Total Scope 3 Emissions (Financed Emissions)**

678,439.3578-ton CO₂e

D. Total GHG emissions Summary

- Total Emission**

1,653,236.87-ton CO₂e



- **Climate Vulnerability (Climate Risk) and Climate Opportunity**

Climate vulnerability, often referred to as climate risk, represents the potential negative impacts that climate change can impose on an organization's operations, assets, and financial performance. These risks are typically categorized into two types: transition risks and physical risks. Transition risks arise from the policy, legal, technological, and market shifts needed to move toward a low-carbon economy. These changes can affect the valuation of certain assets, impose compliance costs, or alter demand for products and services. Physical risks, on the other hand, are related to the direct impacts of climate change—such as floods, storms, heatwaves, and sea level rise—which can damage infrastructure, disrupt supply chains, and compromise operational continuity.

Climate opportunity, conversely, refers to the potential benefits and financial gains that can arise from proactive measures to mitigate or adapt to climate change. These may include investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency technologies, climate-resilient infrastructure, sustainable agriculture, and other green solutions. Organizations that strategically align their business models with climate-positive initiatives can not only reduce environmental impact but also enhance competitiveness, access new markets, and build long-term resilience.

In the case of Dutch-Bangla Bank, the bank has undertaken a quantitative assessment of both climate-related risks and opportunities based on its asset and investment portfolio. The analysis reveals that assets or business activities exposed to climate-related transition risks total BDT 70.71 million, which accounts for just 0.0104% of the bank's total assets. This indicates a relatively low financial exposure to risks stemming from regulatory or market shifts toward a low-carbon economy. Similarly, physical climate risks—such as those resulting from extreme weather events or climate-induced disruptions—affect assets valued at BDT 30.16 million, representing 0.0044% of the bank's total assets. These figures suggest that

Dutch-Bangla Bank's direct exposure to climate-related financial risks is minimal.

On the opportunity side, Dutch-Bangla Bank has made significant strides in promoting sustainability through green financing. The bank's investments aligned with climate-related opportunities currently stand at BDT 8,495.69 million, which constitutes 1.98% of its total investment portfolio. This highlights the bank's growing commitment to supporting environmentally sustainable ventures, including renewable energy projects, energy-efficient solutions, and other climate-positive business models. By channeling resources into green finance, Dutch-Bangla Bank is not only contributing to climate mitigation but also positioning itself to benefit from the economic transition toward sustainability.

- **Targets to Reduce Emissions**

Dutch-Bangla Bank, as part of its strategy to align with global sustainability standards and national climate commitments, is planning to set preliminary climate-related targets in line with national policy and industry norms which is under process. After confirmation, these targets will become formal commitments, guiding the bank's climate action and emissions reduction strategy moving forward.

Planning to reduce Scope 1 and Scope 2 Emissions

To cut Scope 1 emissions, which primarily result from on-site fuel consumption through generators and UPS systems, Dutch-Bangla Bank shall explore several interventions. These may include transitioning to more energy-efficient or hybrid generators, optimizing runtime through load balancing, and investing in solar rooftop systems to reduce diesel dependency. For Scope 2 emissions, which stem from purchased electricity, the bank can integrate on-site renewable energy such as solar PV installations in urban and rural branches, and opting for green energy from utility providers where available, will significantly lower electricity-related emissions.



Planning to reduce Scope 3 Financed Emissions

Given the vast scale of Dutch-Bangla Bank's Scope 3 emissions—predominantly originating from financed activities in high-impact sectors—the bank is planning to adopt a robust green financing strategy that encourages low-carbon development in the sectors it supports. A key area is the manufacturing sector, particularly ready-made garments which contribute to the highest emissions due to energy-intensive production and reliance on fossil-fuel-based processes. Dutch-Bangla Bank has introduced green loan products with preferential terms for factories investing in renewable energy, energy-efficient machinery, water-saving dyeing technologies, and wastewater treatment systems.

For sectors like cement, steel, and electronics manufacturing—where emissions are intrinsically tied to production processes—the bank now encourages de-carbonization through conditional financing. This may involve funding only those projects that incorporate cleaner production technologies, clinker substitution in cement, or electronic waste recycling initiatives.

Similarly, in wholesale trade, emissions likely stem from logistics and warehousing; Dutch-Bangla Bank promotes adoption of electric vehicles, route optimization, and energy-efficient cold storage facilities.

The agriculture and dairy sectors, particularly livestock, are also notable contributors due to methane emissions. Here, the bank has taken initiative to create awareness among the clients to establish biogas plants, sustainable feed solutions, and waste-to-energy systems. Across all sectors, Dutch-Bangla Bank has adopted a climate-risk screening process during credit assessments to evaluate borrowers' environmental performance, and progressively align its portfolio with climate science through tools like the Science-Based Targets initiative for Financial Institutions.

Dutch-Bangla Bank's initiative reflects an important step toward integrating climate-conscious decision-making in its operations and financial activities. The initiative the bank has taken to reduce carbon emission demonstrates the bank's long-term vision of aligning its business practices with global climate goals while supporting Bangladesh's transition to a low-carbon economy.

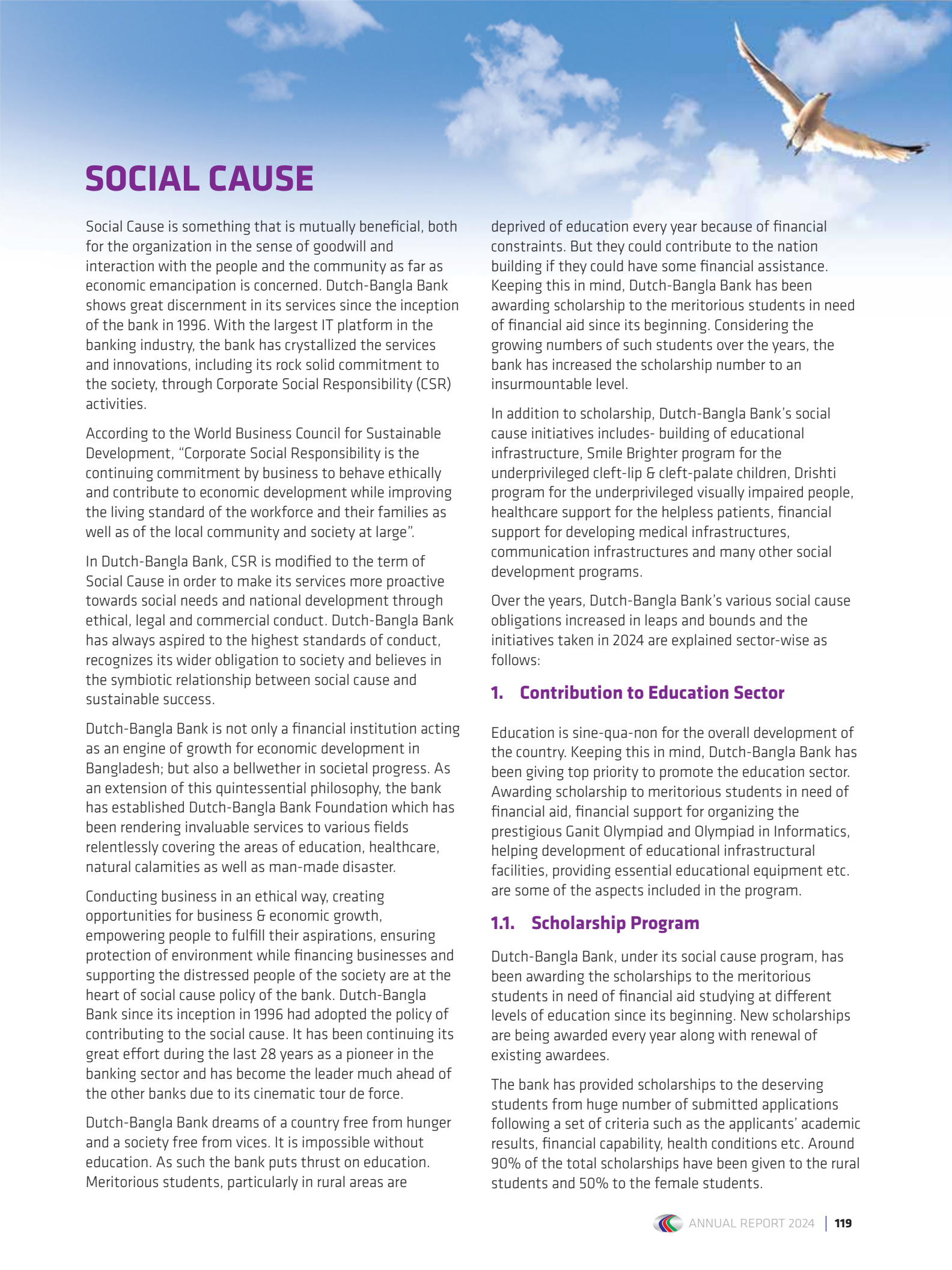




*partners of today
& tomorrow*

social cause





SOCIAL CAUSE

Social Cause is something that is mutually beneficial, both for the organization in the sense of goodwill and interaction with the people and the community as far as economic emancipation is concerned. Dutch-Bangla Bank shows great discernment in its services since the inception of the bank in 1996. With the largest IT platform in the banking industry, the bank has crystallized the services and innovations, including its rock solid commitment to the society, through Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities.

According to the World Business Council for Sustainable Development, “Corporate Social Responsibility is the continuing commitment by business to behave ethically and contribute to economic development while improving the living standard of the workforce and their families as well as of the local community and society at large”.

In Dutch-Bangla Bank, CSR is modified to the term of Social Cause in order to make its services more proactive towards social needs and national development through ethical, legal and commercial conduct. Dutch-Bangla Bank has always aspired to the highest standards of conduct, recognizes its wider obligation to society and believes in the symbiotic relationship between social cause and sustainable success.

Dutch-Bangla Bank is not only a financial institution acting as an engine of growth for economic development in Bangladesh; but also a bellwether in societal progress. As an extension of this quintessential philosophy, the bank has established Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation which has been rendering invaluable services to various fields relentlessly covering the areas of education, healthcare, natural calamities as well as man-made disaster.

Conducting business in an ethical way, creating opportunities for business & economic growth, empowering people to fulfill their aspirations, ensuring protection of environment while financing businesses and supporting the distressed people of the society are at the heart of social cause policy of the bank. Dutch-Bangla Bank since its inception in 1996 had adopted the policy of contributing to the social cause. It has been continuing its great effort during the last 28 years as a pioneer in the banking sector and has become the leader much ahead of the other banks due to its cinematic tour de force.

Dutch-Bangla Bank dreams of a country free from hunger and a society free from vices. It is impossible without education. As such the bank puts thrust on education. Meritorious students, particularly in rural areas are

deprived of education every year because of financial constraints. But they could contribute to the nation building if they could have some financial assistance. Keeping this in mind, Dutch-Bangla Bank has been awarding scholarship to the meritorious students in need of financial aid since its beginning. Considering the growing numbers of such students over the years, the bank has increased the scholarship number to an insurmountable level.

In addition to scholarship, Dutch-Bangla Bank’s social cause initiatives includes- building of educational infrastructure, Smile Brighter program for the underprivileged cleft-lip & cleft-palate children, Drishti program for the underprivileged visually impaired people, healthcare support for the helpless patients, financial support for developing medical infrastructures, communication infrastructures and many other social development programs.

Over the years, Dutch-Bangla Bank’s various social cause obligations increased in leaps and bounds and the initiatives taken in 2024 are explained sector-wise as follows:

1. Contribution to Education Sector

Education is sine-qua-non for the overall development of the country. Keeping this in mind, Dutch-Bangla Bank has been giving top priority to promote the education sector. Awarding scholarship to meritorious students in need of financial aid, financial support for organizing the prestigious Ganit Olympiad and Olympiad in Informatics, helping development of educational infrastructural facilities, providing essential educational equipment etc. are some of the aspects included in the program.

1.1. Scholarship Program

Dutch-Bangla Bank, under its social cause program, has been awarding the scholarships to the meritorious students in need of financial aid studying at different levels of education since its beginning. New scholarships are being awarded every year along with renewal of existing awardees.

The bank has provided scholarships to the deserving students from huge number of submitted applications following a set of criteria such as the applicants’ academic results, financial capability, health conditions etc. Around 90% of the total scholarships have been given to the rural students and 50% to the female students.



The scholarship awardees are provided with the following benefits:

Level of Study	Duration of scholarship	Amount of scholarship per month (Taka)	One time grant annually (Taka)		Total amount per year (Taka)
			For reading materials	For clothing	
H.S.C.	2 years	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	33,500.00
Graduation	3-5 years	3,000.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	42,000.00

Realizing the fact that every year many meritorious students, mostly in rural areas, are compelled to discontinue their study because of poverty, the bank has increased the number of scholarship substantially. Accordingly, 64,871 students of H.S.C. and Graduation level were awarded scholarship under this program.

The scholarships of Dutch-Bangla Bank are available for the entire academic period for different levels of education like- H.S.C. and Graduation level.

i). HSC level: After passing S.S.C. examination in the current year, the students who have been studying at H.S.C. level are eligible to apply for scholarship. The scholarships are renewable for entire academic period of H.S.C. level. Already 38,281 scholarships have been awarded in this level of which 1,049 new scholarships were awarded in the year 2024.

ii). Graduation level: Dutch-Bangla Bank awards the scholarship to existing awardees at Graduation level in continuation of their study at H.S.C. level. Students who have availed scholarship at H.S.C. level after passing the S.S.C. examination are eligible to apply for renewal at graduation level subject to securing required result in the H.S.C examination. The scholarships are renewable for entire academic period of graduation level. Already, 26,590 scholarships have been awarded in this level.

1.2. The Mathematical Olympiad, Dutch-Bangla Bank- Prothom Alo Ganit Utsab

Ganit Utsab (Mathematical Olympiad) has been jointly organized by Bangladesh Mathematical Olympiad Committee, Dutch-Bangla Bank and Daily Prothom Alo at regional and national level to flourish latent potential of the future nation builders of the country. It was introduced with a view to removing the math-phobia as well as making mathematics attractive among the school and college going students. This Olympiad has now become a flagship event for the students all over the country. Since its beginning, Dutch-Bangla Bank has been providing financial support for organizing the Ganit Olympiad and participating in different International Olympiads held in different countries each year. The bank has been continuing its support under the title of 'Dutch-Bangla Bank-Prothom Alo Ganit Utsab' for the last 21 years.

About 52,735 students from different schools and colleges of the country participated in the Ganit Utsab held in 2024. The program was held through virtual platform with the qualifiers of the preliminary round.

Among the participants, more than 1,350 students qualified for the national round of the program and participated in the 22nd Bangladesh Ganit Olympiad held on March 01-02, 2024 at the premises of Saint Joseph Higher Secondary School, Mohammadpur, Dhaka. Then a 'ganit camp' was arranged with the winners of the National Olympiad and finally a team of 06 members was selected and they participated in the 65th International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO) held in England in July 2024.

From the year 2004 to 2024, Dutch-Bangla Bank has provided a total amount of Taka 119.49 million only to organize the events among which Taka 8.48 million only was provided in 2024.



A view of Regional Round of the Dutch-Bangla Bank - Prothom Alo Ganit Utsab 2024 at the premises of Ideal School & College, Banasree, Dhaka.

Achievements of Bangladeshi students in IMO:

Bangladeshi students have been participating regularly in the International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO) since the year 2005. In this continuation, the latest 65th IMO was held in England in July 2024 where 06 Bangladeshi students participated in the program. Among them, 02 earned Bronze medals and 04 Honorable mention awards. The Bangladeshi participants proved their mathematical prowess in the IMO by achieving a total of 01 Gold medal, 07 Silver medals, 37 Bronze medals and 44 Honorable mention awards.



A view of National Round of the Dutch-Bangla Bank - Prothom Alo Ganit Utsab 2024 at the premises of Saint Joseph Higher Secondary School, Mohammadpur, Dhaka.

1.3. Donation for organizing Bangladesh Olympiad in Informatics (BdOI)

International Olympiad in Informatics (IOI) is an annual programming competition for pre-university level students. It was proposed by the UNESCO with a view to bringing together, challenging and giving recognition to young students around the globe who are the most talented in informatics (computer science) and to foster friendship among these students from diverse cultures. The first IOI was held in Bulgaria in 1989.

To cope with the goals of the IOI at the national level in our country, Bangladesh Informatics Olympiad Committee (BIOC) was formed in 2004 with the prominent professors of the department of computer science from different universities. BIOC has been organizing the Bangladesh Olympiad in Informatics (BdOI) since the year 2005 to develop the programming ability and problem solving skills of the high school and college going students. Dutch-Bangla Bank was associated with BIOC in the year 2019 and has been providing financial support for the last 06 (six) consecutive years to organize Bangladesh Olympiad in Informatics (BdOI) along with participation in the International Olympiad in Informatics (IOI).

In 2024, students from different schools and colleges of the country participated in the divisional round of the Olympiad in Informatics and out of them around 64 top performing students were selected for National round. Among the winners of the national round, finally a team of 04 (four) students has participated in the 36th International Olympiad in Informatics (IOI) on September 01-08, 2024 in Egypt.

From the year 2019 to 2024, Dutch-Bangla Bank has provided a total amount of Taka 10.00 million only to organize the event among which Taka 2.00 million only was provided in 2024.



The winners of the National Round of 'Bangladesh Olympiad in Informatics 2024' are seen along with the distinguished guests and organizers of the Olympiad at the closing event.

Achievements of Bangladeshi students in IOI

Bangladeshi students have been participating regularly in the International Olympiad in Informatics (IOI) since 2005. In this continuation, the latest 36th IOI was held on September 01-08, 2024 where 04 Bangladeshi students participated on the event. Among the 04 Bangladeshi students, 01 earned Gold medal for the first time in Bangladesh. Besides, 02 Bangladeshi students earned Bronze medals in 2024. The Bangladeshi participants achieved a total of 01 Gold Medal, 06 Silver Medals, 24 Bronze Medals and 01 Honorable mention award from International Olympiad in Informatics (IOI).



Mr. Debojoti Das Soumya, one of the winners of National Round of 'Bangladesh Olympiad in Informatics 2024' is seen receiving award from the distinguished guests at the closing ceremony of the Olympiad.

Mentionable that Mr. Debojoti Das Soumya participated in the latest 36th International Olympiad in Informatics (IOI) held on Egypt in 2024 and earned Gold Medal for the first time in Bangladesh.

1.4. Donation to Prime Minister's Education Assistance Trust' with a view to creating skilled human resources for building a prosperous Bangladesh

The Sustainable Finance Department of Bangladesh Bank instructed each scheduled bank to donate 5% of its total CSR budget to 'Prime Ministers Education Assistance Trust' with a view to creating skilled human resources for building a prosperous Bangladesh.

Accordingly, the authority concerned of Dutch-Bangla Bank agreed to donate Taka 19.72 million (i.e., 5% of total CSR budget for 2024) to 'Prime Ministers Education Assistance Trust' for the said purpose.

In this connection, a Payment Order amounting to Taka 19.72 million was issued in favor of 'PMEAT Current Account' and handed it over to the office of Prime Minister's Education Assistance Trust, Secondary and Higher Secondary Education Department, Ministry of Education on May 30, 2024.

1.5. Educational Infrastructural Development

1.5.1. Financial support to Monsur Ahmad Mohila College, Barhatta, Netrakona for construction of its necessary infrastructure and completion of other activities

Monsur Ahmad Mohila College is situated in the haor surrounded area under Barhatta upazila of Netrakona district. It is backward in women education and socio-economic development. The women of this region are deprived of higher education as the comparatively disadvantaged, minorities and lower income people live in this locality. In consideration of the long standing demand of the local residents to make women self-reliant including the development of women education and the prevention of child marriage, Monsur Ahmad Mohila College was established on September 18, 2022. In its establishment, 128 students got admitted in class XI in the year 2022 and 170 students got admitted in the class XI in the year 2023.

The academic activities of this college are being conducted with the experienced teachers in its large

campus. Consequently, financial support was required for construction of its necessary infrastructure and completion of other activities. In this connection, the principal of the college requested Dutch-Bangla Bank to provide financial support for the above mentioned purpose.

Mentionable that in the year 2023, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated Taka 5.00 million only to Monsur Ahmad Mohila College, Barhatta, Netrakona for maintaining education related activities and infrastructure development. Besides, the bank donated Taka 10.00 million only to Rector Md. Abdul Hekim Foundation, 4535 Rectors Inn, Barhatta, Netrakona for construction of Monsur Ahmad Mohila College and Rowshan School & College buildings.

In response to the request of principal of this college and considering the overall impact of the issue, the authority concerned of Dutch-Bangla Bank provided financial support of Tk.5.00 million (Taka five million) only to Monsur Ahmad Mohila College, Barhatta, Netrakona for construction of its necessary infrastructure and completion of other activities.

1.6. Other donations related to education sector

1.6.1. Donation of 20 (twenty) laptops for the poor and meritorious students with a view to continuing their higher education smoothly

Cabinet Division of Bangladesh Government instructed the District Commissioners to arrange public hearing in the District Commissioners' office with the service aspirants of various levels on Wednesday in every week. Accordingly, District Commissioner of Gopalganj arranged a public hearing at its office in compliance with the instruction of the Cabinet Division and received a significant numbers of applications from the poor and meritorious students of public universities or colleges seeking laptops as reading materials to continue their higher education smoothly. Subsequently, some students were provided the desired assistance after due scrutinizing the received applications of the students by the experienced Executive Magistrates of the district administration.



As there was no separate allocation in favor of the district, the District Commissioner requested Dutch-Bangla Bank to donate 20 laptops for providing the same to the poor and meritorious students with a view to continuing their higher education smoothly.

In response to the request of District Commissioner, Gopalganj and considering the importance of the issue, the authority concerned of Dutch-Bangla Bank agreed to donate 20 laptops for the mentioned purpose.

Accordingly, 20 laptops were procured at a total cost of Tk.1,750,000.00 (Taka one million seven hundred fifty thousand) only and handed these over to District Commissioner, Gopalganj for providing the same to the poor and meritorious students with a view to continuing their higher education smoothly.

1.6.2. Financial support to the Department of Public Administration, University of Dhaka for updating the books in the seminar library to provide better education to the future graduates

The Department of Public Administration is one of the leading and oldest departments in the Faculty of Social Science at the University of Dhaka. The Department is in need of updating its academic infrastructure since it has been running with old books in its seminar library and almost non-operational computers in its computer lab for long. In this connection, Dr. Ferdous Arfina Osman, Professor and Chairperson of the said Department requested Dutch-Bangla Bank to provide financial support of Tk.500,000.00 only for updating the books in the seminar library to provide better education to their future graduates.

In response to the request of Chairperson of the said Department and considering the overall impact of the issue, the authority concerned of Dutch-Bangla Bank provided financial support of Tk.500,000.00 (Taka five hundred thousand) only for updating the books in the seminar library of the said department.

2. Contribution to Health Sector

Health is one of the prime parameters to indicate the development of a nation. The need for healthcare is increasing every day due to rapid growth of population. Dutch-Bangla Bank has identified health-care as a priority sector and helped to create better health-care facilities at an affordable cost for the disadvantaged population. In this connection, Dutch-Bangla Bank has extended its support for the following programs in 2024:

2.1. Smile Brighter program

'Smile Brighter' program is an initiative taken by Dutch-Bangla Bank to bring back smile on the face of the boys and girls with cleft-lip and cleft-palate through plastic surgery at free of cost. Dutch-Bangla Bank contributed a total amount of Taka 89.70 million for cleft-lip and cleft-palate operation under 'Smile Brighter' program since 2003.

Boys and girls cursed with cleft-lip, face numerous problems in every day life such as disruption in formal education, hassle in attending social ceremonies and restraint while getting married. They live in our society with no destiny, shattered hope and gloomy future. In our country, poor cleft patients have very little access to the plastic surgery. Most of the patients receive no treatment at all.

Considering the sufferings of the cleft-lip boys & girls, Dutch-Bangla Bank has taken an initiative to bring smile on the face of the boys and girls with cleft-lip through plastic surgery at free of cost across the country under the banner "Smile Brighter" in 2003. This is a continuous program aiming at performing cleft operations as much as possible per year.

In the year of 2024, several cleft-lip and cleft-palate operation camps were arranged in different parts of Bangladesh like- Satkhira, Sylhet, Sunamganj, Brahmanbaria, Munshiganj, Dhaka, Lalmonirhat, Gazipur, Narayanganj, Mymensingh, Rangpur, Sirajganj, Kishoreganj, Cox's Bazar, Naogaon, Barishal, Noakhali, Jashore, Sherpur, Habiganj, Thakurgaon and Chandpur districts. During 2003 to 2024, more than 8,013 poor cleft-lip boys & girls have been successfully operated upon across the country under the Bank's "Smile Brighter" program. Among which 163 operations were done in the year 2024.



Before operation



After operation

Photograph of a cleft-lip baby (before and after operation)

Total number of cleft-lip and cleft-palate operation and expenditure since 2003:

Period	Total no. of operation	Total expenditure (In million Taka)
2003-2024	8,013	89.70

Total number of cataract operation and expenditure since 2008:

Period	Total no. of operation	Total expenditure (In million Taka)
2008-2024	101,705	297.36

2.2. Cataract operation program for underprivileged visually impaired people

Visual impairment is an immense social problem in our country. Cataract is the major cause of blindness and 80% of them can resume vision through cataract operation. A large number of rural poor people are deprived of the opportunity to do away with the problem. Keeping their sufferings in mind, Dutch-Bangla Bank has been continuing the cataract operation program for underprivileged visually impaired people by providing sophisticated cataract surgery (Intra Ocular Lens) throughout the country since 2008.

Several Camps were arranged under this program in Dhaka, Mymensingh, Rangpur, Rajshahi, Thakurgaon, Lalmonirhat, Sylhet, Moulvibazar, Sunamganj, Habiganj, Magura, Khulna, Chuadanga, Cox's Bazar, Laxmipur, Chandpur, Noakhali, Narsingdi, Barishal, Bagerhat, Satkhira, Narayanganj, Kushtia, Faridpur, Cumilla and Bogura districts. More than 101,705 cataract operations have so far been completed successfully among which 25,800 operations were done in 2024.



The post-operative visually impaired patients are seen in front of an eye hospital enlisted under the Drishti program of Dutch-Bangla Bank.

Dutch-Bangla Bank has been continuing cataract operation under the program 'Drishti' at free of cost for the underprivileged visually impaired patients round the year at different parts of the country since 2008.



2.3. Contribution to Health infrastructure development

2.3.1. Donation to BAFWWA Health Center SHEBA

'BAFWWA Health Center SHEBA' is a benevolent medical service provider, which was established in BAF Ghati Bangabandhu at Kurmitola in Dhaka Cantonment. It is running under the supervision of Bangladesh Air Force Women Welfare Association (BAFWWA). It has been providing medical facilities to the personnel and their families of BAF who all are not entitled from government to get free medical treatment since June 2013.

As a welfare organization, SHEBA is running with the help of donations from different sources. As per request of the authority of BAFWWA Health Center SHEBA, Dutch-Bangla Bank provided financial support of Tk.100,000.00 only per month for a period from April 2014 to 2020 in favor of "SHEBA" for continuing its treatment facilities to the non-entitled class-IV personnel of BAF. But the authority of BAFWWA later informed that they are still in need of financial support to run the activities of 'SHEBA' smoothly and efficiently and further requested for continuation of the financial support to serve the humanity.

Considering the request of BAFWWA, the competent authority of Dutch-Bangla Bank decided to continue financial support of Tk.100,000.00 only per month for the period of another 03 years effective from April 2021 to March 2024 in favor of 'BAFWWA Health Center SHEBA' for the stated purpose. Accordingly, a total amount of Tk.300,000.00 (Taka three hundred thousand) only has been disbursed to 'BAFWWA Health Center SHEBA' in the year 2024.

2.4. Support for medical treatment

Dutch-Bangla Bank provides one-time financial assistance to those who have been suffering from various diseases for long time and are not able to bear the treatment cost. In the year 2024, an amount of Tk.750,000.00 (Taka seven hundred fifty thousand) only was provided as financial assistance to different helpless persons to meet their treatment cost.

3. Contribution in Disaster Management:

Dutch-Bangla Bank stands by the distressed people at the time of natural calamities. Dutch-Bangla Bank provides support to the affected people in cash and kind for their rehabilitation after the natural calamities like-cyclone, flood, tornado, extreme cold, landslide, earthquake, river erosion, conflagration etc. The donation in kind includes blankets, GCI sheets, food, medicine, water purifying tablets etc. The contributions of Dutch-Bangla Bank in this sector of 2024 are mentioned below:

3.1. Donation to "Chief Adviser's Relief and Welfare Fund" for helping the flood affected people of the country

In the year 2024, a large part of Bangladesh especially Cumilla, Feni, Noakhali, Laxmipur, Brahmanbaria, Chattogram, Habiganj and Moulvibazar districts were severely affected by the flash flood. More than 50 lakh people remained marooned in these districts and were facing acute crisis of food and pure drinking water. In such situation, the Chief Adviser of the Government urged all interested individuals and organizations to come forward with their contributions to stand by those flood affected people.

Considering the sufferings of flood affected people, the authority concerned of Dutch-Bangla Bank has contributed Taka 100.00 million only to "Chief Adviser's Relief and Welfare Fund" for helping the flood affected people of the country.

In this connection, a Payment Order amounting to Tk.100.00 million (Taka one hundred million) only was issued in favor of "Chief Adviser's Relief and Welfare Fund" and subsequently deposited to the Account of "Chief Adviser's Relief and Welfare Fund" on August 25, 2024 for the mentioned purpose.

3.2. Donation of blankets to "Chief Adviser's Relief Fund" for helping the cold affected poor people of the country

The people of Bangladesh usually suffer in the chilling cold sweeping through many districts of the country every year. Poor people all over the country become the worst sufferers in the shivering cold as they can not buy



warm clothes due to financial hardships. Like the past, this year, Dutch-Bangla Bank has come forward to stand by the cold-hit people of the country through distributing blankets among them.

Continuing with its yearly tradition, in the year 2024, the authority concerned of Dutch-Bangla Bank has agreed to donate 100,000 pieces of blankets to the Chief Adviser's Relief Fund to address the misery of the poor and floating people, who are the worst sufferers in the chilling cold sweeping through many districts of the country. Accordingly, the mentioned blankets were procured and handed these over to the Chief Adviser's Relief Fund for helping the cold affected poor people of the country.

3.3. Financial assistance to “Bangladesh Association of Banks” for helping the war devastated Palestinians

Bangladesh Association of Banks (BAB) unanimously decided, in an emergency meeting presided by its chairman, to raise a fund with a view to providing financial assistance to the war devastated Palestinians. In this connection, they decided to collect a minimum amount of Taka 10.00 million for each old bank and a minimum amount of Taka 3.00 million for each new bank for the mentioned purpose. In this circumstance, BAB requested all member banks to come forward with financial assistance to the war devastated Palestinians.

In response to the decision of BAB and considering the importance of the issue, the authority concerned of Dutch-Bangla Bank contributed 10.00 million (Taka ten million) only for the war devastated Palestinians.

Subsequently, the mentioned financial assistance collected from the member banks of BAB was handed over to the Ambassador of Palestine in presence of the Honorable Prime Minister of the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

3.4. Donation of 1,200 pieces of blankets for distributing among the cold affected destitute persons

Dutch-Bangla Bank has been donating blankets for helping the cold affected poor people of the country for many years as a part of its social cause activities. Like previous years, in the year 2024, the authority

concerned of the bank donated 100,000 pieces of blankets to “Chief Adviser's Relief and Welfare Fund”. In addition, the bank agreed to provide 1,200 pieces of blankets to 04 organisations selected by Bangladesh Bank for distributing the same among the cold affected destitute persons. Accordingly, the mentioned blankets were procured and handed over to the selected 04 organizations.

4. Contribution to Social Development

4.1. Contribution for yearly maintenance cost (Food & Administrative) to Child Day Care Center of Private Banks, at Alamin Center (4th floor), 25/A/1 Dilkusha, Motijheel, Dhaka

As per guidelines and instructions of Bangladesh Bank, Dutch-Bangla Bank participated in the “Child Day Care Centre for Privates Banks” at Alamin Center (4th floor), 25/A/1 Dilkusha, Motijheel, Dhaka. In the year 2015, Dutch-Bangla Bank provided Tk.1,400,000.00 (Taka one million four hundred thousand) only among which Tk.1,000,000.00 (Taka one million) only as one time cost for rent & decoration and remaining Tk.400,000.00 (Taka four hundred thousand) only as yearly maintenance cost for food and administrative. Since then, the bank has been providing Tk.400,000.00 (Taka four hundred thousand) only as contribution/subscription for maintenance cost (Food & Administrative) to Child Day Care of Private Banks.

In this connection, in the year 2024, Dutch-Bangla Bank provided Tk.400,000.00 (Taka four hundred thousand) only as contribution/subscription for yearly maintenance cost (Food & Administrative) to Child Day Care Center of Private Banks, at Motijheel Area like the previous years.

5. Contribution to environmental beautification

5.1. Support for regular maintenance and beautification of the Fountain located at the crossing of Hotel Intercontinental and State Guest's House Jamuna

Dutch-Bangla Bank constructed a monument located at the crossing of Hotel Intercontinental and State Guest's



House Jamuna. Dutch-Bangla Bank is also engaged in beautification of the Road Island and footpaths from Kakrail crossing to Hotel Intercontinental crossing of Dhaka Metro as a part of city beautification project. In this connection, a total amount of Tk.1,320,000.00 (Taka one million three hundred twenty thousand) only was spent during the year 2024 for regular maintenance of the monument and the fountain.

6. Donation on account of miscellaneous purposes

6.1. Providing 01 (one) unit of microbus to Industrial Police-02, Gazipur with a view to supporting in maintaining the law and order situation in the larger industrial area of Gazipur

Industrial Police-02 is situated in the larger industrial area of Gazipur where more than 18 lakh people have been working in the 2,231 registered and unregistered factories. To maintain the law and order situation of the area, there have 04 sub-zones under this unit. Due to the scarcity of vehicles allotted with this unit, they are facing various problems to ensure the security of the huge population and to take immediate steps to prevent the workers' dispute. For this, they are in need of more vehicles for ensuring emergency transport services. In this connection, the Superintendent of Police, Industrial Police-02, Gazipur requested Dutch-Bangla Bank to provide 01 unit of microbus with a view to supporting in maintaining the law and order situation of industrial police-02, Gazipur from the CSR fund of the Bank.

In response to the request of Superintendent of Police, Industrial Police-02, Gazipur and considering the importance of the issue, the authority concerned of Dutch-Bangla Bank agreed to provide 01 (one) unit of microbus to Industrial Police-02, Gazipur for the mentioned purpose. In this connection, 01 (one) unit of microbus was procured and handed it over to the Industrial Police-02, Gazipur.

6.2. Providing financial support to 'Bangladesh Disabled Development Trust-BDDT' for publication of advertisement in the 'Drishti Bijoyee' a monthly Braille Newspaper for visually impaired persons

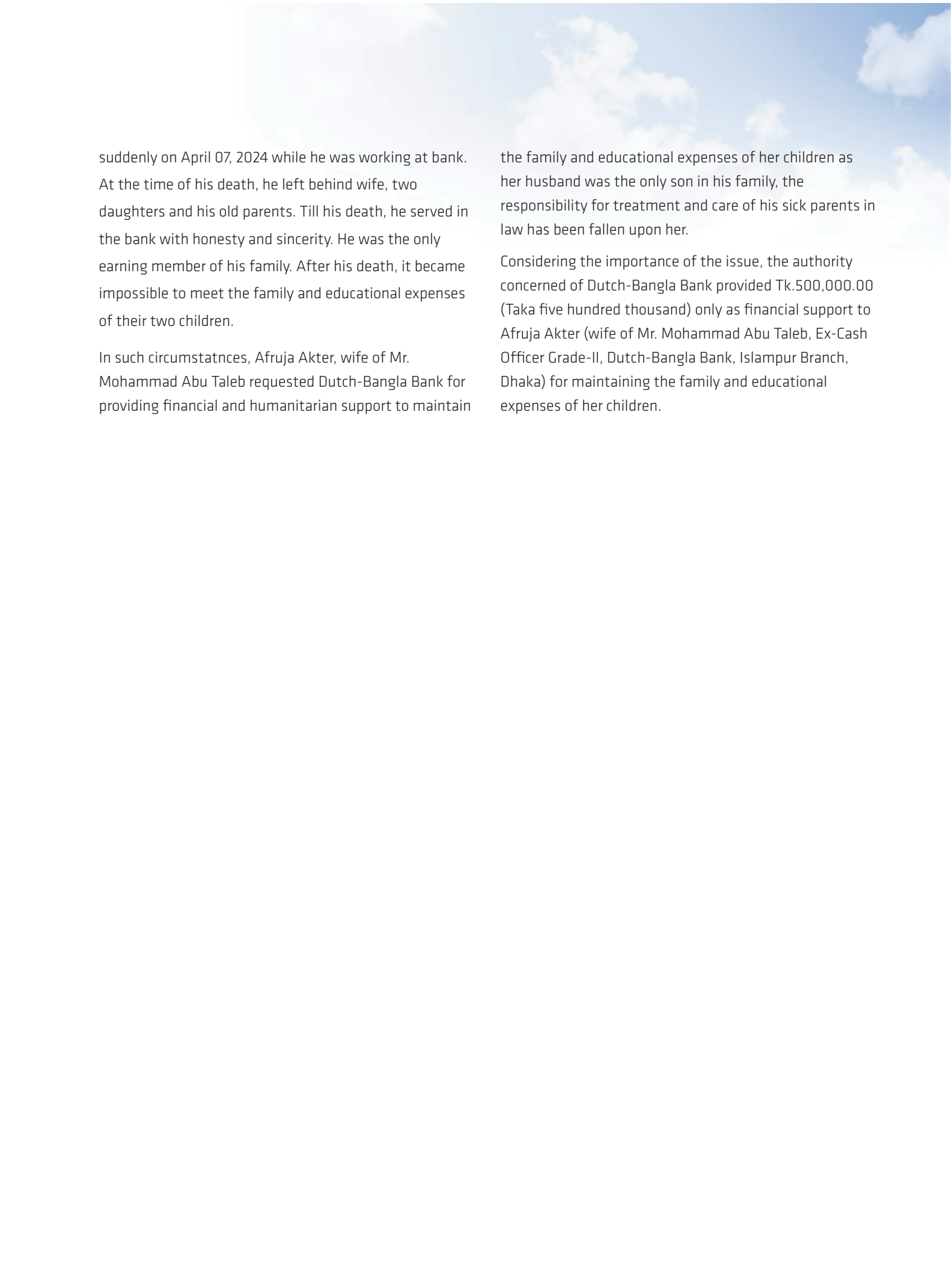
Bangladesh Disabled Development Trust-BDDT forwarded a letter referring the instruction of Bangladesh Bank regarding publication an advertisement in the "Drishti Bijoyee"- a monthly Braille Newspaper for visually impaired persons. In the letter, the founder & managing trustee of BDDT requested Dutch-Bangla Bank to provide Tk.100,000.00 (Taka one hundred thousand) only along with printing matter for publishing an advertisement in the month of December 2023 as per instruction of Bangladesh Bank.

It is mentionable that in the Bankers' meeting held at the premises of Bangladesh Bank, it was decided that each scheduled banks would provide Tk.100,000.00 to Bangladesh Disabled Development Trust-BDDT for publication of an advertisement in the monthly newspaper namely "Drishti Bijoyee" as advertisement cost/sponsor from the CSR fund. In this continuation, the Sustainable Financial Department of Bangladesh Bank provided a schedule mentioning month-wise name of the banks (in alphabetic order) for providing advertisement. As per schedule, the advertisement of Dutch-Bank Bank was scheduled to be published in the month of December 2023.

In this connection, the authority concerned of Dutch-Bangla Bank provided Tk.100,000.00 only to Bangladesh Disabled Development Trust-BDDT for publication of an advertisement in the monthly newspaper namely "Drishti Bijoyee" as advertisement cost/sponsor from the CSR fund.

6.3. Financial support to Afruja Akter for maintaining the family and educational expenses of her children

Mr. Mohammad Abu Taleb, Ex-Cash Officer Grade-II of Dutch-Bangla Bank, Islampur Branch, Dhaka died



suddenly on April 07, 2024 while he was working at bank. At the time of his death, he left behind wife, two daughters and his old parents. Till his death, he served in the bank with honesty and sincerity. He was the only earning member of his family. After his death, it became impossible to meet the family and educational expenses of their two children.

In such circumstances, Afruja Akter, wife of Mr. Mohammad Abu Taleb requested Dutch-Bangla Bank for providing financial and humanitarian support to maintain

the family and educational expenses of her children as her husband was the only son in his family, the responsibility for treatment and care of his sick parents in law has been fallen upon her.

Considering the importance of the issue, the authority concerned of Dutch-Bangla Bank provided Tk.500,000.00 (Taka five hundred thousand) only as financial support to Afruja Akter (wife of Mr. Mohammad Abu Taleb, Ex-Cash Officer Grade-II, Dutch-Bangla Bank, Islampur Branch, Dhaka) for maintaining the family and educational expenses of her children.



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economy and financial market





ECONOMY AND FINANCIAL MARKET

The landscape has changed as governments around the world reorder policy priorities. A series of new tariff measures by the United States and countermeasures by its trading partners have been announced and implemented, ending up in near-universal US tariffs on April 2 and bringing effective tariff rates to levels not seen in a century. The swift escalation of trade tensions and extremely high levels of policy uncertainty are expected to have a significant impact on global economic activity. Under the reference forecast that incorporates information as of April 4, global growth is projected to drop to 2.8 percent in 2025 and 3 percent in 2026—down from 3.3 percent for both years in the January 2025 WEO Update, corresponding to a cumulative downgrade of 0.8 percentage point.

Policy Uncertainty Tests Global Resilience

The global economy is at a critical juncture. Signs of stabilization were emerging through much of 2024, after a prolonged and challenging period of unprecedented shocks. Inflation, down from multidecade highs, followed a gradual though bumpy decline toward central bank targets. Labor markets normalized, with unemployment and vacancy rates returning to pre-pandemic levels. Growth hovered around 3 percent in the past few years, and global output came close to potential.

However, major policy shifts are resetting the global trade system and giving rise to uncertainty that is once again testing the resilience of the global economy. Since February, the United States has announced multiple waves of tariffs against trading partners, some of which have invoked countermeasures. Markets first took the announcements mostly in stride, until the United States' near-universal application of tariffs on April 2, which triggered historic drops in major equity indices and spikes in bond yields, followed by a partial recovery after the pause and additional carve-outs announced on and after April 9. Despite significant equity market corrections in early March and April, price-to-earnings ratios in the United States remain at elevated levels in historical context, raising concerns about the potential for further disorderly corrections. Uncertainty, especially that regarding trade policy, has surged to unprecedented levels. The degree of the surge varies across countries, depending on exposures to protectionist measures

through trade and financial linkages as well as broader geopolitical relationships.

Global GDP growth

In the third quarter of 2024 was 0.1 percentage point below that predicted in the October 2024 WEO, after disappointing data releases in some Asian and European economies. Growth in China, at 4.7 percent in year-over-year terms, was below expectations. Faster-than-expected net export growth only partly offset a faster-than-expected slowdown in consumption amid delayed stabilization in the property market and persistently low consumer confidence. Growth in India also slowed more than expected, led by a sharper-than-expected deceleration in industrial activity. Growth continued to be subdued in the euro area (with Germany's performance lagging that of other euro area countries), largely reflecting continued weakness in manufacturing and goods exports even as consumption picked up in line with the recovery in real incomes. In Japan, output contracted mildly owing to temporary supply disruptions. By contrast, momentum in the United States remained robust, with the economy expanding at a rate of 2.7 percent in year-over-year terms in the third quarter, powered by strong consumption

Global disinflation

There are signs that progress is stalling in some countries and that elevated inflation is persistent in a few cases. The global median of sequential core inflation has been just slightly above 2 percent for the past few months. Nominal wage growth is showing signs of moderation, alongside indications of continuing normalization in labor markets. Although core goods price inflation has fallen back to or below trend, services price inflation is still running above pre-COVID-19 averages in many economies, most notably the United States and the euro area. Pockets of elevated inflation, reflecting a range of idiosyncratic factors, also persist in some emerging market and developing economies in Europe and Latin America.

Varying Momentum across Countries

The stable performance of the global economy in the past couple of years hides important differences across



countries. These differences are the result of diverse shocks, structural characteristics, and policy actions. They manifest themselves in varying cyclical positions and structural forces determining the outlook.

Most countries are not fully back to their inflation targets yet, but output gaps are more dispersed. In quite a few cases, fiscal policy remains accommodative even as monetary policy maintains a restrictive stance. The US economy was operating above its potential in 2024, relying heavily on strong domestic demand. Private consumption grew at an annual rate of 2.8 percent in 2024, in excess of its 2.4 percent historical (2000–19) average. However, in 2025, signs of a potential reversal have emerged. Consumer spending declined by 0.6 percent in January and remained subdued in February after expanding by 0.6 percent in December 2024, with the decrease likely reflecting a normalization of private consumption toward more sustainable levels and the negative impact of recurring policy shifts on economic sentiment. This signals a deterioration of the cyclical position of the US economy.

The euro area has been in a cyclical rebound, but domestic demand has been subdued and, with the exception of Germany, the contribution of consumption growth may have peaked in its largest economies. Weak consumer sentiment and elevated uncertainty have raised precautionary saving while weighing down consumption growth (October 2024 Regional Economic Outlook: Europe). Manufacturing activity has remained weak on the back of persistently higher energy prices, while services have been the main growth driver.

Global Imbalances arising from domestic imbalances

Rising geopolitical tensions and widening domestic imbalances—in particular, weak demand in China and strong demand in the United States—have renewed concerns about global imbalances. Other nonmarket policies and state interventions could also contribute to external imbalances. The volume of international trade in percent of world GDP has been broadly stable, but structural changes have been taking place nonetheless. Overall, increasingly more trade has been occurring within countries historically aligned with each other rather than between them (October 2024 WEO). Moreover, since 2016–17, China and the United States have diversified their bases of trading partners, decoupling from each other in terms of export and import linkages. In some cases, this diversification has happened at a microeconomic level along the supply chain through trade

rerouting and production reallocation, such as that which has taken place among emerging markets in Asia, with an increasing share of import origination for the United States and as import as well as export counterparts for China. In addition, a distinct macroeconomic dimension of trade reallocation has emerged. For example, shifting demand patterns have led Europe to import more from China in general, and from the United States in the energy sector. At the same time, Europe is exporting more to the United States in other sectors. As a result, Europe's trade exposure to both China and the United States has increased.

The Outlook: A Range of Possibilities

The swift escalation of trade tensions has generated extremely high levels of policy ambiguity, making it more difficult than usual to establish a central global growth outlook.

Global Assumptions

The reference forecast is predicated on several projections for global commodity prices, interest rates, and fiscal policies. Acknowledging the high level of prevailing uncertainty, scenarios involving additional trade, fiscal, and structural policies as well as other plausible shocks.

Commodity price projections

Prices of fuel commodities are projected to decrease in 2025 by 7.9 percent, with a 15.5 percent decline in oil prices and a 15.8 percent drop in coal prices offset by a 22.8 percent increase in natural gas prices, the latter driven up by colder-than-expected weather and the halt of Russian gas flow to Europe through Ukraine since January 1. Nonfuel commodity prices are projected to increase by 4.4 percent in 2025. Projected food and beverage prices have been revised upward compared with those in the January 2025 WEO Update.

Monetary policy projections

The Federal Reserve and the European Central Bank are expected to continue to reduce interest rates in the coming quarters, albeit at different paces from one another. In the United States, the federal funds rate is projected to be down to 4 percent at the end of 2025 and reach its long-term equilibrium of 2.9 percent at the end of 2028. In the euro area, 100 basis points in cuts are expected in 2025 (with three cuts having already occurred this year), representing two more 25 basis point cuts than in the assumptions underlying the October 2024 WEO, bringing the policy rate to 2 percent by the middle



of the year. In Japan, policy rates are expected to be lifted at a similar pace as assumed in October 2024, gradually rising over the medium term toward a neutral setting of about 1.5 percent, consistent with keeping inflation and inflation expectations anchored at the Bank of Japan's 2 percent target.

Fiscal policy projections

Governments in advanced economies on average are expected to tighten fiscal policy in 2025–26 and, to a lesser extent, in 2027. The general government structural-fiscal-balance- to-GDP ratio is expected to improve by 1 percentage point in the United States in 2025. Yet it is worth noting that under current policies, US public debt fails to stabilize, rising from 121 percent of GDP in 2024 to 130 percent of GDP in 2030. These projections do not incorporate measures that remain under discussion at the time of publication, notably, the net expansionary US budget resolution (currently, most provisions under the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act are assumed to expire at the end of 2025). In the euro area, under the reference forecast, the primary deficit in Germany is expected to widen by about 1 percent of GDP by 2030 relative to 2024 and by about 4 percent of GDP relative to the January WEO forecast for 2030, with the increase driven primarily by higher defense spending and public investment, and this is assumed to generate spillovers to France, Italy, and Spain. The euro area debt-to-GDP ratio is expected to increase from its current 88 percent to 93 percent in 2030, although there is significant uncertainty surrounding the assessment of the economic impact of the additional fiscal spending.

Trade policy assumptions

Tariff announcements between February 1 and April 4, with specific details on their implementation, are included in the reference forecast. On February 1, executive orders signed by US President Donald J. Trump imposed tariffs on Canada, China, and Mexico. An additional tariff of 10 percent on all imports from China came into effect on February 4, and another 10 percent

was imposed on March 4. China responded with tariffs of 10 to 15 percent on imports of select US agricultural products, energy commodities, and farm equipment, which took effect on February 10, and on imports of agricultural products, which took effect on March 10. Tariffs of 25 percent on all nonenergy goods imports from Canada (for energy, 10 percent) and of 25 percent on all imports from Mexico took effect on March 4, with the exemption of goods compliant with the United States–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA). Canada announced 25 percent counter tariffs on roughly 40 percent of Canadian imports of goods from the United States. Mexico indicated the intention to respond without specifying the measures to be employed, hence the reference forecast includes no additional tariff imposed on Mexican imports from the United States. The United States also expanded tariffs on steel and aluminum, effective March 12, removing all exemptions to the 25 percent tariff on steel imports and increasing the tariff rate on aluminum from 10 to 25 percent.

Global Growth: Reference Forecast and Alternatives

In the near term, under the reference forecast, global growth is projected to fall from an estimated 3.3 percent in 2024 to 2.8 percent in 2025, before recovering to 3 percent in 2026. This is lower than the projections in the January 2025 WEO Update, by 0.5 percentage point for 2025 and 0.3 percentage point for 2026, with downward revisions for nearly all countries. The downgrades are broad-based across countries and reflect in large part the direct effects of the new trade measures and their indirect effects through trade linkage spillovers, heightened uncertainty, and deteriorating sentiment. The growth impact of tariffs in the short term varies across countries, depending on trade relationships, industry compositions, policy responses, and opportunities for trade diversification. Fiscal support in some cases (for example, China, euro area) offsets some of the negative growth impact.

Bangladesh Economic outlook

The trademark resilience and macro-economic stability enjoyed by Bangladesh for decades had been challenged in recent years and multiple fault lines centering around poor governance, manipulation of national statistics on purpose, inadequate revenue generation, heavy bank borrowing, dented confidence in financial system, high commodity prices, low investment, and declining foreign

reserves—have been exposed. The year 2024 proved to be a year of breakthrough due to the change of political regime through mass uprising in August 2024 leading to the formation of an interim government. Focusing on both immediate relief and near-term reforms to strengthen the economy, the government has implemented several key reform measures to stabilize



the economy: raising policy rates several times to tame inflation, reconstituting the boards of some struggling banks, allowing markets to fix lending rates, opening up FCY rates to increase inward remittance and improve FX reserve etc. These were quite bold moves towards improving economic management and governance and addressing long-standing structural issues that have held back Bangladesh's true economic potential.

The sudden change in government with an unstable law and order situation, disarrayed administration, poor health of financial intermediaries and the uncertainty about the future political course made private investments stagnant halting job creation and slowing industrial growth. Exchange rate adjustments leading to depreciation of BDT, lower import demand, a tight monetary policy, and struggles to maintain fiscal discipline--all these contributed to slowing GDP growth i.e. 4.22% in FY 2024 (Source: BBS), down from 5.78% in FY 2023.

However, in recent months, Bangladesh's foreign currency reserves and exchange rate have stabilized mainly due to more than expected flow of inward remittances, moderate growth of export receipts and strict measures to curb trade based money laundering which have helped improve the balance of payments (BoP) deficit. Remittances surged by 27.6% during July-December of FY 2025, compared to a modest 2.9% growth in the same period of FY 2024. Gross foreign exchange reserves stood at USD 26.21 billion at the end of December 2024. According to BPM6, however, this gross foreign exchange reserves amounted to USD 21.42 billion.

Inflation remains a key concern; Twelve-month average headline inflation rose to 10.34% in December 2024 while point to point CPI inflation was 10.89% in December 2024. A surge in inflation curtailed consumer purchasing power, contributing to

a deceleration in estimated private consumption and investment growth. Bangladesh Bank (BB) has been continuing with contractionary monetary policy to reduce inflation. Despite some progress on the inflation front due to the various fiscal and monetary tightening measures implemented by the Government and BB, inflation still remains high. Delayed and inadequate policy responses in earlier periods, contraction of aggregate supply due to agricultural production losses and disruptions in supply chains caused by the twin floods in August and September 2024 have further worsened the inflation situation. However, a decline in

global prices, stability in the exchange rate, and recent significant increases in policy rates

should help alleviate domestic inflationary pressures in the coming months. BB expects that the current high rate of inflation will come down to 7-8 percent range by end-June 2025.

BB anticipates the exchange rates to remain stable, bolstered by significant improvements in the balance of payments (BoP). This stability translates to reduced volatility in domestic commodity prices and contributes to overall economic resilience. BB is optimistic about the continued strengthening of the BoP, driven by the ongoing surge in inflow of remittances and promising prospects for export receipts, which will further support efforts to maintain price stability.

Discontinuing the devolvement facility for the government is a strategic decision aimed at mitigating the inflationary effects associated with the injection of high-powered money. This move reinforces the Government's commitment to sound economic principles. In tandem, a concerted effort to harmonize fiscal and monetary policies has enhanced the effectiveness of macroeconomic management, ensuring that both frameworks work synergistically to combat inflation and create conditions for stimulating growth.

Growth

The post-pandemic economic recovery has been sluggish in Bangladesh, with real GDP growth of 4.22 percent in FY24. This slowdown had occurred alongside sustained high inflation in the domestic market, reflecting the challenges stemming from the Russia-Ukraine war, global uncertainty, and mediocre growth coupled with rising inflation in key trading partners and remittance sources. This growth performance has been influenced by several factors, including adjustments to the exchange rate that resulted in depreciation, lower import demand, a tight monetary policy, and efforts to maintain fiscal discipline. However, the student-led mass uprising in the summer of 2024, followed by a change in government, had significant impacts on economic activity, leading to consumer and investor uncertainty. This uncertainty manifested as a mere 1.81 percent real GDP growth in the first quarter of FY25, down from 3.91 percent in the last quarter of FY24.

Liquidity and Interest Rate

The banking sector in Bangladesh has been facing some liquidity crunch since June 2021, which has continued throughout the first half of the fiscal year 2025. This



tight liquidity situation is due to several factors, including sale of foreign exchange in the interbank market by BB out of its reserves in support of the exchange rate of Taka, slow loan recovery, a high volume of non-performing loans (NPLs), sluggish deposit growth despite rising and attractive interest rates on deposits, and increased cash holding by the public stemming from a lack of confidence in the banking sector due to widespread irregularities and scams, particularly involving some Shariah-based banks. Additionally, the implementation of contractionary monetary policy to control inflation has further limited the liquidity in the banking sector.

External Sector Developments

The external sector experienced a notable turn around in the first half of the fiscal year 2025 (H1FY25), supported by ongoing domestic monetary tightening, fiscal consolidation, exchange rate adjustments, strong remittance inflows, robust export growth, and a downward revision of policy rates in most advanced and emerging market economies, particularly the USA. This improvement in the external position was evident in the narrowing balance of payments (BoP) deficit, the recovery of foreign exchange reserves, and stabilization of the exchange rate.

Movements of Exchange Rate and Foreign Exchange Reserve

Following a significant depreciation in FY24, pressure on the exchange rate has largely subsided, thanks to an improved BoP in H1FY25. To stabilize the BoP, safeguard foreign exchange reserves, and invigorate the foreign exchange market, BB has permitted greater flexibility in the exchange rate and has refrained from intervening in the interbank foreign exchange market. As a result, BB's foreign exchange reserves rebounded impressively to USD 21.4 billion by the end of December 2024, bolstered in part by foreign assistance.

Capital and Bond Market

In the first half of FY25, Bangladesh's capital market experienced a tumultuous period characterized by a relentless downtrend, primarily fueled by a decline in investor confidence. The landscape grew increasingly complex following a political upheaval sparked by student-led uprisings, which prompted sweeping changes within the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC).

The newly appointed leadership at BSEC has responded with a series of assertive measures, including imposing

significant fines on individuals and entities found guilty of market misconduct. In addition, they have established multiple investigative committees tasked with uncovering the underlying causes of market instability and identifying those responsible for undermining its integrity.

Beyond punitive actions, the BSEC has also formed a specialized task force with a focused mission: revitalizing the capital market, restoring investor trust, and upholding the principles of good governance. This multifaceted approach aims to stabilize the current market conditions and foster a more robust and resilient financial ecosystem that can inspire renewed confidence among investors.

Global Macroeconomic Development in H1FY25 and outlook for H2FY25

According to the World Economic Outlook released by the IMF in October 2024 and updated in January 2025, global GDP growth, which was 3.3 percent in 2023, is projected to decline slightly to 3.2 percent in 2024 before increasing again to 3.3 percent in 2025. This growth is expected to be constrained by several factors, including high borrowing costs, reduced fiscal support, structural challenges, demographic shifts, sluggish productivity growth, the prolonged Russia-Ukraine conflict, and rising geopolitical and geo-economic tensions.

For advanced economies, GDP growth was 1.7 percent in 2023 and was anticipated to remain steady at this level in 2024, with a modest increase to 1.9 percent in 2025. This growth will be driven by strong momentum in the United States, bolstered by robust consumption, nonresidential investment, improved export performance, and strong domestic demand in the euro area.

Upholding Good Governance

The Bangladesh Bank has embarked on an ambitious journey to enact transformative measures aimed at reinforcing good governance within the banking sector, enhancing transparency and ensuring accountability for financial stability. A significant aspect of these initiatives involves restructuring the Boards of Directors of eleven banks, a move that was crucial to bolstering oversight and fostering a culture of compliance, accountability and transparency.

To facilitate more robust governance, BB has initiated regular face-to-face meetings with the Boards of these banks, focusing on critical issues such as liquidity management and the effective recovery of loans. This hands-on engagement strategy is designed to sharpen



strategic direction and enhance decision-making processes, ultimately leading to more impactful solutions to the challenges that pervade the sector.

Banking industry

Banking industry in Bangladesh is highly fragmented into two broad spectrums (state-owned commercial banks and local and foreign private commercial banks), having marked difference in mode of operations, service quality, profitability and financial soundness indicators (governance, asset quality, capital adequacy etc.). Country's banking sector is currently dealing with rising nonperforming loans (NPLs), tightening liquidity, and slowing deposit and credit growth.

After the political shift in August 2024, Bangladesh Bank (BB) has prioritized critical financial sector reforms to address longstanding structural issues. The key areas of focus include stabilizing the macro economy, preventing a potential banking crisis, implementing legal and policy reforms to tackle banking sector problems, strengthening BB's operations, and recovering assets stolen from the banking system. To support this initiative, three task forces have been formed with the following goals:

- (i) Conducting a comprehensive review of banks' assets to lay the foundation for a wide-ranging banking sector reform programs.
- (ii) Enhancing BB's capacity and efficiency, particularly in enforcing regulations and promoting good governance in the banking system.
- (iii) Aggressively pursuing the recovery of stolen assets both domestically and internationally.

Also, BB has formed a six-member task force to lead these reforms, including conducting an Asset Quality Review (AQR) of banks, with the support of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the World Bank. BB has restructured the boards of 11 banks and financial institutions to improve governance putting them under close surveillance. To address liquidity shortages, BB has provided significant liquidity support and guarantees for interbank borrowing, boosting depositor confidence and ensuring smooth banking operations. While these measures have helped avert an immediate crisis, BB's focus remains on building a resilient banking system through medium-term reforms based on the taskforce's recommendations.

Deposits of the banking system grew by 7.44% (y-o-y) in December 2024, which was 11.04% (y-o-y) in December 2023 despite rising deposit interest rates. This downturn may be linked to lower confidence in the banking sector, stemming from the deteriorating condition of few banks, as well as households' struggle to manage increasing living costs due to persistently high inflation. Domestic credit growth narrowed to 9.12% (y-o-y) at the end of December 2024 compared to 11.89% (y-o-y) at the end of December 2023. Of the sources of domestic credit, the public sector credit and private sector credit grew by 16.32% and 7.28% (y-o-y) respectively at the end of December 2024. Due to higher credit demand from the government to meet the spending needs as revenue collection fell significantly below target, public sector credit growth was higher, thereby crowding out the availability of credit for the private sector. Rising borrowing cost, stagnant business environment resulting from mass uprising and widespread disruptions in July and August 2024, along with decreased loan disbursement capacity of some banks due to a high amount of defaulted loans and depositor withdrawal, contributed to slowing credit growth in private sector. The overall advance-deposit ratio (ADR) reached 81.17% at the end of December 2024, compared to 80.38% at the end of December 2023. The banking sector has witnessed an alarming rise in the non-performing loans (NPLs) ratio. The gross NPL ratio reached a significant high of 20.20% in December 2024, up from 9.00% in December 2023. This deterioration in asset quality may even exacerbate by the recent revision of overdue definition by the central bank – reducing the threshold for classification of fixed term loans from 6 months to 3 months.

The overall capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of the banking system fell significantly below the Basel III minimum requirement, reaching at 6.48% at the end of September 2024 which was 11.64% at the end of December 2023. This decline was mainly driven by state-owned commercial banks (SCBs). The banking sector as a whole maintained the liquidity ratios i.e. Liquidity Coverage ratio (LCR), Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) as on 31 December 2024. Maintained LCR of the banking sector reached 157.50% (provisional) in December 2024, still remaining above the minimum requirement of 100% that would cover the banks net cash flows for a minimum of 30 days. Minimum regulatory requirement of holding Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) was maintained at 105.41% (provisional) in December 2024 compared to 108.45% in December 2023.



Roadmap to Managing Non-Performing Loans (NPLs)

It is important to note that several banks are currently facing a significant liquidity crisis, which has been worsened by rising non-performing loans (NPLs), slow deposit growth, and weak loan recovery. To help stabilize their liquidity situations, BB is allowing the struggling banks to borrow from the inter-bank market under central bank guarantees. However, the increasing demand for funds has led BB to provide temporary liquidity support to some of these banks, while measures have been taken to absorb excess liquidity from the banking system through the issuance of BB bills to avoid long-term financial imbalances.

The surge in NPLs is likely to exceed 30 percent of total outstanding loans, raising serious concerns for the banking industry. Contributing factors include systemic weaknesses, regulatory gaps, and exploitative practices such as money laundering and illicit capital flight. In response, BB has introduced comprehensive guidelines aligned with international best practices for loan classification, provisioning, and recovery. BB is committed to enforcing strict regulations consistent with international best practices to improve governance. Strengthening regulatory oversight and effectively implementing these reforms will be crucial for restoring stability, resilience, and public trust in the country's banking sector.

The management and recovery of Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) are paramount priorities for BB in its efforts to ensure the financial stability and resilience of the banking sector. The BB has emphasized the necessity for solid credit risk management policies and tools that comply with Basel III requirements. Accordingly, the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) methodology-based provisioning system is scheduled for implementation in 2027, in alignment with the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS 9). This ECL model incorporates historical data, current economic conditions, and future forecasts, thus enabling banks to engage in proactive credit risk management and mitigate the accumulation of NPLs.

Enhancing Financial Inclusion and Cashless Society

The Bangladesh Bank has set an ambitious goal of achieving 75% cashless transactions by 2027 as part of its initiative to foster a cashless society while implementing the National Financial Inclusion Strategy for the country. To this end, BB is proactively advancing several key

initiatives. One significant development is facilitating digital lending by creating a customer digital credit score. The bank has issued guidelines for establishing private credit bureaus and invited applications from eligible private entities. This digital credit scoring system will support embedded lending solutions, including microloans and revenue-based financing.

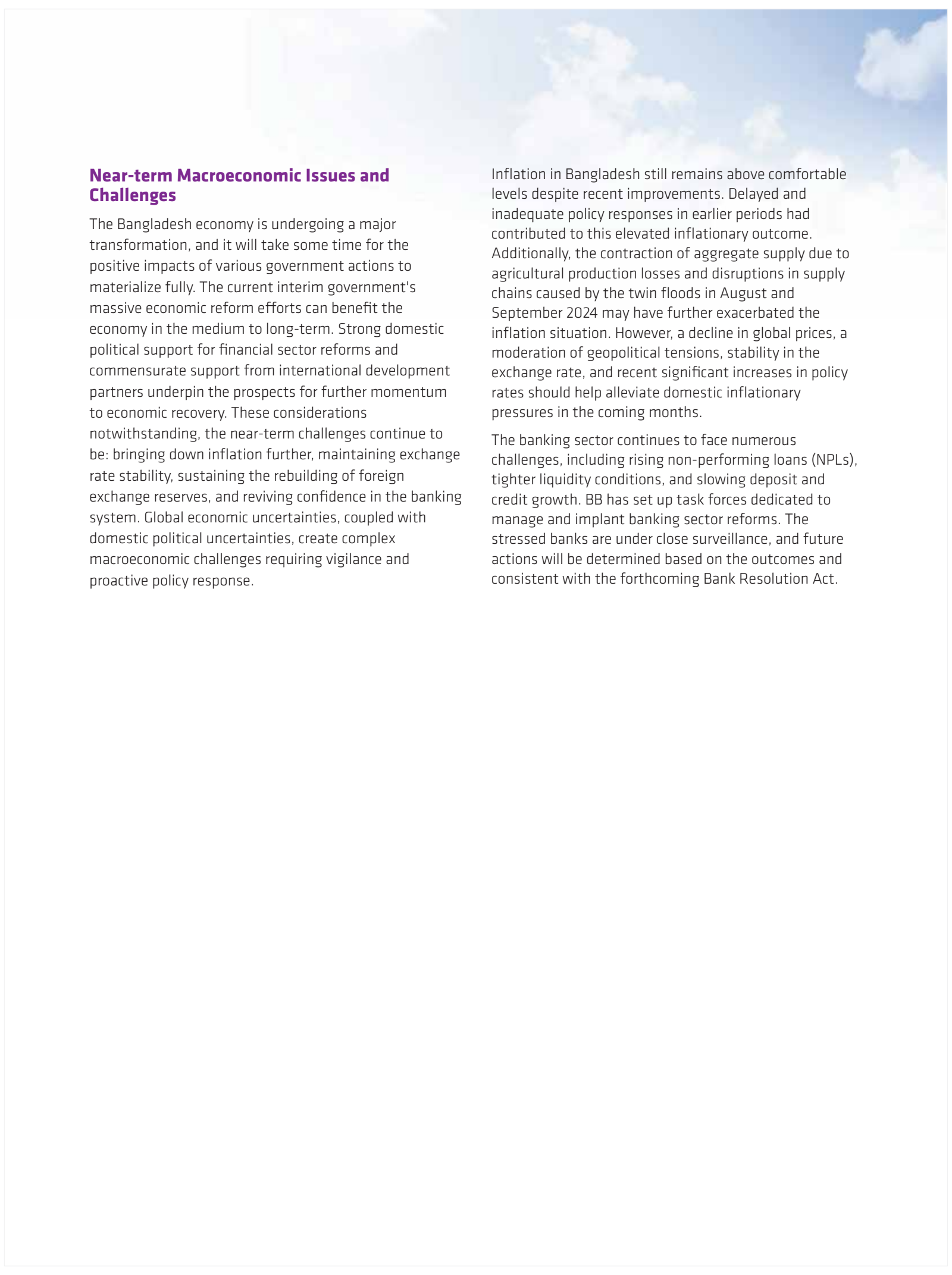
Towards Market-Oriented Exchange Rate and Build-up of Foreign Exchange Reserve

Increasing exchange rate flexibility is crucial for enhancing resilience against external shocks, safeguarding reserve buffers, and facilitating BB's move towards a more modern and proactive monetary policy. In May 2024, the BB introduced a crawling peg exchange rate regime as an interim solution before fully transitioning to a market-determined flexible exchange rate system. This crawling peg approach balances stability and flexibility within specified limits. Prior to this change, the BB had made significant adjustments to the Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) vis-à-vis the US Dollar (USD), reflecting a considerable depreciation to bring it closer to market-clearing levels and in line with the underlying Real Effective Exchange Rate (REER) levels. The central rate was adjusted twice since August 2024, and the exchange rate band was widened in August 2024 to 2.5 percent (from 1.0 percent earlier).

Streamlining Open Market Operations (OMOs)

Bangladesh Bank has implemented several key initiatives to optimize the functionality and efficiency of Open Market Operations (OMOs) within the interest rate targeting framework. Starting in July 2024, the bank transitioned from daily repo auctions to a bi-weekly auction schedule. Additionally, as of November 2024, BB introduced a weekly repo auction complemented by overnight fine-tuning OMOs at the conclusion of the Reserve Maintenance Period (RMP).

These adjustments are designed to encourage commercial banks to bolster their liquidity management capabilities while promoting a more dynamic and robust money market. Looking ahead, BB plans to modernize liquidity management in the banking system by adopting a single instrument at a uniform repo rate. This strategy aims to eliminate the multiplicity of instruments and disparate interest rates currently present in the money market. These measures will enable banks and non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs) to manage their liquidity positions effectively.



Near-term Macroeconomic Issues and Challenges

The Bangladesh economy is undergoing a major transformation, and it will take some time for the positive impacts of various government actions to materialize fully. The current interim government's massive economic reform efforts can benefit the economy in the medium to long-term. Strong domestic political support for financial sector reforms and commensurate support from international development partners underpin the prospects for further momentum to economic recovery. These considerations notwithstanding, the near-term challenges continue to be: bringing down inflation further, maintaining exchange rate stability, sustaining the rebuilding of foreign exchange reserves, and reviving confidence in the banking system. Global economic uncertainties, coupled with domestic political uncertainties, create complex macroeconomic challenges requiring vigilance and proactive policy response.

Inflation in Bangladesh still remains above comfortable levels despite recent improvements. Delayed and inadequate policy responses in earlier periods had contributed to this elevated inflationary outcome. Additionally, the contraction of aggregate supply due to agricultural production losses and disruptions in supply chains caused by the twin floods in August and September 2024 may have further exacerbated the inflation situation. However, a decline in global prices, a moderation of geopolitical tensions, stability in the exchange rate, and recent significant increases in policy rates should help alleviate domestic inflationary pressures in the coming months.

The banking sector continues to face numerous challenges, including rising non-performing loans (NPLs), tighter liquidity conditions, and slowing deposit and credit growth. BB has set up task forces dedicated to manage and implement banking sector reforms. The stressed banks are under close surveillance, and future actions will be determined based on the outcomes and consistent with the forthcoming Bank Resolution Act.



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directors' report





DIRECTORS' REPORT

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

Dear Fellow Shareholders,

It is honor to present the directors' report along with the audited financial statements and auditors' report, showing the banks various activities, overall performance and accomplishments in 2024.

In the report, the operational performance of Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC for the year 2024 as compared to 2023 has been evaluated and analyzed within the prevailing business environment. The information and analysis may be read in conjunction with the Dutch-Bangla Bank audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024 which have been prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Bank guidelines, International Accounting Standards, International Financial Reporting Standards, and Financial Reporting Act 2015. Bangladesh Securities & Exchange Commission rules and others applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND STRATEGY

Principal activities

The principal activities of DBBL are to provide all kinds of commercial banking products and services to the customers including working capital finance, trade finance & project finance for corporate customers; SME loans to small traders & businesses; house building loan, car loan and wide range of life-style & need-based loans for retail customers. There are various deposit products particularly suitable for retail and institutional customers. DBBL's state-of-the-art IT platform and online banking system provide the largest ATM network, Fast Track, CRM, NexusPay apps and POS services of the country through which customers are getting any branch and anytime banking for 24 hours a day and 365 days a year. IT network also provides SMS alert and internet banking services. Debit cards of MasterCard International and DBBL's propriety cards (Nexus) are in operation. International cards (VISA & MasterCard) of different local & international banks are accepted at DBBL's ATMs for withdrawal of money from ATM and at POS terminals for payments of shopping, hotel and

dining bills etc. DBBL earlier introduced EMV-supported Chip VISA Credit Cards for the first time in Bangladesh. Thereafter, EMV Credit Cards of MasterCard and EMV debit cards of MasterCard were introduced in 2010. The EMV feature shields DBBL customers from any kind of frauds as per the guidelines formulated by MasterCard & VISA. Bank has introduced NexusPay to bring all internet banking facilities in one app/card namely "NEXUSPAY". It is a 4-generation service first time introduced by DBBL in banking industry of the country for the first time. Nexus Pay is a unique service & milestone in the country providing apps based banking service to the customers.

In addition, mobile banking services were introduced in 2011 by DBBL which was first of its kind in the country to provide banking services to mainly those people who are living in rural areas of the country and mostly deprived of conventional banking services. The mobile banking services were rebranded in 2016 with 'Rocket' logo to make it more visible and customer-centric. The mobile banking services are now spread all over Bangladesh. DBBL also introduced Agent Banking services in 2015. The objective is to bring small banking customers in rural area under the banking umbrella.

Dutch-Bangla Bank has been using world famous Core Banking Solution, Flexcube Retail (FCR) and Flexcube Corporate (FCC) from the house of Oracle Corporation since 2004. In the course of time, the bank has grown very large. The mass people of the country have put their trust, faith and confidence on Dutch-Bangla Bank, the technology being one of the most important factors in doing so. The Dutch-Bangla Bank management is well concerned about it and trying to meet their expectations. Dutch-Bangla Bank has never allowed the interest of its valued clients to fall. Considering these, the Dutch-Bangla Bank management has upgraded its core banking Solution from Flexcube Universal Banking Solution, FCUBS 11.2. to FCUBS 14.3.

As part of its strategic plan, DBBL continued to invest heavily to improve and expand IT network, ATM services, Fast Track, CRM & card services, mobile banking & agent banking services along with branch network, business promotion & activities related to Social Cause. Expenses on such investments in 2024 apparently resulted in higher costs; these will substantially enhance our capacity to deliver customer services with a wide range



of products and services that can be matched with the best in such industry by strengthening IT platform, expanding distribution channels and communication networks and boosting productivity. DBBL's strategic objective is to have a clear competitive advantage over its competitors to provide the full range of banking services via multiple delivery channels through state-of-the-art-technology at the lowest cost.

Brand positioning

Throughout its operation for last 29 years, DBBL has established itself as a different Bank from other Banks. It has differentiated itself as a leader in technology by reaching the latest banking services to its customers through largest ATM network in the country at free or affordable cost. Fast-Track was introduced in 2010 to expand ATM services. Fast-Track includes deposit kiosk and CRM supported by officers from the Bank to facilitate deposit in accounts by our valued customers that is in addition to multiple ATMs housed in a Fast-Track. The Fast-Track and ATM network was further expanded in 2023. Cash Recycling Machines (CRM) was added in 2021 to the Fast-Track and Branches for providing more smooth service to the customers. The Bank has developed a new service for internet banking introducing "NEXUSPAY" to make available all the internet banking service in one app/card. It is first time in the industry and got huge response from all types of customers as it is a 4-generation service in digital banking.

DBBL has also established itself as a Bank that cares for the society. All the business activities of DBBL are done in full conformity with social, ethical and environmental standards. DBBL is the pioneer in Social Cause programs in the country. It has been intensifying its resources and efforts on a continuous basis to reach the distressed & needy people of the society to bring smile on their face and to improve their health and educational standard and overall quality of life.

DBBL has been continuing a massive and expanded scholarship program since 2011 which provides yearly scholarships to the students mainly studying at HSC, graduation and post-graduation levels.

Mobile banking and agent banking services expanded and covered whole Bangladesh.

Mobile banking service was introduced by DBBL in 2011 that was first of its kind in the country. Mobile Banking Service was rebranded as "ROCKET" in 2016 to make it more visible & customer-centric. It was further

strengthened in 2024 to cover entire Bangladesh. Services were targeted to reach the unbanked mass people of the country, who are deprived of traditional banking services, living mostly in rural and remote areas to include them in financial services network through mobile phone.

Compared to traditional banking, mobile banking services are close to the doorsteps of customers, easier to use (can be operated without writing any cheque or using any card but using pin number only) through mobile phone and highly convenient for instant remittance of money from abroad or within the country to any remote destination of the country.

In order to serve this untapped and unprivileged market, a total number of 915 employees in 77 offices across the country are continuously working together with agent points to meet customer requirements. In addition, all the 242 DBBL Branches have dedicated counters to serve mobile banking customers where they can make transactions.

A further extension of banking for mass people to reach even the remotest corner of the country, agent banking services introduced in 2015 was further expanded in 2024. As many as 5,629 Outlets covering 489 Upazilas under 64 Districts were operating at the end of December 2024 to serve the agent banking customers. A total of 1,043 Master Agents were engaged in providing re-balancing service to the Sub-Agents for smooth operation of customer service.

DBBL has been collecting remittance of our wage earners since long. The bank is providing to the remitters/remittance receivers through main banking, agent banking & mobile banking services. It becomes one of the prominent remittance collector banks in the country in 2024. Further efforts are continuing to ramp up the volume of remittance collection.

VIP banking

DBBL believes in its uncompromising commitment to fulfilling its customer needs and satisfaction and becoming their first choice in banking. In order to provide customized services to its prime customer, the bank decided to introduce "VIP Banking" for the existing and new high net worth customers, recognizing their contribution to the bank. The first VIP lounge was opened in the bank's Gulshan branch on 14 March 2017 and the second lounge was launched on 30 December, 2017 in Gulshan Circle-1 branch and third lounge was launched on 25 September 2018 in Uttara branch. Subsequently, 05 (five) VIP banking lounges were opened during the year 2019, 01 (one) VIP banking lounge was opened during the year 2020 and 01 (one) VIP banking lounge and 05 (five) VIP zones were opened during the year 2021 respectively. As on December 2024, the bank has total 22 (twenty two)



VIP banking lounges, 03 (three) VIP zones and 18,790 VIP customers with a total amount of deposit of BDT 65,163 million.

Key performance indicators (KPIs) to measure the achievement against strategic objectives

BUSINESS KPI

Financial KPIs: Proportion of SME portfolio, Loan loss rate, Cost Management, Net-operating Income Growth, Operating Income Mix, Cost to Income, Shareholder Returns.

Non-Financial KPIs: Employee engagement, Brand perception, Customer satisfaction, IT performance & system reliability, Number of CASA customers, Proportion of non-interest income, Distribution outlet outside bank's own network.

CLUSTER PROGRAM FOR BRANCHES

Dutch-Bangla Bank implemented concept involving Senior Management to monitor branches seamlessly with a view to managing core risks of the bank, optimizing the revenue streams (profitability), expediting credit approval process that will help achieve goals, make smart business decisions, overcome work-place challenges and learn new skills.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

Dutch-Bangla Bank is sincere to create higher customer satisfaction and loyalty by its brand enhancement programs, personalizing banking, creating brand ambassadors, Online product innovation, measure and reduce customer effort, creating differentiated customer value proposition, conducting customer satisfaction survey for identifying client expectations as well necessary actions to be taken for service improvement.

DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION

Dutch-Bangla Bank has embarked on a digital transformation journey to roll out new technology aiming at ensuring the best-in-class services to our customers. We have already deployed core banking system, card management system, mobile banking app 'NexusPay', Mobile Financial services 'Rocket' internet banking, call centre to provide comfort, delight and convenience in customer experience. A number of technology projects centering core infrastructure, data analytics and resource optimization are in different stages of completion.

PROMOTING FINANCIAL INCLUSION

One of the strategic priorities of Dutch-Bangla Bank is to promote financial inclusion for combating poverty which the bank firmly believes to achieve by its deposit services, agricultural credit program, small enterprise financing for productive outcome, foreign remittance of poor migrant workers channeling through partner MFIs, domestic remittance distribution, mobile operation through mobile banking, and agent banking for the underserved population.

GIVING BACK

Dutch-Bangla Bank believes in giving back to the community and it will continue to promote education, fulfill its commitment to community health, disaster management, clean environment, sports, art and culture.

Information on short, medium & long term key strategies of the organisation and basis/process of the resource allocation

Short-term goals

- Develop new products/ services to generate additional income
- Sustained growth in 'Small & Medium Enterprise' sector
- Digital innovation to be more competitive
- Footprint coverage across the country
- Financial inclusion through new products and channels for unbanked populations
- Become the number no. 1 employer of choice
- Supporting our employees to acquire new skills or update existing ones

Medium-term goals

- Implement more tech-based solutions to provide faster customer onboarding, client service & internal processes
- Optimise client reach through existing distribution channels and adopting new digitized distribution networks
- Introduce enriched hiring tools to improve person-job fit, reduce recruitment times and lower hiring cost
- Implement more elaborate analytics solutions for improved credit appraisal, faster customer acquisition and forecasting needs
- Expand digital lending

Long-term goals

- Catering to the customers evolving needs with customized solutions.
- Strong focus on SMEs to ensure easy access to finance for the unbanked missing middle-class people
- Improve credit & collection processes to restrict NPLs within desired levels and further review policies and processes to ensure portfolio quality in the backdrop of business growth objectives
- Establish a detailed data strategy and initiate, among other things, a drive towards improved analytics for management reporting
- Develop more measures to monitor and manage environmental footprint

Competitive Landscape and Market Positioning

Strategies focused on- Strength of Buyers (Enhancing Business), Strength of Suppliers (Reducing Cost) as well as Strategies focused on threats arises from competitors

Buyer Power- High

External factors influencing buyers' power

- Alternative delivery methods, digital channels, and other location-indifferent services may influence a customer's selection and acceptance
- Corporate clients exhibit greater interest rate sensitivity compared to retail & SME clients
- Large number of financial institutions in the country increases buyers' power as they can switch to one that offers them better

Dutch-Bangla Bank's responses and forward strategy

- We focus on service as key differentiator. While it may be easy to copy a product, it is impossible to replicate service
- We offer amongst the industry's lowest loan TAT (turnaround time) to eligible borrowers
- Our digital banking channels, including app, ensure banking at the fingertips
- We focus on developing best-fit personalized product offerings that meet precise customer needs and expectations

Supplier Power- Moderate to High

External factors influencing supplier power

- Depositors comprise the primary source of capital and hence they are a major supplier group for the banking industry
- The threat from individual depositors is minimal, similar to their bargaining power
- Major corporate customers and high net-worth individuals have a sway on account of their typically more sizeable deposits
- Suppliers of goods and services have very low bargaining power, but large IT service/infrastructure providers exercise a higher power because of their size

Dutch-Bangla Bank's responses and forward strategy

- We focus on attracting new CASA (current account, savings account) customers, offering various propositions and also ensuring lower cost funds origination
- We offer the most attractive interest rates on deposits, bolstered by our ability to draw low-cost funds through our superior credit ratings
- We offer a wide range of fixed deposit products across varying maturities that meet the myriad financial and socio-economic needs of our deposit holders
- We manage bargaining power of goods and services suppliers through best practices in terms of our procurement policy

Threat of new entrants- Low to Moderate

External factors influencing threat of new entrants

- Due to large initial capital requirements and necessary regulatory requirements, barrier entry is high
- Shifting focus to the retail and SME segment
- Establishment of new entity in current market is so competitive
- New Banks have been added to the Banking Industry



Dutch-Bangla Bank's responses and forward strategy

- Being the pioneer, Dutch-Bangla Bank has an edge in the agent banking segment and we can utilize our expertise to tap into the grassroots level segment
- Being one of the largest and well-reputed private commercial banks in the country, Dutch-Bangla Bank has already built a sufficiently diverse and loyal customer base which only continues to grow every year
- Enact and maintain proper regulations in the corporation capture a prestigious value of this bank

Threat of substitute-Moderate

External factors influencing threat of substitutes

- Threat of substitutes is negligible in the context of Bangladesh, as there is no direct replacement of credit/savings products in the economy
- However, suppliers accepting payments from customers in EMI (equated monthly installments), as a means of financing is a rising threat
- FinTech/digital first entities, although operating on a limited scale in the country, may pose a threat in the future

Dutch-Bangla Bank's responses and forward strategy

- We focus on innovation on digitisation of products and services that enable us to stave off any substitute threats

- With our proven and trusted cash management and supply chain financing solutions, we ensure that our customers enjoy a diverse choice of financing options to meet their specific needs, thus ensuring another front to counter the risk of substitution

Competitive Rivalry-High

External factors influencing threat of substitutes

- Competition from large number of different banks and NBFIs
- Low cost of switching for depositors
- FIs competing for same customer segment
- FIs are increasingly shifting their focus from corporate to the retail and SME segment

Dutch-Bangla Bank's responses and forward strategy

- Always trying to maintain a good governance practice
- More concentration & adoption of digital technology and expanding online banking services
- Retain existing and attracting newer customers
- Retain the trust of customers by providing secured, speedy, digitalized services
- Expand countrywide network to bring more unbanked population under the Bank's umbrella.

PESTEL Analysis Framework

Dutch-Bangla Bank's PESTEL analysis is used to evaluate, analyze and monitor the macro-environmental factors that have an impact on the bank. It examines the political, economic, social, technological, environmental, and legal factors in the external environment. PESTEL analysis enables Dutch-Bangla Bank to identify key factors that affect the business and operations - both internal and external - that enable it to not only understand its intrinsic strength, but also its position within the competitive field.

P	E	S
Political	Economical	Social
Proactive govt. monetary policy, including tax policy	Strong economic recovery post-pandemic	Steady rise in per capita income
Stable political environment	Sustained positive growth rate achieved in GDP	Changing technology reshaping customer behavior
Public sector investment in mega projects	Implementation of market-based interest rate policy	Increasing purchasing power
Tighten monetary policy	Foreign exchange rate uncertainties/volatile financial exchange market	Technological development
Economic reforms as prescribed by IMF	Depleting foreign exchange reserve	Rapid urbanization due to infrastructural development
Higher debt burden of the government	Persistent high inflation rate	Widened income gap
Public sector investment in mega projects	High non -performing Loans	Increase of social media platforms
Degree of impact		
High	High	High
Dutch-Bangla Bank's strategies to address the PESTEL forces		
Align the business strategies of the Bank more prudently to avoid future risks and uncertainties.	Maintain strong financial performance over the year	Offering new banking products to different customer segments
	Strong Credit Rating Maintaining adequate capital adequacy	Efficient mobile app to cater the segmented Banking needs of customers
	Focusing more to curb high performing loans	More investment in CSR activities
T	E	L
Technological	Environmental	Legal
Dependency on technological innovations	Growing focus on green banking and green workplace	Highly regulated business environment
Govt. initiatives in Digital Bangladesh, transforming the banking sector	Contribution towards attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	Stringent laws regarding customer privacy and data protection



T	E	L
Technological	Environmental	Legal
Rising customer sophistication	Greater need for institutional responsibility in society	Licenses and permits, including for product launch
Growing cybersecurity incidents and threats events	Growing threats of climate change	Labour laws
Growing presence of FinTech companies with digital-first products	Regulations on sustainable finance	Protection of intellectual property
Evolving regulations on digital banking	National commitments to climate action	Defalcation instances, such as money laundering, terrorist financing, forgery, etc.
Degree of impact		
High	High	High
Dutch-Bangla Bank's strategies to address the PESTEL forces		
Focus to create a sound digital ecosystem	Core lending business, with a focus to embedding ESG principles	Compliance culture with zero deviations

Our Value Creating Business Model

Capital Inputs	Key Inputs	Activities	Key Output
	Investment on		
Financial Capital	Equity Long term Debt Capital Expenditure	- Effective and responsible investment of shareholder's fund - Diversifying the business portfolio - Cost reduction initiatives - Curbing CL ratio - Supporting the entrepreneurs through CMSE - Use deposit money to facilitate lending - Minimizing risk through approved regulatory environment	- Payment to the Stakeholders - Promoting financial inclusion - Growth in operating profit - Timely repayment of debt with stated return - Transparency & integrity in financial reporting



Capital Inputs	Key Inputs	Activities	Key Output
	Investment on		
Natural Capital	Environmental Management Awareness Development Sustainable Finance	- Introduced E-products such as SMS banking, internet banking and payment solution - Turned into eco-friendly banking system - Adoption of SDG's - Providing services through Online Credit - Prioritize financing any eco-friendly projects	- Reduction of wastage through monitoring - Management of liquid waste efficiently - Reduction of energy and carbon footprint
Human Capital	Employee Training and Development Employee engagement program Employee Benefits	- Established a real-life SMART KPI to evaluate the contribution of all individuals in a transparent manner - Create pool of talent and skilful managers by arranging development programs - Ensures hygienic & congenial workplace for all employees - Group Health Insurance for the employees - Performance management & appraisals - Yearly performance bonus for motivation	- Skilled and competent work force - Career growth and Organizational Development - Talents and performances development
Intellectual Capital	Research & Development Technological Innovation	- Involvement in research and development and market analysis - Focus on build-up capital through offering quality banking facilities and knowledge-based services	



Capital Inputs	Key Inputs	Activities	Key Output
	Investment on		
		- Implemented Robotic Process Automation (RPA) for real-time payments - Implemented Oracle Real Application Cluster and migrate to Oracle Database 14.3 for the Bank - Set up arrangement to bring the earned money by exporting service in nonphysical form	
Social & Relationship Capital	Communication Development Stakeholder's Engagement	- Focuses on SDG through various CSR activities in different sectors - Provides support to unprivileged people through social safety net program - Empowering communities through Agri/Rural credit - Being the pioneer of Mobile banking in the country with the goal of serving the grassroots people,	- Empowering Shareholders - Better Stakeholder relationship - Increasing number of outlets lower the operational cost and increase the popularity of agent banking
Manufacturing Capital	Infrastructural Development of Distribution channel Information Technology (IT)	- Introduced mobile app-based service - Stay updated to adapt to changes and overcome the challenges - Total 4,151 owned ATM and 4,297 CRM providing services Alternative delivery channel	- Strong internal business process platform - Expand in the geographically dispersed segment

Corporate governance ensuring best practices

DBBL complies with good corporate governance practices in line with industry best practices and regulatory requirements of The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) and Bangladesh Bank ensuring transparency, accountability and fairness at every step of its business operations to maximize performance with governance.

Corporate governance practices in DBBL are set out on **pages 47 to 52** of this Annual Report.

Managing risks ensuring quality and value of assets and uninterrupted operations

Risk management covering credit risks, operational risks, market risks and other risks is at the heart of all business operations and transactions of DBBL. Risk management systems are designed and implemented to maintain and improve quality and value of assets, and to ensure smooth banking operations and services in a sustainable way to protect interests of shareholders, depositors and all the stakeholders. Risk management system also complies with Bangladesh Bank's core risk management guidelines, guideline for risk management division (RMD) as well as capital to risk-weighted assets ratio as per Basel III.

Future risks and uncertainties in business outlook and cash flows and DBBL's responses to address such issues.

Risk types	Description	Managing the risk
Capital Adequacy Risk	Capital Adequacy Risk refers to the potential for financial loss when a bank is unable to raise necessary capital levels mandated by regulatory bodies and important stakeholders such as shareholders, debt investors, depositors, and rating agencies. This is crucial for supporting the bank's operations and aligning with its risk tolerance.	In handling Capital Adequacy Risk, we adopt a proactive strategy in Capital Management. This strategy aims to safeguard the interests of depositors, creditors, and shareholders through continuous assessment and Board approval of the level and composition of our capital base. This process is aligned with key policy objectives.
Compliance Risk	Compliance Risk pertains to the potential of not acting in accordance with laws, regulations, industry standards, codes, internal policies, procedures, and principles of good governance applicable to the Bank's operations.	We employ several key features to effectively manage Compliance Risk within our Operational Risk and Compliance Framework. These include: • We utilize a Global Obligations Library to centrally manage key obligations. This system enables our change management capability, especially concerning new and revised obligations.



Risk types	Description	Managing the risk
		• We place a strong emphasis on identifying changes in regulations and the business environment. This proactive approach allows us to assess emerging compliance risks in advance. • We stay informed about various circulars issued by Central Bank, such as SMART, Fx, Classification, Sustainable Financing, etc. • We consistently keep the senior management team and the Board up-to-date with these circulars. In addition to adopting our strategy, we bridge knowledge gaps, implement regulatory directions, and ensure continuous monitoring as integral parts of our risk management approach.
Credit Risk	Credit Risk is potential for financial loss arising from the following factors: • Counterparty Obligations: The risk of a counterparty failing to meet its obligations. • Credit Quality Decline: The risk of financial loss due to a decrease in the credit quality of a counterparty. This risk encompasses the potential challenges associated with our lending activities to both business and retail customers. These challenges may be influenced by changes in laws, regulations, or other policies implemented by governments or regulatory authorities.	Our Credit Risk framework operates in a top-down manner, guided by credit principles and policies. These credit policies, requirements, and procedures comprehensively address every stage of the credit life cycle. This includes aspects such as initial approval, risk grading, ongoing management, and the handling of problem debt.

Risk types	Description	Managing the risk
Liquidity and Funding Risk	Liquidity and Funding Risk refers to the possibility that the Bank may encounter difficulty in fulfilling its payment obligations promptly. This includes challenges in repaying depositors or maturing wholesale debt, as well as the risk of the Bank lacking the necessary capacity to fund increases in assets.	Essential principles in handling our Liquidity and Funding Risk involve: • Short-term Liquidity Scenario Modeling: We employ scenario modeling that stresses cash flow projections across various survival horizons. This helps ensure the Bank maintains a positive cash flow over these periods. • Long-term Structural Liquidity Assessment: We have long-term scenarios in place to assess the structural liquidity position of our balance sheet. • Maintaining Adequate Unencumbered Assets: We hold suitable levels of unencumbered high-quality liquid assets that can be easily sold or pledged. • Setting Limits for Net Cash Outflow: There are predefined limits to control the maximum net cash outflow within specified short-term horizons. • Diversification of Funding: We diversify our funding sources by considering different types of depositors, instruments, and terms.
Market Risk	Market Risk arises from our trading and balance sheet activities and represents the risk to the Bank's earnings due to: 1. Interest Rates, Foreign Exchange Rates, Credit Spreads, Volatility, and Correlations: Potential financial impact resulting from changes in these factors. 2. Bond, Commodity, or Equity Price Fluctuations: Earnings vulnerability associated with variations in the prices of bonds, commodities, or equities.	We have established a comprehensive market risk management and control framework to bolster our trading and balance sheet activities. This framework includes an independent risk measurement approach designed to assess the extent of market risk within our trading and balance sheet portfolios. Through this method and associated analyses, we identify potential outcomes within a specified time-frame, determine their likelihood, and allocate an adequate amount of capital to support these activities. This ensures a proactive and well-informed approach to managing market risk.



Risk types	Description	Managing the risk
Operational Risk	Operational risk refers to the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people, and systems or from external events. This definition includes legal risk but excludes strategic and reputational risk. Unlike other risks faced by the bank, the operational risk is inherent in most of the processes and operations of the bank and cannot be separated from other risks.	We actively manage Compliance and Operational Risk with a primary focus on the well-being of our customers and the community, aligning with regulatory expectations. Our Compliance and Operational Risk Principles establish the foundational requirements at Dutch-Bangla Bank , guiding the development of policies, processes, and procedures for managing Compliance and Operational Risk by ensuring timely and appropriate identification, action, and monitoring. We adopt a risk-based approach to operational risk and obligations, promoting consistency in proactively identifying, assessing, managing, reporting, and escalating operational risk-related exposures. This approach respects the specific obligations within each jurisdiction where the bank operates. The day-to-day management of operational risk lies within the purview of business unit line management and staff.
Strategic risk	Strategic risk pertains to risks that impact or are generated by an organization's business strategy and strategic objectives. Potential losses may arise from the implementation of an unsuccessful business plan. For instance, strategic risk can emerge from making ill-informed strategic business decisions, executing decisions below the required standard, inadequately allocating resources, or responding inadequately to changes in the business environment.	We address and manage strategic risks within our annual strategic planning process, overseen by the Executive Committee and endorsed by the Board. In instances where the chosen strategy might elevate other Key Material Risks (such as Credit Risk, Market Risk, Operational Risk), the risk management strategies associated with these risks become the primary controls. This integrated approach ensures that strategic risks are thoroughly considered and addressed within the broader risk management framework.
Technology Risk	Technology Risk involves the potential for financial loss and/or non-compliance with laws resulting from insufficient or unsuccessful internal processes, personnel, or systems responsible for providing technology assets and services to	We adopt a strategy to effectively handle Technology Risk by addressing operational risks arising from the use of technology. This includes managing risks related to cyber security and third-party providers. Our approach is designed to

Risk types	Description	Managing the risk
	customers and staff. This risk extends to technology assets and services delivered or managed by third parties, as well as external events. Notably, it encompasses Information Security and Cyber security, emphasizing the need to safeguard information held by the Bank against inappropriate modification, loss, disclosure, and unavailability.	secure customer information and maintain service continuity within acceptable levels, thereby safeguarding the integrity and reliability of our technological operations.

Potential Risks and Uncertainties	Policy and Action plan for mitigating Risks and Uncertainties
Bangladesh Bank supervisory approach - the implementation of a Risk-Based Supervision (RBS) framework.	- To further bolster the banking sector's resilience, Bangladesh Bank concentrates on recovery planning for certain struggling banks, including establishing frameworks tailored for recovery and resolution. - Following the successful completion of a pilot program with three banks in April 2024, the initiative progressed to a second phase that involved 20 banks undergoing preliminary risk assessments. - Bangladesh Bank has also released updated stress testing guidelines to enhance risk management practices across the sector. These guidelines encompass conventional risk categories—such as credit, market, operational, and liquidity risks—and have also integrated climate risk stress testing to address potential vulnerabilities arising from natural disasters.
Roadmap to Managing Non-Performing Loans (NPLs) It is important to note that several banks are currently facing a significant liquidity crisis, which has been worsened by rising non-performing loans (NPLs), slow deposit growth, and weak loan recovery. To help stabilize their liquidity situations, BB is allowing the struggling banks to borrow from the inter-bank market under central bank guarantees.	- Bangladesh Bank has introduced comprehensive guidelines aligned with international best practices for loan classification, provisioning, and recovery. - Bangladesh Bank is committed to enforcing strict regulations consistent with international best practices to improve governance. - Strengthening regulatory oversight and effectively implementing these reforms will be crucial for restoring stability, resilience, and public trust in the country's banking sector. - The Expected Credit Loss (ECL) methodology - based provisioning system is scheduled for implementation in 2027, in alignment with the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS 9).



Potential Risks and Uncertainties	Policy and Action plan for mitigating Risks and Uncertainties
Movements of Exchange Rate and Foreign Exchange Reserve Following a significant depreciation in FY24, pressure on the exchange rate has largely subsided, to an improved BoP in H1FY25. Increasing exchange rate flexibility is crucial for enhancing resilience against external shocks, safeguarding reserve buffers, and facilitating BB's move towards a more modern and proactive monetary policy.	• To stabilize the BoP, safeguard foreign exchange reserves, and invigorate the foreign exchange market, Bangladesh Bank has permitted greater flexibility in the exchange rate and has refrained from intervening in the interbank foreign exchange market. • The improvement in the BoP has effectively diminished pressure on the exchange rate. • The Bangladesh Bank introduced a crawling peg exchange rate regime as an interim solution before fully transitioning to a market-determined flexible exchange rate system. • The Bangladesh Bank has set a maximum allowable spread of one Taka between buying and selling rates for foreign currencies to eliminate discriminatory currency practices and streamline operations.
Maintaining ADR ratio Maintaining ADR ratio within the regulatory requirements	• Value added services for depositors More value added products & services will be provided to the depositors to attract existing & new depositors with enhanced customer experience for balancing ADR ratio.
Quality of assets Quality of assets may decline for business or continuing corona virus outbreak condition.	• Diversified lending We are continuously diversifying our portfolio towards smaller corporate, SMEs and retail borrowers to reduce portfolio, industry and customer specific credit risks. New organizational structure has been put in place for streamlining our lending operations with particular attention on overall credit risk management and special asset (impaired assets) management. • Intensified monitoring We will continue with intensified monitoring and recovery efforts, under special assets management division and high-powered recovery team, with early warning system in place, to maintain and improve the quality of assets

Potential Risks and Uncertainties	Policy and Action plan for mitigating Risks and Uncertainties
Containing cost / income ratio Cost / income ratio may be increasing	• Operating cost will be rationalized Operating cost will be rationalized by using modern software, digitalizing the filing, documentation and working process, improving productivity of resources, improving internal control system and reducing duplication of process, wastage and pilferage and also taking measures to control operation cost. • Source of income will be diversified Sources of income will be diversified by developing new value added products and services with particular emphasis on low risk corporate fee income and retail products.
Fierce competition in the market Fierce competition may reduce our market share and growth potential	• Customer services will be improved Our state-of-the-art technology, innovative and value added services will help us attract new customers and retain existing customers. • Brand image will be strengthened We will keep strengthening our brand image, delivery channel and customer services to add value to both corporate and retail customers to booster our asset and liability growth. • Technological Product NEXUSPAY will be able to attract new customers to get competitive edge in the market.
Liquidity and foreign exchange risk Volatile money market and foreign exchange market may increase risk and reduce profit.	• We will pursue prudent asset-liability management. Our strong treasury team under the guidance of ALCO is keeping a watch on the ongoing market situation and they are operating within limits without taking any undue or disproportionate risk. • We will have surplus liquidity We will run comfortable liquidity by containing credit deposit ratio within limits, expanding low cost & stable deposit base to stave off any possible liquidity crisis in banking sector.



Potential Risks and Uncertainties	Policy and Action plan for mitigating Risks and Uncertainties
Credit Risks High credit risk may push up NPL ratio and capital adequacy ratio.	Credit Risk Management DBBL is always concerned with NPL. It scrutinizes every loan proposal effectively before placing to competent authority for approval. Further, as per latest guidelines CRG (named as ICCR) bank introduced ICCR in addition to CRG to ascertain risks of loan before approval.
Market risk in equity Volatile & bearish stock market may increase market risk and increase loss of the Bank.	We have exposure in stock market We have exposure in stock market. We are focusing our efforts on exposure in stock market.
Sufficient skilled manpower may not be available Sufficient manpower with adequate experience and expertise may not be available to support customer services, business growth and brand position.	We have strong brand image and competitive package Our working environment and compensation package are competitive. Moreover, our strong brand image is increasingly attracting more talented people in joining and staying in DBBL.
Market condition may limit our business growth. Current economic and business condition may slow down our deposit and business growth.	Our products and services will attract and retain the depositors. Depositors can be retained with better access, product and services. With that end in view, we will provide them with more convenient access to wide range of banking services and options. We will seek diversified credit growth. Credit portfolio will be grown in a diversified way within acceptable risk profile.
Disruption in online banking system Excessive burden on software system may disrupt or delay transaction resulting in information loss, disruption in business & financial transaction and customer dissatisfaction.	We are upgrading our software system We have upgraded software and hardware enabling the IT platform more secure and capable of handling huge volume compared to our previous system. Moreover, we have implemented Synchronous Disaster Recovery Site (DRS) to provide uninterrupted and reliable banking convenience to our customers.

Potential Risks and Uncertainties	Policy and Action plan for mitigating Risks and Uncertainties
	Dutch-Bangla Bank managements are well concerned about it and trying to meet their expectations. Dutch-Bangla Bank has never allowed the interest of its valued clients to fall. Considering these, the Dutch-Bangla Bank management has decided to upgrade its Core banking Solution from Flexcube Universal Banking Solution, FCUBS 11.2. to FCUBS 14.3.
Compliance of latest BB circular related to fuel and electricity Bangladesh Bank has instructed to reduce expenditure on fuel, electricity and others . External factors External factors including Ukraine-Russia war may adversely affect our business growth	• Monitoring of expenditures Monitoring and instructions to lower these expenditure to compensate additional expenses. • We will remain cautious We are aware of latest development in global economy particularly in the USA,EURO area and China. However, we will remain cautious about external factors and take necessary measures well in advance to protect interests of depositors and other stake-holders. We will be particularly cautious about credit approval (both funded and non-funded) and having adequate liquidity.

Maintaining adequate capital and capital adequacy ratio – cushion to absorb unforeseen shocks

As part of risk management system, it is the policy of DBBL to maintain strong capital to risk-weighted assets ratio to have sufficient cushion to absorb any unforeseen shock arising from any potential risk, to ensure long-term solvency of the Bank and to help sustainable business and profit growth of the Bank that can maximize value for stakeholders.

During 2024, Shareholders' equity (Tier-1 capital) increased to Taka 42,848.3 million being 10.77% of

risk-weighted assets (RWA) and supplementary capital (Tier 2-capital) stood at Taka 12,188.6 million with 3.06% of RWA. Tier-2 capital is comprised of subordinated debt obtained from Local Banks and General Provision maintained against unclassified loans and General Provision for off-balance sheet exposures. It may be noted that as per Bangladesh Bank regulation, subordinated bond is eligible as Tier-2 capital in line with long-term capital management plan of the Bank and in compliance with Basel III requirement, adequate capital adequacy ratio was maintained in 2024 which came down to 13.83% at the end of the year from 16.16% in 2023 that was well above statutory requirement of 12.5%.



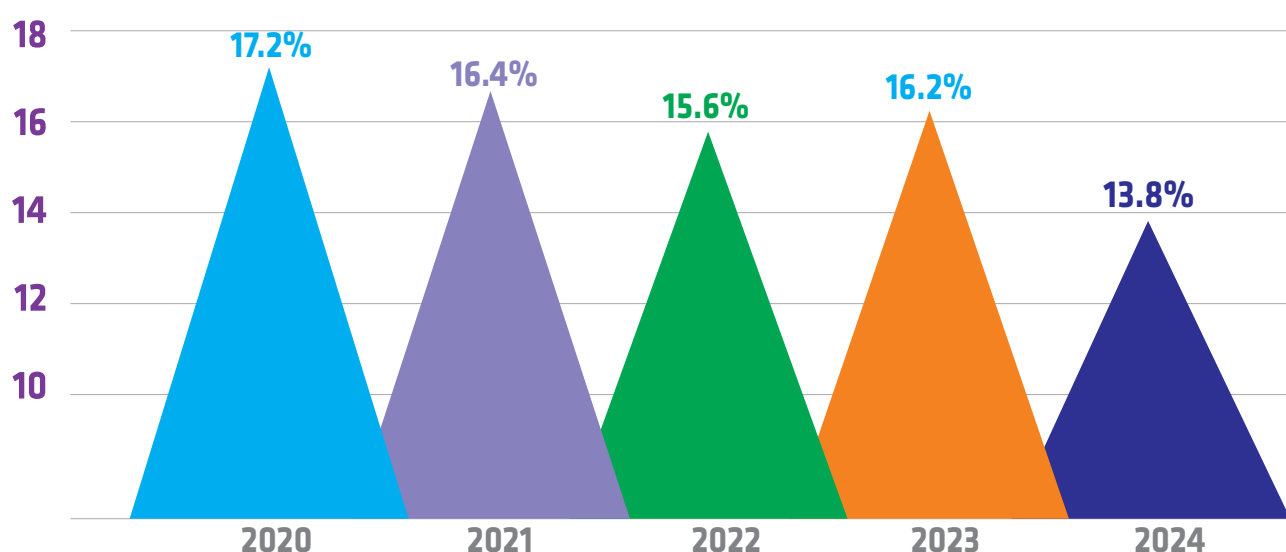
Summary of total capital to risk-weighted Assetratio of Dutch-Bangla Bank is as follows:

In million Taka

Particulars	2024	2023	Variance (%)
Computation of capital			
Tier 1 capital [A]	42,848.3	43,293.2	-1.0%
Tier 2 capital [B]	12,188.6	15,804.1	-22.9%
Total capital (Tier 1 and Tier 2) [C]	55,036.9	59,097.3	-6.9%
Risk-weighted assets [D]	397,843.3	365,671.5	8.8%
			Deviation
Tier 1 capital (against minimum requirement of 8.5) [A/D]	10.77%	11.84%	-1.07%
Tier 2 capital (against maximum requirement of 4.0%) [B/D]	3.06%	4.32%	-1.26%
Total capital (against minimum requirement of 12.5%) [C/D]	13.83%	16.16%	-2.33%

- Minimum requirement of capital to risk-weighted Asset ratio was 12.5% at the end of 2024.

PERCENTAGE (%) CAPITAL TO RISK-WEIGHTED ASSET RATIO



AUTOMATION IN DUTCH-BANGLA BANK

Development in IT infrastructure and Online Banking Services

In today's global business scenario, particularly in banking sector, technology plays a vital role in executing all sorts of customer-friendly banking operations with cost-effective services. In this sector, competition is rising steadily day by day. As a result, technology has become an aide of necessity rather than option in financial institutions just to satisfy the growing service demand of the customers in a cost-effective way. Keeping this in view, the bank has adopted many technology-based solutions that has placed our bank at the zenith of the technological advancement in our banking industry. With the advance of technology, customers are more powerful and more demanding. They want to get service instantly. They do not want to understand the barrier of time and geographical limitations. Without having a state-of-the-art technology, it is not possible to satisfy such customers. Being understood that customers are the king, Dutch-Bangla Bank has set up a comprehensive ICT infrastructure to manage the time and geographical limitations, to bring employee efficiency, to provide cost-effective service to the customers with the ultimate objective of complete customer satisfaction.

Making technology affordable for masses to facilitate seamless transaction and socio-economic development

In DBBL, banking products and services based on latest technology and multiple delivery channels are aimed at faster and better customer services at the doorsteps of customers at affordable cost. DBBL being the most technologically advanced Bank has established the largest ATM and Fast Track network of the country and the first mobile and agent banking services with a huge investment which is not at all financially rewarding. Still DBBL has taken these initiatives as part of its Social Cause programs to reach the benefits to the customers enabling them to make seamless transaction across the country. At the end of 2024, such services were provided through 242 branches, 307 sub-branches, 4,151 ATMs, 4,297 CRMs, 1,463 Fast Tracks, 1 electronic student booth and a large number of POS terminals spread throughout the country. Sub-branches were opened in order to provide more service to customers at their doorstep.

To widen and spread the benefit of the ATM network, DBBL is allowing customers of other banks to use the Network at nominal cost through central switching network of Bangladesh Bank. DBBL is committed to expanding the network even further to maximize socio-economic benefits of the country though it is not

cost-effective for the Bank. By providing such services, DBBL is enabling the customers to maximize their business potential and to fulfill their personal hopes and aspirations.

SME Financing

Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs) play a significant role in the economy in terms of balanced and sustainable growth, employment generation, development of entrepreneurial skills and contribution to GDP. DBBL strongly believes that SME sector is one of the main driving forces of economic growth and there is a market with huge potential.

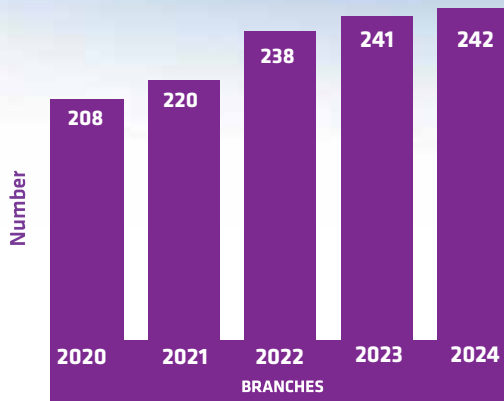
In order to facilitate the SMEs of our country, the Bank has been financing the SME sector since its inception. Full-fledged SME Division has been established to further reinforce SME financing to bring the grass-roots entrepreneurs into the main-stream of economic growth. Subsequently, SME Division has been further strengthened with sufficient manpower and various rules and procedures at different times. A number of need-based SME products are offered to our SME clients

Retail Banking & e-banking

Retail Banking and e-banking divisions of DBBL deliver diversified electronic and retail banking products and services including personal loan, auto loan, home loan, credit card, POS (Point of Sales) and e-Payment solutions through NEXUS gateway to bring utmost comfort and improve the living standards of the consumers of different segments.

Expansion of bank branches and mobile banking offices/agent banking operation

In 2024, the Bank opened 1 new branch and 98 new sub-branches spreading the branch and sub-branch network throughout the country. More branches and sub-branches will be opened in 2025 to expand the branch and distribution network. Mobile banking operation started in 2011 was also expanded in 2024 covering all over the country to spread our banking services to the remotest villages of the country to serve mainly the marginal customers who are mostly deprived of traditional banking services. Agent banking services were also introduced in 2015 to reinforce our commitment to unbanked people mainly in rural area. These will bring up-to-date banking services to our existing and potential customers both in rural and urban areas at the same time. It will optimize utilization of our strong delivery channels, increase our resource position and business potentials that will maximize profitability and shareholders' value. DBBL's strategy is to reach the doorsteps of customers to provide full range of banking services based on state-of-the-art-technology and IT platform at free or affordable cost.



Correspondent banking relationship

During the year 2024, Dutch-Bangla Bank has registered growth in Foreign Trade business. DBBL is well equipped with state-of-the-art technology to provide instant services to the growing customers. International Division's strategy is to focus on providing end-to-end solutions for the international banking requirements of corporate clients. Our mission is to establish DBBL as the Bank of choice for key global markets to provide all the international banking solutions more effectively by bringing all Trade Service units under a single roof. Accordingly, Centralized Trade Service (CTS) has been established to offer premium service through reliable, accurate, timely delivery and customized solutions for business needs, as well as compliance of regulatory authority and minimize the bank's risk over the control of transactions.

DBBL has further streamlined Trade Finance business while strengthening risk management activities. During the year 2024, bank's import business was Taka 158,972.0 million against Taka 164,822.3 million in 2023. The export business in 2024 was Taka 145,946.9 million against Taka 136,367.5 million in 2023.

Trade finance experienced higher demand from the expanding domestic economy. Import and supply chain services registered higher growth in various industry segments. International Division of Dutch-Bangla Bank always strives to enhance and expand foreign correspondence relationship to facilitate International trade business of the Bank. This enabled Dutch-Bangla Bank to be well-positioned to facilitate trade flows through our global network with Relationship Management Applications (RMA) with 435 reputed foreign banks covering 58 countries across the globe. To facilitate the foreign exchange transactions, Bank maintains 27 nostro accounts in 11 major currencies with internationally reputed banks across the globe. Under Trade Finance Program of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and International Finance Corporation (IFC) and sufficient credit lines from correspondent banks, Dutch-Bangla Bank enjoys add confirmation facilities for letters of credit as and when required. In 2024,

international division arranged Add Confirmation and Discounting for USD 441 million only for the LCs issued by different branches of Dutch-Bangla Bank.

Bangladesh continues to remain as one of the largest remittance receiving countries in the world and Dutch-Bangla Bank saw a significant growth in market share of remittances. This has been possible due to our diversified products and service offerings to meet the requirements of the Non-Resident Bangladeshi (NRB) spread over the world. Wage remittance is indivisible from banking services and has a significant role in balance of payment. DBBL is continuing efforts for further expanding its remittance services by arranging new partnerships and distribution channels to brighten the image of Dutch-Bangla Bank at home and abroad. During the year 2024, 79 Exchange Houses all over the world routed USD 413.1 million remittances through Dutch-Bangla Bank with a Y-o-Y negative growth of 29.1%.

Off-shore Banking Division (OBU)

Dutch-Bangla Bank is offering Foreign Currency (FCY) financing facilities at a lower rate of interest to its prime customers through Off-shore Banking Division. DBBL has two OBU Units located at Centralized Processing Centre (CPC), Head Office, Dhaka and Dhaka EPZ Branch, Dhaka. Total advance increased to USD 220.9 million at the end of December 31, 2024, from USD 207.0 million in the previous year.

Progressive, healthy and safe working environment for staff

A high quality and competent human resource is crucial to continued growth and success of any business entity which can be achieved by improving skill, knowledge and productivity of employees. Accordingly, how human resource is recruited, trained, developed & motivated has far-reaching implication on long-term sustainable growth of the Bank. Customers' perception & satisfaction ultimately determines relative or absolute success or failure of an organization. In turn, we need a competent, well-trained, committed & motivated team of human resources with positive & sincere attitude towards customers that can develop, maintain and boost trust & confidence in our customers that is crucial for our success.

A talented, committed, skilled and fully motivated team of human resources is the main driving force for providing better, faster and coordinated services to the clients and for performing at the highest level in a fiercely competitive financial market like Bangladesh. Accordingly, the Bank's strategy is to attract, retain and motivate the most talented people and providing them with healthy, safe and progressive working environment and competitive compensation package.

Human Resources policies are designed to long-term career growth - unleashing the hidden potential

The Bank's HR policies are based on trust and relationship. The Bank's policy is to look after people who want to make a long-term career with the Bank because trust and relationship are built over time. Remuneration package may be an important factor to motivate for joining a company, but it is not the only one. The corporate culture at DBBL as grew over last 29 years is such that the members of the staff have ample opportunities to take initiative and responsibilities to unleash their hidden potential to maximize benefits for themselves and for the society. The challenge is to maintain a business like, committed corporate culture that matches DBBL's mission. Achieving results and taking responsibility are important components of the culture we pursue, one in which management and staff work together and are mutually accountable.

DBBL provides challenging but rewarding career where good values, fairness and hard work are highly encouraged

In case of DBBL, it is excellence of DBBL with good values, fairness, potential for success, scope to develop a broad interesting career etc. which attract people to join and work with DBBL. DBBL always encourages excellence in performance by rewards and recognition.

Healthcare, safety standards and modern working environment

- Medical allowance @ 10% of basic salary being paid to each employee.
- In order to ensure highly sophisticated and encouraging working environment, all the DBBL offices including head office and branches are equipped with modern facilities with air-conditioning and generator for power back-up.
- All DBBL offices including head office and branches are equipped with fire fighting materials and have multiple exit points for emergency exit

Staff welfare schemes in DBBL

A number of well-thought-out policies are in place for welfare of employees in DBBL those are in addition to competitive compensation package available in the industry:

- Provident Fund
- Superannuation Fund,

- Gratuity Fund
- House Building Loan Scheme,
- Car Lease Finance Scheme
- Festival Bonus
- Performance Bonus and
- Study Leave

Career development and training program

DBBL attaches utmost importance to the development of its employees through continuous training so that DBBL executives can have competitive advantage in the market. Individual employees need training for introducing new products, services and technology is evaluated on a continuous and systematic way. DBBL executives are encouraged to attend high quality training at home and abroad to develop and broaden knowledge and skills and to acquire new skills and expertise.

DBBL Library has been equipped with sufficient number of latest professional books and journals.

In order to provide latest knowledge, research and strategy to executives and officers, DBBL library, attached with the training institute, has been equipped with sufficient number of latest books published by internationally reputed writers and publishers on banking, finance, management, economics, ITC, marketing, branding, mobile banking, retail banking, etc. The Library also provides opportunity to the executives / officers for studying international magazines and journals like The Economist, The Banker, Business World and Harvard Business Review.

DBBL training institute organized 131 programs (95 Workshops, 23 Training Courses & 13 others) on important banking issues participation of 40,719 employees (there are repetitive employees in this list) during the year 2024.

Apart from the above training programs, the Bank also nominated 416 officials to undergo 199 training programs/courses (73 Workshops, 50 Training Courses and 76 other programs like Discussion Meeting, Awareness Program, Focus Group Discussion, Inaugural Ceremony, Roundtable Discussion, Seminar etc.) organized by different organizations like Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM), Bangladesh Bank Training Academy (BBTA) and other similar organizations.

Contribution to national economy

Primarily our business strategies are based on goodwill and trust of the customers and other stakeholders. Our Social Cause programs help strengthen this trust. DBBL



conducts its activities in responsible way to maximize value for its customers, stakeholders and the economy.

Our report on economy and financial market is set out on **pages 129 to 138** of this Annual Report.

Mobilization and allocation of resources in optimum way-extending loans to important sectors at reasonable interest rate and charges

It is the policy of DBBL to mobilize resources from diversified sources to make it cost-effective and sustainable to support business growth. Depositors are offered the best technology-driven products & services available in the market to encourage them in savings. While resources are allocated at competitive rates preferably in most productive as well as export-oriented sectors to maximize economic and social development of the country. Resources are also allocated to farmers, people engaged in small business and trade and other individuals to make them self-reliant so that they can fulfill their hopes and aspirations and lead a meaningful life and contribute to social progress. Credit-deposit ratio contained within optimum limits to ensure utilization of resources within tolerable risks.

In 2024 total liability, including capital, deposit, borrowing and others increased to Taka 679,875.5 million from 593,883.1 million in 2023. Number of deposit accounts increased to 10.8 million from 9.9 million, loans & advances increased to Taka 428,689.4 million from Taka 412,073.0 million in 2023. Within loans, Taka 61,081.4 million was given to SME, Taka 81,676.3 million to retail and consumers and Taka 4,963.5 million to agriculture sector.

Commitment to rural area and Supporting SME

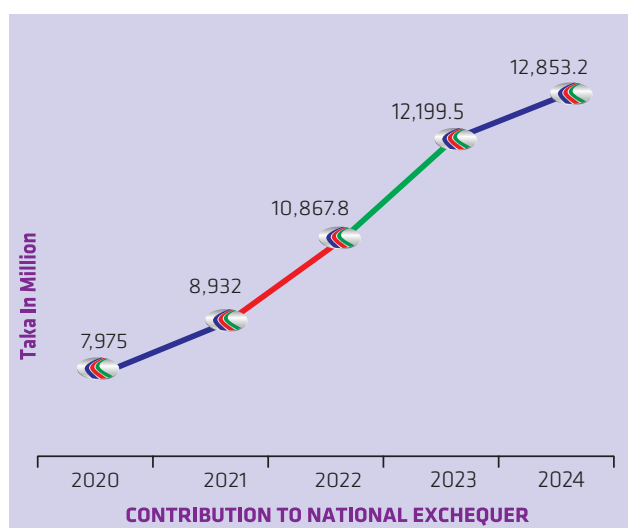
DBBL has six SME/Agriculture branches mainly in rural areas to support SMEs and to bring related low income group under financial intermediation to help them become self-reliant and unleash the potential of economic growth in rural area. In addition, specialized head office team is working to ascertain the prospective SME and provide financial support.

In order to reinforce our commitment to rural and marginal people of the country, mobile banking services and agent banking services are offered by DBBL for providing banking services to mainly those people who are living in rural areas of the country and mostly deprived of conventional banking services.

Contribution to the national exchequer

DBBL made significant contribution to the government in boosting its revenue collection. As per the prevailing law of the country, the Bank being a corporate citizen pays tax and VAT on its own income. Besides, the Bank deducts income tax, VAT and excise duty at source from clients, depositors and suppliers, and deposits the same to the national exchequer.

During the year 2024, the Bank contributed Taka 12,853.2 million to national exchequer as against Taka 12,199.5 million in the previous year.



Social Cause (Corporate social responsibility) – Supporting the society at large

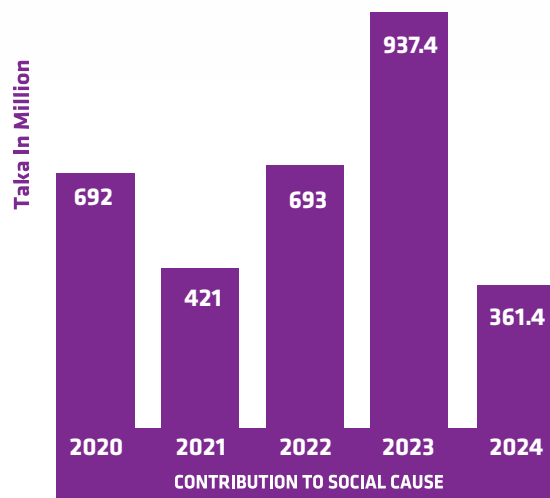
DBBL being a responsible corporate citizen of the country has been playing a pioneering role in implementing various social and philanthropic programs to help disadvantaged people of the country. Education, healthcare, human resource development, conservation of nature, creation of social awareness, rehabilitation of distress humanities and some of the important areas where the Bank carries out its social and philanthropic activities.

In order to discharge activities related to Social Cause Programs in an effective way, DBBL established the Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation (DBBF) in 2001 in which contribution is made by the Bank to carry out highly important social cause programs in the areas of education, healthcare etc. DBBL's contribution to Social cause programs was Taka 361.4 million in 2024.

With the aim of illuminating lives of tens of thousands of students with the light of education, DBBL continued its newly expanded and massive scholarship program which would provide yearly to meritorious but needy

students studying at HSC, graduation and post-graduation levels.

Our Full Report on Social Cause Programs is set out on **pages 117 to 128** of this Annual Report.



DBBL is committed to eco-friendly business environment and green banking

In light with Banking Regulations & Policy Department, Bangladesh Bank vide their Circular No. 02 dated February 27, 2011, DBBL has outlined a detail policy guidelines for implementing Green Banking activities under a comprehensive Green Banking Policy in a formal and structured manner in line with global norms so as to protect environment and ensure sustainable banking practices. DBBL believes that Green Banks or environmentally responsible banks do not only improve their own standards but also affect socially responsible behavior of other businesses.

As part of the capacity development program, DBBL has completed, among others, revision of its existing Green Banking policy along with internationally accepted exclusion list and launched Environmental & Social (E & S) Categorization Tool (Environmental Risk Rating) in excel based software as per ERM guidelines of Bangladesh Bank and international best practices.

DBBL complies with environmental standard while financing industrial projects. Projects with likely adverse impact on environment are strongly discouraged by DBBL. We are trying to incorporate sound environmental management process in business operations of projects financed by us that can ensure healthy and sustainable lives for our future generations. DBBL introduced a guideline demanding assessment of environmental and social impacts of the projects to ensure that operations of the projects would be eco-friendly.

DBBL is sponsoring social awareness programs for protecting the environment.

Environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources are matters of great concern in Bangladesh like anywhere in the world. Environmental degradation is taking place due to poverty, over-population and lack of awareness about the environment. It is manifested by deforestation, destruction of wetlands, depletion of soil nutrients etc. Natural calamities like floods, cyclones and tidal bores also result in severe socio-economic and environmental damage. DBBL has been continuously creating social awareness to protect the environment that is essential for present and future generations. With that end in view, DBBL is regularly advertising in print and electronic media to develop an eco-friendly society for sustainable and healthy human life.

Our Report on Green Banking Activities is set out on **pages 103 to 115** of this Annual Report.

REVIEW OF FINANCIAL RESULTS AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE BANK

Summary

Operating profit:

The operating profit of the Bank during the year 2024 has increased despite adverse impact of post global corona-virus pandemic and Russia-Ukraine war during the year 2024. The contribution of operating profit increased mainly for increase in net interest income and foreign trade income. Protect it from deterioration by proper management of deposit mix, diversification of loan portfolio, increase of loan at 4.0%, utilization of surplus fund & effective management of treasury operation.

The deposit of the Bank increased by 10.4% from Taka 472,590.1 million in 2023 to Taka 521,872.5 million in 2024, loans and advances increased by 4.0% from Taka 412,073.0 million to Taka 428,689.4 million in 2024 while import business of the Bank decreased by 3.5% and export business increased by 7.0%. Operating profit increased by 53.8% from Taka 14,536.0 million to Taka 22,362.8 million in 2024 and net profit after tax decreased from Taka 8,017.4 million to Taka 4,734.8 million in 2024 showing a negative growth of 40.9%. Growth in net interest income (+31.4%) resulted in 31.0%



growth in operating income. Actual expenses growth is attributable to expansion of branch, sub-branch, Fast-Track & ATM network; mobile & agent banking operation, operation of robust IT platform & online banking, strategic promotional activities and improved customer services provided through multiple delivery channels to millions of customers.

Higher investments in IT platform, operation of online banking, expansion of delivery channels like branch network, Fast-Track and ATM network, mobile banking services, card services as well as human resources and better services to increasingly higher client base resulted in positive growth. However, these investments will increase resource capacity, increase distribution network, improve efficiency in operations, augment resource flow to expand customer base and ensure much better and faster customer services. As a result, in the long term, it will bring substantial and sustainable business and financial benefits for the Bank.

Net interest income

During the year 2024, the net interest income of the Bank increased by Taka 6,994.0 million (+31.4%) to Taka 29,256.2 million from Taka 22,262.2 million in the previous year. Net interest income increased mainly due to increase of loans and advances in 2024 and increase of yield on loans and advances. Yield on loans and advances increased by 1.87% to 9.66% in 2024 from 7.79% in previous year mainly due to aforesaid sustained higher interest rate on loans advances prevailing in the market with huge liquidity surplus leading to increase of lending interest rates in the market will increase interest yield and interest margin. The share of net interest income to the total operating income of the Bank marginally increased to 62.3% in 2024 compared to 62.0% in the previous year because of increase of non-interest income.

Investment income

During the year 2024, the investment income of the Bank increased by Taka 3,050.7 million to Taka 10,475.9 million from Taka 7,425.2 million in the previous year. Investment income increased mainly due to increased investments in government treasury bills and bonds portfolio in 2024 compared to 2023.

Non-interest income

Non-interest income consists of the commission, exchange and other operating income of the Bank. Total non-interest income of Dutch-Bangla Bank increased by Taka 1,064.1 million (+17.2%) in 2024 over the previous year. Commission and exchange income increased by Taka 173.3 million (+12.9%) during the year 2024 mainly due to revaluation gain, higher volume of import business, export business and remittance inflow during 2024. While other operating income increased by Taka 890.9 million (+18.4%) from Taka 4,851.6 million in 2023 to Taka 5,742.4 million in 2024. Other operating income increased due to upward income in service charge of deposit accounts.

Total operating expenses

Total operating expenses of the Bank during the year 2024 grew by Taka 3,282.1 million or 15.4%. Higher operating expenses were necessary to support the long-term growth strategy and overall business operations and customer services of the Bank during the year 2024. Increased expenses were required to support capacity building and expansion of distribution network and multiple delivery channels. One new branch and 98 sub-branches were opened in 2024 and 33 new Fast Tracks & 2,318 CRM units were installed in 2024, while mobile & agent banking services were spread to all over the country. Installing new software, maintenance and upgrading of IT network including ATM and Fast Track, expansion of Mobile & Agent Banking Operations and increasing of branch network for supporting expanded business operations and customer services are attributable to higher operating expenses.

Provision for loans & advances and off-balance sheet exposures

Total provision has been charged for loans & advances and off-balance sheet exposures by Taka 15,942.6 million during the year 2024. The specific provision against loans and advances has been charged by Taka 17,558.1 million during the year. The general provision for unclassified loans and advances has also been charged by Taka 45.5 million during the year for loan provisioning policy of Bangladesh Bank on CMSME and

consumer financing. The balance of special general provision - Covid-19 for deferral loans and advances has not been required in line with Bangladesh Bank Circular. Therefore, no charges were incurred in special

general provision - Covid-19 during the year. The general provision for off-balance sheet exposures has been charged (credited) by Taka 283.3 million in the banking book at the end of 2024.

Summary of operating results

The summary of operating results for the year 2024 and 2023 with the variance is given below:

In million Taka

Particulars	Amount		Variance (%)
	2024	2023	
Interest income	42,139.2	30,955.6	36.1%
Interest expenses	12,883.0	8,693.4	48.2%
Net interest income	29,256.2	22,262.2	31.4%
Investment income	10,475.9	7,425.2	41.1%
Non-interest income	7,258.4	6,194.2	17.2%
Total operating income	46,990.5	35,881.6	31.0%
Total operating expenses	24,627.7	21,345.6	15.4%
Profit before provision	22,362.8	14,536.0	53.8%
Provision for loans and advances (including off-balance sheet exposures)	15,942.6	3,258.7	389.2%
Other provisions	1,050.7	(172.7)	708.4%
Profit before taxes	5,369.5	11,450.1	-53.1%
Provision for taxation-current	4,468.2	5,025.0	-11.1%
Provision for taxation-deferred	(3,833.5)	(1,592.3)	-140.7%
Net profit after taxation	4,734.8	8,017.4	-40.9%

Profit before taxes

During the year 2024, profit before taxes of the Bank decreased by Taka 6,080.6 million (-53.1%) to Taka 5,369.5 million from Taka 11,450.1 million in previous year. This growth was mainly for higher income generated against interest, investment and other income in 2024.

Provision for taxation

As per Income Tax Act-2023, an amount of Taka 4,468.2 has been charged as provision for current tax for the year 2024 compared to Taka 5,025.0 million in 2023. However, Taka 3,833.5 million has been charged

(credited) as deferred tax expenses for the year 2024 as compared to Taka 1,592.3 million (credited) in 2023 as per provision of International Accounting Standard (IAS) - 12.

Net profit after taxation

The net profit after taxation decreased by Taka 3,282.6 million to Taka 4,734.8 million (-40.9%) from Taka 8,017.4 million in the preceding year. This profit after tax contributed to Tier 1 capital as well as total capital adequacy ratio of the Bank under Basel-III strengthening the capital base and widening business opportunities for the Bank.



Summary of quarterly operating results

The summary of quarterly operating results for the year 2024 with the year-to-year variance is given below:

In million Taka

Particulars	2024					2023	Variance (%)
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total		
Interest income	8,849.0	9,658.9	11,065.3	12,566.0	42,139.2	30,955.6	36.1%
Interest expenses	2,801.1	2,855.3	3,187.6	4,038.9	12,883.0	8,693.4	48.2%
Net interest income	6,047.9	6,803.6	7,877.6	8,527.1	29,256.2	22,262.2	31.4%
Investment income	1,885.5	2,240.0	2,497.3	3,853.1	10,475.9	7,425.2	41.1%
Non-interest income	1,342.4	1,781.2	1,716.0	2,418.8	7,258.4	6,194.2	17.2%
Total operating income	9,275.8	10,824.8	12,090.9	14,799.0	46,990.5	35,881.6	31.0%
Total operating expenses	6,081.9	6,256.4	6,670.3	5,619.1	24,627.7	21,345.6	15.4%
Profit before provision	3,193.9	4,568.4	5,420.6	9,179.8	22,362.8	14,536.0	53.8%
Provision for loans and advances (including off-balance sheet exposures)	620.9	3,627.7	4,727.8	6,966.2	15,942.6	3,258.7	389.2%
Other provisions	421.85	348.2	(355.00)	635.7	1,050.7	(172.7)	708.4%
Profit before taxes	2,151.2	592.6	1,047.8	1,578.0	5,369.5	11,450.1	-53.1%
Provision for taxation - current	468.8	590.7	1,707.2	1,701.4	4,468.2	5,025.0	-11.1%
Provision for taxation - deferred	400.8	(753.0)	(995.9)	(2,485.4)	(3,833.5)	(1,592.3)	-140.7%
Net profit after taxation	1,281.5	754.8	336.6	2,361.9	4,734.8	8,017.4	-40.9%

REVIEW OF BALANCE SHEET

Total assets

Total assets of the Bank as of 31 December 2024 stood at Taka 679,875.5 million compared to Taka 593,883.1 million in 2023 registering a growth by Taka 85,992.4 million or 14.5%. Loans and advances are the largest components of assets followed by investments.

Summary of assets

The composition of assets vis-à-vis the assets mix and growth are furnished below:

In million Taka

Particulars	Year		Growth (%)	Mix (%)	
	2024	2023		2024	2023
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	29,616.6	23,338.0	26.9%	4.4%	3.9%
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (including foreign currencies)	33,470.2	25,296.7	32.3%	4.9%	4.3%
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	12,060.8	10,708.3	12.6%	1.8%	1.8%
Money at call and short notice	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	128,313.5	89,205.0	43.8%	18.9%	15.0%
Loans and advances	428,689.4	412,073.0	4.0%	63.1%	69.4%
Fixed assets	13,353.8	10,803.0	23.6%	2.0%	1.8%
Other assets	34,371.1	22,459.0	53.0%	5.1%	3.8%
Total	679,875.5	593,883.1	14.5%	100.0%	100.0%

Cash in hand and balances with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) including foreign currency

As of 31 December 2024, cash in hand and balances with Bangladesh Bank and its agent banks (including foreign currencies) stood at Taka 63,086.8 million as against Taka 48,634.8 million in 2023 registering a growth by Taka 14,452.1 million or (29.7%). “Cash is better than bad assets”, considering the doctrine Bank has managed cash withdrawing from risk borrowers for subsequent investment in Bangladesh Bank Treasury

bill/bonds. It also accumulated cash to manage risk-weighted assets at year end.

Balance with other banks and financial institutions

A portion of the excess fund, if any, after meeting the requirement to finance loan portfolio, is placed with banks and financial institutions as term deposits for optimizing profit of the Bank. Apart from that, the Treasury Division of the Bank (TFO) has to maintain some special notice deposit (SND) accounts and current deposit (CD) accounts with other banks and financial institutions in and outside the country for



smooth functioning of treasury operations and trade finance. The balance outstanding with other banks and financial institutions increased to Taka 12,060.8 million at the end of 2024 from Taka 10,708.3 million at the end of 2023.

Money at call and short notice

The balance of money at call and short notice at the end of 2024 and 2023 was nil.

Investments

The Bank's investments at year end 2024 were Taka 128,313.5 million against Taka 89,205.0 million in 2023. The investments mainly included government securities for Taka 106,533.8 million (83.0% of total investments) maintained to cover SLR requirement and intake of mandatory devolvement of treasury bonds/treasury bills by Bangladesh Bank. In addition, investments were planned in a way to provide

sufficient liquidity and flexibility in treasury operations and to boost the income from investments as well as total profitability of the Bank.

Loans and advances

Loans and advances of the Bank stood at Taka 428,689.4 million at the end of 2024, with a growth of 4.0% over Taka 412,073.0 million at the end of 2023 which given the interest income with 36.1% growth. The Bank continued to diversify its portfolio in 2024 to have a diversified client base and portfolio distributed across the sectors to reduce client specific and industry specific concentration and to reduce overall portfolio risk. At the end of 2024, Dutch-Bangla Bank's total retail loan portfolio was Taka 81,676.3 million (19.1%) of total loan portfolio compared to Taka 77,065.0 million at the end of 2023. At the end of 2024, DBBL's total SME loan portfolio stood at Taka 61,081.4 million (14.2%) of total loan portfolio compared to Taka 56,723.3 million in 2023.

Summary of loans and advances with the risk status

The summary of loans and advances with the risk status is given below:

In million Taka

Particulars	Position as of 31 December		Variance (%)
	2024	2023	
Total loans and advances	428,689.4	412,073.0	4.0%
Less: Total provision for loans and advances	25,170.2	16,253.3	54.9%
Less: Total balance in interest suspense account	7,783.6	6,984.1	11.4%
Net loans and advances	395,735.5	388,835.6	1.8%
Classified loans			
Substandard	3,428.0	1,721.3	99.1%
Doubtful	4,110.3	442.3	829.4%
Bad / loss	25,609.3	14,914.0	71.7%
Total classified loans and advances	33,147.5	17,077.6	94.1%
Net classified loans	193.7	(6,159.8)	103.1%
Particulars	2024	2023	Deviation
Classified loans as % of total loans			
Substandard	0.8%	0.4%	0.4%
Doubtful	0.9%	0.1%	0.8%
Bad / Loss	6.0%	3.6%	2.4%
Total	7.7%	4.1%	3.6%
Net classified loans as a % of net loans	0.1%	-1.6%	1.7%

The Bank has attached utmost importance to recovery of NPL throughout the year and strengthened the recovery team in Special Asset Management Division (SAMD) of the Bank. Classified loans of the Bank as a percentage of total loan portfolios increased to 7.73% at the end of 2024 compared to 4.14% at the end of 2023. However, interest was suspended & transferred to non-accrual account and provision as per regulatory requirement was made against all classified loans and advances. Recovery Team has also been making intensified efforts for recovery & regularization of probable and already classified loans and advances.

Summary of liabilities (except shareholders' equity)

The summary of liabilities along the growth is furnished below:

In million Taka

Particulars	Position as of 31 December		Variance (%)
	2024	2023	
Borrowing from other banks, financial institutions and agents	40,350.6	23,233.7	73.7%
Deposits			
Current and other deposits including bills payable	196,296.4	139,929.8	40.3%
Savings deposits	239,869.8	222,693.8	7.7%
Term deposits	85,706.4	109,966.5	-22.06%
Total deposits	521,872.5	472,590.1	10.4%
Other liabilities	57,044.2	37,886.6	50.6%
Subordinated debt	9,000.0	12,000.0	-25.0%
Total liabilities	628,267.3	545,710.4	15.1%

Deposits

The deposits grew by Taka 49,282.4 million in 2024 from Taka 472,590.1 million to Taka 521,872.5 million showing a growth of 10.4%. The growth was supported by expansion of distribution network; by opening 1 new branch, 98 new sub-branches, 2,318 new CRM units and 33 Fast Tracks at different rural and urban locations throughout the country. DBBL's deposit mix further improved in 2024. Online banking with expanded ATM network and tailor made products and customer services helped increase confidence of customers in DBBL. As a result, number of savings and current accounts as well as amount of deposits increased substantially in 2024. The share of cost-free or low-cost deposits increased to 88.7% of total deposits in 2024 (84.9% in 2023).

The savings deposits of the Bank increased by Taka 17,175.9 million to Taka 239,869.8 million from Taka

Total liabilities

The Bank's outside liabilities (except shareholders' equity) as of 31 December 2024 increased to Taka 628,267.3 million compared to Taka 545,710.4 million at the end of 2023 showing a growth of 15.1%.

Deposit, the biggest component of liabilities, stood at 83.1% of total liabilities as of 31 December 2024 compared to 86.6% at the preceding year-end.

222,693.8 million in the preceding year showing a growth of 7.7%. The share of high cost deposits stood at 11.3% of total deposits in 2024 as against 15.1% in the preceding year.

Borrowing from other banks, financial institutions and agents

Borrowing from other banks, financial institutions and agents stood at Taka 40,350.6 million at the end of 2024 compared to Taka 23,233.7 million at the end of 2023. There was no overnight borrowing from call market at the end of the year.

The Bank's borrowing includes borrowing against refinance from Bangladesh Bank for financing under (i) Low income group, (ii) Refinance for export financing under Export Development Fund (EDF), (iii) Small & Medium Enterprise financing and (iv) Financial Sector Support Project (FSSP).

Subordinated debt

The total amount of subordinated bonds stood at Taka 9,000.0 million at the end of 2024 against Taka 12,000.0 million at the end of 2023. Subordinated bonds have been arranged from local banks/FIs mainly for strengthening the capital of the Bank. Subordinated bonds are eligible as Tier 2 capital of the Bank subject to the regulatory conditions.

Shareholders' equity

Regulatory requirement stipulates that the Bank should have 12.5% capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR)

as per Basel-III or Taka 5,000.0 million whichever is higher. As of 31 December 2024, DBBL's shareholders' equity increased to Taka 51,608.2 million from Taka 48,172.8 million in 2023 registering an increase by Taka 3,435.4 million (+7.1%). The increase mainly resulted in from Taka 4,734.8 million after tax profit. The paid-up share capital of the Bank stood at Taka 8,788.2 million at the end of 2024. The statutory reserve was Taka 9,193.0 million at the end of 2024 same as of 31 December 2023. The paid-up share capital and the statutory reserve together stood at Taka 17,981.2 million as of 31 December 2024.

The summary of shareholders' equity is furnished below:

In million Taka

Particulars	Position as of 31 December		Variance (%)
	2024	2023	
Shareholders' equity			
Paid-up share capital	8,788.2	7,479.3	17.5%
Statutory reserves	9,193.0	9,193.0	0.0%
Other reserves and share premium	2,840.2	2,783.3	2.0%
Retained earning	30,786.7	28,717.1	7.2%
Total shareholders' equity	51,608.2	48,172.8	7.1%

REVIEW OF OFF - BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES AS OF 31 DECEMBER 2024

Total outstanding amount of off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank stood at Taka 106,994.9 million at the end of 2024 from Taka 95,195.9 million in 2023.

The summary of off-balance sheet exposures is furnished below:

In million Taka

Particulars	2024	2023	Growth (%)
Acceptances and endorsements	47,272.8	41,710.2	13.3%
Letters of guarantee	5,875.9	6,402.5	-8.2%
Irrevocable letters of credit	34,080.9	29,491.5	15.6%
Bills for collection	-	-	
Forward Contract & other contingent	19,765.3	17,591.6	12.4%
Total	106,994.9	95,195.9	12.4%

Import-Export business

During the year under review, import business of DBBL stood at Taka 158,972.0 million against Taka 164,822.3 million in 2023 registering a negative growth of 3.5% while export business stood at Taka 145,946.9 million against Taka 136,367.5 million in 2023 registering a negative growth of 7.0%.

The summary of Import and Export business for the year 2024 and 2023 is given below:

In million Taka

Particulars	2024	2023	Growth (%)
Import	158,972.0	164,822.3	-3.5%
Export	145,946.9	136,367.5	7.0%
Total	304,919.0	301,189.8	1.2%

Future outlook for Banking Industry Macroeconomic scenario

Bangladesh Bank's policies are mainly designed to keep price stability supporting growth to create employment opportunity in line with MDGs, vision 2025 and target of middle income country by 2025. Monetary policy for 2025 is also aimed at providing required quality credit to support govt.'s growth and inflation targets keeping in mind to ensure financial & external stability with consideration of global & domestic risks.

Business and financial plan 2025

Within the context of above noted macroeconomic scenario, picking-up business confidence, investment and interest rate in the market resulting from liquidity crisis, DBBL has formulated its business and financial plan for 2025.

Strategic goals of business & financial plan 2025

- Be cautiously optimistic about business prospect in 2025 considering present liquidity of the industry;
- Strengthening risk management to protect against any unusual risk arising from uncertainty in local market and international economic and financial crisis upon consideration of latest Bangladesh Bank's guidelines;
- Expanding funded and non-funded business growth while ensuring quality of portfolio and limiting risk; In this respect, the organizational structure of the bank has been changed mainly strengthening and focusing on streamlining business operations and expansions by centralizing credit operations, marketing and decision making.

- Containing cost of fund by opening new savings deposit accounts, introducing value added retail deposit products & services and increasing the amount and percentage of low-cost deposits;
- Rationalizing operating costs to optimize operational efficiency and effectiveness, enhancing productivity of resources.
- Running adequate liquidity to ensure smooth transactions including that of ATMs, mobile banking transactions and to protect the bank from exposure to excessive interest rate or liquidity crises;

Key targets in 2025

Keeping in mind the above goals, in the business plan and budget for 2025, deposits are projected to Taka 693,000 million (+12.8%) and loans are projected to Taka 474,000 million (+10.9%). Import and export businesses are expected to grow by 25.8% and 30.2% to Taka 200,000.0 million and Taka 190,000.0 million respectively. With improved deposit mix, better quality of assets, growing funded and non-funded business particularly those related to corporate business and value added online services, and increased productivity of resources, healthy growth in operating profit and after tax profit is expected in 2025.

Strategies to achieve the business & financial goals in 2025

The above growth will be supported by expansion of branches, sub-branches, agent outlets & ATM/CRM/FT network and further upgrade of IT and online banking system through also Nexus Pay to provide better and faster services to customers. Mobile and Agent banking operation will be expanded further. Organizational structure and business process will be further streamlined to improve efficiency & boost productivity,

rationalize cost and enhance customer satisfaction. Human resources will be further mobilised through motivations and incentives to improve operational efficiency, productivity and performance. A number of

new products and services particularly in mobile banking and agent banking, SME and retail segments will be introduced to provide wider choice and convenience to the customers.

Appropriation of profit

The financial results and appropriation of profit for the year 2024 and 2023 are given below:

In million Taka

Particulars	2024	2023
Net profit after tax	4,734.8	8,017.4
Appropriations	-	-
Retained surplus to retained earnings	4,734.8	8,017.4

The Bank earned a net profit after tax of Taka 4,734.8 million in 2024 that was 40.9% lower than Taka 8,017.4 million in 2023.

Key financial information and ratios for last five years

Key financial information and ratios for last five years are set out on **page 26** of this Annual Report.

Segment Analysis

Segment Analysis are set out on **page 33** of this Annual Report.

CEO and CFO's declaration certificate

The CEO and CFO's declaration to the Board is appended on **page 72** of this Annual Report.

Management's Discussion and Analysis

The management's discussion and analysis of the financials, as delivered by the Managing Director & CEO, has been provided on **pages 17 to 20** of this Annual Report.

Analysis- post Right Issue

IPO was made in 2001 and IPO funds were used for acquisition of fixed assets and lending.

Shareholding Pattern

DBBL's shareholding pattern as on December 31, 2024, is disclosed as per BSEC in on **page 23** of this Annual Report.

Detailed information of Directors

Brief resume, nature of his/her expertise etc. has been provided on **pages 68 to 69** of this Annual Report.

Corporate and Financial Reporting Framework

The Directors of the Bank, in conformance with the BSEC Notification No.SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated 3 June 2018, confirm compliance with the financial reporting framework for the following:

- The financial statements, prepared by the management of the Bank make a fair presentation of its activities, operational details and results, cash flow information and changes in equity structure.
- Proper books and accounts of the Bank have been maintained.

Appropriate accounting policies, including International Accounting Standards (IAS)/ International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), Financial Reporting Act, as applicable in Bangladesh, have been consistently applied in preparation of the financial statements. Any change or deviation has been adequately disclosed.

- Accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.
- Minority shareholders have been duly protected as have effective means of redress.
- No significant doubt exists upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

- Comparative analysis of significant deviations have been highlighted and reasons have been explained in the sections above.

Related Party Transactions

Disclosure of all related party transactions, including basis for such transactions, has been provided in Note no. 50 of the financial statements on **page 244** of this Annual Report.

Remuneration of the directors

The information on remuneration of the directors of the Bank has been provided in Note no. 39 of the financial statements on **page 240** of this Annual Report.

Election of the Directors

In terms of Article 113 of the Articles of Association of the Company, at every Ordinary General Meeting, one-third of the Directors for the time being or if their number is not three or multiple of three, then the number nearest to one-third shall retire from the office. Accordingly, as per Article 114, Ms. Tang Yuen Ha, Ada will retire from the office of Director. She is eligible for re-election/re-appointment. She offered herself for re-election.

Meetings of the Directors

14 Meetings of the Board of Directors, 45 Meetings of the Executive Committee of the Board, 14 Meetings of the Audit Committee of the Board and 08 Meetings of the Risk Management Committee of the Board were held during the year under review.

Dividend policy for sustainable growth and maximize shareholder value

DBBL's dividend policy is designed in a way to ensure sustainable growth of the Bank with strong capital adequacy ratio, which must maximize value for shareholders. DBBL paid 17.5% cash dividend and 17.5% stock dividend for the year 2023.

Proposed Annual Dividend: The Bank proposed dividend for 2024 10% cash and 10% stock.

Interim Dividend: No cash or stock dividend was declared as interim dividend in 2024. The Bank has no such plan yet.

Appointment of Auditors

Our existing Auditors A. Qasem & Co., Chartered Accountants has completed audit for the year ended 2024 as third year of their audit and as per Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular Letter No.31 dated 09 July 2024 and order of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission dated 08 July 2015, they are not eligible for re-appointment for the year 2025. A new Auditors will be appointed and their remuneration will be fixed for the year 2025 by the Honorable Shareholders in this Annual General Meeting.

Status of Compliance

Status of the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance Code imposed by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission's Notification No.SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated 3 June 2018 along with a certificate from a eligible practicing firm has been enclosed on **pages 53 to 66** of this annual report.

Acknowledgment

On behalf of the board of directors of Dutch-Bangla Bank, I would like to thank the Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, the Ministry of Finance, Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange for their continued support. I would also like to express my gratitude to all valued clients, patrons, well-wishers, shareholders and all employees for their strong support. I thank our statutory auditors A. Qasem & Co., Chartered Accountants. And I thank my fellow members of the Board of Directors for their sincere support, guidance and for surpassing the standards of their roles for the success of the bank.

To conclude, we reaffirm our intention to remain "Your Trusted Partner".

May Allah help us and bestow His blessings upon us.

Best regards

On behalf of the Board of Directors



Sadia Rayen Ahmed
Chairman



Directors' responsibility for internal control and financial reporting

The Board of Directors of Dutch-Bangla Bank is responsible for making preparation and true & fair presentation of the annual financial statements of 2023 and other financial information and reports contained in this annual report by the management. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards as adopted by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh and Companies Act 1994, Bank Companies Act 1991 (as amended up to date) and Securities and Exchange Rules 2020 and Financial Reporting Act 2015 with all updated amendments as considered relevant and appropriate under the circumstances. In cases where amounts are stated based on estimate, those are based on informed judgment and estimate made by the management and agreed by Board of Directors. The financial information and data provided in this annual report is fully consistent with financial statements.

The Board is responsible for ensuring Adequate Internal Control

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring adequate internal control on financial transactions and reporting. In order to ensure effective risk management, the Board also ensures that adequate internal control system is in place and it is consistently complied with to give reasonable assurance that financial records are reliable for preparation of financial statements, that quality of financial reporting is maintained, that assets of the bank are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition and that accountability for assets and business transactions are maintained. The Board monitors and updates internal control procedure on a regular basis.

Internal control, accounting policies and financial reporting under direct supervision of Audit Committee of the Board that is fully comprised of non-executive members of the Board and independent of executive management

Dutch-Bangla Bank internal control, accounting policies and financial reporting are under direct supervision of the Audit Committee of the Board that in turn report to the Board of Directors for general oversight and supervision. Audit Committee of the Board is fully independent of executive management. The Committee regularly reviews reports prepared by Internal Control & Compliance Division (IC&CD), covering all the business operations of the Bank with particular focus on core risks.

Effective Internal Audit Department with Direct Access and Reporting to Audit Committee of the Board

Inter Control & Compliance Division (IC&CD) of the Bank works in close coordination with Audit Committee of the Board for ensuring better internal control, effective operational procedure and reliable financial reporting. IC&CD undertakes detailed audit of the activities of branches and head office on a regular basis. Its reports are presented directly to Audit Committee of the Board. IC&CD has also direct access to the Audit Committee of the Board to discuss any matter related to their audit, adequacy of internal control procedure and compliance as well as overall risk management of the Bank.

External Auditors has full access to the Audit Committee of the Board for ensuring effectiveness of internal control procedure and reliability of financial reporting

A. Qasem & Co., Chartered Accountants is external auditors of the Bank for auditing annual financial statements for the year 2024. A. Qasem & Co. keeps an understanding of Dutch-Bangla Bank's internal control system for preparation of financial statements and financial reporting and undertakes such auditing tests and other auditing procedures as may be considered appropriate under the circumstances to express its independent opinion on the financial statements that follow. The auditors (A. Qasem & Co.) have full access to the Audit Committee to discuss any matter related to its audit to ensure reliability of financial reporting and effectiveness of internal control procedure.

The Board understands that despite taking all care, any internal control system may have limitations in its effectiveness. However, the Board believes that effective control was maintained in preparation for financial statements as of and for the year ended 31 December 2024.

Best regards

On behalf of the Board of the Directors

Sadia Rayen Ahmed
Chairman



Any time
Anywhere

financial statement





INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF DUTCH-BANGLA BANK PLC

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC. (the “Bank”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2024 and Profit and Loss Account, statement of Changes in Equity, and Cash Flow Statements for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements of the Bank give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as explained in note # 2.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the auditor's 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), rules and regulations issued by the Bangladesh Bank and the Bangladesh Securities & Exchange Commission (BSEC), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA

Code and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) Bye-laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of the most significant in the audit of the financial statements for the financial year 2024. These matters were addressed in the context of the audit of the financial statements, and informing the auditor's opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter described below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements. These results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying financial statements.

Description of key audit matters	Our response to key audit matters
Measurement of provision for loans and advances	
With reference to Note 14.1.3 to the financial statements, the process for calculating the provision for loans and advances portfolio associated with credit risk is significant and complex. The bank calculates provision for loans and advances by considering various factors such as rate of provision, loan category, expiry date, period of arrear, outstanding balance, interest suspense amount, and value of eligible collateral as per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012 and its subsequent amendments. To minimize covid 19 impact, Bangladesh Bank issued BRPD Circular Letter No.56 dated 10 December 2020	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; • Review of quarterly Classification of Loans (CL). Our substantive procedures in relation to the provision for loans and advances portfolio comprised the following: For confirming the classification of rescheduled lease, loans and advances, we performed the following procedures:

Description of key audit matters	Our response to key audit matters
related to BRPD Circular No. 17 dated 28 September 2020; BRPD circular No.52 dated 29 December 2021 related to BRPD Circular No. 19 dated 26 August 2021 and BRPD Circular No.51 dated 22 December 2022 related to BRPD Circular No.-14 dated 22 June 2022 for providing deferral facility to aggrieved customers. According to the circular, commercial banks must keep an extra provision for those borrowers who have availed of payment by deferral (PBD) facilities. The calculation of the new provisioning rule will have to be implemented based on the outstanding loans (deferral payment) as of 31 December 2020, 31 December 2021 and 31 December 2022. As per BRPD Circular No. 58 dated December 31, 2024, the Special General Provision for COVID-19 has been repelled and DBBL has reversed the provision (1944.29 million) as per circular during the year. In Bangladesh, non-performing loans have been increasing day by day. Banks need to maintain provisions for additional non-performing loans in line with the central bank's guidelines. The Bank identifies impaired loan accounts and calculates required provisions manually. Furthermore, management has incentive to maintain lower provisions for loans and advances to overstate profit. Considering these factors, we have considered measurement of provision for loans and advances as a significant risk as well as a key audit matter.	• We checked the no. of instalments outstanding and compliance with BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 18 July 2022; • Reviewed the adequacy of the general and specific provisions in line with related Bangladesh Bank guidelines; • Tested the inputs in computation of provision in terms of testing the accuracy of underlying information; • Assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts are based (value of eligible securities, interest suspense), recalculated the provisions and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information; • We assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosure against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.
See note nos. 9 and 14.1.3 to the financial statements.	
Recognition of interest income on loans and advances	
Recognition of interest income has a significant and wide influence on financial statements. Recognition and measurement of interest income involvement in complex IT environments. We identify recognition of interest income from loans, advances and leases as a key audit matter because this is one of the key performance indicators of the Bank and therefore there is an inherent risk of fraud and error and overstatement in recognition of interest by management to meet specific targets or expectations.	We tested the design and operating e-effectiveness of key controls over recognition and measurement of interest on loans, advances/investments and leases focusing on the following: • We performed test of operating e-effectiveness on automated control in place to measure and recognize interest income. • We have also performed substantive procedure to check whether interest income is recognized completely and accurately. • Reviewing transfer of interests to the income account in line with the Bangladesh Bank's guidelines • We assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosure against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines. • We performed procedures to ensure that the revenue recognition criteria adopted by each group entity for all major revenue streams is appropriate and in line with the Group's accounting policies.
See note no. 26 to the financial statements.	



Description of key audit matters	Our response to key audit matters
Measurement of deferred tax	
We identified the measurement of deferred tax assets as a key audit matter due to the recognition of these assets involving judgement by management as to the likelihood of the realization of these deferred tax assets, which is based on a number of factors including whether there will be sufficient taxable profits in future periods to support recognition. As disclosed in Note 11.2.2 to the financial statements, as of December 31, 2024 the Bank has recognized BDT 9,557.44 million (2023: BDT 5,723.96 million) of deferred tax assets in the Balance Sheet. See note nos. 11.2.2 to the financial statements	Our procedures in relation to management's assessment of the measurement of deferred tax assets/liabilities included: • Evaluated management's assessment on the sufficiency of future taxable profits in support of the recognition of deferred tax by comparing management's forecasts of future profits to historical results and evaluating the assumptions used in those forecasts; and • Obtained the communications between the Bank and taxation authorities regarding tax positions. • Recalculated the deferred tax, considering whether all the elements were properly reflected in the calculation. • Checked the presentation and disclosure regarding deferred tax.
IT systems and controls	
Our audit procedures have a focus on IT systems and controls due to the pervasive nature and complexity of the IT environment, the large volume of transactions processed in numerous locations daily and the reliance on automated and IT dependent manual controls. Our areas of audit focus included user access management, developer access to the production environment and changes to the IT environment. These are key to ensuring IT dependent and application-based controls are operating effectively.	We performed the following tests: • We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Bank's IT access controls over the information systems that are critical to financial reporting. • We tested IT general controls (logical access, changes management and aspects of IT operational controls). This included testing that requests for access to systems were appropriately reviewed and authorized. • We tested the Bank's periodic review of access rights and reviewed requests of changes to systems for appropriate approval and authorization. • We considered the control environment relating to various interfaces, configurations and other application layer controls identified as key to our audit. • We performed the Tests of IT General Controls to evaluate the Application Development and Database, Hosting Platforms and segregation of incompatible duties relevant to application and database change management.

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 other information and we do not express any form of assurance 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. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements and Internal Controls

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements of the Bank in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as explained in note # 2 and comply with the Banking Companies Act, 1991 (as amended up to date), the Companies Act, 1994, the Rules and Regulations issued by the Bangladesh Bank, the Rules and Regulations issued by the Bangladesh Securities & Exchange Commission (BSEC) and other applicable Laws and Regulations, 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 Banking Companies Act, 1991 (as amended up to date) and the Bangladesh Bank guidelines 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 the 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.

Auditor's 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 auditor's 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 scepticism 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, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Bank's internal control;
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's 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 auditor's 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;

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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 Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020, the Banking Companies Act, 1991 (as amended up to date), the Financial Reporting Act, 2015, and the rules and regulations issued by Bangladesh Bank, we also report that:

- i) We have obtained all the information and explanations to which the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- ii) To the extent noted during the course of our audit work performed on the basis stated under the Auditor's Responsibility section in forming the above opinion on the financial statements and considering the reports of the Management to Bangladesh Bank on anti-fraud internal controls and instances of fraud and forgeries as stated under the Management's Responsibility for the financial statements and internal control:
 - a. internal audit, internal control and risk management arrangements of the Bank as disclosed in the financial statements appeared to be materially adequate;
 - b. 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.
- iii) 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;
- iv) The balance sheet and profit and loss account together with the annexed notes dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- v) The records and statements submitted by the branches have been properly maintained and consolidated in the financial statements;
- vi) The expenditures incurred were for the purpose of the Bank's business for the year;
- vii) The financial statements of the Bank have been drawn up in conformity with prevailing rules, regulations and accounting standards as well as related guidance issued by the Bangladesh Bank;
- viii) Adequate provisions have been made for advance and other assets which are in our opinion, doubtful of recovery;
- ix) The information and explanations required by us have been received and found satisfactory;
- x) We have reviewed over 80% of the risk-weighted assets of the Bank and spent over 3,800 person-hours; and
- xi) Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) as required by Bangladesh Bank has been maintained adequately during the year.

A.Qasem & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRC Enlistment No.: CAF-001-129

Ziaur Rahman Zia FCA
Partner

Enrolment Number: 1259

DVC No.: - 2504301259AS806616

Dhaka, 29 April 2025



Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2024

PROPERTY AND ASSETS

Cash

In hand (including foreign currencies)

Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (s)
(including foreign currencies)

Balance with other banks and financial institutions

In Bangladesh

Outside Bangladesh

Money at call on short notice

Investments

Government

Others

Loans and advances

Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc.

Bills purchased and discounted

Fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures

Other assets

Non-banking assets

TOTAL ASSETS

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Liabilities

Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

Deposits and other accounts

Current deposits and other accounts

Bills payable

Savings bank deposits

Term deposits

Other liabilities

Subordinated debt

TOTAL LIABILITIES

Shareholders' equity

Paid up share capital

Share premium

Statutory reserve

Other reserve

Dividend equalization account

Assets revaluation reserve

Revaluation reserve of HTM securities

Retained earnings

TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
4	29,616,609,417	23,338,037,183
5	33,470,229,839	25,296,736,845
	63,086,839,256	48,634,774,028
6		
	9,645,202,358	8,753,999,533
	2,415,635,200	1,954,334,237
	12,060,837,558	10,708,333,770
7	-	-
8		
	106,547,249,215	75,503,736,598
	21,766,283,434	13,701,283,434
	128,313,532,649	89,205,020,032
9		
	397,790,074,443	387,232,701,604
	30,899,284,065	24,840,272,278
	428,689,358,508	412,072,973,882
10	13,353,834,689	10,803,033,345
11	34,371,101,797	22,458,988,043
	-	-
	679,875,504,457	593,883,123,100
12	40,350,632,198	23,233,692,948
13		
	191,381,145,604	135,326,748,597
	4,915,208,353	4,603,004,138
	239,869,773,084	222,693,834,395
	85,706,371,114	109,966,480,475
	521,872,498,155	472,590,067,605
14	57,044,203,653	37,886,597,996
15	9,000,000,000	12,000,000,000
	628,267,334,006	545,710,358,549
16.2	8,788,192,180	7,479,312,500
17	11,067,500	11,067,500
18	9,193,048,174	9,193,048,174
19	-	-
20	1,766,827,195	1,766,827,195
21	850,413,777	850,413,777
22	211,897,314	155,020,556
23	30,786,724,311	28,717,074,849
	51,608,170,451	48,172,764,551
	679,875,504,457	593,883,123,100



Balance Sheet

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS			
Contingent liabilities	24		
Acceptances and endorsements		47,272,758,722	41,710,200,564
Letters of guarantee		5,875,896,197	6,402,525,024
Irrevocable letters of credit		34,080,864,600	29,491,514,347
Bills for collection		-	-
Forward Contract & others contingent liabilities		19,765,334,915	17,591,625,187
Total contingent liabilities		106,994,854,434	95,195,865,122
Other commitments			
Documentary credits and short term trade-related transactions		-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-
Total other commitments		-	-
Total off-balance sheet items including contingent liabilities		106,994,854,434	95,195,865,122
Net Asset Value (NAV) Per Share	23.3	58.72	54.82

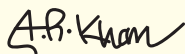
The annexed notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditors' report to the Shareholders

See annexed report of date



Chairman



Director



Director



Managing Director & CEO (CC)

A.Qasem & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRC Enlistment No.: CAF-001-129



Ziaur Rahman Zia FCA

Partner

Enrolment Number: 1259

DVC No.: - 2504301259AS806616

Dhaka, 29 April 2025

Profit and Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Interest income	26	42,139,241,540	30,955,636,303
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	27	12,882,992,910	8,693,419,304
Net interest income		29,256,248,630	22,262,216,999
Investment income	28	10,475,878,784	7,425,178,037
Commission, exchange and brokerage	29	1,515,951,373	1,342,678,947
Other operating income	30	5,742,433,954	4,851,567,063
Total operating income		46,990,512,741	35,881,641,046
Salary and allowances	32	8,576,754,746	7,130,705,629
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	34	2,445,838,692	2,357,209,496
Legal expenses	35	4,789,743	3,326,724
Postage, stamp, telecommunications etc.	36	423,613,360	409,210,953
Stationery, printings, advertisements etc.	37	1,470,830,814	519,123,744
Managing Director & CEO's salary and allowances	38	24,585,000	22,200,000
Directors' fees	39	1,705,000	324,500
Auditors' fees	40	2,070,000	1,035,000
Depreciation and repair of bank's assets	41	3,678,674,545	3,252,184,804
Other expenses	42	7,998,882,563	7,650,278,369
Total operating expenses		24,627,744,463	21,345,599,219
Profit before provision		22,362,768,278	14,536,041,827
Provision for loans and off-balance sheet exposures	14.1.3		
Specific provision for loans	14.1.3.1.A	17,558,100,276	3,415,954,952
General provision for loans	14.1.3.1.B	45,522,003	536,512,444
Special general provision - Covid 19 for loans	14.1.3.1.B	(1,944,286,657)	(433,918,617)
General provision for off-balance sheet exposures	14.1.3.1.B	283,262,998	(259,860,902)
		15,942,598,620	3,258,687,877
Other provision	14.1.1.1	1,050,700,000	(172,700,000)
Total provision		16,993,298,620	3,085,987,877
Profit before taxes		5,369,469,658	11,450,053,950
Provision for taxation			
Current tax	14.1.2	4,468,194,143	5,024,977,474
Deferred tax	11.2.2	(3,833,480,879)	(1,592,322,672)
		634,713,264	3,432,654,802
Net profit after taxation		4,734,756,394	8,017,399,148
Appropriations			
Statutory reserve	18	-	-
Other reserve	19	-	-
		-	-
Retained surplus to retained earnings	23.1.2	4,734,756,394	8,017,399,148
Earnings per share (EPS)	23.2	5.39	9.12

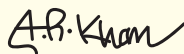
The annexed notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditors' report to the Shareholders

See annexed report of date



Chairman



Director



Director



Managing Director & CEO (CC)

A.Qasem & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRC Enlistment No.: CAF-001-129



Ziaur Rahman Zia FCA

Partner

Enrolment Number: 1259

DVC No.: - 2504301259AS806616

Dhaka, 29 April 2025

Cash Flow Statement

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
A) Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest receipts in cash	43.1	49,710,436,143	35,554,701,738
Interest payments	43.2	(12,680,126,978)	(8,432,401,312)
Dividend receipts in cash		414,292,810	10,952,368
Gain on sale of shares		-	-
Gain on sale of securities		817,536,984	598,517,095
Recoveries of loan previously written-off		1,647,015	2,989,129
Fee and commission receipts in cash		886,601,122	913,648,830
Cash payments to employees		(8,825,493,042)	(7,153,977,718)
Cash payments to suppliers		(10,102,432,353)	(5,121,029,838)
Income taxes paid		(4,697,491,902)	(4,944,381,837)
Receipts from other operating activities	44.1	6,356,999,991	5,277,963,686
Payments for other operating activities	44.2	(6,100,106,323)	(7,300,013,138)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		15,781,863,466	9,406,969,003
Increase/(decrease) in operating assets and liabilities			
Statutory deposits		-	-
Purchase /sale of trading securities		(27,264,055,949)	18,419,182,117
Loans and advances to other banks		-	-
Loans and advances to customers		(20,540,758,081)	(46,446,163,654)
Other assets	45.1	1,525,778,309	(293,731,900)
Deposits from other banks		53,640,177	1,191,569
Deposits from customers		48,926,728,143	34,338,079,076
Other liabilities account of customers		15,109,666,359	(6,129,161,887)
Other liabilities	45.2	3,235,142,829	440,205,424
Net cash from operating activities		36,828,005,253	9,736,569,748
B) Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of securities		(244,959,919,673)	(333,324,084,876)
Proceeds from sale of securities		233,122,123,813	327,373,131,727
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(4,940,030,312)	(3,598,279,124)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment		37,856,937	3,542,645
Net cash used in investing activities		(16,739,969,234)	(9,545,689,628)
C) Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts from issue of loan capital and debt securities		-	5,000,000,000
Payment for redemption of loan capital and debt securities		(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)
Dividends paid		(1,276,806,203)	(1,217,342,290)
Net cash from financing activities		(4,276,806,203)	782,657,710
D) Net increase / (decrease) in cash (A+B+C)		15,811,229,816	973,537,830
E) Cash and cash-equivalents at beginning of the year		59,349,863,798	58,376,325,968
F) Cash and cash-equivalents at end of the year (D+E)	48	75,161,093,614	59,349,863,798
Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)		41.91	11.08

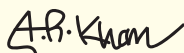
The annexed notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditors' report to the Shareholders

See annexed report of date



Chairman



Director



Director



Managing Director & CEO (CC)

A.Qasem & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRC Enlistment No.: CAF-001-129



Ziaur Rahman Zia FCA

Partner

Enrolment Number: 1259

DVC No.: - 2504301259AS806616

Dhaka, 29 April 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity

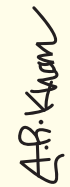
For the year ended 31 December 2024

Figures in Taka

Particulars	Paid up share capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Dividend equalization account	Assets revaluation reserve	Revaluation reserve of HTM securities	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	7,479,312,500	11,067,500	9,193,048,174	1,766,827,195	850,413,777	155,020,556	28,717,074,849	48,172,764,551
Changes in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance	7,479,312,500	11,067,500	9,193,048,174	1,766,827,195	850,413,777	155,020,556	28,717,074,849	48,172,764,551
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	-	56,876,758	-	56,876,758
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net gains and losses not recognized in the income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of dividend for the year 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,308,879,688)	(1,308,879,688)
Transfer for dividend for the year 2023	1,308,879,680	-	-	-	-	-	(1,308,879,680)	-
Net profit for the year 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,734,756,394	4,734,756,394
Transfer to Start up Fund for the previous year's net profit after taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(47,347,564)	(47,347,564)
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Re-measurements gain/(loss) of defined benefits liability/assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	8,788,192,180	11,067,500	9,193,048,174	1,766,827,195	850,413,777	211,897,314	30,786,724,311	51,608,170,451
Balance at 31 December 2023	7,479,312,500	11,067,500	9,193,048,174	1,766,827,195	850,413,777	155,020,556	28,717,074,849	48,172,764,551

The annexed notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' report to the Shareholders
See annexed report of date.


Chairman


Director


Director


Managing Director & CEO (CC)



A. Qasem & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRC Enlistment No.: CAF-001-129



Ziaur Rahman Zia FCA

Partner

Enrolment Number: 1259

DVC No.: - 2504301259AS806616

Dhaka, 29 April 2025



Liquidity Statement (Assets and liabilities maturity analysis)

As at 31 December 2024

Particulars	Residual Maturities					Total Taka
	Within one month	Within one to three months	Within three to twelve months	Within one to five years	More than five years	
	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	
Assets						
Cash in hand	29,616,609,417	-	-	-	-	29,616,609,417
Balance with BB, other banks and financial institutions	6,374,473,132	8,550,000,000	2,978,594,269	-	27,627,999,996	45,531,067,397
Money at call on short notice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investments	12,892,387,621	7,779,555,100	3,163,252,518	39,312,458,725	65,165,878,685	128,313,532,649
Loans and advances	37,731,665,934	80,000,585,689	74,908,097,531	147,541,200,476	88,507,808,878	428,689,358,508
Fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures	227,682,638	388,719,592	4,907,923,345	6,809,298,682	1,020,210,432	13,353,834,689
Other assets	529,805,172	2,197,303,289	27,140,465,461	4,503,527,875	-	34,371,101,797
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets [A]	87,372,623,914	98,916,163,670	113,098,333,124	198,166,485,758	182,321,897,991	679,875,504,457
Liabilities						
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	-	17,855,174,227	20,447,574,547	2,047,883,424	-	40,350,632,198
Deposits	80,734,912,154	78,255,835,071	88,599,489,316	184,157,116,929	85,209,936,332	516,957,289,802
Other accounts	4,915,208,353	-	-	-	-	4,915,208,353
Provision and other liabilities	1,224,606,854	1,671,187,351	1,384,809,886	3,701,262,064	49,062,337,498	57,044,203,653
Subordinated debt	-	-	1,000,000,000	7,000,000,000	1,000,000,000	9,000,000,000
Total liabilities [B]	86,874,727,361	97,782,196,649	111,431,873,749	196,906,262,417	135,272,273,830	628,267,334,006
Net Liquidity Gap [A-B]	497,896,553	1,133,967,021	1,666,459,374	1,260,223,341	47,049,624,161	51,608,170,451
Cumulative liquidity surplus	497,896,553	1,631,863,574	3,298,322,948	4,558,546,289	51,608,170,451	-

Balance Sheet (Main Operation)

As at 31 December 2024

PROPERTY AND ASSETS

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Cash			
In hand (including foreign currencies)	4	29,616,609,417	23,338,037,183
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (s) (including foreign currencies)	5	33,470,229,839	25,296,736,845
		63,086,839,256	48,634,774,028
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	6		
In Bangladesh		19,262,217,111	15,856,910,562
Outside Bangladesh		2,415,635,200	1,954,334,237
		21,677,852,311	17,811,244,799
Money at call on short notice	7	-	-
Investments	8		
Government		106,547,249,215	75,503,736,598
Others		21,766,283,434	13,701,283,434
		128,313,532,649	89,205,020,032
Loans and advances	9		
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc.		397,105,289,359	386,495,425,173
Bills purchased and discounted		5,184,690,585	2,855,119,815
		402,289,979,944	389,350,544,988
Fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures	10	13,353,834,570	10,803,033,235
Other assets	11	34,479,554,960	22,607,496,493
Non-banking assets		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		663,201,593,690	578,412,113,576

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Liabilities			
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	12	26,570,652,421	9,980,417,523
Deposits and other accounts	13		
Current deposits and other accounts		190,940,790,451	135,307,396,023
Bills payable		4,915,208,353	4,603,004,138
Savings bank deposits		239,869,773,084	222,693,834,395
Term deposits		85,706,247,494	109,966,480,475
		521,432,019,382	472,570,715,031
Other liabilities	14	56,572,473,835	37,397,714,051
Subordinated debt	15	9,000,000,000	12,000,000,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES		613,575,145,638	531,948,846,605
Shareholders' equity			
Paid up share capital	16.2	8,788,192,180	7,479,312,500
Share premium	17	11,067,500	11,067,500
Statutory reserve	18	9,193,048,174	9,193,048,174
Other reserve	19	-	-
Dividend equalization account	20	1,766,827,195	1,766,827,195
Assets revaluation reserve	21	850,413,777	850,413,777
Revaluation reserve of HTM securities	22.1	211,897,314	155,020,556
Retained earnings	23	28,805,001,912	27,007,577,268
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		49,626,448,052	46,463,266,970
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		663,201,593,690	578,412,113,575



Balance Sheet (Main Operation)

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS			
Contingent liabilities	24		
Acceptances and endorsements		47,272,758,722	41,710,200,564
Letters of guarantee		5,875,896,197	6,402,525,024
Irrevocable letters of credit		34,080,864,600	29,491,514,347
Bills for collection		-	-
Forward Contract & others contingent liabilities		19,765,334,915	17,591,625,187
Total contingent liabilities		106,994,854,434	95,195,865,122
Other commitments			
Documentary credits and short term trade-related transactions		-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-
Total other commitments		-	-
Total off-balance sheet items including contingent liabilities		106,994,854,434	95,195,865,122

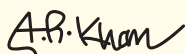
The annexed notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditors' report to the Shareholders

See annexed report of date



Chairman



Director



Director



Managing Director & CEO (CC)

A.Qasem & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRC Enlistment No.: CAF-001-129



Ziaur Rahman Zia FCA

Partner

Enrolment Number: 1259

DVC No.: - 2504301259AS806616

Dhaka, 29 April 2025

Profit and Loss Account (Main Operation)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Interest income	26	40,851,857,827	30,237,325,110
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	27	11,885,873,559	8,186,338,063
Net interest income		28,965,984,268	22,050,987,047
Investment income	28	10,475,878,784	7,425,178,037
Commission, exchange and brokerage	29	1,515,951,373	1,342,678,947
Other operating income	30	5,722,024,574	4,839,815,239
Total operating income		46,679,838,999	35,658,659,270
Salary and allowances	32	8,575,390,099	7,129,634,347
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity, etc.	34	2,445,838,692	2,357,209,496
Legal expenses	35	4,789,743	3,326,724
Postage, stamp, telecommunications, etc.	36	423,613,360	409,210,953
Stationery, printings, advertisements, etc.	37	1,470,830,814	519,123,744
Managing Director & CEO's salary and allowances	38	24,585,000	22,200,000
Directors' fees	39	1,705,000	324,500
Auditors' fees	40	2,070,000	1,035,000
Depreciation and repair of bank's assets	41	3,678,674,545	3,252,184,804
Other expenses	42	7,998,567,783	7,649,963,360
Total operating expenses		24,626,065,036	21,344,212,928
Profit before provision		22,053,773,963	14,314,446,342
Provision for loans and off-balance sheet exposures	14.1.3		
Specific provision for loans	14.1.3.1.A	17,558,100,276	3,415,954,952
General provision for loans	14.1.3.1.B	8,752,506	486,509,449
Special general provision - Covid 19 for loans	14.1.3.1.B	(1,944,286,657)	(433,918,617)
General provision for off-balance sheet exposures	14.1.3.1.B	283,262,998	(259,860,902)
		15,905,829,123	3,208,684,882
Other provision	14.1.1.1	1,050,700,000	(172,700,000)
Total provision		16,956,529,123	3,035,984,882
Profit before taxes		5,097,244,840	11,278,461,460
Provision for taxation			
Current tax	14.1.2	4,468,194,143	5,024,977,474
Deferred tax	11.2.2	(3,833,480,879)	(1,592,322,672)
		634,713,264	3,432,654,802
Net profit after taxation		4,462,531,576	7,845,806,658
Appropriations			
Statutory reserve	18	-	-
Other reserve	19	-	-
Retained surplus to retained earnings	23.1	4,462,531,576	7,845,806,658

The annexed notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Auditors' report to the Shareholders

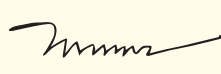
See annexed report of date



Chairman



Director



Director



Managing Director & CEO (CC)

A.Qasem & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRC Enlistment No.: CAF-001-129



Ziaur Rahman Zia FCA Partner

Enrolment Number: 1259

DVC No.: - 2504301259AS806616

Dhaka, 29 April 2025



Cash Flow Statement (Main Operation)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
A) Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest receipts in cash	43.1	48,444,294,439	34,994,383,404
Interest payments	43.2	(11,578,508,119)	(8,053,116,931)
Dividend receipts in cash		414,292,810	10,952,368
Gain on sale of shares		-	-
Gain on sale of securities		817,536,984	598,517,095
Recoveries of loan previously written-off		1,647,015	2,989,129
Fee and commission receipts in cash		886,601,122	913,648,830
Cash payments to employees		(8,824,128,395)	(7,152,906,436)
Cash payments to suppliers		(10,102,432,353)	(5,121,029,838)
Income taxes paid		(4,697,491,902)	(4,944,381,837)
Receipts from other operating activities	44.1	6,336,590,611	5,266,211,862
Payments for other operating activities	44.2	(6,099,791,543)	(7,299,698,129)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		15,598,610,669	9,215,569,517
Increase/(decrease) in operating assets and liabilities			
Statutory deposits		-	-
Purchase /sale of trading securities		(27,264,055,949)	18,419,182,117
Loans and advances to other banks		-	-
Loans and advances to customers		(18,904,563,149)	(42,716,548,277)
Other assets	45.1	1,525,778,309	(293,731,900)
Deposits from other banks		53,640,177	1,191,569
Deposits from customers		48,507,321,193	34,339,359,577
Other liabilities account of customers		16,590,234,898	(6,819,266,843)
Other liabilities	45.2	3,235,142,829	440,205,424
Net cash from operating activities		39,342,108,977	12,585,961,184
B) Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of securities		(244,959,919,673)	(333,324,084,876)
Proceeds from sale of securities		233,122,123,813	327,373,131,727
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(4,940,030,312)	(3,598,279,124)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment		37,856,937	3,542,645
Net cash used in investing activities		(16,739,969,234)	(9,545,689,628)
C) Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts from issue of loan capital and debt securities		-	5,000,000,000
Payment for redemption of loan capital and debt securities		(3,000,000,000)	(3,000,000,000)
Dividends paid		(1,276,806,203)	(1,217,342,290)
Net cash from financing activities		(4,276,806,203)	782,657,710
D) Net increase / (decrease) in cash (A+B+C)		18,325,333,540	3,822,929,266
E) Cash and cash-equivalents at beginning of the year		66,452,774,827	62,629,845,561
F) Cash and cash-equivalents at end of the year (D+E)	48	84,778,108,367	66,452,774,827

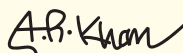
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Auditors' report to the Shareholders

See annexed report of date



Chairman



Director



Director



Managing Director & CEO (CC)

A.Qasem & Co.

Chartered Accountants

FRC Enlistment No.: CAF-001-129



Ziaur Rahman Zia FCA

Partner

Enrolment Number: 1259

DVC No.: - 2504301259AS806616

Dhaka, 29 April 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity

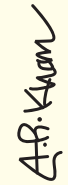
For the year ended 31 December 2024

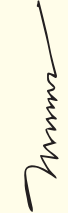
Figures in Taka

Particulars	Paid up share capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Dividend equalization account	Assets revaluation reserve	Revaluation reserve of HTM securities	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at 1 January 2024	7,479,312,500	11,067,500	9,193,048,174	1,766,827,195	850,413,777	155,020,556	27,007,577,268	46,463,266,970
Changes in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance	7,479,312,500	11,067,500	9,193,048,174	1,766,827,195	850,413,777	155,020,556	27,007,577,268	46,463,266,970
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	-	56,876,758	-	56,876,758
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net gains and losses not recognized in the income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of dividend for the year 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,308,879,688)	(1,308,879,688)
Transfer for dividend for the year 2023	1,308,879,680	-	-	-	-	-	(1,308,879,680)	-
Net profit for the year 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,462,531,576	4,462,531,576
Transfer to Start up Fund for the previous year's net profit after taxation	-	-	-	-	-	-	(47,347,564)	(47,347,564)
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements gain/(loss) of defined benefits liability/assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at 31 December 2024	8,788,192,180	11,067,500	9,193,048,174	1,766,827,195	850,413,777	211,897,314	28,805,001,912	49,626,448,052
Balance at 31 December 2023	7,479,312,500	11,067,500	9,193,048,174	1,766,827,195	850,413,777	155,020,556	27,007,577,268	46,463,266,970

The annexed notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.
Auditors' report to the Shareholders
See annexed report of date.


Chairman


Director


Managing Director & CEO (C)

A. Qasem & Co.
Chartered Accountants
FRC Enlistment No.: CAF-001-129


Ziaur Rahman Zia FCA
Partner

Enrolment Number: 1259
DVC No.: - 2504301259AS806616
Dhaka, 29 April 2025



Notes to the Financial Statements

As at and for the year ended 2024

1. Status of the Bank

1.1 Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC (the "Bank") is a scheduled commercial bank set up as a joint venture between Bangladesh and The Netherlands. Incorporated as a public limited company under the Companies Act 1994, the Bank obtained license from Bangladesh Bank on 23 July 1995 and started its banking business with one branch on 3 June 1996. The number of branches were 242 and sub-branches were 307 as at 31 December 2024 all over Bangladesh. The Bank is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange as a publicly quoted company.

1.2 Nature of business

Main operation

The principal activities of the Bank are to carry on all kinds of commercial banking business in Bangladesh.

Mobile Banking Services

The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the Mobile Banking Services from Bangladesh Bank on 28 April 2010 and started operation of Mobile Banking Services on 31 March 2011.

The principal activities of the Mobile Banking Services are to provide banking services to Mobile Banking customers through Mobile Phone and multiple delivery channels within the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank

Mobile Banking Services are part of Main Operation of the Bank.

Agent Banking Services

The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the Agent Banking services from Bangladesh Bank on 27 July 2014 and started operation of Agent Banking Services on 19 January 2015.

The principal activities of the Agent Banking Services are to provide banking services to the Bank customers through engagement of agents who conducts Banking Transaction on behalf of the Bank under a valid agency agreements rather than Bank's own Tellers/Cashiers to deliver the services within the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank

Agent Banking Services are part of Main Operation of the Bank.

Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU)

The Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU) of the Bank is the separate business entity governed by the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the operations of OBU from Bangladesh Bank on 23 February 2010. The Bank started the operation of OBU on 12 July 2010. The number of OBUs were two as at 31 December 2024 located at Centralized Processing Centre (CPC), Head Office, Dhaka and Dhaka EPZ Branch, Dhaka.

The principal activities of the OBUs are to provide commercial banking services through its Units within the rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank applicable for the Off-shore Banking Units.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared under historical cost convention except investments which are measured at present value and in accordance with "First Schedule" of the Bank Companies Act, 1991 as amended under sub-section 38(4) of the Act, relevant Bangladesh Bank Circulars, International Accounting Standard (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB), the Companies Act, 1994, the Financial Reporting Act, 2015, the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and other rules and regulations applicable for Banks in Bangladesh.

In cases, any requirement of provisions and circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank differs with those of other regulatory authorities, the provisions & circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank prevailed. Material departures from the requirement of IAS & IFRS are as follows:

2.1.1 Investment in shares and securities

IFRS

As per requirements of IFRS 9, classification and measurement of investment in shares and securities will depend on how these are managed (the entity's business model) and their contractual cash flow characteristics. Based on these factors it would generally fall either under "at fair value through profit or loss account" or under "at fair value through other comprehensive income" where any change in the fair value (as measured in accordance with IFRS 13) at the year-end is taken to profit and loss account or other comprehensive income respectively.

Bangladesh Bank

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



2.1.2 Revaluation gain/loss on government securities

IFRS

As per requirement of IFRS 9, all financial assets are into two classifications - measured at amortised cost and measured at fair value. For securities like treasury bills and treasury bonds designated as “held for trading” falls under “fair value measurement” and any change in the fair value is recognized through fair value through profit and loss account. T-bills and T-Bonds not designated as “held for trading” (i.e., held to maturity) are measured at amortized cost method and interest income is recognized through the profit and loss account

Bangladesh Bank

As per DOS circular no. 05 dated 26 May 2008, HFT securities are revalued on the basis of marking to market and at year end any gains on revaluation of securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are recognized in other reserve 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 amortization of discount are recognized in the profit and loss account.

2.1.3 Provision on loans and advances

IFRS

As per IFRS 9, an entity shall recognised an impairment allowance on loans & advances based on the expected credit loss. Expected credit losses are required to be measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to the (i) 12-month expected credit losses or (ii) full lifetime expected credit losses. For loans & Advances whose credit risk increased significantly since initial recognition, a loss allowance for full lifetime expected credit losses is required. For loans & advances whose credit risk didn't increased significantly, a loss allowance equal to the 12-month expected credit losses is required.

Bangladesh Bank

As per BRPD circular No.24 (17 November 2019), BRPD circular No.6 (19 May 2019), BRPD circular No.4 (16 May 2019), BRPD circular No.3 (21 April 2019), BRPD circular No.15 (27 September 2017), BRPD circular No.16 (18 November 2014), 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, a general provision @ 0.25% to 2% 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 @ 5% & 20%, @ 5%, 20% & 50% and @ 100% respectively for loans and advances depending on time past due. Again as per BRPD circular no. 10 dated 18 September 2007, BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, a general provision @ 1% is required to be provided for all off-balance sheet exposures and BRPD circular no. 50 dated 14 December 2021, a special general provision-Covid -19 @ 2% is required to be provided for deferral loans. Such provision policies are not specifically in line with those prescribed by IFRS 9.

2.1.4 Recognition of interest in suspense

IFRS

Loans and advances to customers are generally classified at amortised cost as per IFRS 9 and interest income is recognized through effective interest rate method to the gross carrying amount over the term of the loan. Once a loan is impaired, interest income is recognized 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 recognized as income, rather the corresponding amount needs to be credited to an interest in suspense account, which is presented as liability in the balance sheet.

2.1.5 Other comprehensive income

IFRS

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

Bangladesh Bank

Bangladesh Bank has issued templates for financial statements as per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003, 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 include in a Single Comprehensive Income (OCI) Statement. As such the company does not prepare the other comprehensive income statement. However elements of OCI, if any, are shown in the statements of changes in equity.

2.1.6 Financial instruments – presentation and disclosure

In several cases Bangladesh Bank guidelines categorize, recognize, measure and present financial instruments differently from those prescribed in IFRS 9. As such some disclosure and presentation requirements of IFRS 7 and IAS 32 cannot be made in the financial statements.

2.1.7 Repo and Reverse Repo transactions

IFRS

As per IFRS 9 when an entity sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters into an agreement to repurchase the asset (or a similar asset) at a fixed price on a future date (repo), the arrangement is treated as a loan and the underlying asset continues to be recognised at amortised cost in the entity's financial statements. The difference between selling price and repurchase price will be treated as interest expense. The same rule applies to the opposite side of the transaction (reverse repo).

Bangladesh Bank

As per DOS Circular letter no. 6 dated 15 July 2010 and subsequent clarification in DOS circular no. 2 dated 23 January 2013, when a bank sells a financial asset and simultaneously enters 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 as a normal sales transactions and the financial assets are derecognized in the seller's book and recognized in the buyer's book. However, as per Debt Management Department (DMD) circular letter no. 7 dated 29 July 2012, non primary dealer banks are eligible to participate in the Assured Liquidity Support (ALS) program, whereby such banks may enter collateralized repo arrangements with Bangladesh Bank. Here the selling bank accounts for the arrangement as a loan, thereby continuing to recognize the asset.

2.1.8 Financial guarantees

IFRS

As per IFRS 9, financial guarantees are contract that requires the issuer 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 original or modified terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee liabilities are recognized initially at their fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities. The financial guarantee liability is subsequently measured at the higher of:

(i) the amount of the loss allowance and (ii) the amount initially recognised less, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of IFRS 15. Financial guarantees are included within other liabilities.

Bangladesh Bank

As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003, financial guarantees such as letter of credit, letter of guarantee will be treated as Off-balance Sheet items. No liability is recognized for the guarantee except the cash margin.

2.1.9 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 equivalent. Money at call and on short notice presented on the face of the balance sheet, and Treasury bills, Prize bonds are shown in investments.

2.1.10 Cash flow statement

IFRS

Cash flow statement can be prepared either in direct method or in 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 circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003, cash flows is the mixture of direct and indirect method.

2.1.11 Balance with Bangladesh Bank (CRR)

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.

2.1.12 Presentation of intangible asset

IFRS

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

Bangladesh Bank

There is no requirement for regulation of intangible assets in BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003.

2.1.13 Off-balance sheet items

IFRS

There is no concept of off-balance sheet items in any IFRS; the off-balance sheet item e.g., Letter of credit, Letter of guarantee etc are considered as contingent liability and require disclosure on note to the financial statements.

Bangladesh Bank

As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003, off balance sheet items (e.g. Letter of credit, Letter of guarantee etc.) must be disclosed separately on the face of balance sheet.



2.1.14 Disclosure of appropriation of profit

IFRS

There is no requirement to show appropriation of profit in the face of statement of comprehensive income

Bangladesh Bank

As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003, an appropriation of profit should be disclosed in the face of profit and loss account.

2.1.15 Loans and advance net of provision

IFRS

Loans and advances should be presented net of provisions.

Bangladesh Bank

As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003, provision on loans and advances are presented separately as liability and cannot be netted off against loans and advances.

2.1.16 Name of Financial Statements

IFRS

As per IAS 1 : Presentation of financial statements, Components of financial statements are defined as statement of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

Bangladesh Bank

As per BRPD 14, statement of financial position is defined as "Balance Sheet" whilst statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income is defined as "Profit and Loss Account"

2.2 IFRS 16: Leases

IFRS 16 Leases is effective for the annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2019. IFRS 16 defines that a contract is (or contains) a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. IFRS 16 significantly changes how a lessee accounts for operating leases. Under previous IAS 17, an entity would rent an office building or a branch premises for several years with such a rental agreement being classified as operating lease would have been considered as an off balance sheet item. However, IFRS 16 does not require a lease classification test and hence all leases shall be accounted for as on balance sheet item (except some limited exception i.e. short-term lease, leases for low value items).

Under IFRS 16, an entity shall be recognizing a right-of-use (ROU) asset (i.e. the right to use the office building, branches, service center, call center, warehouse, etc.) and a corresponding lease liability. The asset and the liability are initially measured at the present value of unavoidable lease payments. The depreciation of the lease asset (ROU) and the interest on the lease liability is recognized in the profit or loss account over the lease term.

2.2.1 IFRS S1 & S2: General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information and Climate-related Disclosures

IFRS S1 General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information sets out the general requirements for a company to disclose information about its sustainability-related risks and opportunities that is useful to users of general purpose financial reports (referred to as 'investors' throughout this document) in making decisions relating to providing resources to the company.

IFRS S2 Climate-related Disclosures sets out the requirements for a company to disclose information about its climate-related risks and opportunities, while building on the requirements described in IFRS S1. IFRS S2 integrates the recommendations of the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) and requires the disclosure of information about both cross-industry and industry-specific climate-related risks and opportunities.

Bangladesh Bank

As per SFD circular no. 06, "Guideline on Sustainability and Climate-related Financial Disclosure", Bangladesh Bank provided Guideline on Sustainability and Climate-related Financial Disclosure has been formulated on the basis of IFRS Sustainability Disclosure Standards incorporating TCFD Recommendations which is positioned as a set of requirements and accompanying guidance. This Guideline includes Objectives, Standards Used, Scope, Method of Disclosure, Disclosure requirements, Implementation pathway, Regulatory Reporting, Assurance, and Awareness and Capacity Building.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

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.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make informed judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses reported in the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

2.5 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are converted into Taka using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of respective transactions. In terms of instructions contained in Bangladesh Bank's Letter No. BRPD(R)717/2004-959 dated 21 November 2004, foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into Taka at the weighted average rate as on balance sheet date as determined by Bangladesh Bank. Gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions are credited/charged to profit and loss account.

2.6 Taxation

As per provisions of **International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12 'Income Taxes'**, provision for income taxes has been made as under

2.6.1 Current tax

Provision for current income tax has been made @ 37.50% on taxable profit as per Income Tax Act 2023 and as per Finance Act 2024

2.6.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for all temporary timing differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying value for financial reporting purpose. Tax rate (@ 37.50%) prevailing at the balance sheet date is used to determine deferred tax.

2.7 Bases for valuation of assets

2.7.1 Loans and advances

- a) Loans and advances are stated at gross amount. Provision and interest suspense against loans and advances are shown separately as other liabilities. Interest income is accounted for on accrual basis until the loans and advances are defined as classified accounts as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

Interest on classified loans (other than bad/loss loans) are credited to interest suspense account instead of income account. Such interest kept in suspense account is reversed to income account only when respective loan accounts are regularized and /or realized in cash, in accordance with Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

As per Bangladesh Bank directives, interest on loans and advances classified as bad/loss is not accounted for. A separate memorandum record is maintained for such interest on bad/loss loans.

- b) Provision for loans and advances is made on the basis of the year end review by the management of the Bank in line with the instructions contained in BRPD Master Circular No. 14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 19 dated 27 December 2012, BRPD Circular No. 05 and 06 dated 29 May 2013, BRPD Circular No. 15 dated 23 December 2013, BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 18 November 2014, BRPD Circular No. 08 dated 02 August 2015, BRPD Circular No. 01 dated 20 February 2018, BRPD circular No. 24 (17 November 2019), BRPD circular No.6 (19 May 2019), BRPD circular No. 4 (16 May 2019), BRPD circular No. 3 (21 April 2019), BRPD circular No. 16 (21 July 2020), BRPD circular No. 52 (20 October 2020) and BRPD circular No. 33 (03 August 2022), issued by Bangladesh Bank on the following basis:

Category / status of loans and advances	Rates	
	Bangladesh Bank's requirement	Maintained by the Bank
General provisions for unclassified loans and advances :		
All unclassified loans (other than loans under small and medium enterprise financing, consumer financing for professionals and credit card)	1.00%	1.00%
Small and medium enterprise financing	0.25%	0.25%
Consumer financing (other than housing finance under consumer financing scheme)	2.00%	2.00%
Consumer financing for housing finance, etc.	1.00%	1.00%
Consumer financing for credit card, for loans to professionals against Shares etc.	2.00%	2.00%
Loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs) / Merchant Banks (MBs) / Stock Dealers (SDs), Short term agricultural credit and Micro credit	1.00%	1.00%
Special mention account		
All loans (other than loans under small and medium enterprise financing, consumer financing, loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs) / Merchant Banks (MBs) / Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares and staff loans)	1.00%	1.00%
Small & Medium enterprise financing	0.25%	0.25%
Consumer financing (other than housing finance under consumer financing scheme)	2.00%	2.00%
Consumer financing for Credit card, loans to professionals and loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs) / Merchant Banks (MBs) / Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares etc.	2.00%	2.00%
Consumer financing for housing finance, etc.	1.00%	1.00%
Specific provision for classified loans and advances:		
Substandard other	20.00%	20.00%
Substandard small and AG/MC	5.00%	5.00%
Doubtful other	50.00%	50.00%
Doubtful small	20.00%	20.00%
Doubtful AG/MC	5.00%	5.00%
Bad/loss	100.00%	100.00%

General provision

General provision for all unclassified and SMA loans and advances (other than loans under small and medium enterprise financing, consumer financing, loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs) / Merchant Banks (MBs) / Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares and staff loans) has been maintained @ 1%.

General provision for all unclassified and SMA loans and advance under small & medium enterprise financing has been maintained @ 0.25%.

General provision for all unclassified and SMA loans and advance under consumer financing for housing finance, Credit card, loans to professionals and loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs) / Merchant Banks (MBs) / Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares has been maintained @ 1% to 2%.

Specific provision

Specific provision for classified loans and advances has been maintained @ 5% to 100% as prescribed by Bangladesh Bank

- c) Loans and advances are written-off in line with Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular No. 02 dated 13 January 2003 and DOS Circular No. 01 dated 29 December 2004, BRPD Circular No. 01, dated 06 February 2019, when prospect of recovery of such loans and advances become non-existent. However, such write-off does not reduce the claim against the borrower. Detailed records for all write-off accounts are separately maintained by the Bank to continue the recovery efforts.

2.7.2 Investments

- a) Investments have been accounted for as follows :

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Valuation method</u>
Government treasury bills	Amortised cost/ Fair value
Government treasury bonds	Amortised cost/ Fair value
Subordinated bonds	At redemption value
ICB's debenture	At redemption value
Prize bond	Cost price
Shares:	
Quoted	Cost or market price whichever is lower
Unquoted	Cost or book value as per latest audited accounts whichever is lower

- b) The investment in government securities (Treasury bills and bonds) are classified into Held to Maturity (HTM) and **Held for Trading (HFT)** as per Bangladesh Bank's guidelines contained in DOS Circular Letter No. 05 dated 26 May 2008, DOS Circular Letter No. 05 dated 28 January 2009, DOS Circular No. 06 dated 15 July 2010 and under reference Letter No. DOS (SR)1153/120-A/2011-746 dated 29 December 2011. Reclassification of HTM securities into HFT securities are also done in compliance with Bangladesh Bank's guidelines.

The government securities under '**Held to Maturity (HTM)**' category are valued at present value at amortized cost at the end of the year. The Held to Maturity securities are amortized to ensure a constant yield over the remaining period of maturity of the securities. The resulting gains / (losses) are credited to revaluation reserve account and shown in the equity. Such gains / (losses) are credited to income account at the time of maturity or sale of the security.

The government securities under '**Held for Trading (HFT)**' category are valued at present value on the basis of marking to market method. The resulting gains are transferred to **other reserve account**. The gains arising on maturity or sale of such securities are credited to income.

2.7.3 Fixed assets

- a) All fixed assets are stated at cost or revalued amount less accumulated depreciation
- b) Depreciation is charged over the estimated useful life of fixed assets excepting land on a straight line method. The useful life of fixed assets are reviewed on a yearly basis to determine if there has been any significant change in the expected pattern of consumption resulting in changes in estimated residual value and useful life of the fixed assets and if considered appropriate, adjustment is made at the balance sheet date.

The annual rates of depreciation based on estimated useful life for fixed assets are given below:

Building	2.50%
Interior decoration	10.00%
Furniture and fixtures	10.00%
ATM Booth	10.00%
ATM/Fast Track	12.50%
Computer equipment	20.00%
Computer software	20.00%
Other machinery and equipment	15.00%
Motor vehicles	20.00%
Books	10.00%
Right of use of asset - IFRS 16: lease	Over the lease term



- c) As at 31 December 2010, all immovable properties of the Bank including land, building and ready made floor spaces were revalued by a professionally qualified valuation firm and certified by the external auditors, M/S. A. Qasem & Co., Chartered Accountants. Accordingly, revaluation surplus is included in fixed assets and equity in terms of instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 10 dated 25 November 2002.

2.8 Off-balance sheet exposures

In compliance with the instruction contained in BRPD Circular No. 10 dated 18 September 2007, BRPD Circular No. 7 dated 21 June 2018 and BRPD Circular No. 13 dated 18 October 2018, BRPD Circular No. 06 dated 25 April 2023 issued by Bangladesh Bank, provision against the off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank as at reporting date has been made as under:

Category / status of Off-balance sheet exposures	Rates	
	Bangladesh Bank's requirement	Maintained by the Bank
BB rating grade equivalent of the Bank/financial institution/organization providing the counter-guarantee		
1	Nil	Nil
2	0.50%	0.50%
3 or 4	0.75%	0.75%
Others	1.00%	1.00%

2.9 Bases for valuation of liabilities and provisions

2.9.1 Retirement benefits to the employees

The retirement benefits accrued for the employees of the Bank as at the reporting date have been accounted for in accordance with the provisions of **International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19, 'Employee Benefits'** as outlined below

a) Provident fund

There is a Provident Fund Scheme under defined contribution plan. The Fund is operated by a separate Board of Trustees approved by the National Board of Revenue as per Income Tax Ordinance, 1984. All eligible employees contribute 10% of their basic pay to the Fund. The Bank also contributes equal amount of employees' contribution to the Fund. Benefits from the Fund is given to eligible employees at the time of retirement/resignation as per approved rules of the Fund

b) Gratuity fund

The Bank has a separate Board of Trustees for operating the staff gratuity fund approved by the National Board of Revenue. The provision for the gratuity fund is made in the books of account of the Bank for the eligible employees on the basis of the assessment made by the management at the year end **[Note 14.1]**. The amount of provision is transferred to the Board of Trustees of the Fund on a yearly basis.

The Bank contribute to gratuity fund based on the actuarial valuation of the fund. Net obligation in respect of gratuity is calculated by estimation the amount of future benefit. The last actuarial valuation was carried out on 31 December 2023 by Z. Halim & Associates. As per recommendation of actuarial valuation report, the Bank is contributing 12.01% of basic salary to the gratuity fund.

c) Superannuation fund

The Bank has a separate Board of Trustees for operating the staff superannuation fund approved by the National Board of Revenue. The provision for the superannuation fund is made in the books of account of the Bank for the eligible employees on the basis of the assessment made by the management at the year end. The amount of provision is transferred to the Board of Trustees of the Fund on a yearly basis.

2.9.2 Workers' Profit Participation Fund (WPPF)

Workers' Profit Participation Fund (WPPF) is not maintained in accordance with letter No.- 53.00.0000.311.22.002.17-130, dated 14 February 2017, issued by Bank & Financial Institution Division (BFID), Ministry of Finance and consistent with the industry practice

2.10 Revenue recognition

The revenues of the Bank during the year have been recognized in terms of the provisions of International Financial Reporting Standards 15, 'Revenue from contracts with customers' and International Financial Reporting Standards 9 "Financial Instruments" as outlined below:

2.10.1 Interest income

a) Interest income from loans and advances

The policy for accounting of interest income on loans and advances is stated in **2.7.1.a** and **2.7.2** above.

b) Other interest income

Interest income from investments, money at call on short notice and fund placement with other banks and financial institutions is recognized on accrual basis.



2.10.2 Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income arising from different services provided by the Bank is recognized on cash receipt basis. Commission realized on letters of credit and letters of guarantee is credited to income at the time of effecting the respective transactions

2.10.3 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

2.10.4 Interest paid on deposits and borrowings

Interest paid on deposits, borrowings etc. are accounted for on accrual basis.

2.10.5 Other operating expenses

All other operating expenses are provided for in the books of the accounts on accrual basis

2.11 Earnings per share

Earnings per share (EPS) has been computed by dividing the basic earnings by the number of ordinary shares outstanding as at 31 December 2024 as per **International Accounting Standard (IAS) 33, 'Earnings Per Share'**.

2.12 Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement has been prepared under mixture of Direct and Indirect method as recommended in the BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 25 June 2003 issued by the Banking Regulation & Policy Department of Bangladesh Bank.

2.13 Statement of liquidity

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

- a) Balance with other banks and financial institutions, money at call on short notice etc. are on the basis of their maturity term
- b) Investments are on the basis of their maturity.
- c) Loans and advances are on the basis of their repayment / maturity schedule.
- d) Fixed assets are on the basis of their useful life.
- e) Other assets are on the basis of their realization/adjustment.
- f) Borrowing from other banks, financial institutions and agents are as per their maturity /repayment term.
- g) Deposits and other accounts are on the basis of their maturity term and past trend of withdrawal by the depositors.
- h) Other long term liabilities are on the basis of their maturity term.
- i) Provisions and other liabilities are on the basis of their payment /adjustment schedule

2.14 Events after the reporting period

- a) There were no material post balance sheet events which could affect the values stated in these financial statements
- b) The Board of Directors of the Bank in its 293rd meeting held on 29 April 2025 recommended cash dividend @ 10% and stock dividend @ 10% for the year 2024.
- c) Unprecedented post global corona virus pandemic, Russia-Ukraine war & Gaza-Israil war has been impacting lives, businesses and economies around the world. These phenomenon impacted the domestic and global economies that in turn may adversely impact on the financial position and results of the Bank in 2025 like 2024, the amount of which cannot be predicted with any degree of certainty at this point of time. But there is a positive expectation that Covid Pandemic situation is now under controlled through vaccination to mass people of the world but those war may uncertain.

2.15 Reconciliation of books of account

Books of account with regard to inter-bank (in Bangladesh and outside Bangladesh) transactions and inter-branch transactions are reconciled in all material respects. There were no un-reconciled entries which could materially affect the financial condition or results of the Bank.

2.16 Reporting period

The reporting period of these financial statements cover one calendar year from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

2.17 Offsetting

No asset or liability has been offset or reduced by any other asset or liability unless a legal right **[Note 10, 28 (revaluation gain on securities), 29.2 and 30.2]** of set-off exists and the offsetting represents the expectation as to the realization or settlement of the asset or liability in normal course of business.

2.18 Compliance report on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)

The Financial Reporting Act 2015 (FRA) was enacted in 2015. Under the FRA, the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) is formed and it is yet to issue financial reporting standards for public interest entities such as banks. The Bank Companies Act 1991 has been amended to require banks to prepare their financial statements under such financial reporting standards. The FRC has been formed but yet to issue any financial reporting standards as per the provisions of the FRA and hence International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as approved by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) are still applicable. Subject to the departures mentioned above, the Bank has complied with all the applicable Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards for preparation and presentation of the financial statements of the Bank as at 31 December 2024 as noted below:

International Accounting Standards (IASs)	IAS Number	Status of compliance by the Bank
Presentation of Financial Statements	IAS -1	Complied
Inventories	IAS -2	Complied
Statement of Cash Flows	IAS -7	Complied
Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	IAS -8	Complied
Events After the Reporting Period	IAS -10	Complied
Income Taxes	IAS -12	Complied
Property, Plant and Equipment	IAS -16	Complied
Employee Benefits	IAS -19	Complied
Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	IAS -20	Not applicable
The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	IAS -21	Complied
Borrowing Costs	IAS -23	Complied
Related Party Disclosures	IAS -24	Complied
Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	IAS -26	Complied
Separate Financial Statements	IAS -27	Not applicable
Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	IAS -28	Not applicable
Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economics	IAS -29	Not applicable
Financial Instruments: Presentation	IAS -32	Complied
Earnings Per Share	IAS -33	Complied
Interim Financial Reporting	IAS -34	Complied
Impairment of Assets	IAS -36	Complied
Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	IAS -37	Complied
Intangible assets	IAS -38	Complied
Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	IAS -39	Complied
Investment Property	IAS -40	Not applicable
Agriculture	IAS -41	Not applicable
International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs)	IFRS Number	Status of compliance by the Bank
First-time Adoption of International Financial Reporting Standards	IFRS - 1	Not applicable
Share-based Payment	IFRS - 2	Not applicable
Business Combinations	IFRS - 3	Not applicable
Insurance Contracts	IFRS - 4	Not applicable
Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	IFRS - 5	Not applicable
Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	IFRS - 6	Not applicable
Financial Instruments : Disclosures	IFRS - 7	Complied
Operating Segments	IFRS - 8	Complied
Financial instruments	IFRS - 9	Complied
Consolidated Financial Statements	IFRS - 10	Not applicable
Joint Arrangements	IFRS - 11	Not applicable
Disclosure of Interests in other Entities	IFRS - 12	Not applicable
Fair Value Measurement	IFRS - 13	Complied
Regulatory deferral accounts	IFRS - 14	Not applicable
Revenue from contracts with customers	IFRS - 15	Complied
Leases	IFRS - 16	Complied
General Requirements for Disclosure of Sustainability-related Financial Information	IFRS - S1	Complied
Climate-related Disclosures	IFRS - S2	Complied

* Subject to the departure specified above to comply with Bangladesh Bank Regulations



2.19 New accounting standards not yet adopted

The Bank has consistently applied the accounting policies as set out above to all periods presented in these financial statements. The various amendments to standards, including any consequential amendments to other standards, with the date of initial application of 1 January 2021 have been considered. A number of standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2024 and earlier application is permitted. However, the Bank has not early applied these new standards and yet assess potential impact on its financial statements.

2.20 Approval of the financial statements

The Board of Directors of the Bank in its 293rd meeting held on 29 April 2025 approved the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2024.

3 Risk and others

3.1 Risk Management

Banking risk is defined by Dutch-Bangla Bank as prospect of potential losses or foregone profits that can be triggered by internal and external factors. The objective of risk management system is to identify, assess, record and actively manage any internal and external risks that could pose a threat to the attainment of the core objectives of the Bank. Therefore, as part of risk management system potential risks in Bank's operations and transactions, in assets, liabilities, income, costs and off-balance sheet items identified and assessed, and timely and adequate measures are initiated to actively manage and mitigate such risks within a risk-return framework. In Dutch-Bangla Bank, only calculated banking risks are taken while conducting banking business to strike a balance between risks and returns. Risks are clearly identified, quantified, mitigated or minimized to protect capital and maximize value to the shareholders.

3.1.1 Core risk management

Within risk management framework, all core banking risks of Dutch-Bangla Bank are proactively managed. Bank's risk management system adequately complies with an effective risk management system as required by BRPD circular no.17 (7 October 2003) and BRPD circular no.4 (5 March 2007). Bangladesh Bank monitors the progress of implementation of its risk management guidelines through on-site inspections and off-site supervisions. The risk management systems in place at the Bank are discussed below.

3.1.1.1 Credit risk

Credit risk is the most significant and inherent risk in banking business. Every loan exposure or transaction with counterparty involves the Bank to some extent of credit risks. Credit Risk Management is at the heart of the overall risk management system of the Bank. It is designed and regularly updated to identify, measure, manage and mitigate credit risk to maintain and improve quality of loan portfolio and reduce actual loan losses and to ensure that approved processes are followed and appropriate due diligence are made in approving new credit facilities and renewals.

The salient features of credit risk management practices in place at different levels of management and board of the Bank are as under:

- I. Credit policy is approved by the Board
- II. Credit approval is delegated properly
- III. Independent Credit Risk Management Division is responsible for assessing and mitigating credit risk
- IV. Separate Credit Administration Division is responsible for documentation and disbursements
- V. Independent Special Asset Management Division is responsible for managing non-performing loans
- VI. Adequate loan-loss provisions (principal) and interest suspense accounts are maintained
- VII. Conducting Internal Credit Risk Rating (ICRR) for mitigating credit risk
- VIII. Eligible Borrowers' credit ratings are conducted for assessing client and industry specific credit risk
- IX. Credit operations are regularly audited by independent Internal Audit Division
- X. Early warning system is in place for raising red flag for potential credit problem for taking timely actions
- XI. Board of directors of the Bank, Executive Committee and Risk Management Committee of the board are regularly and adequately reported on existing and potential credit risks of the Bank and measures taken by the management for mitigating such credit risks
- XII. Environmental issues are properly assessed and mitigated while financing any project or industry

3.1.1.2 Asset liability management risk

The Asset-Liability (ALCO) management risk includes the process, procedures for managing & mitigating liquidity risk, interest rate risk, and foreign exchange risk of Dutch-Bangla Bank. ALCO works under specific Terms of References (functions) approved by the Board. Treasury Division (Front Office) and ALM desk under regular supervision of ALCO reviews the overall liquidity, interest rate and foreign exchange exposures and risk of Dutch-Bangla Bank and take appropriate measures in line with industry best practice.

3.1.1.3 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that we may not meet our financial obligation as they become due. Liquidity risks also include our inability to liquidate any asset at reasonable price in a timely manner. It is the policy of the Bank to maintain adequate liquidity at all times in both local and foreign currencies. Liquidity risks are managed on a short, medium and long-term basis. There are approved limits for credit/deposit ratio, liquid assets to total assets ratio, maturity mismatch, commitments for both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items and borrowing from money market to ensure that loans and investments are funded by stable sources, maturity mismatches are within limits and that cash inflow from maturities of assets, customer deposits in a given period exceeds cash outflow by a comfortable margin even under a stressed liquidity scenario.

3.1.1.4 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the potential impact on the Bank's earnings and net asset value due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk is the result of mismatches of interest rate re-pricing of financial assets and liabilities. Dutch-Bangla Bank uses the following tools for measuring the interest rate risk:

a. Gap analysis

Under this system, a gap i.e. the difference between the amount of financial assets and the amount of liabilities is calculated at a pre-determined time bucket. The interest rate factor is then applied on the assessed financial value of Gap for measuring the earning impact due to movement of interest rate.

b. Duration analysis

Duration is the time-weighted average maturity of the present value of the cash flows from on balance sheet assets and liabilities. It measures the relative sensitivity of the value of these instruments to changing interest rates and therefore reflects on the economic value i.e. the present value of shareholders' equity of the Bank.

3.1.1.5 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is the potential loss arising from changes in foreign currency exchange rate in either direction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies generally entail foreign exchange risks.

The Bank operates its foreign exchange and money market activities under a centralized and single functional area. Dutch-Bangla Bank's dealing room is equipped with advanced technology and experienced personnel. Bank's Exchange Rate Committee meets on a daily basis to review the prevailing market condition, exchange rate, exposure and transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risk.

3.1.1.6 Internal control and compliance

Internal Control and Compliance (ICC) ensures compliance with laws and regulations, policies and procedures issued by both the bank management and the regulators. ICC enhances confidence over the bank and facilitates risk based bank examination. This is one of the means for reducing potential losses associated with unwanted events.

Banking is a diversified financial activities involving different risks. The issues of effective internal control system, good governance, transparency of all financial activities, accountability towards its stakeholders and regulators are highly important for ensuring smooth performance of the banking company. An effective internal control & compliance system has no alternative for protecting the stakeholders of a banking company.

Dutch-Bangla Bank has established an appropriate and effective internal control environment through the Board of Directors, Management, organizational and procedural controls and an independent audit mechanism in order to ensure that the Bank is managed and controlled in a sound and prudent manner.

Internal Control and Compliance (ICC) operates independently as a division consisting of four units (Audit & Inspection, Compliance, Monitoring & ICC Secretariat) with prime responsibility to determine risks by evaluating overall Business, Operations & Credit Portfolios of the Bank. The key objective of ICC is to assist and guide in all aspects of the bank using adequate resources for identification of weaknesses and taking appropriate measures to overcome the same to be a compliant bank.

3.1.1.7 Operational risk

Operational risk can be defined as the possibilities of losses resulting from inadequacy or failed internal processes, systems and people or from external events.

Operational risk includes legal and regulatory risk, business process and change risk, fiduciary or disclosure breaches, technology failure, financial crime and environmental risk. It exists in some form in every Bank business and function. Operational risk can not only result in financial loss, but also regulatory sanctions and damage to the Bank's reputation. Dutch-Bangla Bank is successful at managing operational risk with a view to safeguarding client assets and preserving shareholder value.

Dutch-Bangla Bank manages operational risks in the following manner:

- I. Risks are identified with reference to the relevant policy manuals, processes, and practices;
- II. Departmental Control Function Check List (DCFCL) is in place for evaluation of control;
- III. Review of safety and control measures of premises and equipment;
- IV. Management of technological and information security risks; and
- V. Ensuring the Bank's business continuity while facing unforeseen crisis under a business continuity and disaster management plan.

3.1.1.8 Money laundering risk and terrorist financing risk

The Government through its bodies, particularly 'Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU)' has been playing a vital role to enhance the compliance status of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT) among the local banks & financial institutions. Bangladesh has become the prestigious Co-Chair of the APG (Asia-Pacific Group on Money Laundering). All these have made our country viable and reliable to both the global regulators and investors. Dutch-Bangla Bank has become confident to nourish its financial-system and structure with more dynamism and professionalism to protect its customers' deposits and reputation from any Money Laundering (ML) or Terrorist Financing (TF) risks.

The Bank, under the legal framework of the "Money Laundering Prevention Act, 2012 (amended in 2015)" and Anti Terrorism Act, 2009 (amended in 2013), has been pursuing the policy of strict compliance with all regulatory directives and culture of good governance in all aspects of its banking services and operations.



3.1.1.9 Legal risks

In Dutch-Bangla Bank, legal risks are covered by recognizing potential losses from litigation or possible litigation at an early stage and by formulating solutions for reducing, restricting and avoiding such risks and creating adequate provision there- against

3.1.1.10 Business risk

Business risk covers the risk of losses arising from lower non-interest income and higher expenses from the budgeted amount. The business risk is resulted from the market condition, greater customer expectation and / or technological development that may be significantly different from the assumptions made at the time of planning.

Business risk in Dutch-Bangla Bank is managed by setting clear targets for specific business units, in terms of business volume, income, cost, cost-income ratio, quality of assets etc. with an ongoing process of continuous improvement.

3.1.1.11 Reputational risk

Reputational risk is defined as the risk of losses, falling business volume or income as well as reduced value of the company arising from business events that may reduce the confidence of the customers & clients, shareholders, investors, counterparties, business partners, credit rating agencies, regulators and general public in Dutch-Bangla Bank.

The branches and operational divisions are directly responsible for reputational risks arising from their business operations. Reputational risks may also arise from a deficiency in managing other risks. All risk must therefore be managed effectively in order to uphold the Bank's reputation. The management ensures that Dutch-Bangla Bank is aware of any changes in market perceptions as soon as possible. Accordingly, all business policies and transactions are subjected to careful consideration. Dutch-Bangla Bank takes necessary precautions to avoid business policies and transactions that may result in significant tax, legal or environmental risks. Reputational risk is also factored into major credit decisions that may lead to credit proposal being declined.

3.1.1.12 Compliance risk

The success of Dutch-Bangla Bank is largely dependent on the trust and confidence of our existing and potential customers, our shareholders, our staff, our regulators and the general public in our integrity and ethical standard. The confidence largely depends on meticulous compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements and internal policies of Dutch-Bangla Bank. The confidence also depends on conformity with generally accepted market norms and standards in our business operations. The Board of Directors is primarily responsible for compliance with all applicable norms and regulations. The Board discharges its responsibilities itself and through delegation of authorities to Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee of the Board. The objective is to identify any compliance risks at an early stage that may undermine the integrity and the success of Dutch-Bangla Bank and to mitigate the risks in most appropriate way.

3.1.1.13 Technology risk

Technology risk is the risk of financial loss arising from failure, exploitation of vulnerabilities or other deficiencies in the electronic platforms that support our daily operations and the system applications and infrastructure on which they reside. As a component of operational risk, technology risk is inherent not only in our IT assets, but also in the people and processes that interact with them. Cyber risk, which is part of technology risk, is the risk that our systems will not operate properly or will be compromised as a result of cyber-attacks, security breaches, unauthorized access, loss or destruction of data, unavailability of service, computer viruses or other events that could have an adverse security impact. Any such event could subject us to litigation or cause us to suffer a financial loss, a disruption of our businesses, liability to our clients, regulatory intervention or reputational damage. We could also be required to expend significant additional resources to modify our protective measures or to investigate and remediate vulnerabilities or other exposures. Service and infrastructure disruption risks are managed through our business continuity management plan, our technology risk management program and other contingency and resiliency plans. Although we have business continuity plans, our businesses face a wide variety of operational risks, including technology risk arising from dependencies on IT, third-party suppliers and the worldwide telecommunications infrastructure. As a large IT investment financial services company in Bangladesh, we operate in a complex technological landscape covering our diverse business model. Ensuring that the confidentiality, integrity and availability of information assets are protected is critical to our operations.

3.1.2 Credit rating of the Bank

As per the BRPD instruction circular no.6 dated 5 July 2006, the Bank has done its credit rating by CRAB based on the financial statements dated 31 December 2023.

Particulars	Date of Rating	Long term	Short term	Rating Valid
Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh Limited (CRAB)	May 28, 2024	AAA	ST-1	June 30, 2025

Again Dutch-Bangla Bank has been rated by renowned international rating agency "Moody's" and was awarded rating "B2".

3.2 Number of employees

As per the Schedule XI of the Companies Act, 1994, the number of employees (including contractual employees) engaged for the whole year or part thereof who received a total remuneration minimum of Taka 36,000 per annum or Taka 3,000 per month were 11,953 as at 31 December 2024 compared to 11,130 at 31 December 2023.

3.3 General

Wherever considered necessary previous year's figures and presentation have been rearranged to conform with the current year's presentation.

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
4. Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)		
Local currency	29,550,501,925	23,314,957,007
Foreign currencies	66,107,492	23,080,176
	29,616,609,417	23,338,037,183
5. Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) (including foreign currencies)		
Bangladesh Bank		
Local currency	27,627,999,996	21,208,543,844
Foreign currencies	5,035,532,642	3,549,356,421
	32,663,532,638	24,757,900,265
Sonali Bank PLC (as an agent of Bangladesh Bank) - Local currency	806,697,201	538,836,580
	33,470,229,839	25,296,736,845
5.1 Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)		
Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) have been calculated and maintained in accordance with the Section 33 of the Bank Companies Act, 1991 and of instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 25 August 2005, BRPD Circular No. 12 dated 25 August 2005, Monetary Policy Department (MPD) Circular No. 1 dated 4 May 2010, MPD Circular No. 2 dated 4 May 2010, MPD Circular No. 4 dated 1 December 2010, MPD Circular No. 5 dated 1 December 2010, DOS Circular No. 1 dated 19 January 2014, MPD Circular No. 1 dated 23 June 2014, MPD Circular No. 116/2014-853 dated 23 June 2014, MPD Circular No. 116/2018-592 dated 3 September 2018, DOS Circular No. 26 dated 19 August 2019 and MPD Circular No. 3 dated 09 April 2020 issued by Bangladesh Bank.		
5.1.1 Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR): average 4% of average demand and time liabilities with minimum 3.5% on any date		
Required reserve	21,148,023,000	18,488,301,000
Actual reserve maintained		
Balance with Bangladesh Bank [As per Bangladesh Bank LCY Account Statement]	26,753,189,361	21,314,586,086
	26,753,189,361	21,314,586,086
Surplus	5,605,166,361	2,826,285,086
Cash Reserve maintained: more than 3.5% throughout the accounting year and 5.06% on the Balance Sheet date	5.06%	4.56%
5.1.2 Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR): 13% of average demand and time liabilities		
Required reserve	70,381,191,000	60,754,550,000
Available for maintenance:		
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	29,616,609,417	23,338,037,183
Balance with Sonali Bank PLC (as an agent of Bangladesh Bank)	806,697,201	538,836,580
Balance with Bangladesh Bank in excess of CRR	5,605,166,361	2,826,285,086
Unencumbered approved securities (treasury bills and bonds, debentures etc.)	106,533,832,415	75,496,980,598
	142,562,305,394	102,200,139,447
Surplus	72,181,114,394	41,445,589,447
Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) maintained (%)	26.33%	21.87%
6. Balance with other banks and financial institutions		
In Bangladesh		
Main Operation [Note 6.1 (a)]	19,262,217,111	15,856,910,562
Off-shore Banking Unit	122,959,069	23,241,637
Less: Inter Bank transactions [Note 12]	(9,739,973,822)	(7,126,152,666)
Total in Bangladesh	9,645,202,358	8,753,999,533
Outside Bangladesh		
Main Operation [Note 6.1 (b)]	2,415,635,200	1,954,334,237
Total Balance with other banks and financial institutions	12,060,837,558	10,708,333,770



6.1 Balance with other banks and financial institutions - Main Operation

(a) In Bangladesh

In current deposit accounts with

Janata Bank PLC

Sonali Bank PLC

Standard Chartered Bank, Dhaka

Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC

Agrani Bank PLC

The City Bank PLC

2024
Taka

2023
Taka

19,551
421,302,005
17,925,271
123,932
418,197
42,252

13,517,469
1,281,895,825
94,722,433
141,537
514,125
42,849

439,831,208

1,390,834,238

In special notice deposit accounts with

Sonali Bank PLC

National Bank PLC

The City Bank PLC

Rupali Bank PLC

Agrani Bank PLC

Janata Bank PLC

Dhaka Bank PLC

Islami Bank PLC

Mutual Trust Bank PLC

Eastern Bank PLC

1,973,042

-

4,359

29,010,293

21,950,902

10,159,980

-

28,276,638

936,867

100,000

92,412,081

28,278,582

-

4,359

40,012,810

35,888,645

4,987,280

-

130,745,432

6,550

-

239,923,658

In fixed deposit accounts with

Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC

Exim Bank PLC

First Security Islami Bank PLC

Union Bank PLC

Al-Arafah Islami Bank PLC

Citizens Bank PLC

Social Islami Bank PLC

National Bank PLC

NRB Global Bank PLC

One Bank PLC

3,000,000,000

500,000,000

1,500,000,000

500,000,000

-

300,000,000

1,000,000,000

1,250,000,000

500,000,000

-

8,550,000,000

2,000,000,000

-

-

-

1,000,000,000

400,000,000

-

-

1,000,000,000

4,400,000,000

In fixed deposit accounts (in foreign currency) with

Off-shore Banking Unit, Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC

9,739,973,822

9,739,973,822

-

7,126,152,666

7,126,152,666

Other financial institutions

In fixed deposit accounts with

Investment Corporation of Bangladesh

International Leasing & Financial Services PLC

Bangladesh Industrial Finance Company PLC (BIFC)

-

90,000,000

350,000,000

440,000,000

2,260,000,000

90,000,000

350,000,000

2,700,000,000

Total (a) In Bangladesh

19,262,217,111

15,856,910,562



(b) Outside Bangladesh**In demand deposit accounts (interest bearing) with**

Name of the correspondent Bank	Currency	2024			2023		
		Amount in foreign currency	Exchange rate for per unit foreign currency	Amount in Taka	Amount in foreign currency	Exchange rate for per unit foreign currency	Amount in Taka
Mashreqbank PSC, New York, USA	USD	2,449,411	119.5000	292,704,606	455,823	109.7500	50,026,572
Commerzbank AG, Frankfurt, Germany	EUR	513,224	124.5788	63,936,833	285,484	121.9652	34,819,139
AB Bank Ltd., Mumbai, India	ACU	103,934	119.5000	12,420,163	716,814	109.7500	78,670,332
Citibank N.A., New York, USA	USD	2,547,783	119.5000	304,460,061	2,882,331	109.7500	316,335,863
ICICI Bank Limited, Mumbai, India	ACU	93,146	119.5000	11,130,965	1,033,697	109.7500	113,448,282
				684,652,628			
							593,300,188

In demand deposit account (non-interest bearing) with

Name of the correspondent Bank	Currency	2024			2023		
		Amount in foreign currency	Exchange rate for per unit foreign currency	Amount in Taka	Amount in foreign currency	Exchange rate for per unit foreign currency	Amount in Taka
Standard Chartered Bank, London, UK	GBP	104,998	150.3132	15,782,578	152,768	140.5514	21,471,780
Standard Chartered Bank, New York, USA	USD	10,693,592	119.5000	1,277,884,273	6,305,417	109.7500	692,019,509
Standard Chartered Bank AG, Germany	EUR	596,798	124.5788	74,348,381	974,153	121.9652	118,812,752
ICICI Bank Ltd., Hong Kong	USD	88,273	119.5000	10,548,579	410,388	109.7500	45,040,137
JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A., New York, USA	USD	1,124,703	119.5000	134,401,987	737,883	109.7500	80,982,658
Standard Chartered Bank, Colombo, Sri Lanka	ACU	950	119.5000	113,475	950	109.7500	104,216
Commerzbank AG, Frankfurt, Germany	CHF	39,714	132.4703	5,260,935	40,776	130.5504	5,323,324
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd., Tokyo, Japan	JPY	2,983,068	0.7665	2,286,522	1,133,069	0.7860	890,592
Bank of Montreal, Canada	CAD	374,965	82.9505	31,103,514	72,018	83.0908	5,984,023
Axis Bank, India	ACU	107,897	119.5000	12,893,643	63,959	109.7500	7,019,507
Commerz Bank AG, Germany	AUD	70,936	74.5420	5,287,714	102,442	75.1507	7,698,607
Mashreqbank PSC, Mumbai, India	ACU	56,727	119.5000	6,778,868	1,134,383	109.7500	124,498,491
Mashreqbank PSC, Mumbai, India	EUR	-	124.5788	-	683	121.9652	83,355
Mashreqbank PSC, Dubai, UAE	AED	790,478	32.7356	25,876,768	561,237	30.0818	16,883,007
Standard Chartered Bank, Mumbai, India	ACU	116,134	119.5000	13,878,012	1,215,650	109.7500	133,417,568
HDFC Bank Limited, Mumbai, India	ACU	470,196	119.5000	56,188,418	398,353	109.7500	43,719,252
Meezan Bank, Karachi, Pakistan	ACU	89,836	119.5000	10,735,360	97,147	109.7500	10,661,833
Bank of Ceylon, Colombo, Sri Lanka	ACU	3,072	119.5000	367,126	3,072	109.7500	337,172
Kookmin Bank, Seoul, Korea	USD	266,587	119.5000	31,857,108	116,248	109.7500	12,758,215
Al Rajhi Bank in Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	SAR	206,044	32.0328	6,600,180	132,027	29.4651	3,890,191
Bank of Huzhou Co Ltd. China	CNY	533,615	16.1722	8,629,727	-	15.2156	5,840,742
Habib Metropolitan Bank, Karachi, Pakistan	ACU	1,334	119.5000	159,404	215,008	109.7500	23,597,118
				1,730,982,572			
				2,415,635,200			
				21,677,852,311			
							1,361,034,049
							1,954,334,237
							17,811,244,799

Total (b) Outside Bangladesh**Total (a+b)**

6.2 Maturity grouping of balance with other banks and financial institutions

On demand
Within one to three months
Within three to twelve months
Within one to five years
More than five years

7. Money at call on short notice

Total

8. Investments

In government securities

Treasury bills

91-day treasury bills
182-day treasury bills
364-day treasury bills

Treasury bonds

2-year treasury bonds
5-year treasury bonds
10-year treasury bonds
15-year treasury bonds
20-year treasury bonds

Total treasury bills and bonds

Prize bonds

Other investments

Subordinated bonds [Note 8.2]

Shares and bonds [Note 8.3]

Shares against Special Fund [Note 8.4]

8.1 Classification of investments

Government treasury bills and bonds

Held for trading (HFT)

Held to maturity (HTM)

Total investments in government securities

Prize bonds

Other investments - Subordinated bonds, Shares and bonds, and Shares ag. Special Fund [Note 8.2+8.3+8.4]

8.2 Other investments -Subordinated bonds

One Bank PLC
IFIC Bank PLC
Exim Bank Bangladesh PLC
Northwest Power Generation Company PLC
Standard Bank PLC
Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC
Ashugonj Power Station Company PLC
Bank Asia PLC
Trust Bank PLC
Al-Arafah Islami Bank PLC
First Security Islami Bank Mudaraba Bond

8.3 Other investments - Shares and bonds

In shares and bonds (quoted and unquoted)

Quoted:	Share: Different Companies Share [Note 8.5.i]
	Bond: Beximco Green-Sukuk al Istisna'a [Note 8.5.ii]
	Brokerage House: BO Account Balance

Unquoted: Share: Central Depository Bangladesh Limited

2024 Taka	2023 Taka
532,243,289	1,630,757,896
8,550,000,000	6,660,000,000
2,978,594,269	2,417,575,874
-	-
-	-
12,060,837,558	10,708,333,770
-	-
-	-
1,995,123,999	-
7,692,309,799	-
2,024,846,314	3,483,021,260
11,712,280,112	3,483,021,260
492,743,510	492,963,561
12,610,086,248	16,399,263,541
51,370,102,429	40,614,083,866
13,464,649,723	10,617,193,304
16,883,970,393	3,890,455,066
94,821,552,303	72,013,959,338
106,533,832,415	75,496,980,598
13,416,800	6,756,000
106,547,249,215	75,503,736,598
11,680,000,000	8,235,000,000
9,286,283,434	4,666,283,434
800,000,000	800,000,000
21,766,283,434	13,701,283,434
128,313,532,649	89,205,020,032
32,870,510,770	5,606,454,821
73,663,321,645	69,890,525,777
106,533,832,415	75,496,980,598
13,416,800	6,756,000
21,766,283,434	13,701,283,434
128,313,532,649	89,205,020,032
2,000,000,000	1,000,000,000.00
800,000,000	1,000,000,000
800,000,000	1,000,000,000
400,000,000	600,000,000
600,000,000	800,000,000
1,600,000,000	2,000,000,000
250,000,000	375,000,000
2,200,000,000	300,000,000
2,250,000,000	-
700,000,000	1,000,000,000
80,000,000	160,000,000
11,680,000,000	8,235,000,000
8,272,202,234	2,898,265,791
1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
7,803,430	761,739,873
9,280,005,664	4,660,005,664
6,277,770	6,277,770
6,277,770	6,277,770
9,286,283,434	4,666,283,434



	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
8.4 Other investments - Shares etc. against Special Fund **		
Share (Quoted):		
GP	144,003,457	144,003,457
SQURPHARMA	24,017,647	20,767,480
Brac Bank	111,011,580	111,011,580
PRIMEBANK	38,019,154	38,019,154
CITYBANK	66,545,900	61,022,876
UTTARA BANK	55,110,000	55,110,000
PUBALIBANK	60,366,581	51,520,800
BATASHOE	49,612,049	49,600,290
BATBC	72,113,940	72,113,940
UNILEVERCL	101,876,374	101,876,374
EBL	76,164,793	76,164,793
	798,841,475	781,210,744
Brokerage House: BO account balance	1,158,525	18,789,256
	800,000,000	800,000,000

8.5 Valuation and provision required

i. Quoted shares: Total cost value of following different quoted shares [Note 8.3]

Quoted shares and bond	Number of share/bond	Cost value	Market value	Value increase / (decrease) in 2024	Value increase / (decrease) in 2023
Quoted Share: ***					
RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited	214	5,664	4,836	(828)	3,517
GP	1,655,864	475,027,802	535,009,658	59,981,856	6,356,603
SQURPHARMA	2,168,822	465,265,996	472,152,549	6,886,553	(286,176)
Brac Bank	9,972,504	351,868,788	488,474,945	136,606,157	8,202,000
PRIMEBANK	11,650,000	243,044,730	272,610,000	29,565,270	4,641,442
CITYBANK	15,319,596	322,231,329	343,158,950	20,927,622	1,931,368
UTTARA BANK	17,041,474	340,944,022	383,019,312	42,075,291	2,536,754
PUBALIBANK	7,412,928	194,962,598	217,038,790	22,076,193	(1,314,839)
EBL	23,037,500	601,450,050	569,026,250	(32,423,800)	532,545
BATASHOE	193,290	191,446,988	175,447,847	(15,999,141)	(3,904,680)
BATBC	989,700	375,491,408	363,813,720	(11,677,688)	7,588,080
UNILEVERCL	86,592	179,985,705	220,783,622	40,797,918	(1,416,936)
Renata limited	866,971	764,929,449	550,613,282	(214,316,167)	15,749,558
RECKITT BEN	55,700	268,539,021	242,295,000	(26,244,021)	(639,851)
UCBL	18,070,000	212,139,605	166,244,000	(45,895,605)	1,673,461
LINDE BD Ltd	230,000	284,128,787	234,485,000	(49,643,787)	1,946,965
Lafarge Holcim BD Ltd	4,728,519	308,558,934	254,113,767	(54,445,168)	1,524,551
ROBI	4,910,013	133,687,675	138,953,368	5,265,693	5,612,468
Marico Bangladesh Ltd	49,500	124,539,477	112,998,600	(11,540,877)	(643,245)
DBH	10,170,000	510,610,748	395,613,000	(114,997,748)	11,292,435
Mercantile Bank Ltd	18,226,330	235,817,051	187,731,199	(48,085,852)	(222,569)
Berger Paints BD	109,713	204,950,634	199,820,574	(5,130,060)	(2,495,263)
SINGERBD	2,918,689	433,775,120	330,395,595	(103,379,525)	(156,051)
Mobil Jamuna BD Ltd.	1,486,825	131,136,351	139,910,233	8,773,882	(2,534,599)
Olympic	464,481	68,181,188	73,387,998	5,206,810	1,908,391
AMBEE PHARMA	185,509	148,036,613	134,945,966	(13,090,648)	3,582,540
ACMELAB	1,940,000	157,379,127	145,694,000	(11,685,127)	(85,000)
UPGDCL	400,000	77,599,543	49,440,000	(28,159,543)	231,100
JAMUNAOIL	402,315	70,753,168	68,956,791	(1,796,377)	(2,475,952)
MPETROLIUM	538,778	108,211,025	105,762,121	(2,448,904)	(1,072,841)
AMCL (PRAN)	684,943	173,465,555	141,208,684	(32,256,871)	(1,329,992)
Rangpur Foundry	697,659	114,038,084	96,346,708	(17,691,376)	(4,628,139)
Total Quoted Share	156,664,429	8,272,202,234	7,809,456,366	(462,745,868)	52,107,646
Provision required against value decreased (net off) of Quoted share ***				(462,745,868)	-

ii. Quoted bond: [Note 8.3]

Beximco Green-Sukuk al Istisna'a	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	475,000,000	(525,000,000)	(150,000,000)
Total quoted bond	10,000,000	1,000,000,000	475,000,000	(525,000,000)	(150,000,000)
Provision required against value decreased of quoted bonds [Provision Kept in Note 14.1.1.2]				(525,000,000)	(150,000,000)

* Valuation of all others investment except Special Fund: lower one of Cost value and Market Value.

** Valuation of Investment against Special Fund in Cost Price as per DOS Circular No. 01, dated 10 February 2020.

*** Provision for diminution (gain net off) of Value of Quoted Shares has been made as per DOS Circular no. 1, dated 24 May 2023.



8.6 Maturity grouping of investments

Payable

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
On demand	12,892,387,621	4,473,039,434
Within one to three months	7,779,555,100	2,229,868,691
Within three to twelve months	3,163,252,518	12,317,896,876
Within one to five years	39,312,458,725	25,903,605,600
More than five years	65,165,878,685	44,280,609,431
	128,313,532,649	89,205,020,032

8.7 Disclosures for REPO and Reverse REPO transactions

In terms of the instructions contained in DOS Circular No. 6 dated 15 July 2010, the disclosures requirements for REPO and Reverse REPO transactions of the Bank are furnished below:

8.7.1 Disclosure regarding outstanding REPO as on 31 December 2024

SL No.	Name of the counter party	Agreement date	Reversal date	Amount (1st leg cash consideration)
1	Bangladesh Bank	Aug-Dec, 2024	Jan-May, 2025	44,693,653,950

8.7.2 Disclosure regarding outstanding Reverse REPO as on 31 December 2024

SL No.	Name of the counter party	Agreement date	Reversal date	Amount (1st leg cash consideration)
	-	-	-	-

8.7.3 Disclosure regarding overall transactions of REPO and Reverse REPO for the year ended 31 December 2024

Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year
	Taka	Taka	Taka
Securities sold under repo / ALS			
i) With Bangladesh Bank	913,351,000.00	25,060,593,000.00	490,848,747.26
ii) With other banks and financial institutions	465,509,000	6,863,228,000	333,666,362
Securities purchased under reverse repo			
i) From Bangladesh Bank	-	-	-
ii) From other banks and financial institutions	-	-	-

9. Loans and advances

Main Operation [Note 9.1]

Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc.
Bills purchased and discounted

397,105,289,359	386,495,425,173
5,184,690,585	2,855,119,815
402,289,979,944	389,350,544,988

Off-shore Banking Unit

Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc.
Bills purchased and discounted

684,785,084	737,276,431
25,714,593,480	21,985,152,463
26,399,378,564	22,722,428,894
428,689,358,508	412,072,973,882

Total loans and advances

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
9.1 Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc.-Main Operation		
In Bangladesh		
Overdraft	34,833,733,253	34,297,472,971
Cash credit	42,357,137,733	43,261,931,966
Export cash credit	7,975,038,774	9,367,126,571
Transport loan	1,426,104,807	1,129,488,051
House building loan	9,463,739,555	7,287,847,040
Loan against trust receipt	12,413,481,325	15,571,734,854
Term loan - industrial	106,769,848,482	105,576,914,277
Term loan - other	107,817,920,489	100,369,253,385
Payment against document - cash	663,060,994	277,527,537
Payment against document - EDF	1,808,260,781	1,922,769,854
Consumer Finance	70,134,166,648	66,364,714,269
Staff loan	1,442,796,518	1,068,644,398
	397,105,289,359	386,495,425,173
Outside Bangladesh	-	-
	397,105,289,359	386,495,425,173
Bills purchased and discounted - Main Operation		
Payable in Bangladesh		
Inland bills purchased	5,184,690,585	2,853,471,512
Payable outside Bangladesh		
Foreign bills purchased and discounted	-	1,648,303
	5,184,690,585	2,855,119,815
Lease receivables		
Lease payment receivables	-	-
Less : Unearned interest income	-	-
b) Total lease receivables	-	-
Total loans and advances	402,289,979,944	389,350,544,988
Total loans and advances of the Bank includes outstanding amount against the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) financing as follows [Note 9.5]:		
Loans to Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) financing	61,081,431,447	56,723,308,614
9.2 Net loans and advances including bills purchased and discounted		
Total loans and advances [Note 9.1]	402,289,979,944	389,350,544,988
Less : Provision against loans and advances (specific and general) [Note 9.9(b)]	24,906,236,378	16,026,082,493
Less : Cumulative balance of interest suspense account [Note 14.1.4]	7,783,619,258	6,984,108,362
	369,600,124,308	366,340,354,133
9.3 Residual maturity grouping of loans and advances including bills purchased and discounted		
Payable		
On demand	37,731,665,934	37,215,819,217
Within one to three months	80,000,585,689	72,508,486,232
Within three to twelve months	48,508,718,967	54,951,554,510
Within one to five years	147,541,200,476	131,848,050,486
More than five years	88,507,808,878	92,826,634,543
	402,289,979,944	389,350,544,988



9.4 Loans and advances including bills purchased and discounted are classified into the following broad categories - Main Operation

a) Loans and advances

In Bangladesh

Loans

Cash credit

Overdraft

Outside Bangladesh

b) Bills purchased and discounted

Payable in Bangladesh

Payable outside Bangladesh

Total (a+b)

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
319,914,418,373	308,936,020,236	
42,357,137,733	43,261,931,966	
34,833,733,253	34,297,472,971	
397,105,289,359	386,495,425,173	
-	-	
397,105,289,359	386,495,425,173	
5,184,690,585	2,853,471,512	
-	1,648,303	
5,184,690,585	2,855,119,815	
402,289,979,944	389,350,544,988	

9.5 Loans and advances including bills purchased and discounted on the basis of significant concentration

i. Loans and advances to the allied concerns of the directors

ii. Advances to chief executive and other senior executives (AVP and above)

iii. Advances to customers' group

Commercial lending

Agricultural loan

Export financing

Consumer credit scheme

Small and medium enterprise financing

Staff loan (except Sl. No. ii)

House building loan (other than the employees)

Others

-	-	
1,442,605,495	1,068,235,063	
15,917,807,426	10,654,037,589	
4,963,451,070	9,691,301,679	
1,985,805,192	1,988,701,808	
81,676,267,709	77,064,982,451	
61,081,431,447	56,723,308,614	
191,023	409,335	
9,502,523,423	7,294,876,497	
225,719,897,159	224,864,691,952	
400,847,374,449	388,282,309,925	
402,289,979,944	389,350,544,988	

iii(a). Disclosure on large loan

Disclosures on large loan i.e. loan sanctioned to any individual or enterprise or any organization of a group amounting to 10% or more of the Bank's total capital and classified amount therein and measures taken for recovery of such loan have been furnished as under. Mentionable that, total capital of the Bank as at 31 December 2024 was Taka 55,036,938,840 against that of Taka 59,097,329,287 as at 31 December 2023.

iii (a.i) Number of clients to whom loans and advances sanctioned each more than 10% of the Bank's total capital (Funded and Non-Funded)

22 29

iii (a.ii) Amount of outstanding loans and advances [to the clients quoted in iii(a.i) above] -Funded

92,974,822,247 107,743,916,350

Amount of outstanding loans and advances [to the clients quoted in iii(a.i) above] -Non-Funded

44,674,574,217 43,913,788,156

iii (a.iii) Amount of classified loans and advances [out of the amount quoted in iii(a.ii) above]

- -

iii (a.iv) Measures taken for recovery [for the amount mentioned in iii(a.iii) above]

Not applicable Not applicable

iii(b). Disclosure of Document Verification System (DVS) for the year

As per Financial Reporting Council (FRC) letter no. 178/FRC/APR/2021/27(16) dated December 07, 2021 regarding compliance of BRPD Circular No. 04 and 35, dated January 04, 2021 and July 06, 2021 respectively.

Particular	Compliance of BRPD Circular No. 04 *		Compliance of BRPD Circular No. 35 **	
	Number	%	Number	%
Complied File	391	94%	386	93%
Total File	415	100%	415	100%

* BRPD Circular No. 04: Regarding collection of Audited financial statement & Statutory Audit Report for Loan Sanction/Renewal.

** BRPD Circular No. 35: Regarding financial statement verified with the Document Verification System (DVS) of ICAB.

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
9.6 Industry-wise loans and advances including bills purchased and discounted		
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	4,963,451,070	9,691,301,679
Pharmaceutical industries	11,880,743,673	9,653,133,871
Textile industries	77,485,832,093	69,738,601,810
Ready- made garment industries	32,357,980,205	34,303,128,036
Chemical industries	3,324,968,330	2,388,815,828
Bank and other financial institutions	2,288,609,947	9,759,183,587
Transport and communication	7,673,717,379	8,085,159,528
Electronics and automobile industries	14,507,372,035	14,281,875,789
Housing and construction industries	12,018,231,472	11,487,535,747
Energy and power industries	2,475,853,207	8,240,993,024
Cement and ceramic industries	11,208,268,834	11,201,774,091
Food and allied industries	12,255,227,863	11,558,987,941
Engineering and metal industries including ship breaking	11,940,961,437	10,971,400,127
Service industries	30,103,105,536	29,731,429,527
Other industries	167,805,656,863	148,257,224,403
	402,289,979,944	389,350,544,988

9.7 Geographical location-wise loans and advances including bills purchased and discounted

Urban		
Dhaka Division	304,361,775,083	301,612,794,313
Chittagong Division	21,395,584,631	18,292,741,498
Khulna Division	6,329,759,206	6,030,159,520
Rajshahi Division	4,736,497,429	4,443,051,146
Barisal Division	2,787,351,592	2,712,529,033
Sylhet Division	5,796,776,871	5,502,399,966
Rangpur Division	5,342,321,913	5,062,060,906
Mymensingh Division	21,757,711,685	18,842,405,886
	372,507,778,410	362,498,142,268
Rural		
Dhaka Division	25,541,940,806	22,648,330,227
Chittagong Division	1,330,266,775	1,449,000,476
Khulna Division	-	-
Rajshahi Division	232,962,716	236,075,434
Barisal Division	-	-
Sylhet Division	934,785,928	980,124,897
Rangpur Division	-	-
Mymensingh Division	1,742,245,308	1,538,871,686
	29,782,201,534	26,852,402,720
	402,289,979,944	389,350,544,988

9.8 Broad economic sector-wise segregation of loans and advances including bills purchased and discounted

Government and autonomous bodies	-	-
Bank and financial institutions (public and private)	2,288,609,947	1,560,275,756
Other public sector	2,813,623,101	1,955,252,616
Private sector	397,187,746,896	385,835,016,616
	402,289,979,944	389,350,544,988

9.9 a) Classification of loans and advances including bills purchased and discounted

Status of loans and advances	Year					
	2024			2023		
	Outstanding amount (Taka)			Mix (%)	Total outstanding amount (Taka)	Mix (%)
	Main Operation [Note 9.9.b]	Off-shore Banking Unit	Total			
Unclassified loans and advances						
Standard (including staff loans)	351,199,152,240	26,399,378,564	377,598,530,804	88.08%	384,102,714,090	93.21%
Special mention account	17,943,300,815	-	17,943,300,815	4.19%	10,892,680,198	2.64%
Total unclassified loans and advances	369,142,453,055	26,399,378,564	395,541,831,619	92.27%	394,995,394,288	95.86%
Classified loans and advances						
Substandard	3,427,996,242	-	3,427,996,242	0.80%	1,721,333,449	0.42%
Doubtful	4,110,251,384	-	4,110,251,384	0.96%	442,259,472	0.11%
Bad/loss	25,609,279,263	-	25,609,279,263	5.97%	14,913,986,673	3.62%
Total classified loans and advances	33,147,526,889	-	33,147,526,889	7.73%	17,077,579,594	4.14%
Total loans and advances	402,289,979,944	26,399,378,564	428,689,358,508	100.00%	412,072,973,882	100.00%

b) Classification and provisioning of loans and advances including bills purchased and discounted - Main Operation

Classification / Status of loans and advances	Amount of outstanding loans and advances as at 31 December 2024 (Taka)	Base for provision (Taka)	Percentage (%) of provision required as per Bangladesh Bank's directives	Amount of provision required as at 31 December 2024 (Taka)	Amount of provision required as at 31 December 2023 (Taka)
Unclassified loans and advances					
All unclassified loans (other than loans under small and medium enterprise, consumer financing and short term agricultural credit)	215,913,101,272	215,913,101,272	1%	2,159,131,013	2,251,670,850
Small and medium enterprise financing	52,652,382,579	52,652,382,579	0.25%	131,630,956	121,969,991
Consumer financing (other than housing finance under consumer financing scheme)	41,270,981,263	41,270,981,263	2%	825,419,625	885,140,309
Consumer Financing (Credit Card)	6,346,259,787	6,346,259,787	2%	126,925,196	108,171,389
Consumer financing (for housing finance)	31,918,522,726	31,918,522,726	1%	319,185,227	264,669,120
Loans to BHs/MBs/SDs	461,773,960	461,773,960	1%	4,617,740	4,431,694
Short term agricultural credit	2,636,130,654	2,636,130,654	1%	26,361,307	94,852,984
Micro credit	-	-	1%	-	168,282
	351,199,152,240	351,199,152,240		3,593,271,064	3,731,074,619
Special mention account					
All unclassified loans (other than loans under small enterprise and consumer financing)	12,521,664,195	12,521,664,195	1%	125,216,642	75,167,632
Small & Medium enterprise financing	3,129,417,670	3,129,417,670	0.25%	7,823,544	4,549,369
Consumer financing (other than housing finance under consumer financing scheme)	445,052,527	445,052,527	2%	8,901,051	2,946,764
Consumer Financing (Credit Card)	173,361,807	173,361,807	2%	3,467,236	2,653,166
Consumer financing (for housing finance)	1,673,804,616	1,673,804,616	1%	16,738,046	12,761,729
	17,943,300,815	17,943,300,815		162,146,519	98,078,660
Sub-total General Provision [A]	369,142,453,055	369,142,453,055		3,755,417,583	3,829,153,279
Special General Provision-Covid 19 (Calculated) [B]				-	1,944,286,657
Classified loans and advances					
Sub Standard Small	1,075,598,373	580,072,202	5%	29,003,610	183,272,031
Sub Standard Other	2,344,434,763	1,927,151,162	20%	385,430,232	149,612,961
Sub Standard AG/MC	7,963,107	1,244,794	5%	62,240	87,871
Doubtful Small	471,022,453	185,420,666	20%	37,084,133	12,567,703
Doubtful Other	3,637,519,145	388,938,663	50%	194,469,332	145,781,130
Doubtful AG/MC	1,709,786	749,480	5%	37,474	55,454
Bad /loss	25,609,279,263	6,382,337,489	100%	6,382,337,489	7,925,789,322
For BRPD NOC, BRPD NOC-2024 & Writ				13,258,226,439	1,832,646,084
	33,147,526,889	9,465,914,455		20,286,650,949	10,249,812,557
Sub-total [C]	402,289,979,944	378,608,367,511		24,042,068,532	16,023,252,493
Total provision required [A+B+C]				24,906,236,378	16,026,082,493
Total provision maintained [Note 14.1.3]				864,167,846	2,830,000
Total provision surplus					

The Note should read with **Note No. 14.1.3** where provision kept as per Letter No. DBI-3/87/2025-711, dated 28/04/2025 of Bangladesh Bank Inspection Team for the year ended 31 December 2024. As per aforesaid Bangladesh Bank instruction, the total required provision is Taka 2,404.21 crore (maintained provision Taka 2,490.62 crore) out of which the additional required provision is Taka 1,021.04 crore. In this respect Bank maintained 100% of total required provision.

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
b.1 Total provision required		
Main Operation (i)	24,042,068,532	16,023,252,493
Off-shore Banking Unit (ii)	263,993,786	227,224,289
	24,306,062,318	16,250,476,782
Total provision maintained		
Main Operation (iii)	24,906,236,378	16,026,082,493
Off-shore Banking Unit (iv)	263,993,786	227,224,289
	25,170,230,164	16,253,306,782
Total provision surplus		
Main Operation (iii-i)	864,167,846	2,830,000
Off-shore Banking Unit (iv-ii)	-	-
	864,167,846	2,830,000
c) Disclosure on Willful Defaulter of loans and advances		
As per BRPD Circular No. 06 dated 12 March 2024, the Outstanding Balance of Willful Defaulter of loans and advances as on 31 December 2024 is Taka 1,602.68 crore.		
9.10 Particulars of loans and advances including bills purchased and discounted		
i) Loans considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured	364,156,308,125	339,800,679,898
ii) Loans considered good for which the banking company holds no other security other than the debtor's personal guarantee	156,892,755	502,187,500
iii) Loans considered good and secured by the personal undertakings of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtors	37,976,779,064	49,047,677,590
iv) Loans adversely classified; provision not maintained there against	-	-
	402,289,979,944	389,350,544,988
v) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of them either separately or jointly with any other persons *	1,442,796,518	1,068,644,398
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 advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking company or any of them either separately or jointly with any other persons	1,442,796,518	1,068,644,398
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	Nil	Nil
ix) Due from other banking companies	-	-
x) Amount of classified loans on which interest has not been charged	25,609,279,263	14,913,986,673
a.i) Increase/(decrease) in specific provision	10,815,688,036	2,125,505,460
a.ii) Amount of loan written-off during the year	9,119,792,572	1,518,402,632
a.iii) Amount realized against loan previously written-off	117,293,565	32,382,712
b) Amount of provision kept against loan classified as 'bad/loss' on the date of preparing the balance sheet	6,382,337,489	7,925,789,322
c) Net Interest creditable to the interest suspense account (during the year)	799,510,896	1,058,063,222
* Amount represents loans to employees of the Bank only.		
xi) a) Cumulative amount of written-off loan		
Opening balance	9,531,586,157	8,070,750,904
Add: Amount written-off during the year	9,119,792,572	1,518,402,632
Less: Amount realized against written-off loan during the year	117,293,565	32,382,712
Less: Amount waiver / adjustment against written-off loan during the year	1,373,774	25,184,667
Balance as on 31 December	18,531,711,390	9,531,586,157
b) Amount realized against loan previously written - off	117,293,565	32,382,712
c) Amount of written-off loan for which lawsuit has been filed for its recovery (Including non-impose interest)	20,654,620,138	14,764,398,491
'9.11 Bills purchased and discounted		
Payable		
In Bangladesh	5,184,690,585	2,853,471,512
Outside Bangladesh	-	1,648,303
	5,184,690,585	2,855,119,815



9.11.1 Bills purchased and discounted on the basis of the residual maturity grouping

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Payable		
Within one month	3,535,494,982	1,205,924,212
More than one month but less than three months	1,195,140,023	1,195,140,023
More than three months but less than six months	454,055,580	454,055,580
Above six months	-	-
	5,184,690,585	2,855,119,815

9.12 Litigation filed by the Bank

As of the reporting date, the Bank filed lawsuit against recovery of its defaulted loans and advances as under:

Name of the Branch/Cluster	Lawsuit filed for recovery of loans and advances outstanding as at 31 December	
	2024	2023
Local Office	1,550,233,467	897,900,206
Agrabad	1,941,083,353	1,515,838,469
Banani	1,062,226,341	953,941,589
Nababpur	127,873,016	61,475,375
Motijheel F. Ex.	2,676,790,271	2,680,661,106
Narayanganj	134,047,537	1,735,875
Kawran Bazar	92,368,991	98,007,539
Shantinagar	2,618,761	2,618,761
Baburhat	5,319,818,881	5,285,945,010
Dhanmondi	3,212,105,118	2,911,899,084
B.B. Road	682,575	682,575
Patherhat	3,582,603	2,566,157
Hathazari	692,521	692,521
Mohakhali	3,325,274	3,325,274
Mirpur	652,181,758	651,607,542
Gulshan	679,723,717	679,723,717
Uttara	2,066,109	2,066,109
Islampur	67,056,173	67,056,173
Dania	98,202,833	114,712,194
Khulna	9,926,734	9,926,734
Sylhet	10,420,706	8,719,659
Dhaka EPZ	2,022,233	2,022,233
Board Bazar	175,064,061	175,064,061
Netaiganj	4,056,017	424,118
Bogura	57,466,060	57,466,060
Elephant Road	283,048,424	283,048,424
Barishal	9,605,886	6,443,040
Shimrail	1,106,517	1,106,517
O.R. Nizam Road	1,489,166,229	1,489,166,229
Joypara	7,904,540	7,003,130
Biswanath	1,604,672	2,054,693
Moulvibazar	9,831,438	9,831,438
Muradpur	149,263,854	142,386,171
Golapgonj	2,116,541	2,116,541
Rajshahi	7,112,161	-
Savar Bazar	387,742	387,742
Gazipur Chowrasta	1,247,984	1,247,984
Imamgonj	89,178,931	42,305,058
Feni	7,242,487	7,242,487
Cumilla	173,012,196	173,012,196
Jubilee Road	19,055,667	3,423,408
Kadamtali	24,352,754	24,352,754
Mirzapur	4,307,777	4,307,777
Cox's Bazar	523,742	523,742
Lohagara	369,583	369,583
Bashundhara	265,640,229	265,640,229
Shyamoli	4,228,526	4,228,526
Manikgonj	13,005,018	13,005,018
Fatikchhari	6,474,583	6,474,583
Chowmuhani	33,246,260	18,977,119
Goala Bazar	4,502,532	4,502,532
Khatungonj	58,453,459	47,234,077
Mymensingh	4,124,703	4,124,703
Beani Bazar	450,000	450,000
Chattak	4,784,005	4,784,005
Saidpur	623,923	623,923
Rangpur	9,760,758	9,760,758
Jashore	36,242,592	18,783,934
Mirpur Circle-10	3,572,089	3,874,042
Halisahar	19,175,224	19,175,224
Basurhat	11,954,908	11,954,908
Sreemongal Branch	7,584,311	7,584,311
Satmasjid Road	460,513,884	460,513,884
Dinajpur	71,758,399	23,583,977



Name of the Branch/Cluster	Lawsuit filed for recovery of loans and advances outstanding as at 31 December	
	2024	2023
Bhairab	213,209	213,209
Dagonbhuiyan	3,940,054	3,940,054
Gobindaganj	20,956,229	20,956,229
Narayanganj BSCIC	4,480,000	4,480,000
Rampura	88,082,995	82,224,002
Tongi	15,578,724	15,578,724
Satkhira	21,605,249	14,701,749
Madaripur	6,073,371	2,373,872
Shafipur SME/Agriculture	2,976,794	2,976,794
Dakshinkhan SME/Agriculture	555,202	555,202
Dhaka Dakshin SME/Agriculture	1,424,846	1,424,846
Habiganj	8,239,513	5,651,352
Chattogram EPZ	8,353,782	1,573,371
Shahjalal Uposhohor	23,226,252	23,226,252
Bijoynagar	41,234,171	41,234,171
Rawzan SME/Agriculture	12,077,191	1,462,904
Progoti Shoroni	86,242,607	85,310,127
Tangail	1,195,949	1,195,949
Matuail	242,576,947	242,576,947
Keraniganj	95,347,802	64,756,027
Uttara Sonargaon Janopad Branch	131,021	131,021
Digpaith	16,110,904	16,110,904
Pagla	24,028,959	24,028,959
Jamalpur	99,575,643	99,575,643
Naogaon	14,275,673	5,919,673
Vatara	101,173,302	92,911,245
Laxmipur	1,439,048	-
Pallabi	5,757,182	2,045,873
Mawna	6,815,578	6,568,290
Uttarkhan	10,524,040	-
Mirer Bazar	2,673,989	2,673,989
Ashulia	5,334,607	3,073,206
Patuakhali	13,792,001	-
Panchagarh	59,143,440	59,143,440
Chokoria	3,145,583	3,145,583
Manda	1,550,850	2,084,859
Amin Bazar	698,310	698,310
Wari	4,276,222	3,412,980
Gouripur	3,732,776	-
Tejgaon	285,714,902	11,930,696
Gazipur	21,182,314	7,786,055
Abdullahpur	95,295,246	95,295,246
Kishoreganj	360,382	-
Kalampur	2,946,786	6,080,803
Dumni	1,247,900	1,247,900
Kapasla	9,684,015	8,890,731
Elenga	1,740,250	1,740,250
Kaliganj Branch	1,020,127	168,968
Chapai Nawabganj	81,405,581	43,874,631
Chandpur	18,603,767	16,578,393
Companiganj	19,394,408	19,394,408
Hemayetpur	75,613,937	64,377,458
Gulshan Circle-1	34,458,988	29,837,871
Kanchpur	852,876	852,876
Velanagar	12,947,184	12,947,184
Joypurhat Branch	8,484,607	-
Maijdee Court	20,375,805	20,040,327
Araihazar	24,808,968	5,510,393
Panthapath	671,965	-
Aganagar Branch	64,115,366	25,544,887
Mohammadpur	296,300	296,300
Kurigram	18,070,719	18,070,719
Thakurgaon	18,256,818	12,551,254
New Market	50,439,459	81,437,901
Corporate	59,784,457	30,381,831
Gaibandha Branch	3,717,359	1,212,984
Bagher Bazar	7,876,709	-
Moghbarar Branch	4,164,923	4,164,923
Banasree	12,610,896	-
Dholaikhal	4,143,499	-
Tuker Bazar	55,250,000	-
Agent Banking	17,526,921	-
ID (Treasury-FO)	531,747,778	531,747,778
e-Business Division	3,716,852	3,716,852
Central Dhaka Cluster	4,534,471,893	4,351,379,740
Gulshan Cluster	2,774,434,132	2,774,434,132
Chattogram Cluster	365,836,427	355,836,427
Narayanganj Cluster	302,118,480	302,118,480
Motijheel Cluster	1,700,774,701	873,967,751
Total	33,486,893,347	29,963,034,712



10. Fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures

Main Operation [Note 10.1]

Total cost
Less: Accumulated depreciation

Off-shore Banking Unit

Total cost
Less: Accumulated depreciation

Total Fixed assets at cost or revalued

Details are shown in Annexure-A

10.1 Fixed assets at cost or revalued amount including land, building, furniture and fixtures - Main Operation

Land	748,360,000	748,360,000
Building	422,393,227	422,393,227
Interior decoration	2,757,557,405	2,146,654,953
Furniture and fixtures	661,436,085	575,843,459
Other machinery and equipment	3,648,618,184	3,367,919,859
Computer equipment	7,634,008,737	7,495,779,945
Computer software	1,017,734,724	857,824,164
Motor vehicles	62,861,981	76,241,828
ATM Booth	1,580,292,175	1,509,748,246
ATM/Fast Track (Deposit Machine)	7,843,655,255	4,843,655,255
Right of use of asset - IFRS 16: lease	5,327,854,977	5,327,854,977
Books	194,591	194,591
	31,704,967,341	27,372,470,504
Less: Accumulated depreciation	18,351,132,771	16,569,437,269
	13,353,834,570	10,803,033,235

11. Other assets

Main Operation

Income generating other assets [Note 11.1.a]
Non-income generating other assets [Note 11.1.b]

Off-shore Banking Unit
Less: Inter Bank transactions [Note 14]

Total Other assets

-	-
34,479,554,960	22,607,496,493
34,479,554,960	22,607,496,493
1,995,523	284,049
(110,448,686)	(148,792,499)
34,371,101,797	22,458,988,043

11.1.a Income generating other assets

i) Investment in shares of subsidiary companies:
In Bangladesh
Outside Bangladesh

-	-
-	-
-	-

11.1.b Non-income generating other assets

i) Stationery, stamps, printing materials in stock
ii) Advance rent and advertisement
iii) Interest accrued on investment but not collected, commission and brokerage receivable on shares and debentures and other income receivable
iv) Security deposits
v) Preliminary, formation and organization expenses, renovation/development expenses and prepaid expenses
vi) Branch adjustment (net)
vii) Suspense account
viii) Silver
ix) Others [Note 11.2]

391,401,161	227,323,549
546,110,497	616,753,399
2,952,067,094	2,079,385,778
27,959,111	27,029,686
4,916,497,558	998,055,633
-	-
834,216	1,159,975
-	-
25,644,685,323	18,657,788,473
34,479,554,960	22,607,496,493

11.2 Break-up of others

Encashment of Sanchaya Patra (awaiting realization)
Advance tax [Note 11.2.1]
Deferred tax [Note 11.2.2]
Sundry assets [Note 11.2.3]

270,716,791	763,735,836
7,107,153,770	2,427,355,824
9,557,443,541	5,723,962,662
8,709,371,221	9,742,734,151
25,644,685,323	18,657,788,473



	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
11.2.1 Advance tax		
The amount is stated after adjustment of advance income tax against final assessment orders for the accounting year 2023 [Note 14.1.2 and 14.1.2.2].		
11.2.2 Deferred tax		
Opening balance *	5,723,962,662	4,140,434,209
Add:Deferred tax assets/(liability) for the year other than OCI [Note11.2.2.1]	3,833,480,879	1,592,322,672
Add:Deferred tax liability/(asset) arise from remeasurement (loss)(OCI)	-	(8,794,219)
Closing balance	9,557,443,541	5,723,962,662
* Opening balance including liability/(asset) arise from remeasurement (loss)		
11.2.2.1 Detail calculation of deferred tax asset / (liability)		
In terms of instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 12 December 2011 and provision of International Accounting Standard (IAS) - 12, "Taxation" , the detail calculation of deferred tax asset/ (liability) of the Bank is furnished as under:		
i) Temporary timing difference in written down value (WDV) of Fixed Assets		
Accounting written down value [carrying amount] of fixed assets (excluding value of land, including ROU Assets) [A]	9,050,013,681	6,100,517,838
Written down value of fixed assets as per Tax (Tax base) as of the balance sheet date (excluding value of land) [B]	11,197,639,017	7,847,628,876
Deductable Temporary timing difference in Accounting WDV and Tax WDV (excluding value of land) [B - A]	2,147,625,336	1,747,111,038
ii) Deductable Temporary timing difference in provision for other classified assets [Note 14.1.1]	1,996,841,430	946,141,430
iii) Deductable Temporary timing difference in specific provision for loans and advances including Special General Provision-Covid-19. [Note 14.1.3(A)]	21,065,500,593	12,194,099,214
iv) Deductable Temporary timing difference in provision for Gratuity [Note 14.1]	300,000,000	231,378,274
v) Deductable Deferred tax liability/(asset) arise due to actuarial valuation for Gratuity	-	168,621,726
vi) Deferred tax liability/(asset) arise from re-measurement (loss)(OCI) [Note 14.1.7.3]	(23,451,250)	(23,451,250)
Total amount of temporary timing differences in assets / (liabilities) [i+ii+iii+iv+v+vi] [C]	25,486,516,109	15,263,900,432
Effective tax rate [D]	37.50%	37.50%
Deferred tax asset / (liability) [C X D]	9,557,443,541	5,723,962,662
Deferred tax (liability) / asset for the year [Note 11.2.2]	3,833,480,879	1,583,528,453
v) Detail description of deferred tax asset recognized on specific loan loss provision including Special General Provision-Covid-19		
a) Amount of deferred tax asset recognized on specific loan loss provision		
Temporary timing difference in specific provision for loans and advances	21,065,500,593	12,194,099,214
Effective tax rate	37.50%	37.50%
Deferred tax asset recognized	7,899,562,722	4,572,787,205
b) Method of calculation	As per IAS -12 and Income Tax Act 2023	As per IAS -12 and Income Tax Act 2023
c) Deferred tax asset on specific loan loss provision including Special General Provision-Covid-19		
Opening balance	4,572,787,205	3,046,615,161
For the current year	3,326,775,517	1,526,172,044
Total as at 31 December	7,899,562,722	4,572,787,205
As per BRPD Circular no. 11 dated 12 December 2011, the above amount of deferred tax originated against specific loan loss provision and included in the accumulated retained earning is not distributable as dividend.		
d) Amount recognized and realized in the financial statements for the year	3,326,775,517	1,526,172,044
e) Expected time of adjustment of deferred tax asset recognized against specific loan loss provision		
Temporary timing difference in terms of specific provision against loans and advances will be adjusted in future when the "loans and advances" will be recovered or written-off.		

11.2.3 Sundry assets

Sundry debtors
Cash remittance
ATM Settlement for NPSB, Mobile Banking, Agent Banking, Internet Banking and Others

2024 Taka	2023 Taka
123,249,859	184,214,730
12,500,000	85,250,000
8,573,621,362	9,473,269,421
8,709,371,221	9,742,734,151

12. Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

Main Operation [Note 12.1]
Off-shore Banking Unit
Less: Inter Bank transactions [Note 6]

26,570,652,421	9,980,417,523
23,519,953,599	20,379,428,091
(9,739,973,822)	(7,126,152,666)
40,350,632,198	23,233,692,948

12.1 Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents- Main operation

a) In Bangladesh

Secured

Refinance from Bangladesh Bank
Housing, etc [Note 12.3]
Stimulus Fund
Low Income Group
Export Development Fund (EDF)
Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) [Note 12.2 , 12.3]
Financial Sector Support Project (FSSP)

-	-
-	-
8,112,500	203,725,000
5,843,138,844	7,204,002,167
3,468,355,833	1,908,369,166
551,045,244	664,321,190
9,870,652,421	9,980,417,523

Unsecured

Credit lines

From:

Trust Bank PLC
NRB Commercial Bank PLC
Uttara Bank PLC
United Commercial Bank PLC
Mercantile Bank PLC
State Bank of India
Eastern Bank PLC
Dhaka Bank PLC
Brac Bank PLC
Pubali Bank PLC
From Off-shore Banking Unit, Dutch-Bangla Bank

2,250,000,000	-
400,000,000	-
2,500,000,000	-
2,500,000,000	-
2,500,000,000	-
1,600,000,000	-
1,200,000,000	-
2,000,000,000	-
750,000,000	-
1,000,000,000	-
-	-
16,700,000,000	-
26,570,652,421	9,980,417,523

b) Outside Bangladesh

Secured

Unsecured

-	-
-	-
-	-
26,570,652,421	9,980,417,523

Total (a+b)

12.2 Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)

Refinance facility (ies) availed from Bangladesh Bank under the following schemes for Small and Medium Enterprises

Women Entrepreneur Fund [Note 12.3]
10 Taka Account Fund [Note 12.3]
SMEDP-2 Fund
25,000 CRORE BB Fund

68,022,500	31,952,500
-	-
2,000,000	8,083,333
3,398,333,333	1,868,333,333
-	-
3,468,355,833	1,908,369,166

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
12.3 Assets pledged as security for liability		
As at the reporting date of these financial statements, the Bank had no assets pledged as security except the Balance with Bangladesh Bank (local currency) against liability of refinance facility availed from Bangladesh Bank under the Housing Loan, Small & Medium Enterprising Financing under Asian Development Bank Fund, International Development Agency (IDA), Women Entrepreneur Fund and 10 Taka Account Fund by the Bank. [Note 12.1]		
12.4 Residual maturity grouping of borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents		
Repayable		
Within one month	-	6,200,203,687
Over one month but within three months	17,855,174,227	4,991,098,181
Over three months but within twelve months	20,447,574,547	5,748,591,188
Over one year but within five years	2,047,883,424	3,758,907,468
More than five years	-	2,534,892,424
	40,350,632,198	23,233,692,948
13. Deposits and other accounts		
Main Operation [Note 13.1]	521,432,019,382	472,570,715,031
Off-shore Banking Unit	440,478,773	19,352,574
	521,872,498,155	472,590,067,605
13.1 Deposits and other accounts - Main Operation		
Current deposits and other accounts		
Current deposits	127,294,192,667	117,018,955,744
Special notice deposits	43,644,266,202	-
Foreign currency deposits	2,898,865,771	1,765,901,893
Sundry deposits [Note 13.2]	17,103,465,811	16,522,538,386
	190,940,790,451	135,307,396,023
Bills payable		
Payment order	4,898,568,000	4,585,760,999
Demand draft	16,640,353	17,243,139
	4,915,208,353	4,603,004,138
Savings bank deposits	239,869,773,084	222,693,834,395
Term deposits		
Fixed deposits	59,164,224,566	71,468,855,119
Scheme and other deposits	26,045,711,766	-
Special notice deposits	-	38,223,477,746
Non resident foreign currency deposits	270,720,515	144,679,825
Resident foreign currency deposits	195,617,171	102,898,086
Monthly term deposits	29,973,476	26,569,699
	85,706,247,494	109,966,480,475
	521,432,019,382	472,570,715,031
13.2 Details of sundry deposits		
Margin on irrevocable letters of credit	749,865,312	1,210,058,496
Margin on letters of guarantee	522,414,382	438,602,639
Margin on inward foreign documentary bills for collection (IFDBC)	225,652,719	187,347,256
Sundry deposit on foreign bills purchased awaiting for realization (FBPAR)	5,047,079,347	6,623,074,968
Sundry deposit - NPSB, Card and others	10,558,454,051	8,063,455,027
	17,103,465,811	16,522,538,386
13.3 Segregation of deposits and other accounts		
Other than inter-bank deposits	521,352,481,691	472,544,817,517
Inter-bank deposits [Note 13.7]	79,537,691	25,897,514
	521,432,019,382	472,570,715,031



13.4 Residual maturity grouping of deposits and other accounts

(a) Other than inter-bank deposits

Repayable

On demand
Within one month
Over one month but within six months
Over six months but within one year
Over one year but within five years
Over five years but within ten years

2024 Taka	2023 Taka
38,208,676,473	31,768,658,366
47,382,991,665	42,942,700,922
78,234,749,749	79,059,925,023
88,159,010,543	84,429,019,512
184,157,116,929	140,617,243,317
85,209,936,332	93,727,270,377
521,352,481,691	472,544,817,517

(b) Inter-bank deposits [Note 13.6]

Repayable

On demand
Within one month
Over one month but within six months
Over six months but within one year
Over one year but within five years
Over five years but within ten years

6,378,393	2,076,808
52,073,976	16,955,314
21,085,322	6,865,392
-	-
-	-
-	-
79,537,691	25,897,514
521,432,019,382	472,570,715,031

Total (a+b)

13.5 Unclaimed deposits for ten (10) years and more held by the Bank

-	-
-	-

13.6 As at the reporting date of these financial statements, there were no valuable items unclaimed for ten (10) years or more

13.7 Details of inter-bank deposits

In current deposits account

Al-Arafah Islami Bank PLC
Bangladesh Development Bank PLC
City Bank PLC
Pubali Bank PLC
Midland Bank PLC
Bangladesh Commerce Bank PLC
Bangladesh Krishi Unnayan Bank
Brac Bank PLC

113,788	225,513
4,090,395	105,063
261,264	-
2,310	-
5,365,053	-
7,740,185	5,657,207
875,550	870,764
1,655	7,186,163
18,450,200	14,044,710

In special notice deposits account

Janata Bank PLC
Dhaka Bank PLC
National Credit and Commerce Bank PLC
Prime Bank PLC
ICB Islami Bank PLC
Global Islami Bank PLC
Citizens Bank PLC

49,714	48,775
16,277,965	9,223,959
158,749	156,850
1,055,870	1,037,753
123,982	122,656
43,400,359	-
20,852	1,262,811
61,087,491	11,852,804
79,537,691	25,897,514

13.8 Sector-wise break up of deposits and other accounts

Deposit and other accounts	Year			
	2024		2023	
	Outstanding amount (Taka)	Mix (%)	Outstanding amount (Taka)	Mix (%)
a) Other than inter-bank deposits				
Government institutions	2,091,190,387	0.40%	3,178,884,726	0.67%
Autonomous and semi autonomous bodies	707,173,122	0.14%	814,027,216	0.17%
Public non-financial corporations	10,943,118,312	2.10%	8,997,388,477	1.90%
Local authorities	1,626,647,735	0.31%	1,631,889,096	0.35%
Non-bank depository corporations-public	850,986	0.00%	147,456	0.00%
Other financial intermediaries-public	6,570,489	0.001%	9,765,094	0.002%
Insurance companies and pension funds - public	287,627,366	0.06%	215,498,158	0.05%
Private sector (including individual public deposit)	505,689,303,294	96.973%	457,697,217,294	96.853%
	521,352,481,691	99.984%	472,544,817,517	99.995%
b) Inter-bank deposits [Note 13.7]				
State-owned commercial banks (SCBs)	49,714	0.000%	48,775	0.00%
Specialised banks (SBs)	8,615,735	0.002%	6,527,971	0.001%
Private commercial banks (PCBs)	70,872,242	0.014%	19,320,768	0.004%
	79,537,691	0.016%	25,897,514	0.005%
Total (a+b)	521,432,019,382	100.00%	472,570,715,031	100.00%

14. Other liabilities

Main Operation [Note 14.1]

Off-shore Banking Unit

Less: Inter Bank transactions [Note 11]

14.1 Other liabilities- Main Operation

Notes

Unclaimed dividends

Provision for expenses

Contribution to Dutch-Bangla Bank Employees' Superannuation Fund -payable

Contribution to Dutch-Bangla Bank Employees' Gratuity Fund - payable

Net defined Benefit obligation- Employee's gratuity Fund

Provision for interest on credit lines, refinance scheme and subordinated debt

Branch adjustment (net)

Provision for classified assets

Provision for taxation

Accumulated provision for loans and advances including off-balance sheet exposures

Cumulative balance of interest suspense account

Start up Fund

Risk Fund for fixed assets

Lease liability - IFRS-16

CSR Fund

Others

14.1.1 Provision for classified assets

Provision for other classified assets [Note 14.1.1.1]

Provision for nostro accounts

14.1.1.1 Provision for other classified assets

As per BRPD Circular No. 4 dated 12 April 2022, the following amount has been provided in the financial statements of the Bank as provision for other classified assets (legal expenses recoverable from the defaulted borrowers):

Opening balance

Add: Provision made for the year

Closing balance [Note 14.1.1.2]

14.1.1.2 Break up of provision for other classified assets

BIFC (Provision against placement of FDRs classified as Bad)

International Leasing (Provision against placement of FDRs classified as Bad)

Beximco Green-Sukuk al Istisna'a (Provision against investment in bonds for value decreased) [Note 8.5]

Provision for Investment in Shares

Provision for Legal expenses receivable

Provision for Protested bills receivable

Others

14.1.2 Provision for taxation

Current tax

Opening balance

Add: Provision made for the year [Note 14.1.2.1]

Less: Adjustment made against Advance Tax/Adjustment made against final assessment orders by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes or the Appellate Authority

Closing balance [Note 14.1.2.2]

14.1.2.1 Current tax - Provision for the year

On Taka

Tax rate

Banking business income (calculated) *

12,453,384,376

37.50%

Capital gain on share

817,536,984

15.00%

Dividend income *

414,292,810

20.00%

Less: Rebate on allowable CSR (calculated)

73,108,000

10.00%

Total Tax liability for the year

Less: Provision already kept

Net Tax Liability for the year

* **Taxable Income** [Banking business income (calculated) and Dividend income]

14.1.2.2 Assessment of income tax has been finalized with the tax authority for the accounting years 1996, 1997, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2020, 2021 and 2022.. [Note 11.2.1]

Final assessment of income tax for accounting years 2010, 2011 and 2012 are pending with Appellate Authorities. Full tax provision has been made in the accounts for the respective years based on the latest assessment orders made by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes or Appellate Authorities.

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
	56,572,473,835	37,397,714,051
	582,178,504	637,676,444
	(110,448,686)	(148,792,499)
	57,044,203,653	37,886,597,996
	34,869,652	2,796,167
	1,857,029,361	601,596,226
	130,000,000	40,000,000
	300,000,000	231,378,274
	-	168,621,726
	118,719,474	111,697,015
	3,232,809,373	468,001,888
	1,996,841,430	946,141,430
	10,921,926,277	6,471,426,090
	25,990,124,922	16,826,708,039
	7,783,619,258	6,984,108,362
	294,736,677	247,389,113
	82,019,177	60,107,352
	3,425,827,774	3,819,332,161
	7,895,463	25,098,980
	396,054,997	393,311,228
	56,572,473,835	37,397,714,051
	1,996,841,430	946,141,430
	-	-
	1,996,841,430	946,141,430
	946,141,430	1,118,841,430
	1,050,700,000	(172,700,000)
	1,996,841,430	946,141,430
	367,666,667	367,666,667
	90,000,000	90,000,000
	525,000,000	150,000,000
	462,745,868	-
	79,842,377	55,504,748
	93,885,438	50,904,914
	377,701,080	232,065,101
	1,996,841,430	946,141,430
	6,471,426,090	8,299,857,700
	4,468,194,143	5,024,977,474
	17,693,956	6,853,409,084
	10,921,926,277	6,471,426,090
	4,670,019,141	4,940,580,592
	122,630,548	89,777,564
	82,858,562	2,190,474
	(7,310,800)	(7,571,156)
	4,868,197,451	5,024,977,474
	(400,003,308)	-
	4,468,194,143	5,024,977,474
	13,685,214,170	13,784,351,043



	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
14.1.3 Accumulated provision for loans and advances and Off-balance sheet exposures		
Main Operation [Note 14.1.3.1]	25,990,124,922	16,826,708,039
Off-shore Banking Unit	263,993,786	227,224,289
	26,254,118,708	17,053,932,328
14.1.3.1 Accumulated provision for loans and advances and Off-balance sheet exposures -Main Operation		
A. Specific provision for bad and doubtful loans and advances		
Opening balance	10,249,812,557	8,124,307,097
Less: Fully provided debt written-off	6,744,059,255	1,293,438,621
Add: Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	1,647,015	2,989,129
Add: Specific provision for the year	17,558,100,276	3,415,954,952
Less: Recoveries and Provision no longer required	-	-
Add: Net charge to profit and loss account	-	-
Provision held at the end of the year	21,065,500,593	10,249,812,557
B. General provision		
General provision against unclassified loans and advances [i]		
Opening balance	3,831,983,279	3,345,473,830
General provision for the year **	8,752,506	486,509,449
Provision held at the end of the year	3,840,735,785	3,831,983,279
Special General Provision-Covid-19 against deferred loans [ii]		
As per BRPD Circular No. 50 dated 14 Dec.2021, BRPD Circular No. 52 dated 29 Dec.2021 and BRPD Circular No. 58 dated 31 Dec.2024, no provision made against the Special General Provision-Covid-19 of the Bank during the year:		
Opening balance	1,944,286,657	2,378,205,274.00
Special provision for the year	(1,944,286,657)	(433,918,617)
Provision held at the end of the year	-	1,944,286,657
General provision against Off-balance sheet exposures [iii]		
As per the instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 8 dated 7 August 2007 and BRPD Circular No. 10 dated 18 September 2007, following provision has been made against the Off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank:		
Opening balance	800,625,546	1,060,486,448
Add: Provision made for the year	283,262,998	(259,860,902)
Provision held at the end of the year [Note 24.4.A]	1,083,888,544	800,625,546
Accumulated general provision for loans and advances including deferred loans & off-balance sheet exposures - Main Operation [B]	4,924,624,329	6,576,895,482
Accumulated provision (Specific & General) for loans and advances including deferred loans & off-balance sheet exposures -Main Operation [A+B]	25,990,124,922	16,826,708,039
** General provision made for the year against unclassified loans and advances [iv]		
Main Operation [B.i]	8,752,506	486,509,449
Off-shore Banking Unit	36,769,497	50,002,995
	45,522,003	536,512,444
*** Accumulated General provision against unclassified loans and advances		
Main Operation [B.i]	3,840,735,785	3,831,983,279
Off-Shore Banking Unit [C]	263,993,786	227,224,289
	4,104,729,571	4,059,207,568
14.1.3.2 Accumulated provision for loans and advances and Off-balance sheet exposures		
Specific provision for bad and doubtful loans and advances-Main Operation [Note 14.1.3.1.A]	21,065,500,593	10,249,812,557
General provision against unclassified loans and advances-Main Operation [Note 14.1.3.1.B.i]	3,840,735,785	3,831,983,279
Special General Provision-Covid-19 against deferred loans [Note 14.1.3.1.B.ii]	-	1,944,286,657
General provision against Off-balance sheet exposures [Note 14.1.3.1.B.iii]	1,083,888,544	800,625,546
General provision against unclassified loans and advances-Off-shore Banking Unit [Note 14.1.3.1.C]	263,993,786	227,224,289
	26,254,118,708	17,053,932,328
14.1.3.3 Total provision maintained as per Bangladesh Bank NOC		
Accumulated provision for loans and advances and Off-balance sheet exposures [Note 14.1.3.2]	26,254,118,708	17,053,932,328
Provision for classified assets [Note 14.1.1]	1,996,841,430	946,141,430
Contribution to Dutch-Bangla Bank Employees' Gratuity Fund [Note 14.1.1]	300,000,000	400,000,000
Total provision maintained	28,550,960,138	18,400,073,758
Total required provision as per Bangladesh Bank NOC	27,672,852,292	18,395,500,000
Total provision surplus	878,107,846	4,573,758

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
14.1.4 Cumulative balance of interest suspense account		
Opening balance	6,984,108,362	5,926,045,140
Add: Amount transferred to interest suspense account during the year	10,228,818,892	9,338,082,419
Less: Amount recovered from interest suspense account during the year	7,060,980,673	8,057,671,678
Less: Amount written-off	2,366,408,805	217,159,999
Less: Waived etc. during the year	1,918,518	5,187,520
Balance at the end of the year	7,783,619,258	6,984,108,362

14.1.5 Cumulative balance of Start up Fund

As per SMESPD Circular No. 4, dated 29 March 2021 and Circular No. 5, dated 26 April 2021, 1% on Net profit after taxation has been transferred to the fund **[Note 23:1]**

Opening balance	247,389,113	167,215,122
Add: Fund made during the year	47,347,564	80,173,991
Balance at the end of the year	294,736,677	247,389,113

14.1.6 Unclaimed Dividend Account

Opening balance	2,796,167	2,575,957
Add: Dividend transferred by the Bank to the account during the year	1,114,842,526	1,031,621,561
Less: Amount withdrawn by the Shareholders of the Bank from the account during the year	1,082,769,041	1,031,401,351
Balance at the end of the year	34,869,652	2,796,167

14.1.7 Net defined Benefit obligation- Employee's Gratuity Fund

Net defined benefit obligation is the net result of post employment benefit plans which is measured as per actuarial valuation under IAS 19 Employee Benefits. Valuation is carried out on Projected unit credit method as recommended by International Accounting Standard (IAS) 19. Under this method, the valuation is done considering both 'future service cost' which an employee shall obtain in normal course of service and past service cost which is the difference between assets built up from past contributions and accrued liabilities (i.e. benefits earned by members as a result of service as of valuation date).

The Bank contribute to gratuity fund based on the actuarial valuation of the fund. Net obligation in respect of gratuity is calculated by estimation of the amount of future benefit. The last actuarial valuation was carried out on 31 December 2023 by Z. Halim & Associates. As per recommendation of actuarial valuation report, the Bank is contributing 12.01% of basic salary to the gratuity fund.



15. Subordinated debt

Subordinated debt - Taka 5,000,000,000

The Bank arranged a subordinated debt from six scheduled local banks for Taka 5,000,000,000 for a term of seven years to strengthen the Tier-2 capital as well as total capital of the Bank during June 2017 with the approval of Bangladesh Bank. The principal amount is repayable in five (5) equal installments with two years moratorium, last installment of which is payable on 14 June 2024.

The interest rate for the subordinated debt is approximately @ 9.37% p.a.

Subordinated debt - Taka 5,000,000,000

The Bank arranged a subordinated debt from six scheduled local banks for Taka 5,000,000,000 for a term of seven years to strengthen the Tier-2 capital as well as total capital of the Bank during December 2018 with the approval of Bangladesh Bank. The principal amount is repayable in five (5) equal installments with two years moratorium, last installment of which is payable on 26 December 2025.

The interest rate for the subordinated debt is approximately @ 9.00% p.a.

Subordinated debt - Taka 5,000,000,000

The Bank arranged a subordinated debt from five scheduled local banks for Taka 5,000,000,000 for a term of seven years to strengthen the Tier-2 capital as well as total capital of the Bank during December 2020 with the approval of Bangladesh Bank. The principal amount is repayable in five (5) equal installments with two years moratorium, last installment of which is payable on 14 December 2027.

The interest rate for the subordinated debt is approximately @ 9.00% p.a.

Subordinated debt - Taka 5,000,000,000

The Bank arranged a subordinated debt from five scheduled local banks for Taka 5,000,000,000 for a term of seven years to strengthen the Tier-2 capital as well as total capital of the Bank during December 2023 with the approval of Bangladesh Bank. The principal amount is repayable in five (5) equal installments with two years moratorium, last installment of which is payable on 14 December 2030.

The interest rate for the subordinated debt is approximately @ 12.61% p.a.

Total

2024 Taka	2023 Taka
-	1,000,000,000
1,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
3,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
5,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
9,000,000,000	12,000,000,000

As per BRPD Circular No. 13 dated 14 October 2009, BRPD Circular No. 35 dated 29 December 2010 and Letter No. BRPD(BIC)661/148(P)/2010-340 dated 22 December 2010, FEPD (external debts & grants section)/701/K-1/2013-463 dated 17 December 2013 and Letter No. BRPD(BIC)661/148(P)/2013/2560 dated 30 December 2013 issued by Bangladesh Bank, the above noted debt capital (Subordinated debt) is considered as a component of supplementary capital (Tier 2 capital) of the Bank within the regulatory limits. [Note 16.6.5].

15.1 Residual maturity grouping of subordinated debt

Repayable

Within one month	-	-
Over one month but within three months	-	-
Over three months but within twelve months	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Over one year but within five years	7,000,000,000	6,000,000,000
More than five years	1,000,000,000	5,000,000,000
	9,000,000,000	12,000,000,000

16. Share capital

16.1 Authorized share capital

1,500,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each.

15,000,000,000 **15,000,000,000**

16.2 Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital

878,819,218 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each. (As at 31 December 2023: 747,931,250 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each).*

8,788,192,180 **7,479,312,500**

16.2.1 Raising of capital

The paid-up share capital of the Bank was raised in the following manner:

From the sponsor shareholders before IPO

By issuing of 1,800,000 ordinary shares of Taka 100 each 180,000,000 180,000,000

Through Initial Public Offering (IPO)

The Bank raised Taka 22,135,000 through initial public offering in the year 2001 against issuance of 221,350 ordinary shares of Taka 100 each 22,135,000 22,135,000

The premium of Taka 50 was also applied for 221,350 shares against face value of Taka 100 each [Note 17]

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Bonus shares		
Bonus shares @3.94719 against 1 existing share of Taka 100 each for the year 2007	797,865,000	797,865,000
Bonus shares @0.50 against 1 existing share of Taka 100 each for the year 2008	500,000,000	500,000,000
Bonus shares @0.333 against 1 existing share of Taka 100 each for the year 2009	500,000,000	500,000,000
Bonus shares @1.50 against 1 existing share of Taka 10 each for the year 2018	3,000,000,000	3,000,000,000
Bonus shares @ 0.10 against 1 existing share of Taka 10 each for the year 2019	500,000,000	500,000,000
Bonus shares @ 0.15 against 1 existing share of Taka 10 each for the year 2020	825,000,000	825,000,000
Bonus shares @ 0.10 against 1 existing share of Taka 10 each for the year 2021	632,500,000	632,500,000
Bonus shares @ 0.075 against 1 existing share of Taka 10 each for the year 2022	521,812,500	521,812,500
Bonus shares @ 0.175 against 1 existing share of Taka 10 each for the year 2023 *	1,308,879,680	
	8,788,192,180	7,479,312,500

*** Note**

The Board of Directors of the Bank in its 279th meeting held on 17 April 2024 recommend 17.5% cash dividend and 17.5% stock dividend for the year 2023. The recommendation of dividend was approved by the shareholders of the Bank in the 28th AGM held on 9 June 2024.

16.3 Particulars of fully paid up share capital as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are as follows

Categories	2024			2023
	Number of shares	Percentage (%) of holding	Value (Taka)	Value (Taka)
Sponsors and Directors (Local and Foreign)	764,498,616	86.99%	7,644,986,160	6,506,371,240
General Public shares	114,320,602	13.01%	1,143,206,020	972,941,260
Total	878,819,218	100.00%	8,788,192,180	7,479,312,500

16.4 Range-wise shareholdings as at 31 December 2024 are as follows

Range of holding of shares	Number of shareholders	Percentage (%) of holding of shares	Number of shares
Less than 500	3,396	0.06%	519,444
500 to 5,000	3,353	0.67%	5,864,002
5,001 to 10,000	470	0.38%	3,372,572
10,001 to 20,000	292	0.47%	4,138,517
20,001 to 30,000	124	0.35%	3,055,165
30,001 to 40,000	50	0.20%	1,715,485
40,001 to 50,000	36	0.19%	1,643,589
50,001 to 100,000	50	0.42%	3,714,252
100,001 to 1,000,000	69	2.50%	21,942,215
Over 1,000,000	34	94.76%	832,853,977
Total	7,874	100.00%	878,819,218

16.5 Name of the Directors and their shareholdings in the year 2024

S L. No.	Name of the Directors	Status	Number of shares Taka 10 each (Position on 01 January 2024)	Number of shares Taka 10 each (Position on 31 December 2024)	Percentage (%) of shareholdings (Position on 31 December 2024)
1	Ms. Sadia Rayen Ahmed	Chairman	14,958,625	17,576,384	2.00%
2	Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan *	Director (Nominee of Horizon Associates Ltd.)	-	-	-
3	Ms. Tang yuen Ha, Ada **	Director (Nominee of Ecotrim Hong Kong Ltd.)	-	-	-
4	Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA***	Independent Director	-	-	-
5	Mr. Mohammed Salim, FCMA, CPFA***	Independent Director	-	-	-
6	Mr. Abul kashem Md. Shirin ***	Ex-officio Director (Managing Director & CEO)	-	-	-

* Horizon Associates Ltd. (Institutional Director) holds 200,720,373 shares of Taka 10 each (22.84%) as on 31 December 2024.

** Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited (sponsor shareholder) holds 217,384,193 shares of Taka 10 each (24.74%) as on 31 December 2024.

*** Independent Director and Managing Director & CEO of the Bank need not to hold any qualification share.



16.6 Capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR)

As per Section 13 of the Bank Company (Amended) Act, 2018 and instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014, [Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for banks in line with Basel III)], the eligible regulatory capital of the Bank as of 31 December 2024 stood at Taka 55,036,938,840 against the risk based capital requirement of Taka 49,730,414,787. As a result, there was a capital surplus of Taka 5,306,524,053 in risk based capital adequacy ratio as on 31 December 2024.

The details of capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR) are furnished below:

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Total assets (excluding off-balance sheet assets)	679,875,504,457	593,883,123,100
Total off-balance sheet assets	106,994,854,434	95,195,865,122
Total Risk Weighted Assets [RWA] against [Note 16.6.1]		
i. Credit Risk		
On-balance sheet [Note 16.6.1.1]	291,701,565,603	281,213,478,898
Off-balance sheet [Note 16.6.1.2]	28,161,020,017	25,960,298,707
	319,862,585,620	307,173,777,605
ii. Market Risk [Note 16.6.2]	26,464,293,269	12,152,063,172
iii. Operational Risk [Note 16.6.3]	51,516,439,404	46,345,676,559
A) Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) [i+ii+iii]	397,843,318,293	365,671,517,336
B) Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) with Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) [12.5% of RWA]	49,730,414,787	45,708,939,667
C) Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital		
Paid-up share capital	8,788,192,180	7,479,312,500
Share premium	11,067,500	11,067,500
Statutory reserve	9,193,048,174	9,193,048,174
Dividend equalization account	1,766,827,195	1,766,827,195
Retained earnings (Including OBU)	30,786,724,311	28,717,074,849
	50,545,859,360	47,167,330,218
Less : Other Intangible Assets (computer software)	192,954,049	222,624,979
Less : Deferred tax asset [Note 16.6.4]	7,504,584,586	3,651,495,723
	42,848,320,725	43,293,209,516
D) Additional Tier 1 Capital		
Non-cumulative irredeemable preference shares	-	-
Instruments issued by the banks that meet the qualifying criteria for AT1	-	-
Others (if any item approved by Bangladesh Bank)	-	-
	-	-
Less: Regulatory Adjustments from AT-1 Capital	-	-
	-	-
E) Tier 1 Capital [C+D]	42,848,320,725	43,293,209,516
F) Tier 2 Capital		
General provision maintained against unclassified loans and off-balance sheet exposures (including OBU) [Note 14.1.3.1 and Note 16.6.5]	5,188,618,115	6,804,119,771
Subordinated debt capital [Note 16.6.6]	7,000,000,000	9,000,000,000
Assets revaluation reserves [Note 16.6.7]	-	-
Revaluation reserves of HTM securities [Note 16.6.7]	-	-
	12,188,618,115	15,804,119,771
Less : Revaluation Reserves for fixed assets and securities	-	-
	12,188,618,115	15,804,119,771
G) Total Eligible Regulatory Capital (Tier 1 and 2) [C+D+F]	55,036,938,840	59,097,329,287
Total capital surplus [G - B]	5,306,524,053	13,388,389,620
Capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR):		
Common Equity Tier-1 to RWA (C/A)*100	10.77%	11.84%
Tier-1 Capital to RWA (E/A)*100	10.77%	11.84%
Tier-2 Capital to RWA (F/A)*100	3.06%	4.32%
Capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR) (G/A)*100	13.83%	16.16%

16.6.1 Calculation of risk weighted assets (RWA)
16.6.1.1 Credit Risk-On balance sheet assets

SL No	Particulars	Outstanding balance as of 31-Dec-2024 Taka	Risk weights (%)	Risk weighted assets	
				31-Dec-2024 Taka	31-Dec-2023 Taka
i.	Cash	29,616,609,417	0%	-	-
ii.	Claims on Bangladesh Government and Bangladesh Bank	140,017,479,054	0%	-	-
iii.	Claims on other Sovereigns & Central Banks	-	0%	-	-
iv.	Claims on Bank for International Settlements, International Monetary Fund and European Central Bank	-	0%	-	-
v.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	0%-150%	-	-
vi.	Claims on Public Sector Entities (other than Government) in Bangladesh	3,463,623,101	20%-150%	833,593,407	779,021,703
vii.	Claims on Banks and NBFIs				
	Original maturity over 3 months	30,893,768,998	20%-100%	6,364,794,095	9,816,682,358
	Original maturity less than 3 months	13,837,210,573	20%	2,767,442,115	2,278,316,223
viii.	Claims on Corporate	185,383,647,212	20%-125%	84,938,274,683	98,732,214,605
ix.	Claims on SME	41,608,615,662	20%-100%	38,959,582,679	36,676,873,275
x.	Claims under Credit Risk Mitigation	23,129,228,190	20%-125%	10,436,896,845	12,190,798,369
xi.	Claims categorized as retail portfolio (excluding consumer loan)	314,426,060	75%	235,819,545	285,095,596
xii.	Consumer loan	45,988,938,102	100%	45,988,938,102	48,234,333,056
xiii.	Claims fully secured by residential property	31,528,375,332	50%	15,764,187,666	13,045,235,224
xiv.	Claims fully secured by commercial real estate	7,530,840,280	100%	7,530,840,280	7,204,555,328
xv.	Past due claims (net off specific provision)	34,109,530,907	50%-150%	46,687,204,957	27,005,454,243
xvi.	Capital Market Exposures	461,773,960	125%	577,217,450	564,711,959
xvii.	Unlisted equity investments and regulatory capital instruments issued by other banks (other than those deducted from capital) held in the banking book	11,036,277,770	125%	13,795,347,213	9,082,847,212
xviii.	Investments in venture capital	-	100%	-	-
xix.	Investments in premises, plant and equipment and all other fixed assets	13,353,834,689	100%	13,353,834,689	10,803,033,345
xx.	Claims on all fixed assets under operating lease	-	100%	-	-
xxi.	All other assets	33,944,756,885	0%-100%	3,467,591,878	-
Total		646,218,936,191		291,701,565,603	281,213,478,898

16.6.1.2 Credit Risk-Off- balance sheet assets

SL No	Particulars	Notional Amount [Netting off Margin and add-on factor for exchange rate fluctuation] (Taka)	Credit conversion factor (CCF)	Credit equivalent	Risk weights (%)	Risk weighted assets	
						As of 31 December 2024 (Taka)	As of 31 December 2023 (Taka)
i.	Direct Credit Substitutes	45,426,657,229	100%	45,426,657,229			
ii.	Lending of Securities or posting of securities as collateral	-	100%	-			
iii.	Other commitments with certain drawdown	-	100%	-			
iv.	Performance related contingencies	29,534,884,907	50%	14,767,442,453			
v.	Commitments with original maturity of over one year	-	50%	-	20%-125%	28,161,020,017	25,960,298,707
vi.	Trade related contingencies	9,338,007,786	20%	1,867,601,557			
vii.	Commitments with original maturity of one year or less	-	20%	-			
viii.	Other commitments that can be unconditionally cancelled by any time	561,024,250	0%	-			
ix.	Foreign exchange contract	19,204,310,665	0%, 1%	107,731,555			
Total		104,064,884,837		62,169,432,795		28,161,020,017	25,960,298,707

16.6.2 Risk weighted assets against Market Risk

SL No	Particulars	Capital charge (Taka)	Risk weighted assets	
			As of 31 December 2024 (Taka)	As of 31 December 2023 (Taka)
i.	Capital charge for interest rate risk	837,923,586	8,379,235,859	1,131,150,830
ii.	Capital charge for equities	1,723,451,959	17,234,519,593	9,024,239,329
iii.	Capital charge for foreign exchange position	85,053,782	850,537,817	1,996,673,014
iv.	Capital charge for commodities	-	-	-
Total		2,646,429,327	26,464,293,269	12,152,063,172



16.6.3 Risk weighted assets against Operational Risk

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Gross income	Amount (Taka)	Amount (Taka)
Year 1 [2023]	36,952,818,523	-
Year 2 [2022]	32,564,390,516	32,561,353,527
Year 3 [2021]	33,515,669,769	28,673,939,282
Year 4 [2020]	-	31,456,060,308
Total gross income	103,032,878,808	92,691,353,117
Average gross income	34,344,292,936	30,897,117,706
Capital charge @ 15% of average gross income	5,151,643,940	4,634,567,656
Risk weighted assets	51,516,439,404	46,345,676,559

16.6.4 In terms of instruction contained in BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 12 December 2011, deferred tax asset for Taka 7,899,562,722 on specific provision for loans and advances has been created. As per BRPD Letter No. BRPD(BFIS)661/14B(P)/2015-18014 dated 24 December 2015, 5% of deferred tax asset on specific provision for loans and advances has been recognized in Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) Capital. Excess over 5% of Deferred Tax Asset created on specific provision amounting to Taka 7,504,584,586 [Taka 7,899,562,722 - Taka 394,978,136] has been deducted.

16.6.5 In compliance with the BRPD Circular Letter No. 5 dated 31 May 2016, General Provision maintained against unclassified loans & off-balance sheet exposures and in compliance with the BRPD Circular Letter No. 56 dated 10 December 2020, 50 dated 14 December 2021, 52 dated 29 December 2021 and 53 dated 22 December 2022, Special General Provision for Covid-19 against unclassified loans totaling Taka 5,188,618,115 has been fully considered as Tier 2 capital as at 31 December 2024.

16.6.6 As per Bangladesh Bank's instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014, [Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for banks in line with Basel III)], eligible amount of Subordinated Debt of Taka 9,000,000,000 [Total Subordinated Debt, Taka 12,000,000,000 - due within next one year, Taka 3,000,000,000] is considered as a component of Tier 2 capital.

16.6.7 As per Bangladesh Bank's instruction, until 31 December 2014, 50% revaluation reserves for Fixed Assets and HTM securities are eligible for Tier 2 capital. As per Basel III guideline, Revaluation Reserve (RR) for Fixed Assets and HTM securities based on the position as of 31 December 2014 should be deducted @ 20% on yearly basis from 2015 to 2019.

In terms of Bangladesh Bank's instruction, 50% of revaluation reserves for fixed asset (Taka 425,206,889) and HTM securities (Taka 49,965,473) as of 31 December 2014 amounting to total Taka 475,172,362 has been considered as base for component of Tier 2 capital. Against that, full amount of Taka 475,172,362 (i.e. equivalent to 100% of Taka 475,172,362) has been deducted from Tier 2 capital as of 31 December 2019 under Basel III guideline.

17. Share premium

Taka 5 per share on 2,213,500 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each at the time of issuing shares through initial public offering in the year 2001 *

11,067,500

11,067,500

In compliance with Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) Order No. SEC /CMRRCD/2009-193/109 dated 15 September 2011 and with the approval of shareholders in the 3rd Extra-ordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on 13 November 2011, the denomination of shares (face value) has been changed from Taka 100 each to Taka 10 each with effect from 4 December 2011 and accordingly the number of shares and premium have been restated.

18. Statutory reserve

As per Section 24 (1) of the Bank Companies Act, 1991, every banking company shall create a statutory reserve and if the amount of such fund together with the amount in the share premium is less than its paid up capital, it shall transfer at an amount not less than 20% of profit before taxes to statutory reserve fund. Dutch-Bangla Bank has already maintained the required fund for statutory reserve and have excess balance compared to the required reserve.

Balance at 1 January	9,193,048,174	9,193,048,174
Add: Transferred from profit during the year	-	-
Closing balance	9,193,048,174	9,193,048,174

19. Other reserve

Other reserve [Note 19.1]

-	-
-	-

19.1 Other reserve

Balance at 1 January
Add/(Less): Reserve made/(Adjustment) for the year
Closing balance

-	-
-	-
-	-

20. Dividend equalization account

As per BRPD Circular Letter No. 18 dated 20 October 2002 issued by Bangladesh Bank, 'Dividend Equalization Account' has been created by transferring the amount from the profit that is equal to the cash dividend paid in excess of 20%.

Balance at 1 January	1,766,827,195	1,766,827,195
Add: Transferred for previous year's dividend paid	-	-
Closing balance	1,766,827,195	1,766,827,195



	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
21. Assets revaluation reserve		
In terms of International Accounting Standard (IAS) 16, 'Property, Plant and Equipment', and instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 10 dated 25 November 2002 issued by Bangladesh Bank, all the immovable properties of the Bank has been revalued by a professionally qualified valuation firm of the country. The rationale of the valuation has also been certified by the Bank's external auditors, M/s. A. Qasem & Co., Chartered Accountants. Accordingly, revaluation surplus of Taka 850,413,777 has been included in equity.		
Balance at 1 January	850,413,777	850,413,777
Add : Addition during the year (net)	-	-
Closing balance	850,413,777	850,413,777
22. Revaluation reserve of HTM securities [Note 2.7.3(b)]		
Balance at 1 January	155,020,556	355,330,921
Add: Reserve made for the year	56,876,758	(200,310,365)
Closing balance	211,897,314	155,020,556
23. Retained earnings		
Main Operation [Note 23.1]	28,805,001,912	27,007,577,268
Off-shore Banking Unit [Note 23.1.1]	1,981,722,399	1,709,497,581
	30,786,724,311	28,717,074,849
23.1 Retained earnings-Main Operation		
Balance at 1 January	27,007,577,268	20,966,662,570
Dividend paid for previous year's	(1,308,879,688)	(1,217,562,500)
Transfer to dividend equalization fund for previous year's dividend paid	-	-
Transfer to paid up share capital for previous year's bonus share	(1,308,879,680)	(521,812,500)
Re-measurements gain/(loss) of defined benefits liability/assets [Note 14.1.7.3]	-	14,657,031
Transfer to Start up Fund [Note 14.1.5]	(47,347,564)	(80,173,991)
Retained surplus for the current year	4,462,531,576	7,845,806,658
Closing balance	28,805,001,912	27,007,577,268
23.1.1 Retained earnings-Off-shore Banking Unit		
Balance at 1 January	1,709,497,581	1,537,905,091
Retained surplus for the current year	272,224,818	171,592,490
Closing balance	1,981,722,399	1,709,497,581
23.1.2 Retained surplus to retained earnings		
Main Operation [Note 23.1]	4,462,531,576	7,845,806,658
Off-shore Banking Unit [Note 23.1.1]	272,224,818	171,592,490
	4,734,756,394	8,017,399,148
23.2 Calculation of Earnings Per Share (EPS)		
The earnings per share of the Bank has been calculated in accordance with the International Accounting Standard (IAS) 33, 'Earnings Per Share' under Basic Earning Per Share method as follows:		
Basic earnings (net profit after tax) [numerator]	4,734,756,394	8,017,399,148
Number of ordinary shares outstanding [denominator]*	878,819,218	878,819,218
Earnings Per Share	5.39	9.12
23.3 Calculation of Net Asset Value (NAV) Per Share		
Total Shareholders Equity [numerator]	51,608,170,451	48,172,764,551
Number of ordinary shares outstanding [denominator]*	878,819,218	878,819,218
Net Asset Value (NAV) Per Share	58.72	54.82
23.4 Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)		
Net cash from operating activities [numerator] [Note 47]	36,828,005,253	9,736,569,748
Number of ordinary shares outstanding [denominator]*	878,819,218	878,819,218
Net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS)	41.91	11.08

* As per requirement of IAS 33 - "Earning Per Share (EPS)" , previous year's EPS was restated for the increase of number of ordinary shares outstanding through issue of bonus share during the year 2024. [Note 16.2.1]

24. Contingent liabilities

Main Operation [Note 24.1]

Off-shore Banking Unit

24.1 Contingent liabilities - Main Operation

a) Acceptances and endorsements

b) Letters of guarantee

Local

Foreign

c) Irrevocable letters of credit

Local

Cash

Usance

Back to back

Foreign

Cash

Usance

Back to back

d) Bills for collection

Inward

Outward

e) Forward Contract & others contingent liabilities

Travelers' cheques

Forward Contract

Bangladesh Shanchaya Patra

Others

Total (a+b+c+d+e)

24.2 Letters of guarantee

Money for which the Bank is contingently liable in respect of guarantee issued favoring:

Directors

Government

Bank and other financial institutions

Others

24.3 Irrevocable letters of credit and other commitments

Documentary credit and short-term trade-related transactions

Forward Assets purchased and forward deposits placed

Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit facilities and other commitments

Spot and forward foreign exchange rate contract

Other exchange contract

24.4 (A) Calculation of General provision required against Off-balance sheet exposures

Total Off-balance sheet items [Note 24]

Base figure of General provision required against Off-balance sheet exposures

Provision required [As per Bangladesh Bank guide lines]

(B) General provision required against Off-balance sheet exposures [Note 24.4(A)]

General provision maintained against Off-balance sheet exposures [Note 14.1.3.B]

Surplus/(deficit)

2024 Taka	2023 Taka
106,994,854,434	95,195,865,122
-	-
106,994,854,434	95,195,865,122
47,272,758,722	41,710,200,564
5,636,732,222	5,597,888,061
239,163,975	804,636,963
5,875,896,197	6,402,525,024
205,517,629	54,777,510
160,510,040	17,461,789
6,207,972,418	7,774,450,445
6,574,000,087	7,846,689,744
16,767,575,763	16,277,679,075
8,053,920,419	3,552,655,278
2,685,368,331	1,814,490,250
27,506,864,513	21,644,824,603
34,080,864,600	29,491,514,347
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
19,204,310,665	17,071,663,062
-	-
561,024,250	519,962,125
19,765,334,915	17,591,625,187
106,994,854,434	95,195,865,122
-	-
4,191,017,537	77,524,050
48,688,444	59,702,926
1,636,190,216	6,311,651,841
5,875,896,197	6,448,878,817
34,080,864,600	36,229,244,555
34,080,864,600	36,229,244,555
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
34,080,864,600	36,229,244,555
106,994,854,434	95,195,865,122
106,994,854,434	95,195,865,122
1,069,948,544	799,900,000
1,069,948,544	799,900,000
1,083,888,544	800,625,546
13,940,000	725,546

25. Particulars of profit and loss account

		2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Income	Notes		
Interest income	26	42,139,241,540	30,955,636,303
Dividend on shares	28	414,292,810	10,952,368
Fees, commission and brokerage	29.1	886,601,122	913,648,830
Gains less losses arising from dealing securities		-	-
Gains less losses arising from investment securities	28	10,061,585,974	7,414,225,669
Gains less losses arising from dealing in foreign currencies	29.2	629,350,251	429,030,117
Income from non-banking assets		-	-
Other operating income	30	5,742,433,954	4,851,567,063
Profit less losses on interest rate changes		-	-
		59,873,505,651	44,575,060,350
Expenses			
Interest, fee and commission	27	12,882,992,910	8,693,419,304
Directors' fees	39	1,705,000	324,500
Administrative expenses	31	14,261,000,655	11,487,463,645
Other operating expenses	42	7,998,882,563	7,650,278,369
Depreciation on banking assets	41	2,366,156,245	2,207,532,705
		37,510,737,373	30,039,018,523
Profit before provision		22,362,768,278	14,536,041,827

26. Interest income

Interest income - Main Operation [Note 26.1]	40,851,857,827	30,237,325,110
Interest income - Off-Shore Banking Unit	1,671,784,180	1,238,088,859
Less: Inter Bank transactions [Note 27]	(384,400,467)	(519,777,666)
	42,139,241,540	30,955,636,303

26.1 Interest income - Main Operation

Interest on loans and advances		
House building loan	550,015,788	326,046,837
Transport loan	126,843,643	102,414,938
Term loan - industrial	11,080,910,491	7,753,252,129
Term loan - others	3,946,433,706	3,455,268,333
Secured overdraft	2,670,030,976	1,939,455,980
Cash credit	3,140,073,949	2,249,668,730
Payment against document - cash	16,277,855	80,942,134
Payment against document EDF- others	283,470,051	238,905,233
Loan against trust receipts	1,072,896,350	820,342,518
Export cash credit	178,079,620	155,547,615
Loan against accepted bills	459,308,017	214,246,419
Staff loan	23,966,767	29,026,744
SME and consumer financing	14,054,084,991	10,695,454,417
	37,602,392,204	28,060,572,027
Interest on balance with other banks and financial institutions		
Fixed deposits	780,968,925	278,899,847
Special notice deposits	635,602	414,093
Nostro accounts	14,299,090	22,070,451
Money at call on short notice etc.	2,453,562,006	1,875,368,692
	3,249,465,623	2,176,753,083
	40,851,857,827	30,237,325,110



27. Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Main Operation [Note 27.1]	11,885,873,559	8,186,338,063
Off-shore Banking Unit	1,381,519,818	1,026,858,907
Less: Inter Bank transactions [Note 26]	(384,400,467)	(519,777,666)
	12,882,992,910	8,693,419,304
27.1 Interest paid on deposits & borrowings- Main Operation		
Interest paid on deposits- Main Operation [Note 27.2]	9,140,826,586	6,916,100,019
Interest paid on borrowings- Main Operation [Note 27.3]	2,745,046,973	1,270,238,044
	11,885,873,559	8,186,338,063
27.2 Interest paid on deposits- Main Operation		
Savings deposits	2,206,728,309	2,028,622,286
Special notice deposits	1,591,916,648	799,747,319
Fixed deposits	5,210,615,909	4,038,271,184
Non-resident foreign currency deposits	122,530,758	45,556,405
Resident foreign currency deposits	8,643,815	3,496,820
Monthly term deposits	391,147	406,005
	9,140,826,586	6,916,100,019
27.3 Interest paid on borrowings- Main Operation		
Interest on borrowing - call loan and term loan	75,355,778	7,958,056
Interest on credit lines	79,132,251	62,704,265
Interest paid on subordinated debt	1,145,108,055	758,688,226
Interest on borrowing under REPO and Re-financing facilities with Bangladesh Bank	1,445,450,889	440,887,497
Interest on borrowing under REPO with other banks	-	-
	2,745,046,973	1,270,238,044

28. Investment income

Dividend on shares	414,292,810	10,952,368
Interest on treasury bills, bonds and debentures		
Interest on treasury bills and bonds (net)	8,408,505,757	6,015,503,447
Capital gain on sales of government securities	817,536,984	598,517,095
Interest on reverse REPO with other banks	13,616,438	402,469
Interest on subordinated bonds	821,926,795	799,802,658
	10,061,585,974	7,414,225,669
Gain on sale of shares	-	-
	10,475,878,784	7,425,178,037

29. Commission, exchange and brokerage

Commission [Note 29.1]	886,601,122	913,648,830
Exchange earnings [Note 29.2]	629,350,251	429,030,117
	1,515,951,373	1,342,678,947

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
29.1 Commission		
Commission on Remittances-Local	7,010,736	6,727,798
Commission on Remittances-Foreign	11,198,008	18,901,100
Commission on Letter of Credit-Import	287,864,018	409,379,549
Commission on Letter of Credit-Export	510,920,074	396,860,198
Commission on Export Bills	7,883,368	5,369,763
Commission on Letter of Guarantee	46,179,637	46,666,650
Commission on sale of Government Saving Instruments	12,484,853	29,726,380
Commission on Banker to the issue & underwriting	-	-
Other commission	3,060,428	17,392
	886,601,122	913,648,830
29.2 Exchange earnings		
Exchange earnings from treasury dealings etc. (net)	(517,357,031)	(375,064,614)
Revaluation gain on foreign currency (net)	1,146,707,282	804,094,731
	629,350,251	429,030,117
30. Other operating income		
Main Operation [Note 30.1]	5,722,024,574	4,839,815,239
Off-shore Banking Unit	20,409,380	11,751,824
	5,742,433,954	4,851,567,063
30.1 Other operating income - Main Operation		
Charges for service	103,959,251	133,418,669
Income from card, ATM and other services	3,676,575,449	3,111,533,184
Recoveries from client	200,635,316	180,055,350
Service charges on deposit accounts	462,929,339	423,700,469
Income from Export-Import	40,915,989	468,372,939
Examination and appraisal fees	2,009,850	2,268,000
Document handling charges-Export	464,705	284,298
Locker rent	10,902,916	10,258,935
Gain on sale of fixed assets [Note 30.2]	14,784,214	2,633,494
Income from Mobile Banking Services	921,671,937	219,207,521
Income from Agent Banking Services	144,300,523	140,606,456
Other earning	142,875,085	147,475,924
	5,722,024,574	4,839,815,239
30.2 Gain on sale of fixed assets (net)		
Some impaired items of fixed assets were sold during the year as under:		
Gain on sale of fixed assets	14,784,214	2,633,494
Less: Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	-
Gain on sale of fixed assets (net) [Note 30.3]	14,784,214	2,633,494
30.3 Calculation of income from sale of fixed assets		
Sale proceeds [A]	37,856,937	3,550,663
Cost price of the sold items	607,521,369	44,630,212
Less: Accumulated depreciation	584,448,646	43,713,043
Written down value [B]	23,072,723	917,169
Net gain [A - B]	14,784,214	2,633,494



31. Administrative expenses

Salary and allowances
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.
Legal expenses
Postage, stamp, telecommunications etc.
Stationery, printings, advertisements etc.
Managing Director & CEO's salary and allowances
Auditors' fees
Repair and maintenance

Notes

32
34
35
36
37
38
40
41.2

2024 Taka	2023 Taka
8,576,754,746	7,130,705,629
2,445,838,692	2,357,209,496
4,789,743	3,326,724
423,613,360	409,210,953
1,470,830,814	519,123,744
24,585,000	22,200,000
2,070,000	1,035,000
1,312,518,300	1,044,652,099
14,261,000,655	11,487,463,645

32. Salary and allowances

Main Operation [Note 32.1]
Off-shore Banking Unit

8,575,390,099	7,129,634,347
1,364,647	1,071,282
8,576,754,746	7,130,705,629

32.1 Salary and allowances - Main Operation

Basic salary
House rent allowance
Conveyance allowance
Other allowances
Bank's contribution to provident fund
Medical expenses
Bonus
Gratuity
Superannuation

3,283,418,522	2,942,137,756
1,662,980,401	1,483,597,827
1,298,512,107	640,692,941
363,366,290	323,053,491
307,073,449	272,338,288
395,438,861	331,769,880
834,600,469	696,044,164
300,000,000	400,000,000
130,000,000	40,000,000
8,575,390,099	7,129,634,347

33. Number of employees and remuneration thereof

As per the Schedule XI of the Companies Act, 1994, the number of employees (including contractual employees) engaged for the whole year or part thereof who received a total remuneration minimum of Taka 36,000 per annum or Taka 3,000 per month were 11,953 as at 31 December 2024 compared to 11,130 at 31 December 2023.

34. Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.

Rent
Office premises
ATM Booths and other installations
Less: Rent expenses adjusted for IFRS-16

1,281,726,165	1,311,865,208
743,061,619	746,458,246
(739,329,675)	(726,279,268)
1,285,458,109	1,332,044,186

Rates and taxes

Rates
Taxes

1,661,700	808,250
22,659,514	32,005,354
24,321,214	32,813,604

Insurance

Cash
Vehicles
Deposits
Staff
Other properties

61,652,599	68,782,641
13,930,409	8,124,486
312,035,590	285,252,849
58	-
23,536,238	22,015,475
411,154,894	384,175,451

Electricity and sanitation

Light and power
Water and sewerage

714,064,324	595,731,698
10,840,151	12,444,557
724,904,475	608,176,255
2,445,838,692	2,357,209,496

35. Legal expenses

Legal expenses

4,789,743	3,326,724
4,789,743	3,326,724

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
36. Postage, stamp, telecommunications etc.		
Main Operation [Note 36.1]	423,613,360	409,210,953
Off-shore Banking Unit	-	-
	423,613,360	409,210,953
36.1 Postage, stamp, telecommunications etc.-Main Operation		
Postage	31,159,398	31,702,406
Telephone	21,492,115	14,649,045
Radio link	337,304,507	336,570,000
Swift, Reuters, internet, etc.	33,657,340	26,289,502
	423,613,360	409,210,953
37. Stationery, printings, advertisements etc.		
Printing and stationery		
Printed stationery	97,073,739	101,267,144
Security stationery	83,090,769	75,295,985
Petty stationery	89,666,308	74,843,628
	269,830,816	251,406,757
Publicity and advertisement	1,200,999,998	267,716,987
	1,470,830,814	519,123,744
38. Managing Director & CEO's salary and allowances		
Basic salary	13,750,000	12,000,000
House rent allowance	2,600,000	2,400,000
House maintenance	2,600,000	2,400,000
Bank's contribution to provident fund	1,335,000	1,200,000
Leave fare assistance	650,000	600,000
Other allowances	650,000	600,000
Bonus	3,000,000	3,000,000
	24,585,000	22,200,000
39. Directors' fees		
Honorarium for attending meeting	605,000	324,500
Honorarium for independent director	1,100,000	-
Incidental expenses for attending meeting	-	-
	1,705,000	324,500
40. Auditors' fees		
Statutory annual audit fees	1,150,000	920,000
Special audit fees	920,000	115,000
Fees for various certification	-	-
	2,070,000	1,035,000
41. Depreciation and repair of bank's assets		
Depreciation on fixed assets including building, furniture and fixtures		
Main Operation [Note 41.1]	2,366,156,245	2,207,532,705
Off-shore Banking Unit	-	-
	2,366,156,245	2,207,532,705
Repair and maintenance		
Main Operation [Note 41.2]	1,312,518,300	1,044,652,099
Off-shore Banking Unit	-	-
	1,312,518,300	1,044,652,099
	3,678,674,545	3,252,184,804



	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
41.1 Depreciation on fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures - Main Operation		
Land	-	-
Building (including lease hold property)	10,559,833	10,559,830
Interior decoration	173,174,702	134,040,016
Furniture and fixtures	35,192,754	29,019,886
Other machinery and equipment	270,118,731	274,412,071
Computer equipment	598,100,099	667,169,306
Computer software	72,715,691	62,135,017
Motor vehicles	-	-
ATM Booth	88,666,512	88,464,882
ATM/Fast Track (Machinery)	484,692,390	310,602,851
Right of use of asset - IFRS 16: lease	632,935,533	631,128,846
Books	-	-
	2,366,156,245	2,207,532,705
41.2 Repair and maintenance		
Premises	409,675,217	205,290,188
Vehicles	87,765,913	64,297,727
Computers etc.	815,077,170	775,064,184
	1,312,518,300	1,044,652,099
42 Other expenses		
Main Operation [Note 42.1]	7,998,567,783	7,649,963,360
Off-shore Banking Unit	314,780	315,009
	7,998,882,563	7,650,278,369
42.1 Other expenses- Main Operation		
Entertainment expenses	91,192,201	69,297,433
Fuel and lubricant	111,679,953	78,349,576
Subscription and donations	223,821,472	584,505,240
Annual general meeting	147,000	126,000
Casual wages & allowances	1,226,806,214	1,562,450,852
Travelling expenses and allowances	65,167,027	30,874,368
Petty conveyance	63,661,164	56,084,973
Credit rating fees	13,228,250	14,395,737
News papers, periodicals, learning materials etc.	1,457,921	38,932,763
Croceries	3,510,388	1,219,495
Debit and Credit Card expenses	795,133,010	655,123,968
ATM expenses	-	-
Tele Banking Expenses	141,846,282	112,000,000
Cash carrying charges	69,903,862	61,201,044
ATM cash replenishment charges	596,002,388	550,000,000
Security service charges	898,279,572	597,521,775
Recruitment, training, seminar and workshop	40,258,604	58,078,526
Service charge on nostro account and others	107,874,600	109,912,495
Consultancy fees	61,524,918	36,738,558
Business promotion expenses	153,335,846	184,615,032
Other operational expenses	329,558,300	326,350,142
Business development expenses	242,012,931	114,966,442
Finance cost for right of use of asset - IFRS-16: lease	218,018,022	236,281,440
Laundry and cleaning	108,053	94,091
Other expenses for Mobile Banking Services	969,670,736	630,595,291
Other expenses for Agent Banking Services	1,560,618,299	1,459,242,365
Goods carrying, issue and miscellaneous expenses	13,750,770	81,005,754
	7,998,567,783	7,649,963,360
43. Interest receipts and payment in cash		
43.1 Interest receipts in cash		
Interest receipts in cash - Main Operation	48,444,294,439	34,994,383,404
Interest receipts in cash - Main Operation and Off-shore Banking Unit (net)	49,710,436,143	35,554,701,738

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
43.2 Interest payments in cash		
Interest payments in cash - Main Operation	11,578,508,119	8,053,116,931
Interest payments in cash - Main Operation and Off-shore Banking Unit (net)	12,680,126,978	8,432,401,312
44. Other operating activities - Main Operation		
44.1 Receipts from other operating activities - Main Operation		
Other operating income [Note 30.1]	5,722,024,574	4,839,815,239
Less: Income from sale of fixed assets (net)	14,784,214	2,633,494
	5,707,240,360	4,837,181,745
Exchange earnings (net) [Note 29.2]	629,350,251	429,030,117
	6,336,590,611	5,266,211,862
44.2 Payments for other operating activities - Main Operation		
Expenses for the year	7,457,947,900	7,457,678,207
Add: Opening accrued expenses	569,326,409	584,064,397
Add: Closing advance expenses	546,110,497	616,753,399
Less: Closing accrued expenses	1,856,839,864	569,326,409
Less: Opening advance expenses	616,753,399	789,471,465
	6,099,791,543	7,299,698,129
45. Increase/(decrease) of other assets and liabilities- Main Operation		
45.1 Increase/(decrease) of other assets - Main Operation		
Closing other assets		
Security deposits	27,959,111	27,029,686
Suspense account	834,216	1,159,975
Encashment of Sanchaya Patra (awaiting realization)	270,716,791	763,735,836
Sundry debtors	123,249,859	184,214,730
Cash remittance	12,500,000	85,250,000
Others	8,573,621,362	9,473,269,421
	9,008,881,339	10,534,659,648
Opening other assets		
Security deposits	27,029,686	23,355,272
Suspense account	1,159,975	728,621,312
Encashment of Sanchaya Patra (awaiting realization)	763,735,836	643,126,392
Sundry debtors	184,214,730	112,482,562
Cash remittance	85,250,000	565,164,752
Others	9,473,269,421	8,168,177,458
	10,534,659,648	10,240,927,748
	(1,525,778,309)	293,731,900
45.2 Increase/(decrease) of other liabilities - Main Operation		
Closing other liabilities		
Branch adjustment (net)	3,232,809,373	468,001,888
Cumulative balance of interest suspense account	7,783,619,258	6,984,108,362
Revaluation reserve for HTM securities	211,897,314	155,020,556
Risk Fund for fixed assets	82,019,177	60,107,352
Liability for lease hold property	3,425,827,774	3,819,332,161
CSR Fund	7,895,463	25,098,980
Others	396,054,997	393,311,228
	15,140,123,356	11,904,980,527
Opening other liabilities		
Branch adjustment (net)	468,001,888	1,319,151,270
Cumulative balance of interest suspense account	6,984,108,362	5,926,045,140
Revaluation reserve for HTM securities	155,020,556	355,330,921
Risk Fund for fixed assets	60,107,352	38,890,895
Liability for lease hold property	3,819,332,161	3,168,872,496
CSR Fund	25,098,980	180,150,876
Others	393,311,228	476,333,505
	11,904,980,527	11,464,775,103
	3,235,142,829	440,205,424



46 Net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) increase/(decrease) mainly due to

		2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Increase/(decrease) in operating cash flow	Difference from previous year		
Increase/decrease of accrued expenses	1,512,791,962	1,245,433,135	(267,358,827)
Purchase /sale of trading securities	(45,683,238,066)	(27,264,055,949)	18,419,182,117
Loans and advances to customers	25,905,405,573	(20,540,758,081)	(46,446,163,654)
Deposits from customers	14,588,649,067	48,926,728,143	34,338,079,076
Other assets	1,819,510,209	1,525,778,309	(293,731,900)
Other liabilities account of customers	21,238,828,246	15,109,666,359	(6,129,161,887)
Other liabilities	2,794,937,405	3,235,142,829	440,205,424
Total	22,176,884,396	22,237,934,745	61,050,349

47. Reconciliation between Operating profit of the Bank and Cash flows from operating activities

Profit before provision	22,362,768,278	14,536,041,827
Depreciation on fixed assets	2,366,156,245	2,207,532,705
Gain/loss on sale of fixed asset:	(14,784,214)	(2,633,494)
Adjustment of provision for loans and advances	1,647,015	2,989,129
Increase/decrease of interest receivable	(1,672,854,387)	(2,216,643,139)
Increase/decrease of interest payable	202,865,932	261,017,992
Increase/decrease of accrued expenses	1,245,433,135	(267,358,827)
Increase/decrease of advance expenses	(4,011,876,636)	(169,595,353)
Advance tax paid	(4,697,491,902)	(4,944,381,837)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	15,781,863,466	9,406,969,003
Increase/(decrease) in operating assets and liabilities		
Statutory deposits	-	-
Purchase /sale of trading securities	(27,264,055,949)	18,419,182,117
Loans and advances to other banks	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	(20,540,758,081)	(46,446,163,654)
Other assets	1,525,778,309	(293,731,900)
Deposits from other banks	53,640,177	1,191,569
Deposits from customers	48,926,728,143	34,338,079,076
Other liabilities account of customers	15,109,666,359	(6,129,161,887)
Other liabilities	3,235,142,829	440,205,424
Net cash from operating activities	36,828,005,253	9,736,569,748
47.1 Net operating cash flow per share (NOCFPS) [Note 23.4]	41.91	11.08

48. Cash and cash-equivalents

Main Operation [Note 48.1]	84,778,108,367	66,452,774,827
Off-shore Banking Unit	122,959,069	23,241,637
Less: Inter Bank transactions [Note 6]	(9,739,973,822)	(7,126,152,666)
	75,161,093,614	59,349,863,798

48.1 Cash and cash-equivalents-Main Operation

Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	29,616,609,417	23,338,037,183
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (including foreign currencies)	33,470,229,839	25,296,736,845
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	21,677,852,311	17,811,244,799
Prize bonds	13,416,800	6,756,000
Money at call on short notice	-	-
	84,778,108,367	66,452,774,827

49. Disclosure on audit committee of the Board

The Audit Committee of the Board was first duly constituted by the Board of Directors of the Bank in accordance with the BRPD Circular Number 12, dated December 23, 2002 of Bangladesh Bank. Subsequently, the Committee was reconstituted at several times due to change of Members of the Committee and to comply with the rules and regulations of Bangladesh Bank and Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, the latest audit committee was reconstituted in the 267th meeting of the Board of Directors of Dutch-Bangla Bank on 12 June 2023. as under :

SL	Name	Status with the Bank	Status with the committee	Educational qualification
i)	Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA	Independent Director	Chairman	Bachelor of Commerce (B. Com) and FCA
ii)	Ms. Tang Yuen Ha, Ada	Director (Nominee of Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited)	Member	University Graduate
iii)	Mr. Mohammed Salim, FCMA, CPFA	Independent Director	Member	Master of Commerce (M.Com), MBA, FCMA and CPFA

The Audit Committee of the Board conducted fourteen (14) meetings in 2024, among others, the following salient issues were discussed:

- The Committee reviewed the inspection reports of different divisions & branches of the Bank conducted and submitted by the Bank's Internal Control & Compliance Division and gave necessary instructions to the management for proper and prompt rectification / solution of the irregularities / objections stated therein.
- The Committee reviewed the annual financial statements for the year 2023 including the annual report and gave necessary instructions.
- The Committee reviewed the compliance report of the Management Letter / Report for the year 2023 submitted by the external auditors of the Bank.
- The Committee reviewed the financial statements for the first quarter (Q1) ended on 31 March 2024, half yearly (Q2) ended on 30 June 2024 and the third quarter (Q3) ended on 30 September 2024 and gave necessary advices.
- The Committee approved the Internal Control and Compliance Health Score as evaluated/prepared by IC & CD for eventual preparation of Annual integrated Health Report' of Dutch-Bangla Bank for the year 2023.
- Appointment/re-appointment of External Auditors' for the year 2024 of Dutch-Bangla Bank.

50. Disclosures on related party (ies)

50.1 Name of the Directors and the entities in which they have interest as on 31 December 2024

SL	Name of the Directors	Status with the Bank	Name of the firms/ companies in which interested as proprietor, partner, director, managing agent, guarantor, employee etc.	Percentage (%) of holding / interest in the concern	Remarks
i)	Ms. Sadia Rayen Ahmed	Chairman	Kader Compact Spinning Limited - Director	20%	
ii)	Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan	Nominee Director	Avanti International - Proprietor	100%	Nominee of Horizon Associates Limited
iii)	Ms. Tang Yuen Ha, Ada	Nominee Director	Etasia (BD) Limited - Managing Director	5.32%	Nominee of Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited
iv)	Mr. Ekramul Haq, FCA	Independent Director	Rahman Mustafiz Haq & Co., Chartered Accountants - Principal	100%	
v)	Mr. Mohammed Salim, FCMA, CPFA	Independent Director	Central Procurement Technical Unit (CPTU), IMED, Ministry of Planning, Government of Bangladesh. - Sr. Financial Management Consultant	-	
vi)	Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin	Ex.-officio Director	Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC - Managing Director & CEO	-	

50.2 Significant contracts in which the Bank, its subsidiary or any fellow subsidiary company was a party and wherein the Directors have interest subsisted at any time during the year or at the end of the year:

a) As approved by Bangladesh Bank, Ref no: BRPD(P-3)/745(25)/2019-4143, dated 10 June 2019, the Bank has entered into an agreement to rent 162,329 sft. of floor space for its Head Office and Corporate Branch, located at 47, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000, from Mrs. Amina Ahmed, mother of Ms. Sadia Rayen Ahmed, Director & Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank. The agreement has been effective from October 01, 2019 for 10 years at an initial monthly rent @ Taka 130.00 per sft is payable on 151,014 sft plus monthly car parking rent @ Tk.5,000.00 for 37 car parking space and present rent (after increment) @ Tk.143.00 per sft. and @ Tk. 5,500.00 per car parking space. An advance of Taka 471,163,680.00 has been paid against the agreement and already adjusted @ 50% of monthly rent in first 48 months

Mentionable that we obtained permission from Bangladesh Bank for bank's Head Office at 47, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000 including basement 3 & 4 for dining space. Later on, dining space has been relocated at Level-2 and basement 3 & 4 are being used for 36 car parking space with due permission from Bangladesh Bank for convenience vide their letter no BRPD(LS-2)/745(25)/2024-4546 dated June 02, 2024)

b) As approved by Bangladesh Bank, Ref no: BRPD(P-3)/745(25)/2021-8189, dated 13 September 2021, the Bank has entered into an agreement to rent 38,718 sft. of floor space for its Data Center-2 at Dumni, Dhaka, from Mrs. Amina Ahmed, mother of Ms. Sadia Rayen Ahmed, Director & Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank. The agreement has been effective from January 16, 2022 for 10 years. Out of 38,718 sft. spaces, monthly rent @ Tk 80.00 per sft for 35,784 sft and @ Tk.30.00 for 2,934 sft, totaling monthly rent of taka 2,950,740.00 and present rent (after increment) @ Tk 88.00 per sft for 35,784 sft and @ Tk.33.00 for 2,934 sft . An advance of Taka Tk.70,817,760.00 has been paid against the agreement which will be equally adjusted @ 50% of monthly rent in first 48 months.

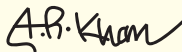
c) As approved by Bangladesh Bank, Ref no: BRPD(LS-2)745(25)/2022-577, dated 13 January 2022, the Bank has entered into an agreement to rent 3,315 sft. of floor space for its Dumni Branch, Dumni, Dhaka, from Mrs. Amina Ahmed, mother of Ms. Sadia Rayen Ahmed, Director & Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank. The agreement has been effective from November 01, 2022 for 10 years at a monthly rent @ Tk 46.00 per sft. An advance of Taka 3,659,760.00 has been paid against the agreement which will be equally adjusted @ 50% of monthly rent in first 48 months.

d) As approved by Bangladesh Bank, Ref no: BRPD(LS-2)745(25)/2022-577, dated 13 January 2022, the Bank has entered into an agreement to rent 8,730 sft. of floor space for its Narayanganj Branch, located at Holding No. 45 (old), S. M. Maleh Road, Tanbazar, Narayanganj, from Mrs. Amina Ahmed, mother of Ms. Sadia Rayen Ahmed, Director & Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank. The agreement has been effective from January 01, 2023 for 10 years at a monthly rent @ Tk.92.00 per sft.. An advance of Tk. 19,275,840.00 has been paid against the agreement which will be equally adjusted @ 50% of monthly rent in first 48 months.

50.3	Shares issued to Directors and Executives to acquire shares at 'Nil' consideration or restricted shares plan exercisable at discount	Nil
50.4	Nature, type and elements of transactions with the related party:	As Note 50.2
50.5	Lending policies in respect of related party	
	a) Amount of transactions regarding loans and advances, deposits, guarantees and commitment	Nil
	b) Amount of transactions regarding principal items of deposits, expenses and commission	Nil
	c) Amount of provision against loans and advances given to related party	Not applicable
	d) Amount of guarantees and commitments arising out of the statement of affairs	Nil
50.6	Business other than the banking business with the related concerns of the Directors as per Section 18(2) of the Bank Companies Act, 1991	Nil
50.7	Investments in securities of the Directors and their related concerns	Nil
50.8	The Managing Director & CEO is considered as key management personnel and related remuneration are disclosed in Note 38 .	



Chairman



Director



Director



Managing Director & CEO (CC)

Dhaka, 29 April 2025

Schedule of fixed assets of the Bank (including land, building, furniture and fixtures)

As at 31 December 2024

Annexure - A

Particulars	Land	Building	Interior decoration	Furniture and fixtures	Other machinery and equipment	Computer equipment	Computer software	Motor vehicles	ATM Booth	ATM/Fast Track Deposit Machine	Right of use of asset - IFRS 16: lease	Books	Total
	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka
Written down value													
At 1 January 2024	748,360,000	280,382,917	857,231,153	220,701,363	906,073,015	1,514,082,553	222,624,979	34	397,287,363	1,859,391,114	3,797,898,849	5	10,803,033,345
Addition during the year	-	-	658,608,854	103,725,520	566,415,842	495,819,903	43,044,761	-	72,415,432	3,000,000,000	-	-	4,940,030,312
Less: Disposal / adjustments	-	-	-	434,127	132,413	21,475,356	-	11	1,030,816	-	-	-	23,072,723
Sub-Total	748,360,000	280,382,917	1,515,840,007	323,992,756	1,472,356,444	1,988,427,100	265,669,740	23	468,671,979	4,858,391,114	3,797,898,849	5	15,719,990,934
Less: Depreciation charged for the year	-	10,559,833	173,174,702	35,192,754	270,118,731	598,100,099	72,715,691	-	88,666,512	484,692,390	632,935,533	-	2,366,156,245
At 31 December 2024	748,360,000	269,823,084	1,342,665,305	288,800,002	1,202,237,713	1,390,327,001	192,954,049	23	380,005,467	4,373,698,724	3,164,963,316	5	13,353,834,689
Details:													
Cost / Revaluation													
At 1 January 2024	105,550,689	214,788,761	2,146,654,953	575,843,459	3,367,919,859	7,495,916,216	857,824,164	76,241,828	1,509,748,246	4,843,655,255	5,327,854,977	194,591	26,522,192,998
Revaluation surplus	642,809,311	207,604,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	850,413,777
Cost with revaluation surplus													
At 1 January 2024	748,360,000	422,393,227	2,146,654,953	575,843,459	3,367,919,859	7,495,916,216	857,824,164	76,241,828	1,509,748,246	4,843,655,255	5,327,854,977	194,591	27,372,606,775
Addition during the year	-	-	658,608,854	103,725,520	566,415,842	495,819,903	43,044,761	-	72,415,432	3,000,000,000	-	-	4,940,030,312
Revaluation surplus during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less/(Add): Cost of adjustments etc.	-	-	47,706,402	18,132,894	285,717,517	357,579,005	(116,865,799)	13,379,847	1,871,503	-	-	-	607,521,369
At 31 December 2024	748,360,000	422,393,227	2,757,557,405	661,436,085	3,648,618,184	7,634,157,114	1,017,734,724	62,861,981	1,580,292,175	7,843,655,255	5,327,854,977	194,591	31,705,115,718
Depreciation													
At 1 January 2024	-	142,010,310	1,289,423,800	355,142,096	2,461,846,844	5,981,833,663	635,199,185	76,241,794	1,112,460,883	2,985,264,141	1,529,956,128	194,586	16,569,573,430
Charged for the year	-	10,559,833	173,174,702	35,192,754	270,118,731	598,100,099	72,715,691	-	88,666,512	484,692,390	632,935,533	-	2,366,156,245
Less/(Add): Accumulated depreciation of adjustments, etc	-	-	47,706,402	17,698,767	285,585,104	336,03,649	(116,865,799)	13,379,836	840,687	-	-	-	584,448,646
At 31 December 2024	-	152,570,143	1,414,892,100	372,636,083	2,446,380,471	6,243,830,113	824,780,675	62,861,358	1,200,286,708	3,469,956,531	2,162,891,661	194,586	18,351,281,029



Annexure - B

Business segment results of the Bank

For the year ended 31 December 2024

In million Taka

Particulars	Corporate Banking	Retail Banking	Financial Inclusion	SME Banking	Treasury	Off-shore Banking Unit	Total
Interest income	21,189.1	3,266.8	5,571.0	7,191.2	13,311.1	1,671.8	52,200.8
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings	2,786.8	3,915.4	747.9	1,306.4	2,745.0	1,381.5	12,883.0
Net interest income	18,402.3	(648.6)	4,823.1	5,884.8	10,566.0	290.3	39,317.8
Transfer of interest between business segments	(7,971.9)	20,620.7	-	(1,697.2)	(10,951.6)	-	-
Net interest income(NII) after transfer of interest between business segments	10,430.4	19,972.1	4,823.1	4,187.6	(385.6)	290.3	39,317.8
Non-interest income (fees, commission, exchange & other operating income)	1,883.5	2,214.5	1,226.6	680.9	1,646.7	20.4	7,672.7
Total operating income	12,313.9	22,186.6	6,049.7	4,868.5	1,261.2	310.7	46,990.5
Operating expenses	2,425.9	16,991.8	3,731.6	1,243.8	233.0	1.7	24,627.7
Profit before provision	9,888.0	5,194.8	2,318.1	3,624.8	1,028.1	309.0	22,362.8
Provision for loans and off-balance sheet exposures (specific and general)	8,399.1	3,562.7	1,699.90	2,832.1	462.8	36.8	16,993.3
Profit before taxes	1,488.9	1,632.1	618.2	792.7	565.4	272.2	5,369.5
Total provision for taxation (current and deferred)	176.0	192.9	73.1	93.7	66.8	32.2	634.7
Net profit after taxation	1,312.9	1,439.2	545.1	699.0	498.6	240.0	4,734.8

Total Average Assets	242,339.9	97,406.0	63,171.0	84,142.8	125,184.5	24,635.1	636,879.3
Total Average Liabilities	111,786.6	305,932.9	61,982.0	63,795.1	20,702.6	22,789.5	586,988.8



Highlights on the overall activities of the Bank

Annexure - C

For the years 2024 and 2023

Serial No.	Particulars	Year	
		2024 Taka	2023 Taka
1	Paid up share capital	8,788,192,180	7,479,312,500
2	Total regulatory capital	55,036,938,840	59,097,329,287
3	Capital surplus	5,306,524,053	13,388,389,620
4	Total assets	679,875,504,457	593,883,123,100
5	Total deposits	521,872,498,155	472,590,067,605
6	Total loans and advances	428,689,358,508	412,072,973,882
7	Total contingent liabilities and commitments	106,994,854,434	95,195,865,122
8	Credit deposit ratio	77.86%	82.64%
9	Percentage of classified loans against total loans and advances	7.73%	4.14%
10	Net profit after taxation and provision	4,734,756,394	8,017,399,148
11	Amount of classified loans and advances at the end of the year	33,147,526,889	17,077,579,594
12	Provisions kept against classified loan	21,065,500,593	10,249,812,557
13	Provisions surplus against classified loan	778,849,644	-
14	Cost of fund including operating cost	7.01%	6.09%
15	Interest earning assets	541,283,635,672	494,320,472,724
16	Non-interest earning assets	138,591,868,785	99,562,650,376
17	Return on investment (ROI)	9.63%	7.78%
18	Return on asset (ROA)	0.74%	1.40%
19	Income from investment	10,475,878,784	7,425,178,037
20	Earnings per share (Taka) (Restated)	5.39	9.12
21	Net income per share (Taka) (Restated)	5.39	9.12
22	Price earning ratio (Times)	8.89	5.51

Balance Sheet (Off-shore Banking Unit)

As at 31 December 2024

PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Notes	2024		2023
		USD	Taka	Taka
Cash				
In hand (including foreign currencies)		-	-	-
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (s) (including foreign currencies)		-	-	-
Balance with other banks and financial institutions				
In Bangladesh		1,028,946	122,959,069	23,241,637
Outside Bangladesh		-	-	-
		1,028,946	122,959,069	23,241,637
money at call on short notice		-	-	-
Investments				
Government		-	-	-
Others		-	-	-
Loans and advances	3			
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc.		5,730,419	684,785,084	737,276,431
Bills purchased and discounted		215,184,883	25,714,593,480	21,985,152,463
		220,915,302	26,399,378,564	22,722,428,894
Fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures	4	1	119	110
Other assets	5	16,699	1,995,523	284,049
Non-banking assets		-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		221,960,948	26,524,333,275	22,745,954,690
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Liabilities				
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	6	196,819,695	23,519,953,599	20,379,428,091
Deposits and other accounts	7			
Current deposits and other accounts		3,684,980	440,355,153	19,352,574
Bills payable		-	-	-
Savings bank deposits		-	-	-
Term deposits		1,035	123,620	-
		3,686,015	440,478,773	19,352,574
Other liabilities	8	4,871,787	582,178,504	637,676,444
TOTAL LIABILITIES		205,377,497	24,542,610,876	21,036,457,109
Shareholders' equity				
Retained earnings	9	16,583,451	1,981,722,399	1,709,497,581
		16,583,451	1,981,722,399	1,709,497,581
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		221,960,948	26,524,333,275	22,745,954,690
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS				
Contingent liabilities				
Acceptances and endorsements		-	-	-
Letters of guarantee		-	-	-
Irrevocable letters of credit		-	-	-
Bills for collection		-	-	-
Other contingent liabilities		-	-	-
Total contingent liabilities		-	-	-
Other commitments				
Documentary credits and short term trade-related transactions		-	-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-	-
Total other commitments		-	-	-
Total off-balance sheet items including contingent liabilities		-	-	-

Profit and Loss Account (Off-shore Banking Unit)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024		2023
		USD	Taka	Taka
Interest income	10	14,584,813	1,671,784,180	1,238,088,859
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	12	12,052,517	1,381,519,818	1,026,858,907
Net interest income		2,532,296	290,264,362	211,229,952
Other operating income	11	68,083	20,409,380	11,751,824
Total operating income		2,600,378	310,673,742	222,981,776
Salary and allowances	13	11,905	1,364,647	1,071,282
Postage, stamp, telecommunications, etc.	14	-	-	-
Depreciation and repair of bank's assets	15	-	-	-
Other expenses	16	2,746	314,780	315,009
Total operating expenses		14,651	1,679,427	1,386,291
Profit before provision		2,585,727	308,994,315	221,595,485
Provision for loans and off-balance sheet exposures	3.3			
Specific provision for loans		-	-	-
General provision for loans		307,695	36,769,497	50,002,995
General provision for off-balance sheet exposures		-	-	-
		307,695	36,769,497	50,002,995
Other provision		-	-	-
Total provision		307,695	36,769,497	50,002,995
Retained surplus to retained earnings		2,278,032	272,224,818	171,592,490

Cash Flow Statement (Off-shore Banking Unit)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Notes	2024		2023
	USD	Taka	Taka
A) Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest receipts in cash	14,399,496	1,650,542,171	1,080,096,000
Interest payments	(12,964,182)	(1,486,019,326)	(899,062,047)
Dividend receipts in cash	-	-	-
Gain on sale of shares	-	-	-
Gain on sale of securities	-	-	-
Recoveries of loan previously written-off	-	-	-
Fee and commission receipts in cash	-	-	-
Cash payments to employees	(11,905)	(1,364,647)	(1,071,282)
Cash payments to suppliers	-	-	-
Income taxes paid	-	-	-
Receipts from other operating activities	68,083	20,409,380	11,751,824
Payments for other operating activities	(2,746)	(314,780)	(315,009)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	1,488,745	183,252,797	191,399,486
Increase/(decrease) in operating assets and liabilities			
Statutory deposits	-	-	-
Purchase /sale of trading securities	-	-	-
Loans and advances to other banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	(13,692,008)	(1,636,194,932)	(3,729,615,378)
Other assets	-	-	-
Deposits from other banks	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	3,509,682	419,406,950	(1,280,501)
Other liabilities account of customers	9,510,758	1,133,252,617	3,528,021,291
Other liabilities	-	-	-
Net cash from operating activities	817,178	99,717,432	(11,475,101)
B) Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of securities	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of securities	-	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-	-
C) Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts from issue of loan capital and debt securities	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	-	-	-
D) Net increase / (decrease) in cash (A+B+C)	817,178	99,717,432	(11,475,101)
E) Cash and cash-equivalents at beginning of the year	211,769	23,241,637	34,716,738
F) Cash and cash-equivalents at end of the year (D+E)	1,028,947	122,959,069	23,241,637

Notes to the Financial Statements (Off-shore Banking Unit)

As at and for the year ended 2024

1. Status of the unit

1.1 The Off-shore Banking Units (OBU) of Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC are governed by the applicable rules & regulations of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the activities of OBU under reference letter no. BRPD(P-3)744(109)/2010-610 dated 23 February 2010 of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank started the operation of OBU on 12 July 2010. The number of OBUs were two as at 31 December 2024, located at Centralized Processing Centre (CPC), Head Office, Dhaka and Dhaka EPZ Branch, Dhaka.

1.2 Nature of business

The principal activities of the Bank are to carry on all kinds of banking business in accordance with applicable rules and regulations of Bangladesh Bank for operations of Off-shore Banking Unit in Bangladesh.

2. Significant accounting policies and basis of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared under historical cost convention and in accordance with the Bank Companies Act, 1991 as amended under sub-section 38(4) of the Act, relevant Bangladesh Bank Circulars, International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB), the Companies Act, 1994, Financial Reporting Act 2015, the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and other rules and regulations applicable in Bangladesh.

The financial statements represent the financial position and results of OBUs of the Bank.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of OBUs is US Dollar. While the financial statements are presented both in USD and equivalent Bangladesh Taka.

Transactions in others currencies are recorded in the functional currency (USD) at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transactions. Assets and liabilities in other currencies are translated into functional currency (USD) at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of balance sheet.

2.3 Loans and advances

- a) Loans and advances are stated at gross amount. While the provision and interest suspense against loans and advances are shown separately as other liabilities.
- b) Interest income is calculated on daily product basis and accounted for on quarterly rest on accrual basis until the loans and advances are defined as classified accounts as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines. As per Bangladesh Bank directives, interest on loans and advances classified as bad/loss is not accounted for. A separate memorandum record is maintained for such interest on bad/loss loans.
- c) Provision for loans and advances is made on the basis of the year end review by the management of the Bank in line with the instructions contained in BRPD Master Circular No. 14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 19 dated 27 December 2012, BRPD Circular No. 05 and 06 dated 29 May 2013, BRPD Circular No. 15 dated 23 December 2013, BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 18 November 2014, BRPD Circular No. 08 dated 02 August 2015, BRPD Circular No. 01 dated 20 February 2018, BRPD circular No. 24 (17 November 2019), BRPD circular No.6 (19 May 2019), BRPD circular No. 4 (16 May 2019), BRPD circular No. 3 (21 April 2019), BRPD circular No. 16 (21 July 2020) and BRPD circular No. 52 (20 October 2020), issued by Bangladesh Bank.

2.4 Revenue recognition

The revenues of the OBU during the year have been recognized in terms of the provisions of International Financial Reporting Standards 15, 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' as outlined below:

2.4.1 Interest income

a) Interest income from loans and advances and lease finance

The policy for accounting of interest income on loans and advances is stated in **2.3.a** and **2.3.b** above.

2.4.2 Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income arising from different services provided by the Units are recognized on cash receipt basis.

2.4.3 Interest paid on deposits and borrowings

Interest paid on deposits, borrowings etc. are accounted for on accrual basis.

2.5 Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement has been prepared under mixture of Direct and Indirect method as recommended in the BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 25 June 2003 issued by the Banking Regulation & Policy Department of Bangladesh Bank.

2.6 General

Assets and liabilities have been translated into Taka currency @ USD 1 = BDT 119.5000 (2023: 109.7500). Income expenses are translated at an average rate @ USD 1 = 114.6250.

2024		2023
USD	Taka	Taka

3. Loans and advances

Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc.

Bills purchased and discounted

Total loans and advances

5,730,419	684,785,084	737,276,431
215,184,883	25,714,593,480	21,985,152,463
220,915,302	26,399,378,564	22,722,428,894

3.1 Loans and advances including bills purchased and discounted are classified into the following broad categories

a) Loans and advances

In Bangladesh

Term loan - industrial

5,730,419	684,785,084	737,276,431
5,730,419	684,785,084	737,276,431
-	-	-
5,730,419	684,785,084	737,276,431

Outside Bangladesh

b) Bills purchased and discounted

Payable in Bangladesh

Inland bills purchased

Payable outside Bangladesh

Foreign bills purchased and discounted

Total (a+b)

40,714,710	4,865,407,814	4,345,655,202
174,470,173	20,849,185,666	17,639,497,261
215,184,883	25,714,593,480	21,985,152,463
220,915,302	26,399,378,564	22,722,428,894

3.1.1 Net loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted

Total loans, advances and lease receivables

Less : Provision against loans and advances (specific and general)

Less : Cumulative balance of interest suspense account

220,915,302	26,399,378,564	22,722,428,894
1,483,023	263,993,786	227,224,289
-	-	-
219,432,278	26,135,384,778	22,495,204,605

3.2 Residual maturity grouping of loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted

Payable

	2024		2023
	USD	Taka	Taka
On demand	-	-	-
Within one to three months	-	-	-
Within three to twelve months	220,915,302	26,399,378,564	22,722,428,894
Within one to five years	-	-	-
More than five years	-	-	-
	220,915,302	26,399,378,564	22,722,428,894

3.3 a) Classification status of loans and advances including the bills purchased & discounted

Unclassified

Standard	220,915,302	26,399,378,564	22,722,428,894
Special mention account (SMA)	-	-	-
	220,915,302	26,399,378,564	22,722,428,894

Classified

Substandard	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-
Bad / loss	-	-	-
	220,915,302	26,399,378,564	22,722,428,894

b) Classification and provisioning of loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted

Classification / Status of loans and advances	Amount of outstanding loans and advances as at 31 December 2024		Base for provision Taka	Percentage (%) of provision required as per Bangladesh Bank's directives	Amount of provision required as at 31 December 2024	Amount of provision required as at 31 December 2023
	USD	Taka			(Taka)	(Taka)
Unclassified loans and advances						
Small & medium enterprise financing				0.25%		
Other than small & medium enterprise financing	220,915,302	26,399,378,564	26,399,378,564	1%	263,993,786	227,224,289
Special mention account	-	-	-	1%	-	-
Total unclassified loans and advances	220,915,302	26,399,378,564	26,399,378,564		263,993,786	227,224,289
Classified loans and advances						
Substandard	-	-	-	20%	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	50%	-	-
Bad / loss	-	-	-	100%	-	-
Total classified loans and advances	-	-	-		-	-
Total loans and advances	220,915,302	26,399,378,564	26,399,378,564		263,993,786	227,224,289
Total provision maintained					263,993,786	227,224,289
Total provision surplus					-	-
Provision made for the year					36,769,497	50,002,995



	2024		2023
	USD	Taka	Taka
3.4 Geographical location-wise loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted			
Dhaka division	190,692,184	22,787,716,015	737,276,431
Chittagong division	-	-	21,514,206,268
Other divisions	30,223,118	3,611,662,549	470,946,195
	220,915,302	26,399,378,564	22,722,428,894
4. Fixed assets at cost or revalued amount including land, building, furniture and fixtures			
Computer equipment and software	1,242	148,377	136,271
	1,242	148,377	136,271
Less: Accumulated depreciation	1,241	148,258	136,161
Exchange differences adjustment [Note 2.6]			
	1,241	148,258	136,161
	1	119	110
5. Other assets			
Interest accrued on investment but not collected, commission and brokerage receivable on shares and debentures and other income receivable	2,687	321,081	283,919
Sundry Assets	14,012	1,674,442	130
	16,699	1,995,523	284,049
6. Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents			
a) In Bangladesh			
Borrowings from Dutch-Bangla Bank, Head Office	81,506,057	9,739,973,822	7,126,152,666
	81,506,057	9,739,973,822	7,126,152,666
b) Outside Bangladesh			
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	115,313,638	13,779,979,777	13,253,275,425
	115,313,638	13,779,979,777	13,253,275,425
Total (a+b)	196,819,695	23,519,953,599	20,379,428,091
7. Deposits and other accounts			
Current deposits and other accounts			
Current deposits	3,465,537	414,131,729	1,202,198
Special notice deposits	-	-	-
Sundry deposits	219,443	26,223,424	18,150,376
Bills payable	-	-	-
Savings bank deposits	-	-	-
Term Deposits			
Fixed deposits	-	-	-
Non resident foreign currency deposits	1,035	123,620	-
Monthly term deposits	-	-	-
	3,686,015	440,478,773	19,352,574
8. Other liabilities			
Interest payable on borrowings	2,662,634	318,184,718	392,279,186
Accumulated provision for loans and advances including off-balance sheet exposures	2,209,153	263,993,786	227,224,289
Other liability	-	-	18,172,969
Exchange differences [Note 2.6]	-	-	-
	4,871,787	582,178,504	637,676,444
9. Retained Earnings			
Closing balance	16,583,451	1,981,722,399	1,709,497,581
	16,583,451	1,981,722,399	1,709,497,581
10. Interest income			
Interest on loans and advances	14,584,813	1,671,784,180	1,238,088,859
Interest on balance with other banks and financial institutions	-	-	-
	14,584,813	1,671,784,180	1,238,088,859

		2024		2023
		USD	Taka	Taka
11. Other income				
Recoveries from client, etc.		67,478	7,734,616	5,180,684
Service charges on deposit accounts		50	5,731	4,793
Income from Export-Import		555	63,617	47,402
Foreign exchange gain and charges [Note 2.6]		-	12,605,416	6,518,945
		68,083	20,409,380	11,751,824
12. Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.				
Interest paid on borrowings		12,052,517	1,381,519,818	1,026,858,907
		12,052,517	1,381,519,818	1,026,858,907
13. Salary and allowances				
Basic salary		5,423	621,638	579,072
House rent allowance		2,712	310,821	289,537
Conveyance allowance		2,207	253,032	86,863
Bank's contribution to provident fund		542	62,162	57,905
Leave fare assistance		-	-	-
Medical expenses		542	62,162	57,905
Bonus		478	54,832	-
		11,905	1,364,647	1,071,282
14. Postage, stamp, telecommunications etc.				
Postage, telecommunications, etc.		-	-	-
		-	-	-
15. Depreciation and repair of bank's assets				
Depreciation on fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures [Note-15.1]		-	-	-
Repair and maintenance [Note-15.2]		-	-	-
		-	-	-
15.1 Depreciation on fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures				
Computer equipment and software		-	-	-
		-	-	-
15.2 Repair and maintenance				
Vehicle		-	-	-
		-	-	-
16. Other expenses				
Other expenses		2,746	314,780	315,009
		2,746	314,780	315,009



*Any time
Anywhere*

Top Management of Dutch-Bangla Bank

Managing Director & CEO

Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin

Deputy Managing Directors

Mr. Shahidur Rahman Khan

Mr. Md. Abedur Rahman Sikder

Mr. Md. Ahteshamul Haque Khan

Mr. Md. Shahadat Hossain

Mr. Md. Shah Alam Patwary

Mr. Mohammed Shahid Ullah, FCA

Mr. Uttam Kumar Saha

DUTCH-BANGLA BANK BRANCHES

01. Abdullahpur Branch

Anwar Hossain Plaza (1st floor),
Kolakandi Road, Abdullahpur Bus stand,
Keraniganj, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01938-801698

02. Aganagar Branch

'Saba Complex' (1st floor),
Shahid Delwar Hossain Road, Kaliganj,
South Keraniganj, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01938-803293

03. Agrabad Branch

Hossain Court (Ground floor), 75, Agrabad C/A,
Double Mooring, Chattogram-4100.
Tel: 031-724781-2, 031-726571,
Mobile: 01711-728391, 01729-072876

04. Amborkhana Branch

Lais Super Market (1st floor),
781, Amborkhana, Sylhet.
Tel: 0821-710416, 0821-720178
Fax: 0821-717497,
Mobile: 01938-801621

05. Amin Bazar Branch

M. A. Hossen Tower (2nd floor),
Begunbari, Aminbazar, Savar, Dhaka.
Tel: 02-9026098, 02-9026096
Mobile: 01938-801677

06. Araihasar Branch

Bhai Bhai Plaza (1st floor),
Araihasar, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01938-803290

07. Ashkona Branch

Bhuiyan Shopping Complex (1st floor),
301/631, Ashkona, Dakshinkhan, Dhaka.
Tel: 58955884, 7912494, 7914814.
Mobile: 01938-801625

08. Ashuganj Branch

'D.R Plaza' (1st & 2nd floor),
Station Road (Cinema Hall Road),
Chor Chartala, Ashuganj, Brahmanbaria.
Tel: 8528-74144, 8528-74154,
Mobile: 01938-803287

09. Ashulia Bazar Branch

Ashulia New Market (1st floor),
Ashulia Bazar, Ashulia, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01847-278123

10. Ashulia Branch

1st & 2nd floor, Jamgora, DEPZ Main Road,
Ashulia, Savar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01938-801656

11. Ati Bazar Branch

1st floor, Ati Bazar, Keraniganj, Dhaka.
Tel: 02-55103283, 02-55103284
Mobile: 01938-801676, 01938-801681

12. Aushkandi Branch

Hazi Nawab Mansion (1st Floor),
Aushkandi, Nabiganj, Habiganj.
Mobile: 01847-278108

13. Aziznagar Branch

"Chowdhury Shopping Complex" (1st floor), Aziznagar,
Lama, Bandarban
Mobile- 01847-415222

14. Baburhat Branch

"Hazi Ramizuddin Super Market" (1st, 2nd & 3rd floor),
Holding# 16, Bank Road, Madhabdi Bazar, Baburhat,
Narsingdi, Dhaka.
Tel: 9446921-22, 9446670
Mobile: 01711-541734, 01711-629340

15. Bagerhat Branch

Kazi Badar Uddin Plaza (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding# 37, Road# 37, Khan Zahan Ali Road,
Bagerhat Sadar, Bagerhat.
Mobile: 01847-278127

16. Bagher Bazar Branch

Hazi Samsuddin Market, Shirirchala, Bhabanipur, Bagher
Bazar, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01847-278125

17. Banani Branch

"Borak Mehnur" (1st & 2nd Floor), 51/B,
Kamal Ataturk Avenue, Banani, Dhaka.
Tel: 55034190, 9883892, Fax: 9887336
Mobile: 01711-596014, 01713-069923

18. Banani-11 Branch

'Bond Center' (1st & 2nd floor), Holding No. 71, Road No.11,
Block-D, Banani, Dhaka
Mobile: 01958-151588

19. Banasree Branch

Holding No-2 & 3 (1st floor), Main Road,
Block # F, Banasree, Rampura, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810-025608



20. Bandar Branch

'Chowdhury Plaza' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding# 219, Amin R/A, 01 no Kheya Ghat Road,
Bandar, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01958-151582

21. Bandarban Branch

"Haque Hill Tower" (1st Floor), Holding# R/56,
Main Road, Bandarban Sadar, Bandarban.
Mobile: 01810-025611

22. Bandura Branch

'Shezan Multi Shopping Mall' (1st Floor),
Bandura Bazar, Nawabganj, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01730-726982, 01730-726983,
01713-481746

23. Bangabandhu Avenue Branch

'Hossain Chember' (1st & 2nd floor),
30, Bangabandhu Avenue, Dhaka-1000.
Mobile: 01810-025614

24. Bangabandhu Road Branch

1st, 2nd & 3rd floor, 60 (Old) / 86 (New),
Bangabandhu Road, Narayanganj.
Tel: 7642860-1, Fax: 7642862
Mobile: 01711-541739

25. Banti Bazar Branch

'Tarazuddin Plaza' (1st floor),
Banti Bazar, Araihaazar, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01810-025610

26. Baraipara Branch

'Sufia Mansion' (1st floor),
Nabinagar- Chandura Highway,
Baraipara, Ashulia, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01847-415228

27. Barishal Branch

'LL Tower' (1st floor), Holding# 119,
Birshreshtha Shahid Captain
Mohiuddin Jahangir Road, Barishal.
Tel: 0431-61662, 0431-2174474, Fax: 0431-2174489
Mobile: 01713-450734, 01938-801653

28. Bashundhara Branch

1st Floor, Ka-3/1-C, Bashundhara Road,
Jagannathpur, Bashundhara, Dhaka.
Tel: 8413618-20, Fax: 8413620
Mobile: 01730-024092

29. Basurhat Branch

'Tanha Bhaban' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding# 152, College Road, Basurhat, Noakhali.
Tel: 03223-56015-16, Fax: 03223-56010
Mobile: 01730-333631

30. Beani Bazar Branch

'Zaman Plaza' (1st floor), Beani Bazar, Sylhet.
Tel: 08223-56061-62, Fax: 08223-56060
Mobile: 01713-481743

31. Benapole Branch

'Noor Shopping Complex' (1st floor),
Holding # 570/1, Jashore-Kolkata Highway,
Benapole Port, Sharsha, Jashore.
Mobile: 01847-278106

32. Bhairab Branch

1st & 2nd floor, 261-262, Char Rastar More,
Bottola Road, Bhairab Bazar, Bhairab, Kishoreganj.
Tel: 029470255-6, Mobile: 01730-333773

33. Bhola Branch

'Jahanara Arcade' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding # 434, Sadar Road, Bhola, Barishal.
Mobile: 01847-278128

34. Bhuigar Branch

'Bhuiyan Tower' (1st floor),
Bhuigar Bus Stand, Kutubpur,
Fatulla, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01938-801734

35. Bhulta Branch

'Hazi Abdul Haque Super Market' (2nd floor), Bhulta,
Golakandail, Rupgonj, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01730-313995

36. Bijoy Nagar Branch

1st & 2nd floor, 180-181, Shahid Syed Nazrul Islam Shoroni,
Bijoy Nagar, Dhaka.
Tel: 8391562-3, 8391563
Mobile: 01730-703441, 01938-801692

37. Biswanath Branch

'Haji Afij Ali Complex' (1st & 2nd floor),
Jagannathpur Road, Biswanath, Sylhet.
Tel: 08224-56009, 08224-56010
Mobile: 01713-080234

38. Board Bazar Branch

'Mansur Plaza' (1st floor),
Board Bazar, Gazipur.
Tel: 9293433-5, 9293435
Mobile: 01713-060712

39. Bogura Branch

'Madhu Metro Tower' (2nd & 3rd Floor),
Holding# 56/64, Kazi Nazrul Islam Road,
Sathmatha, Bogura Sadar, Bogura.
Tel: 051-69820, 051-69830,
Mobile: 01713-201690

40. Borguna Branch

'Shahabuddin Plaza' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding# 78, Sadar Road, Borguna.
Mobile: 01810-025613

41. Bormi Bazar Branch

'Md. Humayun Kabir Tower' (1st floor),
Bormi Bazar, Sreepur, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01810-177376

42. Boro Bazar Branch

'A Hossain Plaza' (1st floor),
Holding No. 04 & 05, Sir Iqbal Road
(Boro Bazar), Khulna.
Mobile: 01958-151593

43. Barlekha Branch

'Hazi Moshud Ali Trade Centre' (1st floor),
Holding# 194/1684, Main Road,
Barlekha Bazar, Barlekha, Moulvibazar.
Tel: 08622-56702-04,
Mobile: 01938-801634

44. Brahmanbaria Branch

'F.C. Tower' (1st & 2nd floor), Holding# 1018,
Court Road (Kalaisreepara), Brahmanbaria.
Tel: 0851-63284,
Mobile: 01938-801650

45. Chandpur Branch

'Hakim Plaza' (2nd floor),
248, Shahid Muktijoddha Road, Chandpur.
Tel: 0841-66595-7,
Mobile: 01938-801714

46. Chapainawabganj Branch

2nd floor, Holding# 04, Daudpur Madrasa Road,
Chapainawabganj Sadar, Chapainawabganj.
Tel: 0781-52699, 0781-52697, 0781-52698
Mobile: 01938-801715

47. Chhatak Branch

"Tahir Plaza" (2nd & 3rd floor), Holding# 002-00, East
Bazar Chhatak, Sylhet Road, Chhatak, Sunamganj.
Tel: 08723-56356, 08723-56446, 08723-56439,
Mobile: 01713-481707

48. Chattogram EPZ Branch

'Chowdhury Market' (2nd floor),
Holding# 1277/B/1675 Circle-8,
EPZ main gate, South Haliashahar,
Bondor, Chattogram.
Tel: 031-741421-2,
Mobile: 01730-703435

49. Chokoria Branch

'White Stone N.Y. Shopping Center' (1st floor),
Holding# 1112, Arkan Road,
Chokoria, Cox's Bazar.
Tel: 034-2256415, 034-2256416
Mobile: 01938-801664

50. Chowmuhani Branch

'NSS Bhaban' (1st floor), Feni Road,
Chowmuhani, Begumganj, Noakhali.
Tel: 0321-53632-3,
Mobile: 01730-077785

51. Chuadanga Branch

'Anowar Tower' (1st floor), Holding# 0634-00,
Feri Ghat Road, Chuadanga.
Tel: 0761-81131-2,
Mobile: 01938-803288

52. College Gate Branch

'Tokyo Tower' (2nd floor),
Holding no. 14, 15, Dhaka-Mymensingh Road,
Cherag Ali Market,
Tongi, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01810-177378

53. Companiganj Branch

'Chitta Ranjan Avenue' (2nd floor), Holding# 01,
Muradnagar Road, Companiganj, Cumilla.
Mobile: 01938-801717

54. Corporate Branch

1st floor, Holding no- 47, Motijheel C/A,
Dhaka-1000,
Mobile- 01847-415231

55. Cox's Bazar Branch

'Abu Center' (2nd floor),
Holding No. # 0096-00,
Purbo Bazarghata, Cox's Bazar Sadar,
Cox's Bazar.
Tel: 0341-51146-7,
Mobile: 01713-257364

56. Cumilla Branch

1st & 2nd floor,
32/30, Bandi Shahi Market,
Chawk Bazar, Cumilla.
Tel: 081-61011,
Mobile: 01713-431444

57. Dagonbhuiyan Branch

'Sultan Tower' (1st & 2nd floor), Zero Point,
Dagonbhuiyan, Feni.
Tel: 03323-79397-8, Fax: 03323-79425
Mobile: 01730-351786



58. Dakshin Surma Branch

'Sumaiya Complex' (1st floor), Sultanpur Road, Chandipul, Dakshin Surma, Sylhet.
Mobile: 01847-415224

59. Dakshinkhan SME / Agriculture Branch

83, 'Rajob Ali Super Market' (1st Floor), Dakshinkhan Bazar, Dakshinkhan, Dhaka.
Tel: 8999669-71,
Mobile: 01730-317194

60. Dania Branch

'Ayesha Mosharaf Shopping Complex' (2nd & 3rd Floor), Dania, Kadamtali, Shampur, Dhaka.
Tel: 7552400, 7553095, 7552501, Fax: 7552501
Mobile: 01713-010703

61. Daulatpur Branch

'S.S Center' (1st & 2nd floor), Holding# 1/1, Jashore Road, Daulatpur, Khulna.
Mobile: 01810-025615

62. Dhaka Dakshin SME / Agriculture Branch

1st floor, 32, 'Shahir Uddin Super Market', Dhaka Dakshin, Golapganj, Sylhet.
Tel: 8227-56523,
Mobile: 01713-481740

63. Dhaka EPZ Branch

Baipail, Ashulia, Savar, Dhaka.
Tel: 7790668, 7788254, Fax: 7789265
Mobile: 01713-046290

64. Dhanbari Branch

'Dhanbari Banik Shopping Complex' (1st floor), Holding#119, Bazar Main Road, Dhanbari, Tangail.
Mobile: 01958-151592

65. Dhanmondi Branch

'Bay's Park Height' (Gr. & 1st floor), Holding #02, Road # 09, Dhanmondi, Dhaka.
Tel: 58610963, 58615661, 58611372
Mobile: 01711-590289

66. Dhap Branch

Rayan's Bhaban,
House #03, Holding# 0029, Road # 02, Dhap, Lalkuthi, Rangpur Sadar, Rangpur.
Mobile: 01958-506665

67. Dholaikhal Branch

'Jaheda Rupali Bhaban' (1st floor), 40/1/A, Lal Mohon Saha Street, Dholaikhal, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810-025607

68. Digpait Branch

1st floor, Digpait Uposhahar, Sadar, Jamalpur.
Mobile: 01938-801620

69. Dinajpur Branch

'Palok' (1st & 2nd floor), Holding# 1179/1139, 1181/1140, Munshipara, Lilir Mor, Kotwali, Dinajpur.
Tel: 0531-63960-61, Fax: 0531-63962
Mobile: 01730-331459

70. Dumni Branch

Ground floor, Dumni Bazar, Khilkhet, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01938-801704

71. Elenga Branch

'Ekattur Bhaban' (1st floor), Holding# 1640, 1642, Old Vuapur Road, Elenga Bus Stand, Kalihati, Elenga, Tangail.
Mobile: 01938-801713

72. Elephant Road Branch

1st, 2nd & 3rd floor, 235/5 Elephant Road, New Market, Dhaka.
Tel: 5675458, 9675498
Fax: 9675498
Mobile: 01713-049306, 01938-801690,

73. Faridpur Branch

'Chawkbazar Tower' (1st & 2nd floor), 57-58, Chawkbazar, Faridpur.
Tel: 0631-67080-82,
Mobile: 01730-703437

74. Fatikchari Branch

'Nazrul Shopping Complex' (1st & 2nd floor), College Road, Bibirhat, Fatikchari, Chattogram.
Tel: 03022-56235-6,
Mobile: 01730-077780,

75. Feni Branch

'Aziz Shopping Centre' (1st floor), 163, S.S.K. Road, Feni.
Tel: 0331-63526, 0331-74490,
Mobile: 01713-431443

76. Gaibandha Branch

'Islam Plaza' (1st floor), Holding# 1076/1077, Road# 02, Station Road, Gaibandha.
Mobile: 01847-278124

77. Gazipur Branch

1st & 2nd floor, Holding# J/90, BIDC Road,
Gazipur Sadar, Gazipur.
Tel: 02-49260260, 49260228, Fax: 02-9264234
Mobile: 01938-801695

78. Gazipur Chowrasta Branch

'Reaz Tower' (1st Floor),
Gazipur Chowrasta, Gazipur.
Tel: 49262167, 49262001
Mobile: 01713-141987, 01938-801649

79. Gazipura Branch

'Kazi Nur Mohammad Super Market' (1st floor),
Holding No. 1/14,
Kazi Mozammel Hoque Road,
Gazipura, Tongi East, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01958-151596

80. Goala Bazar Branch

'Mohon Plaza' (1st & 2nd floor),
Manik & Brothers, North Goala Bazar,
Osmaninagar, Sylhet.
Tel: 08242-56419-20,
Mobile: 01730-077787

81. Gobindaganj Branch

Nurjahan Complex (1st floor), Holding# 64/3,
Rangpur Road, Gobindaganj, Gaibandha.
Tel: 05423-75310, 05423-75318,
Fax: 05423-75320
Mobile: 01713-435864

82. Golapgonj Branch

'Noor Mansion' (1st floor),
Golapgonj Chowmohona, Sylhet.
Tel: (08227)-756300,
Mobile: 01713-060998

83. Gopalganj Branch

1st floor, Holding# 04, Madrasa Road,
Gopalganj Sadar, Gopalganj.
Mobile: 01847-278101

84. Gorai Branch

'Firoz Haider Khan Complex' (1st floor),
Dhaka-Tangail Highway, Gorai,
Mirzapur, Tangail.
Mobile: 01844-490182

85. Gouripur Branch

'Madona Twin Tower' (1st floor),
Gouripur Bazar,
Gouripur, Daudkandi, Cumilla.
Mobile: 01938-801680

86. Green Road Branch

'Rajonigandha Complex' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding No. 66, Bir Uttam K M Shafiullah Road,
Green Road,
Kalabagan, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958-151599

87. Gulshan Avenue Branch

'Uday Tower' (1st floor), Holding No. 57 & 57/A,
Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958-151587

88. Gulshan Branch

'The Grand Delvistaa' (Ground & 1st floor),
Plot# 1A, Road # 113, Block# CES (A),
Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan, Dhaka.
Tel: 58812213, 9888436, Fax: 8826344
Mobile: 01711-590396, 01713-040865

89. Gulshan Circle-1 Branch

Bay's 23 (1st Floor), Gulshan Avenue, Plot # 6,
Block # SW (I), Gulshan Model Town, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01938-801720, 01938-801726

90. Habiganj Branch

'Habiganj Regency' (1st Floor), Holding# 4179,
R.D Hall Road (Kalibari Road), Habiganj.
Tel: 0831-63153-4, Fax: 0831-63152
Mobile: 01730-703433

91. Haliashahar Branch

1st Floor, Holding No.1719/2100, Plot # 4,
Road# 4, Block-K, P C Road,
Haliashahar, Chattogram.
Tel: 031-2518051-3,
Mobile: 01730-333630

92. Hasnabad Branch

'Mofizuddin Mansion' (2nd Floor),
Holding# 01, Container Port Road,
Hasnabad, South Keraniganj, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01938-803296

93. Hathazari Branch

'S.S. Tower' (1st Floor), Kachari Road,
Hathazari Bazar, Hathazari, Chattogram.
Tel: 031-2601188,
Mobile: 01711-728300

94. Hemayetpur Branch

'Hazi Ashraf Shopping Complex & Tower'
(1st floor), Jadurchar Paschim Para,
Hemayetpur Bus Stand, Savar, Dhaka.
Tel: 027745865
Mobile: 01938-801718



95. Ibrahimpur Branch

1st & 2nd floor, Holding# 83, Ibrahimpur,
Main Road, Kafrul, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810-025603

96. Imamgonj Branch

2nd & 3rd floor, Holding No. 22/1-23,
Roy Iswarchandra Shil Bahadur Street,
Chawkbazar, Dhaka.
Tel: 7341344, 7341369-70
Mobile: 01713-060961

97. Indira Road Branch

'Manchester Plaza' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding# 5/B, Indira Road, Farmgate,
Sher E Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958-151580

98. Islampur Branch

'Jahangir Tower' (2nd & 3rd floor),
114-116, Islampur, Dhaka.
Tel: 57395414, 57392944, 57396026
Mobile: 01711-594508, 01730-726981

99. Jamalpur Branch

1st & 2nd floor, Holding# 1196 & 1197,
Jam-e Masjid Road (Tomaltola),
Jamalpur Sadar, Jamalpur.
Tel: 0981-62489, 0981-64868,
Mobile: 01938-801644.

100. Jashore Branch

1st & 2nd floor, 11/A, R.N. Road,
Kotwali, Jashore.
Tel: 0421-68314-5
Mobile: 01713-431347.

101. Jhalakathi Branch

1st floor, Holding# 21/22,
Daktter Potti, Jhalakathi Sadar, Jhalakathi.
Mobile: 01847-415230

102. Jhawtala SME / Agriculture Branch

'Garden City' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding# 203/187, Police Line/ Jhawtala Road,
Adarsha Sadar, Cumilla.
Tel: 081-68618, 081-68588, Fax: 081-68594
Mobile: 01713-481725

103. Jhenaidah Branch

'M. N. Super Market' (1st floor),
Holding# 19, Road# 02, Sher-e-Bangla Sarak,
Jhenaidah Sadar, Jhenaidah.
Tel: 0451-63641-2, FAX: 0451-63643
Mobile: 01938-801694

104. Joina Bazar Branch

1st floor, Joina Bazar,
Sreepur, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01810-025602

105. Joypara Branch

'Monowara Mansion' (1st floor),
Joypara, Dohar, Dhaka.
Tel: 02-7768169,
Mobile: 01713-201877

106. Joypurhat Branch

'Ansar Ali Complex' (Gr. Floor),
Holding# 110/1, Sadar Road, Joypurhat.
Mobile: 01938-803285

107. Jubilee Road Branch

'Kader Tower' (2nd & 3rd Floor),
Holding # 279 & 280, 128-Tinpool,
Jubilee Road, Kotwali, Chattogram.
Tel: 031-2854491-3,
Mobile: 01713-257361

108. Kadamtali Branch

'Rahat Centre' (1st Floor), 295, D.T. Road,
Kadamtali, Chattogram.
Tel: 031-2514116, 031-2514130,
Mobile: 01713-257362

109. Kalampur Branch

Ground & 1st floor, Holding# 19/1,
Choto Kalampur, Kalampur Bazar Road,
Dhamrai, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01938-801703

110. Kalatia Branch

'Darani Master Plaza' (1st Floor),
Holding # 9/1, Kalatia Bazar,
Keraniganj, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810-025612

111. Kaliakoir Branch

'Vai Vai Plaza' (1st floor), Holding# 426,
Tenglabari, Shreefoltoli, Kaliakoir, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01958-151595

112. Kaliganj Branch

'Gouro Bhabon' (1st floor), Holding# 220,
Road# 01, Kaliganj Bazar, Kaliganj, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01938-801712

113. Kamarpara Branch

'Hazi Ramzan Ali Tower' (1st Floor),
33, Kamarpara, Turag, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01847-415221

114. Kanchan Bazar Branch

'B.M Tower' (1st floor), Kanchan Moddho Bazar (Suta Potti), Kanchan, Rupganj, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01958-151589

115. Kanchpur Branch

'Sonargaon Mega Complex' (1st floor), Kanchpur, Sonargaon, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01938-803283

116. Kapasia Branch

'Mollah Manson' (1st & 2nd floor), Kapasia Bazar, Kapasia, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01938-801711

117. Kashinathpur Branch

'New Elahi Super Market' (1st floor), Kashinathpur Bazar, Kashinathpur, Sathia, Pabna.
Mobile: 01938-801702

118. Kathgora Bazar Branch

1st floor, Kathgora, Ashulia, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958-151583

119. Kawran Bazar Branch

'BTMC Bhaban' (1st floor), 7/9 Kawran Bazar, Dhaka.
Tel: 55011975-6, Fax: 58155522
Mobile: 01711-590395, 01711-431524

120. Keraniganj Branch

'Jahanara Plaza' (1st floor), Dakpara, Zinzira, Keraniganj, Dhaka.
Tel: 7763994-6, Fax: 7763997,
Mobile: 01938-801615

121. Khagrachori Branch

1st floor, Holding # 523/01, College Road, Narikel Bagan, Khagrachari Sadar, Khagrachari.
Mobile: 01810-177375

122. Khatungonj Branch

'Alam Business Center' (1st & 2nd floor), Holding# 254, Khatungonj, Chattogram.
Tel: 031-2856781-3, 031-2866691-2,
Mobile: 01730-088882

123. Khilgaon Branch

'R. N Square' (1st & 2nd floor), Holding No- 937, Plot No-552, Block- C, Shahid Baki Road, Khilgaon, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01847-415226

124. Khulna Branch

'R. Amin Trade Center' (1st & 2nd floor), 17, KDA Avenue, Holding# 05, Sheikhpara Main Road, Khulna.
Tel: 041-813782-3,
Mobile: 01713-400582

125. Kishoreganj Branch

'Kabir Lasker Plaza' (2nd floor), Holding No# 142, Isha Kha Road, Rathkhola, Kishoreganj Sadar, Kishoreganj
Mobile: 01938-801699

126. Konabari Branch

'Anjuman Tower' (1st & 2nd floor), Plot no. A-149 (part), S-66 (Part) BSCIC I/E, Konabari, Gazipur.
Tel: 9298841-3,
Mobile: 01730-077784

127. Kurigram Branch

'Ganir Uddin Super Market' (1st floor), Holding# 0025, Ghoshpara, Bazar Road, Kurigram.
Mobile: 01938-801732

128. Kushtia Branch

'Monir Tower' (1st & 2nd floor), 298 (old 164) N.S. Road, Boro Bazar, Kushtia.
Tel: 071-71729, 071-71730,
Mobile: 01730-333634

129. Laksham Branch

'Khair Mansion' (1st & 2nd floor), Holding# 894, Laksham Bazar, Laksham, Cumilla.
Tel: 08032-51031-2,
Mobile: 01938-801647

130. Lalbag Branch

'B.S Tower' (1st floor), Holding No. 63, Haronath Ghosh Road, Chawkbazar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958-151598

131. Lalmonirhat Branch

'Patwary Complex' (1st floor), Holding No- 1224-01, Goshala Road, Lalmonirhat Sadar, Lalmonirhat.
Mobile: 01847-415227

132. Lamabazar Branch

'Raja Mansion' (1st & 2nd floor), Chayanir 35, Lamabazar, Zindabazar Road, Sylhet.
Mobile: 01958-151581



133. Laxmipur Branch

'Ali Plaza' (1st, 2nd & 3rd floor),
1126 & 1127 Godown Road
(Old Khaddogudam Road), Laxmipur.
Tel: 0381-62429, 62409,
Mobile: 01938-801646

134. Local Office

Ground, 2nd & 3rd floor,
1, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka.
Tel: 9568539, 9559291, 9557846, 9552831
Mobile: 01730-031823, 01711-566271

135. Lohagara Branch

'Mostafa City' (1st Floor), Lohagara Sadar,
Lohagara, Chattogram,
Tel: 03034-56342, Mobile: 01730-024090

136. Madaripur Branch

'City Plaza' (1st & 2nd Floor), Main Road,
Puran Bazar, Madaripur.
Tel: 0661-62005, 0661-62006, 0661-61873,
Mobile: 01713-248799

137. Magura Branch

'Kokhon-Anowara Tower' (1st & 2nd Floor),
Holding No-94, Pashu Haspatal Para,
Syed Atar Ali Road, Magura Sadar, Magura.
Mobile: 01847-278103

138. Maijdee Court Branch

'Rahman Center' (1st floor), Holding# 51/52,
Town Hall More, Main Road, Maijdee Court, Noakhali.
Tel: 032171043, 032171047,
Mobile: 01938-803284

139. Mainamati Branch

'A.M Hazi Market' (2nd Floor), Nischintopur,
Cumilla Cantonment, Cumilla Sadar, Cumilla.
Mobile: 01847-278107

140. Manda Branch

1st & 2nd Floor, North Manda, Main Road,
Mugda, Manda, Dhaka.
Tel: 02-7274429-31,
Mobile: 01938-801675

141. Manikgonj Branch

'Shandhani Plaza' (1st Floor),
69/1, Shahid Rafiq Sarak, Manikgonj.
Tel: 7720020, 7720149,
Mobile: 01730-024094

142. Masterbari Branch

'RH Complex' (1st Floor), Zamirdia Masterbari,
Valuka, Mymensingh.
Mobile: 01938-803295

143. Matuail Branch

'Meghna Plaza' (1st Floor), 11, Konapara Main Road,
Paradogar, Matuail, Jatrabari, Dhaka.
Tel: 7550640, 7550644, Fax: 77550642
Mobile: 01938-801614

144. Mawna Branch

'Hazi Amir Complex' (1st & 2nd Floor),
Mawna Chowrasta, Sreepur Road,
Sreepur, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01938-801651

145. Meherpur Branch

'Kalam Market' (1st & 2nd Floor), 195/5, Borobazar,
Main Road, Meherpur Sadar, Meherpur.
Mobile: 01847-415225

146. Mirer Bazar Branch

'Fouzia Sarker Commercial Complex' (2nd floor),
Mirer Bazar, Kamargaon, Pubail, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01938-801654

147. Mirpur Branch

1st & 2nd Floor, 8, Darus Salam Road,
Mirpur-1, Dhaka.
Tel: 9016841, 9016843, Fax: 9030533
Mobile: 01711-593280

148. Mirpur Circle-10 Branch

'Gemcon El Mercado' (2nd & 3rd floor),
114, Begum Rokeya Sarani,
Mirpur Circle-10, Dhaka.
Tel: 9015957, 9015975, 9015966,
Mobile: 01713-247410

149. Mirzapur Branch

'Ashkabar Biponi Bitan' (1st Floor),
Mirzapur Bus Stand, Mirzapur, Tangail.
Tel: 09229-56226-7,
Mobile: 01713-257363, 01938-801652

150. Modonpur Branch

1st floor, Fulhar, Modonpur, Bandar, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01938-803289

151. Moghbazar Branch

'Green Satmahal' (1st floor), 206, 207, 208, Shahid
Sangbadik Selina Parvin Road,
Boro Moghbazar, Moghbazar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01844-490183

152. Mohakhali Branch

'Medona Tower' (2nd floor), Holding No. 28,
Bir Uttam A.K. Khandakar Road, Mohakhali C/A,
Banani, Dhaka.
Tel: 9891317, 9861939,
Mobile: 01711-593278, 01938-801608

153. Mohammadpur Branch

1st, 2nd & 3rd floor, Holding# 75/C,
Asad Avenue, Mohammadpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01938-803294

154. Monipur Bazar Branch

1st floor, Monipur Bazar, Joydebpur, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01958-151585

155. Monohardi Branch

'Lake City' (1st floor), 8/1, Sadar Road,
Monohardi, Narsingdi.
Tel: 9445077, 9445377,
Mobile: 01938-801701

156. Motijheel Foreign Exchange Branch

'City Center' (ground floor),
90/1 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka.
Tel: 9550769, 9550677, Fax: 9550504
Mobile: 01711-535664, 01711-543501

157. Mouchak Branch

'Siddique Shopping Complex' (1st floor),
Holding # 215, Mouchak, Kaliakoir, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01958-151586

158. Moulvibazar Branch

'Sanawor Complex' (1st floor),
M.Saifur Rahman Road,
Paschim Bazar, Moulvibazar.
Tel: 0861-62850-51,
Mobile: 01713-201879

159. Munshiganj Branch

'Aftab Uddin Complex' (1st floor),
195, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujib Road,
Munshiganj Sadar, Munshiganj.
Tel: 7620077, 7620099,
Mobile: 01730-703431

160. Muradpur Branch

'Al-Kabir Tower' (1st floor),
Muradpur, Panchlish, Chattogram.
Tel: 656011-3,
Mobile: 01713-060994

161. Murapara Branch

'Kali Das Tower' (1st & 2nd floor),
Murapara, Rupganj, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01958-151597

162. Mymensingh Branch

'Mamatashi Emporium' (1st floor),
8 & 12 GKMC Saha Road, Choto Bazar, Mymensingh.
Tel: 091-52081, 091-52082,
Mobile: 01730-088883

163. Mymensingh Station Road Branch

'Reaz Square' (1st & 2nd floor),
11, Station Road, Mymensingh.
Mobile: 01810-177380

164. Nababpur Branch

1st & 2nd floor, 165,
Nababpur Road, Dhaka.
Tel: 9582872, 47111504, 9583285
Mobile: 01711-541738, 01713-043691

165. Naogaon Branch

'Ananda Bazar Shopping Complex' (2nd floor),
Holding# 321, Bridge More,
Main Road, Naogaon.
Tel: 0741-81166, 0741-81167, Fax: 0741-81176
Mobile: 01938-801645

166. Narail Branch

'Bhuiyan Shopping Mall' (1st floor),
Holding No. 81, Rupganj Bazar,
Narail Sadar, Narail.
Mobile: 01847-278130

167. Narayanganj Branch

1st, 2nd & 3rd floor, 45,
S.M. Maleh Road,
Tanbazar, Narayanganj.
Tel: 7643828, 7631134, 7643088, 764052
Mobile: 01713-032551, 01711-880080

168. Narayanganj BSCIC Branch

1st & 2nd floor, Plot# 55, Block# A,
BSCIC Hosiary Industrial Area,
Sonargaon, Enayetnagar,
Fatullah, Narayanganj.
Tel: 7671611, 47670980,
Mobile: 01730-313997

169. Narsingdi Branch

'Sree Durga Market' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding# 217, 217/1, Deshprio Road,
Narsingdi Sadar, Narsingdi.
Tel: 9464460, 9464470, 9464466,
Mobile: 01713-481704

170. Natore Branch

'Kashem Plaza' (1st floor), Holding# 54,
Nichabazar (kanaikhali), Dhaka-Rajshahi Highway,
Natore Sadar, Natore.
Mobile: 01847-278102

171. Nawabganj Branch

'Raju Commercial Complex' (1st & 2nd Floor),
Kolakopa, Nawabganj, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01847-278104

**172. Nayabazar Branch**

2nd floor, 29/1 North South Road,
Bangshal, Dhaka.
Tel: 7394659, 57395523, 57394654,
Mobile: 01713-141986

173. Nayanpur Bazar Branch

'Kazi Complex' (1st floor), Nayanpur Bazar,
Sreepur, Gazipur
Mobile: 01810-025601

174. Netaigonj Branch

1st & 2nd floor, 21, R. K. Das Road,
Netaigonj, Narayanganj.
Tel: 7646099, 7648920
Mobile: 01713-060713

175. Netrokona Branch

1st & 2nd floor, Holding# 0337,
Chitra Medical Hall, Choto Bazar Road,
Netrokona Sadar, Netrokona.
Tel: 0951-61698, 0951-61676, 0951-62171,
Mobile: 01938-801716

176. New Eskaton Branch

'Tropical NMG Tower' (1st floor), Holding no. 224/1,
New Eskaton, Dilu Road, Hatirjheel, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958-151594

177. New Market Branch

'Golden Gate Shopping center' (1st & 2nd floor),
28, Mirpur Road, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01847-278109

178. Nilphamari Branch

'City Sqaure', Holding No. 0700-00,
Boro Masjid Road,
Nilphamari Sadar, Nilphamari.
Mobile: 01810-025605

179. Nimtola Branch

'Mohammad Ali Tower & Shopping Complex' (1st floor),
Holding# 742, Nimtola Bus Stand,
Sirajdikhan, Munshigonj.
Mobile: 01810-177373

180. Noapara Branch

1st & 2nd floor, Noapara Bazar,
Saiham Nagar, Madhabpur, Habiganj.
Mobile: 01847-415223

181. Norsinghpur Branch

'Hashem Trade Center' (1st floor),
Norsinghpur Bazar, DEPZ Road,
Ashulia, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810-177374

182. O. R. Nizam Road Branch

'IPL Atlanta Trade Center' (2nd & 3rd floor), 788/864,
O.R. Nizam Road, Golpahar Circle, Chattogram.
Tel: 321-2855936-38, Fax: 2855939
Mobile: 01713-107249

183. Pabna Branch

'Midtown Homes' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding # 1346-003 & 1346-004 (New),
1345/1 & 1346 (Old), Abdul Hamid Road,
Shalgaria, Pabna.
Tel: 0731-64478, 0731-63246
Mobile: 01730-333635

184. Pagla Branch

'Hazi Nurul Islam Super Market' (2nd floor),
Holding# 2338/2580,
Fatullah, Narayanganj.
Tel: 02-7696683-4, 02-7696239
Mobile: 01938-801640, 01938-801697

185. Pallabi Branch

'Northern Khan Heights' (1st & 2nd floor),
Plot# 34, Road# 03, Block-D, Section# 11, Pallabi,
Mirpur, Dhaka.
Tel: 9013444, 9013446, Fax: 9013445
Mobile: 01938-801643

186. Panchabati Branch

'S. Rahman Plaza' (1st & 2nd floor), Horiharpara,
Anayatnagar, Panchabati,
Fatullah, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01958-151591

187. Panchagarh Branch

'Anwar Plaza' (1st floor), Holding # 19,
Tetulia Road, Panchagarh.
Tel: 0568-62401, 0568-61210
Mobile: 01938-801663

188. Panchdona Branch

'Mozammel Hoque Super Market' (1st floor),
Panchdona, Madhabdi, Narsingdi.
Mobile: 01810-177201

189. Panthapath Branch

'ENA Shakur Emarat' (1st Floor),
19/3, West Panthapath, Dhaka.
Tel: 9128325,
Mobile: 01938-803291

190. Patherhat Branch

'Bharateswari Plaza' (1st floor),
Noapara, Raozan, Chattogram.
Tel: 031-671620, 031-671610
Mobile: 01711-728339, 01730-726984

191. Patuakhali Branch

'S.S. Tower ' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding# 11, Sadar Road, Patuakhali.
Tel: 044165194, 044165195,
Mobile: 01938-801658

192. Pirojpur Branch

'Shamsunnahar Tower' (2nd floor),
Holding# 125, Shahid Omor Faruque Road
(Sadar Road), Pirojpur.
Tel: 0461-63113-4,
Mobile: 01938-801733

193. Progoti Shoroni Branch

'Azhar Comfort Complex' (1st floor), Ga-130/A,
Progoti Shoroni, Middle Badda, Dhaka.
Tel: 8834220, 8833976, 8816800,
Mobile: 01730-703440

194. Rabindra Sarani Branch

'Green Reflections' (1st & 2nd floor),
Plot No. 33, Road# 15, Sector No. 3,
Rabindra Sarani, Uttara, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810-177372

195. Rajbari Branch

'Miah Tower' (1st floor), Holding# 242-244,
College Road, Rajbari Bazar, Rajbari.
Tel: 0641-65800, 0641-65811,
Mobile: 01938-803292

196. Rajendrapur Bazar Branch

1st floor, Rajendrapur Bazar,
Kapasias Road, Sreepur, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01810-177379

197. Rajshahi Branch

'Rajshahi Association Bhavan' (1st Floor),
Holding# 317, Alok More, Station Road,
Boalia, Rajshahi.
Tel: 0721-821593-94,
Mobile: 01713-455551

198. Rampura Branch

1st & 2nd floor, 2/1, East Rampura,
DIT Road, Rampura, Dhaka.
Tel: 9356453-54, 9356200
Mobile: 01730-317188, 01730-317196

199. Rangamati Branch

1st & 2nd floor, Holding# 922 C,
Bonorupa More, Rangamati,
Chattogram.
Mobile: 01810-177377

200. Rangpur Branch

'Azahar Plaza' (1st floor), Nababganj Bazar,
Dewanbari Road, Rangpur.
Tel: 0521-67426-7, 0521-67406,
Mobile: 01713-431319

201. Rawzan SME / Agriculture Branch

'Hazi Ahsan Mansion' (1st floor),
256, Thana Road, Fakirhat,
Rawzan, Chattogram.
Tel: 03026-56258,
Mobile: 01713-481710

202. Ruhitpur Branch

'Khokon Tower' (1st & 2nd floor),
Ruhitpur Boarding Market,
Keraniganj, Dhaka.
Tel: 7766772, 7766773,
Mobile: 01938-801657

203. Saidpur Branch

'Bismillah Market' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding# 25, Shahid Dr. Zikrul Haque Road,
Saidpur, Nilphamari.
Tel: 05526-73130-1, 05526-73133
Mobile: 01713-431337

204. Satkhira Branch

'Meherun Plaza' (1st floor),
Holding# 0483-00, Boro Bazar Road, Satkhira.
Tel: 02477742058, 02477742062, 02477742056
Mobile: 01713-186891

205. Satmasjid Road Branch

1st & 2nd floor, House# 47, Road# 9/A,
Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka.
Tel: 8191144, 8191162, 8191750,
Mobile: 01713-481709, 01938-801632

206. Savar Bazar Branch

'Amin Tower' (2nd floor),
A/44, Savar Bazar Road, Savar, Dhaka.
Tel: 7741522-23,
Mobile: 01713-141985

207. Savar Palli Bidyut Branch

'Hazi Nizam Plaza' (2nd Floor), Dendabar,
Savar Cantonment, Ashulia, Savar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01847-278105

208. Seed Store Bazar Branch

'Shomola-Taher Plaza' (1st and 2nd floor),
Seed Store Bazar, Valuka, Mymensingh.
Mobile: 01847-278126



209. Shafipur SME / Agriculture Branch

'Ishadi Tower' (1st floor), Holding# 6/1,
Shafipur Bazar, Shafipur, Kaliakoir, Gazipur.
Tel: 02-49271210-2, Mobile: 01730-317192

210. Shahjampur Branch

'Shahjahan Super Market' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding# 122, Town Masjid Road,
Monirampur Bazar, Shahjampur, Sirajgonj.
Tel: 07527-64001, 07527-64003,
Mobile: 01713-481701

211. Shahjalal Uposhohor Branch

'Syed Plaza' (1st floor),
Holding# D/1, Main Road,
Shahjalal Uposhohor, Shahporan, Sylhet.
Tel: 0821-721882, 0821-721553, Fax: 0821-711861,
Mobile: 01730-703439

212. Shantinagar Branch

'Green Peace' (1st & 2nd floor),
41, Chamelibagh, Shantinagar, Dhaka.
Tel: 48314482, 9337063, 58310436, 58311117
Mobile: 01711-541792, 01730-726986

213. Shariatpur Branch

'Talukder Plaza' (1st & 2nd floor), Holding# 275,
Maddobazar, Shariatpur Sadar, Shariatpur.
Mobile: 01810-025604

214. Sherpur Branch

1st & 2nd floor, Holding no- 29/30, 31,
New Market Mor, Raghunath Bazar, Sherpur.
Mobile: 01847-415229

215. Shewrapara Branch

1st floor, Holding No-888/1, East Shewrapara,
Rokeya Sarani, Kafrul, Mirpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810-025609

216. Shibu Market Branch

'Ranima Plaza' (2nd floor), Holding# 213,
Shibu Market, Fatullah, Narayanganj
Mobile: 01958-151584

217. Shimrail Branch

'Haji Ibrahim Khalil Shopping Complex' (1st floor),
Plot# 218, Shimrail, Siddirgonj, Narayanganj.
Tel: 7691072, 7693465, Mobile: 01713-047804

218. Shyamoli Branch

'Shyamoli Cinema Complex' (2nd floor),
Plot# 23/8B & 23/8C, Holding# 24/1 & 24/2,
Bir Uttam A.N.M Nuruzzaman Road,
Mohammadpur, Dhaka.
Tel: 9137158, 9129290, 8155256
Mobile: 01730-024096, 01938-801607

219. Signboard Branch

'Salmi' (1st floor), Holding No. 58, East Shantidhara,
Dhaka-Narayanganj Link Road,
Signboard, Fatullah, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01958-151590

220. Singair Branch

'Bahadur Mollah Super Market' (1st floor),
Holding# 441, Singair Bazar Road
(Shahid Rafiq Sharani), Singair, Manikganj.
Mobile: 01938-801730

221. Sirajganj Branch

1st & 2nd floor, Holding# 987, S.S. Road,
Sirajganj Sadar, Sirajganj.
Tel: 0751-62711, 0751-62731-2
Mobile: 01938-801700

222. Sonagazi Branch

'Chakladar Market' (1st floor),
8, Thana Road, Sonagazi, Feni.
Tel: 03325-76581-2, Mobile: 01730-077786

223. Sonargoan Branch

'Ambia Plaza' (2nd floor), Mograpara Chowrasta,
Sonargoan, Narayanganj.
Tel: 7656339, 7656076,
Mobile: 01938-801679

224. Sreemongal Branch

'Afzal Plaza' (1st floor), Moulvibazar Road,
Sreemongal, Moulvibazar.
Tel: 08626-72078-79, Fax: 08626-72080
Mobile: 01730-333632

225. Sreenagar Branch

'Mokka Complex' (1st floor), Vagyakul Road,
Sreenagar, Munshiganj.
Mobile: 01847-278110

226. Sunamgonj Branch

'Joaher Raza Trade Center' (1st floor),
Holding# 09, Old Bus Stand,
Major Iqbal Hossain Road, Sunamganj.
Tel: 0871-61219, 0871-61262, Fax: 0871-61263
Mobile: 01938-801639

227. Sylhet Branch

1st floor, 358, East Zinda Bazar, Sylhet.
Tel: 0821-712637, 0821-712623, 0821-712653
Mobile: 01711-923159

228. Sylhet Gobindaganj SME/Agriculture Branch

'Relation Tower' (1st floor), Gobindaganj,
Chhatak, Sunamgonj.
Tel: 0871-31023, 0871-31024,
Mobile: 01713-481748

229. Sylhet Islampur Branch

'Siddiquey Mansion' (1st floor),
Khadimnagar, Islampur, Sylhet.
Mobile: 01810-025606

230. Tangail Branch

'Tangail Tower' (1st & 2nd floor),
Holding# 541, 542, 544, Main Road,
Tangail Sadar, Tangail.
Tel: 0921-51443, 0921-61307,
Fax: 0921-62643
Mobile: 01730-703442

231. Tejgaon Branch

'Bangladesh Polymer Industries
Private Limited' (1st floor), 315/B,
Shaheed Tajuddin Sarani,
Tejgaon I/A, Dhaka.
Tel: 9830045-7,
Mobile: 01938-801693, 01938-803282.

232. Thakurgaon Branch

'Talukder Plaza' (1st Floor), Holding no. 1306,
Shahid Mohammad Ali Road,
Thakurgaon Sadar, Thakurgaon.
Mobile: 01938-801731

233. Tongi Branch

'Razzak Plaza' (1st & 2nd floor), 8/2,
Anarkoli Road, Tongi Bazar,
Tongi, Gazipur.
Tel: 9816801-03,
Mobile: 01730-317190

234. Tukur Bazar Branch

'Hazi Tafur Ali Complex' (1st floor),
Kumargaon, Tukur Bazar,
Sunamganj Road, Sylhet.
Mobile: 01810-177371

235. Uttara Branch

1st, 2nd & 4th floor, Plot# 07, Road# 07,
Sector# 04, Uttara Model Town,
Uttara, Dhaka.
Tel: 58954739, 58954206, Fax: 58952004
Mobile: 01711-593449

236. Uttara Sonargaon Janopad Branch

1st, 2nd & 3rd floor, Plot# 02, Sonargaon Janopad Road,
Sector# 11, Uttara R/A, Uttara, Dhaka.
Tel: 8991718-9, 8991597,
Mobile: 01938-801619

237. Uttarkhan Branch

'Kazi Tower' (Ground floor), Master Para,
Uttarkhan, Dhaka.
Tel: 7914090, 7914091,
Mobile: 01938-801655

238. Vatara Branch

'Shahida Plaza' (1st floor), House# 4261,
Solmaid, Vatara, Badda, Dhaka.
Tel: 8432760-63, 8432767,
Mobile: 01938-801642

239. Velanagar Branch

'Khadija Mension' (2nd floor),
Dhaka-Sylhet Highway, Velanagar,
Chinishpur, Narsingdi.
Mobile: 01938-803286

240. Wari Branch

'S.B.A.L. Sahadat Bilash' (1st & 2nd floor),
25, Rankin Street, Wari, Dhaka.
Tel: 02-9589158, 9532086-7,
Fax: 02-9573445
Mobile: 01938-801678

241. Zirabo Branch

2nd floor, Zirabo Bus Stand,
Ashulia, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01938-801719

242. Zirani Bazar Branch

'Zirani New Market' (2nd floor), Zirani Bazar, Tenguri
College Road, Ashulia, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958-506664

243. Jagannathpur Branch

Millenium Trade Centre (1st floor),
Holding No. 0167-00,
Bir Muktiyoddha Barrister Mirza Abdul Matin Estate,
T&T Road, Jagannathpur, Sunamganj



DUTCH-BANGLA BANK SUB-BRANCHES

01. Adamdighi Sub Branch

Mostafa Market, Thana Road, Adamdighi, Bogura.
Mobile: 01968378112

02. Adamjee Nagar Sub Branch

Mir Tower, Holding-A 138, A 139, Sona Mia Market,
Adamjee EPZ Road, Siddirgonj, Narayangonj.
Mobile: 01958151567

03. Aftabnagar Sub Branch

BASIC Mansuba Tower, Holding- 24, Block- A,
Aftabnagar Main Road, Badda, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177335

04. Aganagar Sub Branch

Mayaz Tower, Aganagar, Kaligonj, Keranigonj, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151560

05. Alamdanga Sub Branch

Siraj Tower, Holding- 519, Alifuddin Road, Alamdanga,
Chuadanga.
Mobile: 01968378147

06. Alauddin Road Sub Branch

Hazi Saifuddin Shopping Mall, Holding-56/57, Kazi
Alauddin Road, Bongshal, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151558

07. Alfadanga Sub Branch

Tahera- Rashed Nakshi Bhaban, Alfadanga- Faridpur
Road, Alfadanga, Faridpur.
Mobile: 01958503943

08. Amtali Sub Branch

Mridha Square, Holding- 197, Kuakata Highway, Amtali,
Barguna.
Mobile: 01810177382

09. Amtola Bazar Sub Branch

House# 01, Road# 06, Section# 10, Amtola Bazar,
Senpara Parbata, Mirpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177358

10. Arpara Sub Branch

Saber Tower, Arpara Bazar, Kaliganj Road, Shalikha,
Magura.
Mobile: 01968378124

11. Atwari Sub Branch

Mahabuba Plaza, Fakirganj Bazar, College Road, Atwari,
Panchagarh.
Mobile: 01958506668

12. B.C.C Road Sub Branch

95, B.C.C Road, Wari, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177322

13. Babu Bazar Sub Branch

18/4/A, Armanian Street, Babu Bazar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177305

14. Badalgachi Sub Branch

Mustafi Plaza, Badalgachi Bazar, Badalgachi, Naogaon.
Mobile: 01968378139

15. Bagherpara Sub Branch

Majid Super Market, Holding- 244,
Narikelbaria Road, Bagherpara, Jashore.
Mobile: 01958506678

16. Bajitpur Sub Branch

Maloti Bhaban, Holding- 494,
College Road, Bajitpur, Kishoreganj.
Mobile: 01958506608

17. Bakerganj Sub Branch

Shahjahan Complex, Holding- 125, Sadar Road,
Bakerganj, Barishal.
Mobile: 01968378113

18. Baliadangi Sub Branch

Dr. Abbas plaza, Holding- 1928,
Fultola Chowrasta, Baliadangi, Thakurgaon.
Mobile: 01958506693

19. Banarashi Palli Sub Branch

House-28, Avenue-1, Block-A, Section-10, Pallabi,
Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151557

20. Banasree Block-D Sub Branch

Holding- 2/B, Block- D, Road-7, Avenue-3, Rampura,
Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503929

21. Baneswar Sub Branch

Abdul Latif Super Market, Baneswar Bazar, Puthia,
Rajshahi.
Mobile: 01968378134

22. Bangla Bazar Sub Branch

Sabuj Tonni Market, Bangla Bazar,
Doulatkhan, Bhola.
Mobile: 01968378148



23. Banshkhali Sub Branch

Ayesha Plaza, Holding- 0066-00, Banshkhali Main Road, Banshkhali, Chattogram.
Mobile: 01968378102

24. Barura Sub Branch

Miazi Mansion, Holding- 0338-00, College Road, Barura, Cumilla.
Mobile: 01968378154

25. Bashabo Sub Branch

111, South Bashabo, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177303

26. Bashila Sub Branch

Modina Shopping Complex, House-3, Road-1, Block-B, Bashila, Mohammadpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177344

27. Baunia Bazar Sub Branch

Baunia Bazar Road, Turag, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151570

28. Belkuchi Sub Branch

Holding- 801, Mukundagati Chandangati Road, Belkuchi, Sirajganj.
Mobile: 01958506615

29. Bhabaniganj Sub Branch

Holding-362, Bhabaniganj, Bagmara, Rajshahi.
Mobile: 01958506645

30. Bhaluka Sub Branch

Sheikh Amir Uddin Plaza, Holding- 67, Bhaluka-Mymensingh Highway, Bhaluka, Mymensingh.
Mobile: 01958503945

31. Bhangura Sub Branch

Holding- 111, Sharotnagar Bazar Road, Bhangura, Pabna.
Mobile: 01958506698

32. Bhashantek Sub Branch

Bhasantek Bazar, Din Mohammad Colony Mor, Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177313

33. Bhedarganj Sub Branch

New Market, Holding-193, 184, High School Road, Bhedarganj, Shariatpur.
Mobile: 01958506689

34. Bheramara Sub Branch

Newaj Tower, Holding- 0212-00, Bheramara Road, Bheramara, Kushtia.
Mobile: 01958506685

35. Bholahat Sub Branch

Rakib Plaza, College Mor, Sonnasitola, Bholahat, Chapainawabganj.
Mobile: 01968378128

36. Bhuapur Sub Branch

Holding- 431, Bhuapur Bazar, Bhuapur, Tangail.
Mobile: 01958503946

37. Birganj Sub Branch

Avijit Plaza, Holding- 20/Ka, Pirganj Road, Birganj, Dinajpur.
Mobile: 01958506638

38. Birampur Sub Branch

Abul Hazi Tower, Holding- 0634-01, Dinajpur-Dhaka Road, Birampur, Dinajpur.
Mobile: 01958506630

39. Bishwambarpur Sub Branch

Natun Para, Tahirpur Road, Bishwambarpur, Sunamganj.
Mobile: 01958506697

40. Boda Sub Branch

Retina Plaza, Holding- 457/11, Panchagarh-Dinajpur Road, Boda, Panchagarh.
Mobile: 01958506632

41. Bonpara Sub Branch

Ali Tower, Bonpara Bazar, Boro Masjid Road, Bonpara, Baraigram, Natore.
Mobile: 01958506688

42. Borobari Sub Branch

Hazi Alauddin Super Market, Holding-1994, Kunia Borobari, Dhaka Mymensingh Road, Gacha, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01958503900

43. Borpa Sub Branch

Saud Market, Holding- 63, Borpa, Dhaka Sylhet Road, Rupgonj, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01958151566

44. Brahmanpara Sub Branch

Hashem Tower, Holding No. 259/1, Brahmanpara, Cumilla.
Mobile: 01968378151

45. Budhhata Sub Branch

Malek Super Market, Budhhata Bazar, Assasuni, Satkhira.
Mobile: 01968378130



46. Burichang Sub Branch

Ismail Mansion, Burichang Dakshin Bazar,
Burichang, Cumilla.
Mobile: 01968378165

47. Chanchkoir Sub Branch

Gopen Sarker Super Market, Holding- 2370,
Chanchkoir Bazar, Gurudaspur, Natore.
Mobile: 01958506631

48. Charchat Sub Branch

Bappi Market, Holding- 041701, Montri Road,
Charchat, Rajshahi.
Mobile: 01810177192

49. Chatkhil Sub Branch

Comrade Mansion, Holding- 388, Main Road,
Chatkhil, Noakhali.
Mobile: 01968378142

50. Chatmohar Sub Branch

Arzina Palace, Holding- 201, College Road,
Chatmohar, Pabna.
Mobile: 01968378105

51. Chaudagram Sub Branch

Khayer Super Market, Holding# 0259-00,
Dhaka-Chattagram Highway,
Chaudagram, Cumilla.
Mobile: 01810177198

52. Chayabithi Sub Branch

Okey Tower, Holding-F/214/10, Rajbari Road,
Gazipur Sadar, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01958503914

53. Chilmari Sub Branch

R U Shopping Complex, Thanahat Bazar,
Chilmari, Kurigram.
Mobile: 01958506695

54. Chirirbandar Sub Branch

Rashid Villa NewSuper Market, Station Road,
Chirirbandar, Dinajpur.
Mobile: 01958506658

55. Chitalmari Sub Branch

Holding- 137, Chitalmari main Road,
Chitalmari, Bagerhat.
Mobile: 01958506680

56. Chougachha Sub Branch

B K Plaza, Holding- 248, Bhaskarjya Mor,
Chougachha, Jashore.
Mobile: 01968378137

57. Chuknagar Sub Branch

Kashem Plaza, Khulna Road, Chuknagar Bazar,
Dumuria, Khulna.
Mobile: 01958506686

58. Companiganj Sub Branch

Holding- 70, Thana Bazar, Companiganj, Sylhet.
Mobile: 01958503957

59. Damudya Sub Branch

Bepary Complex, Dhanhata Bridge Road, Damudya,
Shariatpur.
Mobile: 01810177195

60. Damurhuda Sub Branch

Upazial Sanitary Bhavan, Holding- 1919, Damurhuda
Bazar, Damurhuda, Chuadanga.
Mobile: 01958506642

61. Dakshin Gazirchat Sub Branch

Babul Villa, Sher Ali Market, Dakshin Gazirchat,
Ashulia, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151564

62. Daulatpur Sub Branch

Doctor Bhaban, Holding- 2392, Daulatpur Thana Gate,
Chakmirpur, Daulatpur, Manikganj.
Mobile: 01810177384

63. Dayarampur Sub Branch

Alim Market, Dayarampur Bazar, Bagatipara, Natore.
Mobile: 01958506696

64. Dewanganj Sub Branch

Saha Shopping Complex, Holding- 625/1,
Thana Road, Dewanganj, Jamalpur.
Mobile: 01968378145

65. Dhaka Uddayan Sub Branch

55/A, Hazi Din Mohammad Avenue, Dhaka Uddayan,
Mohammadpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177331

66. Dhalpur Sub Branch

House# 63/3, Brammonchiron,
Dhalpur New Road, Jatrabari, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177315

67. Dhamrai Sub Branch

Ranjit Super Market, Block- 1, Dhamrai, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503930

68. Dholaiipar Sub Branch

Holding- 653, Dania Road, Kadamtali, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503917

69. Domar Sub Branch

Janani Plaza, Holding- 300, Thana Road, Domar,
Nilphamari.
Mobile: 01958506684

70. Dumki Sub Branch

Yakub Ali Mansion, Sreerampur,
University Road, Dumki, Patuakhali
Mobile: 01958506676

71. Durgapur Sub Branch

Hossain Complex, Holding- 264,
Upazila Main Road, Durgapur, Netrokona.
Mobile: 01958503953

72. Dupchanchia Sub Branch

Haque Complex, Holding- 0631-01,
Bogura-Naogaon Road, Dupchanchia, Bogura.
Mobile: 01958506659

73. Eastern Housing Sub Branch

Renaissance Point, 29A/23, Jahirul Islam Road,
Pallabi, Mirpur-11.5, Dhaka -1216.
Mobile: 01810177363

74. Ershad Nagar Sub Branch

Parkway Trade Center', Holding No. 4/13,
Shalikchura, Ershad Nagar, Dhaka Mymensingh Road,
Tongi East, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01810177364

75. Fakirhat Sub Branch

Bhai Bhai Market, Old Dhaka Road, Fakirhat, Bagerhat.
Mobile: 01968378114

76. Faridabad Sub Branch

53/6 Horicharan Road, Faridabad, Gendaria, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177334

77. Faridganj Sub Branch

Vandari Mahal Mini Market, Holding- 460,
Bazar Road, Faridganj, Chandpur.
Mobile: 01958506610

78. Farmgate Sub Branch

Safia Plaza, 71-75, Kazi Nazrul Islam Avenue, Farmgate,
Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177319

79. Faydabad Sub Branch

House # 52, Faydabad, Transmitter Mor,
Main Road, Dakshinkhan, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177306

80. Fulbaria Sub Branch

House# 42, Road# 01, Fulbaria,
Nishatnagar, Turag, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177359

81. Fulbari Sub Branch

Bapjan Tower, Holding- 05-005-0843-00,
Dinajpur-Dhaka Road, Gouripara, Fulbari, Dinajpur.
Mobile: 01958506637

82. Fulgazi Sub Branch

Holding- 76/2, Fulgazi Bazar Main Road,
Fulgazi, Feni.
Mobile: 01958506677

83. Fultola Sub Branch

Nurjahan Market, Holding- 336-B, Fultola Bazar,
Rafiq Road, Fultola, Khulna.
Mobile: 01968378155

84. Gafargaon Sub Branch

Manju City Center, Holding- 459, Shibganj Road,
Gafargaon, Mymensingh.
Mobile: 01958506611

85. Galachipa Sub Branch

Holding-65, Arot Potti Road, Galachipa, Patuakhali.
Mobile: 01968378149

86. Gangni Sub Branch

N S Tower, Holding- 470/14, Hat Boalia Road,
Gangni, Meherpur.
Mobile: 01958506643

87. Gior Sub Branch

Prova Plaza, Gior Bazar, Gior, Manikganj.
Mobile: 01958506622

88. Gobindapur Sub Branch

Shah Chandrapuri Garden City,
Zia Sharani Road, Jatrabari, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503918

89. Godagari Sub Branch

Modina Shopping Complex, Holding- 570,
Chapainawabganj Road, Godagari, Rajshahi.
Mobile: 01968378115

90. Godnail Chowdhury Bari Sub Branch

Hasan Tower, Holding # 78-H,
Godnail Chowdhury Bari, Adamzi EPZ Road,
Siddirgonj, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01810177175



91. Goalanda Sub Branch

Rokon Uddin Plaza, Holding- 311,
Goalanda, Rajbari.
Mobile: 01968378160

92. Gopalpur Sub Branch

Rangdhanu Super Market, South Gopalpur,
Gopalpur, Tangail.
Mobile: 01958503933

93. Gouripur Sub Branch

Holding- 488, Bangabandhu Road,
Gouripur, Mymensingh.
Mobile: 01810177383

94. Green Road Sub Branch

Akangkha Jahangir Heights,
Holding-147/2/A, Green Road,
Sher E Bangla Nagar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151561

95. Hakimpur Sub Branch

Rajida Complex, Holding- 0293-01,
Hili Bazar Road, Hakimpur, Dinajpur.
Mobile: 01958506627

96. Haragach Sub Branch

Halima Tower, Holding- 4176,
Haragach-Rangpur Main Road, Haragach,
Kaunia, Rangpur.
Mobile: 01968378122

97. Harinakundu Sub Branch

Himel Super Market-2, Holding- 550,
Lalon Shah Road, Harinakundu, Jhenaidah.
Mobile: 01958506669

98. Hatibandha Sub Branch

Shanti Complex, Holding- 285,
Medical Mor, Hatibandha, Lalmonirhat.
Mobile: 01968378106

99. Hazi Nagar Sub Branch

Abdur Rahim House, Holding-43,
Hazi Nagar School Road, Demra, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151569

100. Indurkani Sub Branch

Indurkani Bazar, Sadar Road, Indurkani, Pirojpur.
Mobile: 01968378138

101. Islampur Sub Branch

Holding- 83/01, Thana Road,
Islampur, Jamalpur.
Mobile: 01810177183

102. Islamia Bazar Sub Branch

House-337, Road- 01, IslamiaBazar (Bow Bazar),
Pagla Purbo Para, Fatullah, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01958151562

103. Iswarganj Sub Branch

Dr. Gandhi Square, Holding- 212,
Mymensingh- Kishoreganj Highway,
Iswarganj, Mymensingh.
Mobile: 01958506646

104. Jafrabad Sub Branch

37/Ka/25 Jafrabad, Rayer Bazar,
Mohammadpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177178

105. Jaintiapur Sub Branch

Al-Modina Complex, Dorjihati,
Jaintiapur, Sylhet.
Mobile: 01958503957

106. Jalkuri Sub Branch

Ambar Complex, Holding A-3, A-3/1,
Jalkuri Bus Stand, Siddirgonj, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01810177369

107. Jatrabari Sub Branch

114, Shahid Faruque Road,
South Jatrabari, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177302

108. Jawlahati Sub Branch

Rani Alam Villa, Jawlahati Chowrasta,
Kamrangirchar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177362

109. Jhenaigati Sub Branch

Rasheda Complex, Holding- 152, Hospital Road,
Jhenaigati, Sherpur.
Mobile: 01968378119

110. Jhikargacha Sub Branch

Dudu Market, Holding- 231, Benapole Highway,
Jhikargacha, Jashore.
Mobile: 01958506614

111. Jhitka Bazar Sub Branch

Bashar Tower, Basudebpur, Jhitka Bazar,
Harirampur, Manikganj.
Mobile: 01968378135

112. Jibannagar Sub Branch

Fatema Plaza, Holding- 171, Dattanagar Road,
Jibannagar, Chuadanga.
Mobile: 01958506647



113. Joynal Market Sub Branch

Islam Plaza, House-452, Joynal Market,
Dakshinkhan, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151556

114. Jurain Railgate Sub Branch

319, Jurain Tower, Jurain Rail Gate,
Shaympur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177333

115. Kachua Sub Branch

Jakir Bhaban, Holding- 332, Hospital Road,
Kachua, Chandpur.
Mobile: 01958506617

116. Kachkura Bazar Sub Branch

Kachkura Bazar,
Uttarkhan, Dhaka-1230.
Mobile: 01810177338

117. Kajla Sub Branch

78/4/Kha, North Jatrabari,
Kajla Bridge, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177367

118. Kakoli Sub Branch

House # 102/2, Farman Coni Tower,
Kakoli, Banani, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177323

119. Kalachandpur Sub Branch

Ka-1/2, North Road, Kalachadpur,
Gulshan, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177361

120. Kalai Sub Branch

Alhaj Bhaban, Panchshira Bazar, Holding- 417,
Main Road, Kalai, Joypurhat.
Mobile: 01958506663

121. Kalapara Sub Branch

Hazi Humayun Kabir Sikder Market,
Holding- 01, Swarnakar Potti Road,
kalapara, Patuakhali.
Mobile: 01958503951

122. Kalaroa Sub Branch

Chowdhury Super Market, Holding- 3369,
Gadkhali Road, Kalaroa, Satkhira.
Mobile: 01968378109

123. Kalibari Sub Branch

Mohammad Plaza, kalibari Pachrukhi Road, Duptara,
Araihazar, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01958503916

124. Kaliganj Sub Branch

Madhusudan & Sons, Holding- 0180-00,
Madhuganj Bazar Road, Kaliganj, Jhenaidah.
Mobile: 01958506679

125. Kaliganj Sub Branch

Nurjahan Bhaban, Holding- 2815,
Kashiram, Kaliganj, Lalmonirhat.
Mobile: 01958503950

126. Kaliganj Sub Branch

Maa Villa, Holding- 80, Bazargram,
Thana Road, Kaliganj, Satkhira.
Mobile: 01968378136

127. Kalkini Sub Branch

London Plaza, Holding- 86,
Swapan Sorafot Road,
Kalkini, Madaripur.
Mobile: 01958506619

128. Kalmakanda Sub Branch

Amin Market, Chanpur Road,
Kalmakanda, Netrokona.
Mobile: 01958506662

129. Kalshi Sub Branch

Plot# 15, Block# E, Kalshi Road,
Mirpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177321

130. Kalukhali Sub Branch

Golden Touch Super Market, Ratandia Bazar,
Kalukhali, Rajbari.
Mobile: 01810177182

131. Kamarkhand Sub Branch

Morhum Kazi Goljar Hossain Market,
Jamtail, Kamarkhand, Sirajganj.
Mobile: 01958506650

132. Kamrangirchar Sub Branch

M R Tower, 1191, West Rasulpur,
Kamrangirchar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177301

133. Kanaighat Sub Branch

Sakib Bhaban, Holding- 343, Kanaighat Bazar,
Kanaighat, Sylhet.
Mobile: 01958503956

134. Kanaipur Sub Branch

Mollah Orchid Plaza, Kanaipur Bazar,
Faridpur Sadar, Faridpur.
Mobile: 01810177381

**135. Karimgonj Sub Branch**

Didar Complex, 890/1, Bazar Road, Karimgonj, Kishoreganj.

Mobile: 01968378121

136. Kasba Sub Branch

Idris Tower, Holding- 11/01, Kasba- Brahmanbaria Road, Kasba, Brahmanbaria.

Mobile: 01958506641

137. Kashimpur Sub Branch

Holding-449, Kashimpur Jitar More, Konabari Road, Kashimpur, Gazipur.

Mobile: 01958151563

138. Kashiani Sub Branch

Talukder Market, Kashiani, Gopalganj.

Mobile: 01958506609

139. Katiadi Sub Branch

K Alom Plaza, Holding- 3168, C.N.B Road, Katiadi, Kishoreganj.

Mobile: 01958506616

140. Kathalia Sub Branch

Kathalia Bus Stand, Awra, kathalia, Jhalakathi.

Mobile: 01958503941

141. Kawkhali Sub Branch

Talukder Bhaban, Talukder Moor, Upazila Road, Kawkhali, Pirojpur.

Mobile: 01958506675

142. Kazipur Sub Branch

Allahor Dan super Market, Holding- 05, Alampur Chowrasta, Sonamukhi Road, Kazipur, Sirajganj.

Mobile: 01958506670

143. Kazirhat Sub Branch

Vai Vai Sikder Market, Kazirhat, Zazira, Shariatpur.

Mobile: 01968378153

144. Kendua Sub Branch

Sabuj Somabesh, Holding- 245/23290, Upazila Parishad Road, Shantibag, Arambag, Kendua, Netrokona.

Mobile: 01958506653

145. Keshabpur Sub Branch

Mannan Super Market, Holding- 617, Modhu Road, Keshabpur, Jashore.

Mobile: 01958506618

146. Keshorhat Sub Branch

Akram Plaza, Holding- 08, Keshorhat Bazar, Rajshahi-Bhabaniganj Road,

Mohonpur, Rajshahi.

Mobile: 01810177193

147. Khalpar Sub Branch

House# 41, Sonargaon Janopad Road, Sector# 12, Uttara, Dhaka.

Mobile: 01958151555

148. Khartail Sub Branch

Fatema Super Market, 43 Sataish Road, Khartail, Tongi, Gazipur.

Mobile: 01810177348

149. Khaserhat Sub Branch

New Market, Khaserhat, College Road, Subarnachar, Noakhali.

Mobile: 01810177189

150. Khetlal Sub Branch

Mondal Market, Holding- 1897, Sadar Road, Khetlal, Joypurhat.

Mobile: 01968378117

151. Kishorganj Sub Branch

Nijhum Kunjo, Kishorganj Bazar, Kishorganj, Nilphamari.

Mobile: 01958506629

152. Khilkhet Sub Branch

Ka-181/3 Bottola, Khilkhet, Dhaka.

Mobile: 01810177347

153. Kotchandpur Sub Branch

Saleha Bhaban, Holding- 191, Puraton Khaya Ghat, Kotchandpur, Jhenaidah.

Mobile: 01958503942

154. Koyra Sub Branch

RSPA Plaza, Koyra Bazar, Koyra, Khulna.

Mobile: 01958506681

155. Kumarkhali Sub Branch

Dey Market, Holding- 497, Sherkandi Road, Kumarkhali, Kushtia.

Mobile: 01958506654

156. Kuril Sub Branch

Ka - 25/3, Kuril, Progoti Sarani, Vatara, Dhaka.

Mobile: 01810177317



157. Kuril Chowrasta Sub Branch

Ka 66/1, Azahar Plaza, Kuril Chowrasta,
Progoti Soroni, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177339

158. Lalpur Sub Branch

Asad Plaza, Lalpur Tremohoni Bazar,
Lalpur, Natore.
Mobile: 01958506691

159. Laxmibazar Sub Branch

Holding-45, Sifarna Mayaj View,
Suvash Bosh Avenue, Laxmibazar,
Sutrapur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177353

160. Lohagara Sub Branch

Shitola Market, Holding- 466,
Lohagara Bazar Road, Lohagara, Narail.
Mobile: 01958506683

161. Louhajang Sub Branch

Hossain Market, College Road, Boro Nawpara,
Louhajang, Munshiganj.
Mobile: 01958503932

162. Madani Avenue Sub Branch

Dag- 2582, Madani Avenue, Vatara, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503927

163. Madbor Bazar Sub Branch

Holding-50, Ashrafabad Main Road,
Kamrangirchar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503913

164. Madhukhali Sub Branch

Tower Building, Holding- 50/01,
Magura- Faridpur Road, Madhukhali, Faridpur
Mobile: 01958503940

165. Madinabag Sub Branch

Hazi Khalil Complex, Plot No-3628, Block-A,
Madinabag, Meraj Nagar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177355

166. Majhira Sub Branch

Shaheed Monsur Rahman Complex, Majhira,
Shajahanpur, Bogura.
Mobile: 01958506699

167. Malekerbari Sub Branch

Hazrot Plaza, House-1195, Sharifpur,
Maleker Bari, Dhaka Mymensingh Road,
Gacha, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01810177365

168. Malibagh Sub Branch

95, DIT Road, Malibagh, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177341

169. Manikdi Sub Branch

House-153, Manikdi Bazar,
Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177180

170. Manik Nagar

Manik Nagar Complex, 16/A Manik Nagar,
Khalpar Notun Sarak, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177351

171. Manirampur Sub Branch

Holding- 0147-02, Manirampur Main Road,
Manirampur, Jashore.
Mobile: 01958506605

172. Matikata Sub Branch

108, Matikata Bazar, Dhaka Cantonment,
Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177310

173. Matlab North Sub Branch

Jobbar Plaza, Holding No. 1240,
Chengarchar Bazar, Thana Road,
Matlab Uttar, Chandpur.
Mobile: 01968378152

174. Matlab South Sub Branch

N A M Tower, Holding- 465,
South Matlab Main Road,
Matlab South, Chandpur.
Mobile: 01958506634

175. Meghna Sub Branch

Mithila Super Market, Manikarchar Bazar,
Meghna, Cumilla.
Mobile: 01968378133

176. Meradia Sub Branch

House No.-01, Road-04, Block-J, Banasree,
Rampura, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177336

177. Merul Badda Sub Branch

Kha-225, Century Center,
Merul Badda, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177316

178. Milgate Sub Branch

House-151, Block-D, Co Operative Market,
Mill Gate, Tongi, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01810177354

**179. Mirhazirbag Sub Branch**

Holding-35, West Jatrabari,
Doyagonj-Dholaipar New Road,
Jatrabari, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177346

180. Mirpur Bazar Sub Branch

Mia Bhaban, Mirpur Bazar, Bahubal, Habiganj.
Mobile: 01958506671

181. Mirpur - 6 Sub Branch

6-A, Avenue # 5, House # 44,
Mirpur -6, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177337

182. Mirpur - 11 Sub Branch

Nannu Market, Plot-11, Road-4, Section-11,
Mirpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177312

183. Mirpur Mazar Road Sub Branch

Ambar Tower, 36, Mazar Road,
Mirpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177308

184. Mirzaganj Sub Branch

Sikder Market, Holding- 885, Subidkhali,
Mirzaganj, Patuakhali.
Mobile: 01958506682

185. Mithapukur Sub Branch

Mostofa Market, Holding- 105,
Mithapukur Bazar, Mithapukur, Rangpur.
Mobile: 01968378143

186. Mohadevpur Sub Branch

Nur Mohol Market, Mohadevpur Sadar,
Main Road, Mohadevpur, Naogaon.
Mobile: 01810177200

187. Mohammadbag Sub Branch

Holding- 1204, New-04, Mohammadbag,
Kadamtoli, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177327

188. Mohammadia Housing Sub Branch

High Villa, House No. 13, Main Road,
Mohammadia Housing,
Mohammadpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177357

189. Mohammadpur Sub Branch

Mugdho Monjil, Holding- 2392, College Road,
Mohammadpur, Magura.
Mobile: 01968378103

190. Mohammadpur Bus Stand Sub Branch

House# 04, Road# 01, Green View Housing,
Mohammadpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177311

191. Mohammadpur Krishi Market Sub Branch

Holding- 32/10, Tajmahal Road,
Mohammadpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503928

192. Mollahat Sub Branch

Khan Super Market, Thana Road, Udaypur,
Mollahat, Bagerhat.
Mobile: 01810177184

193. Mollartek Sub Branch

Holding-16, West Mollartek, Shahid Latif Road,
Dakshinkhan, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151552

194. Monoharganj Sub Branch

Macca Plaza, Holding- 379, College Road,
Monoharganj, Cumilla.
Mobile: 01968378126

195. Mugda Sub Branch

M I Bhaban, House-01, Atish Diponkar Road, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177345

196. Muslim Bazar Sub Branch

Plot-I/23, Block-D, Avenue-02, Section-12, Ceramic
Road, Pallabi, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177179

197. Muslim Nagar Sub Branch

Holding-75, College Road, Muslim Nagar, Demra, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177368

198. Nabiganj Sub Branch

Mimber Tower, Nabigonj, Habigonj.
Mobile: 01810177320

199. Nabigonj Sub Branch

Holding-1/1, T Hossain Road,
Nabigonj, Bandor, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01958151559

200. Nachol Sub Branch

S N Plaza, Holding-08, Godagari-Niamatpur Road,
Nachol, Chapainawabganj.
Mobile: 01968378127

201. Nagarpur Sub Branch

Samaha & Muntaha Plaza, Duajani, Nagarpur, Tangail.
Mobile: 01810177190

202. Nageshwari Sub Branch

Siraj Market, Holding- 96, K. B. Road,
Nageshwari, Kurigram.
Mobile: 01958503942

203. Nalchity Sub Branch

Lasker Plaza, Nalchity Bus Stand, Nalchity, Jhalakathi.
Mobile: 01968378129

204. Nalitabari Sub Branch

Saha Market, Holding- 491, Nilampotti Road,
Nalitabari, Sherpur.
Mobile: 01968378104

205. Nandail Sub Branch

Bhuiyan Super Market, Holding- 137,
Mymensingh-Kishoreganj Road, Nandail, Mymensingh.
Mobile: 01810177191

206. Nandipara Sub Branch

Shahbuddin Super Market 1860, East Madartek
(West Nandipara), Sabujgaon, Khilgaon, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177304

207. Nangalkot Sub Branch

Tushar Super Market, Holding- 2700,
Laksam Main Road, Nangalkot, Cumilla.
Mobile: 01958506613

208. Naohata Sub Branch

Holding- 675/2, Naohata Bazar, Paba, Rajshahi.
Mobile: 01958506692

209. Nasirnagar Sub Branch

Thana Road, Nasirnagar, Brahmanbaria.
Mobile: 01958506673

210. Nazimuddin Road Sub Branch

S H Plaza, House-90/91, Nazimuddin Road,
Chwakhazar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151553

211. Nazipur Sub Branch

Rabbani Market, Holding- 128/1,
Dhamoirhat Road, Nazipur, Patnitala, Naogaon.
Mobile: 01958506648

212. Nikunja - 2 Sub Branch

House # 25, Road # 13, Nikunja - 2,
Khilkhet, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177324

213. Noapara Sub Branch

Noor Ali Bhaban, Holding- 1800, Khulna-Jashore
Highway, Noapar, Abhaynagar, Jashore.
Mobile: 01958506687

214. Nobodoy Housing Sub Branch

Molla Market, Nobodoy Main Road,
House- 04, Nobodoy Housing,
Adabor, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177351

215. Nokla Sub Branch

Bonik Plaza, Holding- 789,
Nokla Uttar Bazar Road (Feeder Road),
Nokla, Sherpur.
Mobile: 01958506606

216. Paduar Bazar Sub Branch

Kamal Mansion, Holding- 0034,
Laksham Road, Sadar South, Cumilla.
Mobile: 01968378162

217. Pagar Sub Branch

Jhinu Market, Holding- 04,
Pagar, Tongi, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01810177370

218. Paikpara Sub Branch

278/2 Ahmadnagar, Paikpara,
Mirpur-1, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177356

219. Pakundia Sub Branch

Ashraf Bhaban, Holding- 992, College Road,
Pakundia, Kishoreganj.
Mobile: 01958506661

220. Palashbari Sub Branch

Menaj City, Holding- 846, Gaibandha Road,
Palashbari, Gaibandha.
Mobile: 01968378166

221. Panchbibi Sub Branch

Modina Market, Holding- 0184-05,
Sadar Road, Panchbibi, Joypurhat.
Mobile: 01968378161

222. Pangsa Sub Branch

Narayanpur, Thana Road, Pangsa, Rajbari.
Mobile: 01958506633

223. Parshuram Sub Branch

Rahman Market, Hospital Road,
Parshuram, Feni.
Mobile: 01810177194

224. Patgram Sub Branch

East Chowrangi Mor, Patgram-Dharlasetu Road,
Patgram, Lalmonirhat.
Mobile: 01968378140

**225. Patkelghata Sub Branch**

Gofur Plaza, Holding- 1905, College Road,
Patkelghata, Satkhira
Mobile: 01958506672

226. Pirganj Sub Branch

Abu BSC Tower, Holding- 381,
Dr. M A Wazed Mia Road, Pirganj, Rangpur.
Mobile: 01958503952

227. Pirganj Sub Branch

Nazrul Bhaban, Holding- 751,
Shahid Ziaur Rahman Road,
Pirganj, Thakurgaon.
Mobile: 01958506626

228. Pirerbag Sub Branch

276, Middle Pirerbag, Kamal Sarani,
(60 feet Road), Mirpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177325

229. Poradaha Sub Branch

N S Super market, Holding- 786, Poradaha,
Mirpur, Kushtia.
Mobile: 01958506655

230. Postar Mor Sub Branch

88/A, Water Work Road,
Lalbagh, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177314

231. Purbadhala Sub Branch

Momtaz Doctor Plaza, Purbadhala Bazar,
Station Road, Purbadhala, Netrokona.
Mobile: 01968378164

232. Purinda Sub Branch

Tara Miah Market, Purinda Bazar, Satgram,
Araihazar, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01958503922

233. Raien Khola Bazar Sub Branch

8, 9/C, Chiriakhana Road, Rainkhola Bazar,
Mirpur-1, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177332

234. Rahanpur Sub Branch

Zishan Tower, Holding- 179, Station Bazar,
Gomostapur, Rahanpur, Chapainawabganj.
Mobile: 01958506644

235. Raigonj Sub Branch

S. S. Complex, Holding- 523, Bazar Road,
Raigonj, Sirajganj.
Mobile: 01958503947

236. Raipur Sub Branch

Bagdad Plaza, Holding- 536/3,
Lakshmipur-Chandpur Main Road,
Raipur, Lakshmipur.
Mobile: 01958506660

237. Rajapur Sub Branch

Baghri Bazar, Rajapur, Jhalakathi.
Mobile: 01968378108

238. Rajabari Sub Branch

House-70, Rajabari, Thana Road, Block-C,
Nishatnagar, Turag, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503902

239. Rampura Bow Bazar Sub Branch

House No# 78/18/01, Bowbazar Road,
Bowbazar, Purbo Rampura, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177349

240. Raniganj Sub Branch

Habib Complex, Holding- 1342,
Raniganj Bazar, Ghoraghat, Dinajpur.
Mobile: 01958506656

241. Raninagar Sub Branch

Holding- 690, Raninagar Bazar,
Raninagar, Naogaon.
Mobile: 01958506649

242. Ranisankail Sub Branch

Bandar Plaza, Holding- 58,
Pirganj-Ranisankail Road,
Ranisankail, Thakurgaon.
Mobile: 01958503949

243. Rangunia Sub Branch

Hafez Chowdhury Tower, Holding-0548-00,
Gochora Road, Rangunia, Chattogram.
Mobile: 01968378110

244. Ring Road Sub Branch

18/2, Ring Road, Block # F,
Mohammadpur, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177326

245. Ranavola Sub Branch

Sheikh Villa, Holding-38, Ranavola Main Road,
Turag, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503911

246. R.K. Mission Road Sub Branch

Gul Nahar Nibash, Holding No.- 72,
R. K. Mission Road, Wari, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503909



247. Rupnagar Sub Branch

J/62, Extension Pallabi, Rupnagar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177307

248. Sabujbag Sub Branch

House No.-33/1, Atis Dipankar Road,
Sabujbag, Dhaka .
Mobile: 01810177330

249. Sadarpur Sub Branch

Siraj Talukder Tower, East Shyampur,
Sadarpur, Faridpur.
Mobile: 01958506639

250. Saghata Sub Branch

Chowdhury Manssion, Bonarpara Bazar,
Saghata, Gaibandha.
Mobile: 01958506652

251. Sarail Sub Branch

Syed Mofiz Ali Shopping Mall,
Sarail CNG Stand,
Sarail, Brahmanbaria.
Mobile: 01958506657

252. Sakhipur Sub Branch

Abdul Razzak Plaza, Holding- 131,
Sakhipur Bazar, Sakhipur, Tangail.
Mobile: 01958503934

253. Saltha Sub Branch

Harej Super Market, Saltha Bazar,
Vawal, Saltha, Faridpur.
Mobile: 01958503944

254. Salna Bazar Sub Branch

Sayed Bhaban, Holding- 372 (Ground Floor),
Block-A, Salna Bazar, Moishan Bari Road,
Sadar, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01810177366

255. Sanarpar Sub Branch

Holding-111, Sanarpar, Siddirgonj,
Narayangonj.
Mobile: 01810177173

256. Sanarpar Rahim Market Road Sub Branch

Rahim Market, Holding-61/E,
Rahim Market Road, Kandapara,
Mizmizi, Siddirgonj, Narayangonj.
Mobile: 01958151568

257. Sataish Road Sub Branch

87/A, Sataish Main Road, Tongi, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01810177343

258. Satarkul Sub Branch

Dablin Tower, Satarkul Road, Badda, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503926

259. Segun Bagicha Sub Branch

Sky View Ocean, Holding-38 (New),
Segun Bagicha Road, Ramna, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503912

260. Setabganj Sub Branch

S. A. Plaza, Holding- 0120-01,
Pirganj Road, Setabganj,
Bochaganj, Dinajpur.
Mobile: 01958506624

261. Shahjalal Avenue Sub Branch

House-2, Road-13C, Sector-6,
Shahjalal Avenue, Uttara East, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503903

262. Shahrasti Sub Branch

Holding- 181, Thakur Bazar Road,
Shahrasti, Chandpur.
Mobile: 01958503936

263. Shailkupa Sub Branch

Nurjahan Super Market, Holding- 0024,
Garaganj-Shailkupa Road,
Shailkupa, Jhenaidah.
Mobile: 01958506690

264. Shayestaganj Sub Branch

Sumon Plaza, Holding- 288,
Daudnagar Bazar, Station Road,
Shayestaganj, Habiganj.
Mobile: 01958503955

265. Sherpur Sub Branch

Mohamaya Complex, Holding- 1758-01,
Bikal Bazar Road, Sherpur, Bogura.
Mobile: 01958503948

266. Shialbari Sub Branch

House No. 30/A, Road No. 06, Rupnagar,
Mirpur- 2, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177360

267. Shibchar Sub Branch

Holding- 1459, Shibchar Sadar Road,
Shibchar, Madaripur.
Mobile: 01958506612

268. Shibaloy Sub Branch

A. S. Super Market, Aricha Ghat Bazar,
Shibaloy, Manikganj.
Mobile: 01958506625

**269. Shibganj Sub Branch**

Hosneara Tower, Holding- 780, Thana Road,
Shibganj, Bogura.
Mobile: 01968378131

270. Shibpur Sub Branch

H B Tower, Holding- 133, Sadar Road,
Shibpur, Narsingdi.
Mobile: 01810177196

271. Shimultala Savar Sub Branch

MK Tower, Shimultala Radio Colony,
Savar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177309

272. Shyampur Sub Branch

Patowary Tower, Holding- 01,
Hazi Salimullah Road, Kadamtali, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503915

273. Siddirganj Pool Bazar Sub Branch

Mizmizi , Siddirganj Pool Bazar
Siddirganj, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01810177328

274. Sonaimuri Sub Branch

Motaleb Plaza, Holding- 812/03,
Station Road, Sonaimuri, Noakhali.
Mobile: 01968378101

275. Sonatala Sub Branch

Mondal Market, Holding- 448, Gazir Mor,
Sonatala-Mokamtala Road,
Sonatala, Bogura.
Mobile: 01968378107

276. South Banasree Sub Branch

House No.-2, Road No-10,
South Banasree, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177340

277. South Jatrabari Sub Branch

Yousuf Mansion, House- 314/A/5,
ATM Haider Road, Jatrabari, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503910

278. Sreepur Sub Branch

Jahid Super Market, Sreepur Bazar Road,
Sreepur, Magura.
Mobile: 01968378118

279. Sundarganj Sub Branch

Holding- 1205, D. C. Road,
Sundarganj, Gaibandha.
Mobile: 01958506651

280. T & T Bazar Sub Branch

House# 173, T & T Bazar, Morkon,
Tongi, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01810177350

281. Taltola Sub Branch

Shohid Complex, Holding- 97/1, West Kafrul,
Taltola, Kafrul, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177176

282. Tarabo Sub Branch

Hazi Manik Bhuiyan Market, 23 No Tarabo Uttar,
Tarabo Bazar Road, Tarabo Pourashava,
Rupgonj, Narayanganj.
Mobile: 01810177172

283. Taragonj Sub Branch

Ray Market, Holding- 2609 & 2865,
Mach Bazar, Kursha, Taragonj, Rangpur.
Mobile: 01958506635

284. Taragunia Sub Branch

Hazi Market, Taragunia Bazar,
Daulatpur, Kushtia.
Mobile: 01968378123

285. Tazumuddin Sub Branch

Hazi Mozammel Haque Market,
Shashiganj Bazar, Tazumuddin, Bhola.
Mobile: 01958506694

286. Tejgaon Link Road Sub Branch

190/A, Tejgaon Gulshan Link Road,
Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177318

287. Tekerhat Sub Branch

Hazi Mosharof Tower, Holding- 1088,
Tekerhat Bazar, Bhanga-Barishal Highway Rajoir,
Madaripur.
Mobile: 01958506623

288. Teligati Bazar Sub Branch

Teligati Bazar, Rampur Road, Atpara, Netrokona.
Mobile: 01968378144

289. Terokhada Sub Branch

Momotaj Super Market, Katenga Bazar,
Upazila Road, Terokhada, Khulna.
Mobile: 01810177197

290. Tilpapara Sub branch

Holding no. 193/1/A, Road# 08, Tilpapara Road,
Khilgaon, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503925

291. Tongi BSCIC Sub Branch

Holding-21, Abul Hossain Matabbar Road,
BSCIC Fakir Market, Tongi East, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01810177174

292. Tongibari Sub Branch

Ghosh Market, Tongibari Bazar,
Tongibari, Munshiganj.
Mobile: 01958503931

293. Torki Bandar Sub Branch

Sarder plaza, Holding- 455, Torki Bandar Road,
Gournadi, Barishal.
Mobile: 01958506636

294. Tushardhara Sub Branch

Holding-37, Road-1, Tushardhara,
Zero Point, Kadamtoli, Dhaka-1362.
Mobile: 01810177171

295. UEPZ Sub Branch

Uttara Market, Holding- 811, Uttara EPZ Mor,
Nilphamari Sadar, Nilphamari.
Mobile: 01968378141

296. Ulipur Sub Branch

Abul Basar Super Market, Holding- 3128,
Bazar Hat Road, Ulipur, Kurigram.
Mobile: 01958506607

297. Ullapara Sub Branch

Al-Ruhana Plaza, Holding- 1256, Joydeb Road,
Ullapara, Sirajganj.
Mobile: 01968378116

298. Urdu Road Sub Branch

Holding-33, Urdu Road, Chwakhazar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151554

299. Uttar Bishil Sub Branch

Holding-32, Road-01, Block-D, Shah Ali, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177181

300. Uttar Goran Sub Branch

Holding-195, Uttar Goran,
Sipahibag Tempu Stand Connecting Road, Khilgaon,
Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151565

301. Uttar Khan Mazar Road Sub Branch

Holding-2354/B, Uttarkhan Mazar Road,
Uttarkhan, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958151551

302. Vogra Bypass Sub Branch

Ahsania Super Market,
Holding- 01, Block- E,
Vogra Bypass, Bason, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01958503935

303. West Hazipara Sub Branch

Asrrayon, Holding 7/J/1, Mirbag New Road,
West Hazipara, Rampura, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177342

304. West Nakhalpara Sub Branch

Holding-271/C, West Nakhalpara,
Tejgaon, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01958503901

305. Wireless Gate Sub Branch

Abbas Trade center, Holding- 41/4,
Joydebpur Road, Bason, Gazipur.
Mobile: 01958503923

306. Zakiganj Sub Branch

Allahor Dan, Alamnagar Zakiganj-Kaliganj Road,
Zakiganj, Sylhet.
Mobile: 01958506621

307. Zohura Market Sub Branch

House # 22, Road # 12, Sector # 14,
Uttara, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01810177329



FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

This annual report contains forward looking statements with respect to the financial condition, results of operations and business of the Bank and future plan and objectives of the Bank which are based on assumptions, estimates, believes and future expectations. Forward looking statements may include but not limited to future plan, performance, growth of business, profitability and cash flow of the Bank which are subject to known and unknown risks, as a result, actual performance or results may be adverse or materially differ from original plan, assumptions, estimate or expectations expressed or implied in forward looking statements with words such as “believes” “estimates” “respect” “should” “will” “likely” “result” “forecast” “outlook” “project” “way” or “similar repressions”. Therefore, undue reliance should not be placed on such forward looking statements for making any decisions, transactions or investments with the Bank. Actual results may materially differ from those implied or expressed in forward looking statements for a number of factors which may include but not limited to the following:

- Changes in local and international political, economic, business and financial conditions including changes in fiscal, monetary and trade policies;
- Changes in local and international financial and capital markets, interest rates, forex rates, commodity prices;
- Changes in confidence of customers, consumers, investors, depositors and borrowers;
- Changes in consumer behavior and technology;
- Changes in local and international legal and regulatory framework;
- Changes in market structure and competitive condition;
- Unforeseen natural disasters; and
- Any other unforeseen changes in economy, market, society and the globe.

The Bank does not guarantee in any way that the expressions made or implied in forward looking statements would be materialized. The Bank does not also take any responsibility to update, modify or revise any forward looking statement contained in this annual report irrespective of whether those are changed by any new events, information or future development or by any other factors.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank	GFSR	Global Financial Stability Report
ADP	Annual Development Program	GOB	Government of Bangladesh
ALCO	Asset-Liability Management Committee	HFT	Held for Trading
ATA	Anti- Terrorism Act	HR	Human Resources
ATM	Automated Teller Machine	HTM	Held to Maturity
BACPS	Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System	IAS	International Accounting Standards
BAS	Bangladesh Accounting Standards	IBP	Inland Bills Purchased
BB	Bangladesh Bank	ICAB	The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh
BBTA	Bangladesh Bank Training Academy	IC&CD	Internal Control & Compliance Division
BDT	Bangladesh Taka	ICC	Internal Control & Compliance Risk
BEFTN	Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfer Network	ICRR	Internal Credit Risk Rating
BFIU	Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit	ICB	Investment Corporation of Bangladesh
BFRS	Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards	ICMAB	The Institute of Cost & Management Accountants of Bangladesh
BIBM	Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management	ICT	Information & Communication Technology
BRPD	Banking Regulation and Policy Department	IDA	International Development Agency
BSA	Bangladesh Standards on Auditing	IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
BSEC	Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission	IMF	International Monetary Fund
BSP	Bangladesh Sanchaya Patra	IPFF	Investment Promotion and Financing Facility
CAMLCO	Chief Anti Money Laundering Compliance Officer	IPO	Initial Public Offering
CAMELS	Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality Management, Earnings, Liquidity and Sensitivity to Market Risk	IT	Information Technology
CD	Current Deposits	L/C	Letter of Credit
CDS	Central Depository System	LIBOR	London Inter-Bank Offering Rates
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	LIC	Low Income Country
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	MBS	Mobile Banking Services
CIB	Credit Information Bureau	MCR	Minimum Capital Requirement
CRO	Chief Risk Officer	MICR	Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas	MLPA	Money Laundering Prevention Act
CPI	Consumer Price Index	MTMF	Medium Term Macroeconomic Framework
CRAR	Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio	MVA	Market Value Added
CRAB	Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh Limited	NAV	Net Asset Value
CRISL	Credit Rating Information and Services Limited	NPL	Non-Performing Loan
CRR	Cash Reserve Requirement	OBU	Off-Shore Banking Unit
CSE	Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited	PEP	Politically Exposed Persons
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	PLC	Public Limited Company
CTR	Cash Transaction Report	POS	Point of Sales
DBBF	Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
DEG	German Investment and Development Company	PSP	Pratirakha Sanchaya Patra
DOS	Department of Off-site Supervision	KYC	Know Your Customer
DRS	Disaster Recovery Site	RBCA	Risk Based Capital Adequacy
DSE	Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited	REPO	Repurchase Agreement
DVC	Document Verification Code	RBIA	Risk Based Internal Audit
DVS	Document Verification System	RMG	Readymade Garments
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution	RMU	Risk Management Unit
ECB	European Central Bank	RMP	Risk Management Paper
ECRL	Emerging Credit Rating Limited	RMD	Risk Management Division
EDF	Export Development Fund	ROA	Return on Asset
EFT	Electronic Fund Transfer	ROE	Return on Equity
EGBMP	Enterprise Growth and Bank Modernization Programme	ROI	Return on Investment
EMI	Equal Monthly Installment	RPGL	Rupantarita Prakritik Gas Company Limited
EMV	EuroPay, MasterCard and VISA	RWA	Risk Weighted Assets
EPS	Earnings Per Share	SCB	State-owned Commercial Bank
EPZ	Export Processing Zone	SLR	Statutory Liquidity Ratio
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant	SMA	Special Mention Account
EU	European Union	SOE	State Owned Enterprise
EVA	Economic Value Added	SMS	Short Message Service
FCB	Foreign Commercial Bank	SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	SND	Special Notice Deposit
FRC	Financial Reporting Council	SRP	Supervisory Review Process
FRA	Financial Reporting Act	SREP	Supervisory Review Evaluation Process
FY	Financial Year (July-June)	STR	Suspicious Transaction Report
FMO	Netherlands Development Finance Company	TOR	Terms of Reference
FT	Fast Track	UAE	United Arab Emirates
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	USA	United States of America
		UCP	Uniform Customs and Practice
		US \$, USD	US Dollar
		VAT	Value Added Tax
		WEO	World Economic Outlook
		WTO	World Trade Organization
		WEF	Women Entrepreneur Fund
		WDV	Written Down Value



Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC

Registered Office

47 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

PROXY FORM

I/We _____

of _____

being a Member of Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC do hereby appoint

Mr./Ms. _____

of _____

or (failing him/her) Mr./Ms. _____

of _____

as my/our proxy, to participate and vote on my/our behalf at the 29th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company to be held on Thursday, June 19, 2025 at 11.00 AM (Dhaka time) at virtually using digital platform through the following link <https://agmbd.live/dbbl2025> and at any adjournment thereof or at any ballot to be taken in consequence thereof.

Signed this _____ day of June 2025

Signature of Proxy

**Revenue
Stamp Tk. 20.00**

Signature of Member

Folio / BOLD No. : _____

No. of Shares : _____

N.B.:

- (1) This form of Proxy duly completed and must be submitted to the registered Company or through e-mail at contact@dutchbanglabank.com at least 72 hours before the submitted to the Registered officer of the company of the AGM. Proxy is invalid if not signed and stamped as indicated above.
- (2) Signature of the Member shall agree with the specimen signature registered with the Company.





Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) on Virtual Annual General Meeting

1. Why is this Annual General Meeting (AGM) only virtual?

Pursuant to the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission's Order No. SEC/SRMIC/94-231/91 dated 31 March 2021 & Letter No. BSEC/ICAD/SRIC/2024/318/87 dated 27 March 2024, a listed company is being traded under A category continuously for the last 5 (five) years may arrange virtual shareholder meeting (AGM and EGM). Accordingly, Dutch-Bangla Bank plans to conduct its 29th AGM 2025 virtually using digital platform.

2. How can I participate in the AGM?

You are eligible to participate in the AGM 2025, if you were a shareholder of Dutch-Bangla Bank as on the "Record Date" i.e. May 22, 2025. You will be able to participate in the AGM online from your laptop, smartphone, tablet and desktop. For logging in to the system, you need to input your 16-digit BO ID number / Folio number and other credentials as a proof of your identity by visiting the link <https://agmbd.live/dbbl2025>.

3. How can I submit questions/comments prior to and during the meeting?

You can submit your questions / comments in writing or through voice recording 24 (twenty four) hours before commencement of the AGM and during the AGM, by visiting the link <https://agmbd.live/dbbl2025>.

4. How can I send comments/Queries through video/audio recording?

You may send your comments / queries through voice recording (video/ audio) via email to contact@dutchbanglabank.com on or by 4.00 P.M., June 15, 2025. The maximum length of the video / audio recording be 02 (two) minutes.

5. Who is entitled to vote and how many shares can I vote?

Each holder of shares of Dutch-Bangla Bank as on the "Record Date" i.e. May 22, 2025 is entitled to cast one vote per share on each Agenda item at the AGM. You are entitled to vote all shares owned by you as on the "Record Date".

6. How can I vote my shares in the AGM?

You can vote electronically prior to and during the AGM by visiting the link <https://agmbd.live/dbbl2025>. You may vote in "FAVOUR" or "AGAINST" with respect to each agenda item.

7. What is the deadline for voting my shares?

Your vote must be received before the polls close for each agenda items during the AGM.

8. What is the voting requirement to approve each of the Agenda?

Each agenda will be passed by the vote of majority of votes cast . Each agenda receiving more votes in "FAVOUR" than votes "AGAINST" will be passed.

9. What If I have technical difficulties or trouble accessing the virtual meeting?

If you encounter any difficulties accessing the virtual meeting through the link <https://agmbd.live/dbbl2025> prior to or during the AGM, please call +880 9666322050 (EXT. 750999), +880 9612322050 (Ext. 750999) for support.





*Any time
Anywhere*



Dutch-Bangla Bank PLC

YOUR TRUSTED PARTNER

Head Office

47 Motijheel Commercial Area

Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh. Tel: (88) 02223354196-8, Fax: (88) 02223381889

E-mail: contact@dutchbanglabank.com, Website: www.dutchbanglabank.com