

# ANNUAL REPORT 2022



SMART FINANCIAL  
SOLUTIONS FOR  
SMART BANGLADESH

**DHAKABANK**  
L I M I T E D  
EXCELLENCE IN BANKING



## SMART FINANCIAL SOLUTIONS FOR SMART BANGLADESH

By providing digital and SMART financial solutions, Dhaka Bank aims to manage customers' finances more efficiently and help the customers to be more informed. Digital transformation and financial inclusion are the pre-requisites for SMART Bangladesh. The strategic vision of Dhaka Bank is to be a leader in the digital banking landscape, providing innovative and responsive digital financial solutions that meet the evolving need of customer and contribute to build SMART Bangladesh.



# LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

All Shareholders of Dhaka Bank Limited  
Bangladesh Bank  
Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC)  
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms  
Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited (DSE) &  
Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited (CSE)

Dear Sir(s),

## **Annual Report of Dhaka Bank Limited for the year ended December 31, 2022**

We enclose herewith a copy of Annual Report along with the audited financial statements including consolidated and separate balance sheet, profit and loss account, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, liquidity statement for the year ended December 31, 2022 along with notes thereto of Dhaka Bank Limited (the Bank) and its subsidiaries - Dhaka Bank Securities Limited and Dhaka Bank Investment Limited for your kind information and record. We have also enclosed separate financial statements of Islamic Banking Branches and Off-Shore Banking Unit (OBU) of the Bank.

Financial statements of the Bank comprise those of Conventional and Islamic Banking Branches and Off-Shore Banking Unit while consolidated financial statements comprise financial statements of the Bank and its subsidiaries.

General review of this report, unless explained otherwise, is based on the financials of the Bank rather than consolidated financial statements.

With best regards,  
Yours sincerely,



**Md. Shahjahan Miah**  
EVP & Company Secretary

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### Availability of the Annual Report

our report has been made available in the below link:  
[www.dhakabankltd.com/financial-statements-reports/](http://www.dhakabankltd.com/financial-statements-reports/)















Scan to view the digital version of this annual report



# 2022 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS - THE BANK








## Core Business Growth:

BDT in million unless mentioned otherwise

	2022	2021	Percentage
 Assets	346,556 M	335,351 M	3.34%
 Deposits	243,427 M	230,417 M	5.65%
 Paid-up Capital	9,496 M	9,496 M	-
 Earnings Per Share	Tk. 1.75	Tk. 2.16	(19.26%)
 Import	206,317 M	221,940 M	(7.04%)
 Inward Remittance	43,910 M	25,367 M	73.10%
 Return on Assets (ROA)%	0.49	0.65	(25.32%)
 Loans & Advances	239,686 M	215,459 M	11.24%
 Shareholders' Equity	20,773 M	20,242 M	2.62%
 Operating Profit	6,895 M	6,628 M	4.04%
 NPL Ratio%	5.08	3.32	53.34%
 Export	168,673 M	140,480 M	20.07%
 Classified Loans	12,188 M	7,145 M	70.58%
 Return on Equity (ROE)%	8.09	10.53	(23.16%)

## Financial Inclusion Growth (direct & indirect)

BDT in million unless mentioned otherwise

 Contribution to National Exchequer	6,562 M	5,197 M	26.27%
 Number of Transaction Through DBL go app	897,154 M	654,975 M	36.98%
 SME Financing	28,692 M	25,869 M	10.91%
 Agri-Loan Disbursement	8,280 M	4,445 M	86.28%
 Number of Transaction Through Internet Banking	66,768	55,179	21.00%
 Number of Transaction Through ATM	1,043,511	822,209	26.92%
 Number of E-statement Delivered	1,132,056	1,031,637	9.73%

# BANK'S PROFILE

## **About the Bank**

Dhaka Bank is such a dream that has spread to rich modern banking facilities deeply rooted in its community and culture. A group of visionary entrepreneurial friends, inspired by a futuristic leader, embarked on this remarkable business journey that replicated the speed of technology in the inner soul of Bangladesh. Dhaka Bank was incorporated as a public limited company on 6 April 1995 under the Companies Act, 1994. The Company commenced banking operations on 5 July 1995.

The Bank is now an admired provider of financial services and has positioned itself as a strong brand in the eyes of its customers. 'Excellence in Banking' is our motto and our mission is to become the best performing bank in the country.

## Our Strategy & Achievement

Customer centricity is our main strategic focus. The ultimate goal is to maximize investors' wealth by running business efficiently and ethically. To protect investors' interest, the Bank constantly pursues strategies for sustainable growth and wider financial integration. Key businesses are diversified into Corporate Banking, SME, Agriculture, Consumer Banking and Islamic Banking. Business is run on a viable platform backed by other functions such as Business Operations, IT, R&D, Marketing, HR, Procurement & Logistics, Risk Management, Compliance, Internal Audit, Financial Administration and so forth. Moreover, the Bank group has two subsidiaries namely Dhaka Bank Securities Limited to look after capital market and brokerage service and Dhaka Bank Investment Limited to conduct merchant Banking operations (this company is yet to start operations). The Bank gathers strength from its growing Customer base, skilled workforce, superior technological platform & process and a companywide culture that binds us together. Tailored products and services facilitated by real time online Banking have become the right solution for every Customer need. The Bank keeps on channel expansion by enhancing value chain, centralization & automation, payment system, etc so that Customers find our service more accessible and comfortable.

Our effort, strategy and action put together have made our footprint stronger in 2022 with 113 Branches, 3 SME Service Centres, 2 Off-shore Banking Units, 25 Sub-Branched along with 83 ATMs and 20 ADMs. Total Assets of DBL is around Tk. 346,556 million, equivalent to USD 3,356 million (approx.) as at the close of 2022. With a total of 631,372 Customer base (deposit accounts), Tk. 243,427 million in Deposits and Tk. 239,686 million in Advances, Dhaka Bank turns out to be a change agent to contribute to the stand out economic growth of Bangladesh.

## Capital Adequacy and Economic Capital

The Bank has stepped in the regime of Basel-III compliance since January 2015 as an enhanced regulation for capital and liquidity strength. The Bank is engaging with Basel III to position itself competitively in the new post crisis global financial risk and Regulatory landscape. To keep up capital adequacy as per Basel-III requirement, the Bank issued Non-Convertible Subordinated Bond to strengthen the capital base in line with the newly introduced Capital Adequacy Guidelines under Basel-III Accord. As a result, DBL's Regulatory capital as on December 31, 2022 at Tk. 31,764 million, whereas, the Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) was 14.12% under Basel-III, against Central Bank's capital requirement of 12.50%.

The concept of economic capital has come up to act as a safety cushion for the Bank, particularly in the wake of the global credit crisis. Year 2022 still saw the effect of unanticipated losses of banks from credit risks and extent of market volatility. Under such a market it becomes imperative to manage the Banking business in a risk sensitive economic capital framework. So we are carefully considering the potential unexpected losses and thus, bringing up the concept of economic capital that is associated with each individual activity to minimize the risks of the Balance Sheet and safeguard the interest of the stakeholders.

## Our Concern for People & Environment

We are committed to making a better society by working and donating in different sectors such as, education, health, disaster management, sports and some other sectors having national priority. Significant CSR involvement alongside our financial integration over long 27 year journey is a true reflection of our concern for people. On the other side, we have incorporated sustainability principles into day-to-day activities of the Bank. Green Banking Cell has been formed with the task of developing policies, products, planning and overseeing the overall green financing activities of the bank. Green Banking considers all the social and environmental factors along with financial priorities with an aim to protect the environment as well as to foster the economic development in a more environment friendly way. In addition, our policy harmonizes green Banking initiatives in its in-house management and participating in environment protecting activities.

## Commitment Towards Wider Financial Inclusion

Our voyage across the industry picks up momentum every day one more account enters our Book. It's like opening a new chapter in the world of prosperity. The way the digital age has fired up endless potentials of every human being, just an access to Banking domain can unleash the fountains of economic benefit. To cite an example, the wishful eyes of a student swiping card at our ATM may grow into the wisdom of a financial planner ahead. Monthly savings of a housewife turns up an economic face of household labour. Harvesting farmer under our finance gives a secured look of the country's agricultural development. Our woman entrepreneur who now can afford better schooling of her children is a sign of social equality. With this commitment towards wider financial inclusion, we keep weaving the dream for every individual in the society. Thus we with the industry together feel proud to be a partner of the country's awe-inspiring economic growth over a decade.



# BANK'S PROFILE

## OTHER INFORMATION



**Chairman**  
Abdul Hai Sarkar



**Managing Director & CEO**  
Emranul Huq



**Company Secretary**  
Md. Shahjahan Miah



**Chief Financial Officer (CFO)**  
Sahabub Alam Khan FCA



**Auditors**  
Rahman Rahman Huq & Co.,  
Chartered Accountants (KPMG in Bangladesh)



**Head of Internal Control & Compliance**  
S. M. Abdullah Hil Kafi



**Company Registration No.**  
C-28146 (1992)/95



**Bangladesh Bank License No.**  
BCD (D) 200/57-421/95



**Registered Head Office**  
Plot-CWC(C), 10, Bir Uttam A K  
Khandakar Road, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212



**Accounting Year-end**  
December 31



**Authorized Capital**  
Tk. 20,000 million



**Paid-up Capital**  
Tk.9,496 million



**Web**  
[www.dhakabankltd.com](http://www.dhakabankltd.com)



**Credit Rating Agency**  
Emerging Credit Rating Limited  
(ECRL)

# BANK'S RATING AND ACHIEVEMENT

## BANK'S RATING

### Credit Rating

Dhaka Bank Limited was rated by Emerging Credit Rating Limited (ECRL) on the basis of audited Financial Statements as on 31 December 2022.

### Rating summary:

2022			2021	2020	
	Long Term	AA	A very strong capacity to meet its financial commitments, and is generally in a position to withstand adverse developments in the economy, and in business and other external conditions. Typically poses a good track record and have no readily apparent weakness.	AA	AA
	Short Term	ST-2	Strong capacity to meet its financial commitments in timely manner. However, it is somewhat susceptible to adverse developments in the economy, and in business and other external conditions.	ST-2	ST-2
	Outlook	Stable	Indicates that a rating is likely to remain unchanged.	Stable	Developing

## BANK'S ACHIEVEMENT



At this special moment, Dhaka Bank Ltd. family shows its gratitude to all Stakeholders, Regulators, Customers, Well wishers

## The Best Private Bank Award



Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank Limited, Mr. Emranul Huq received the award “The Best Private Bank of the Year-2020” from the Chief Guest Mr. Tipu Munshi, Hon'ble Minister of the Ministry of Commerce at a function organized by the Weekly Arthakantha at The Westin, Dhaka on Monday December 20, 2021. Dhaka Bank Limited has received this award for outstanding performance in the corresponding year.

## Asiamony Best Bank Award Best Corporate & Investment Bank Bangladesh



Dhaka Bank has been focused on corporate banking since its inception 27 years ago. It has spent much of that time fostering relationships with Bangladesh's large business conglomerates and now counts most of them among its client base.

The lender's investment banking franchise dovetails with its capital markets business. The bank has been operating as a stockbroker and dealer since 2005. Through six branches, it serves about 8,000 securities accounts, including a mix of retail and institutional clients from Bangladesh and overseas.

Dhaka Bank's comprehensive coverage from corporate clients to investment banking and the capital markets, combined with its ability to ride out the coronavirus pandemic, makes it Asiamoney's pick for best corporate and investment bank.

## BEST ISSUING BANK

Dhaka Bank Limited has been Awarded as 2019 Best Issuing Bank in South Asia by International Finance Corporation (IFC)



## UiPath™ AWARDS 2020

Dhaka Bank Achieves Global Triumph Ui Path Automation Excellence Awards 2020 in Association with The Economic Times



# SEGMENT ANALYSIS

Figure in million except number and percentage

Segmented Results of 2022	Dhaka Bank Limited			Subsidiary		Consolidated
	On-shore	Off-shore	Islamic Banking	Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd.	Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd.	
Operating Income	12,576	474	422	158	14	13,644
Operating Profit	6,108	460	328	71	11	6,978
Assets	307,181	17,633	17,069	5,487	324	347,693
Liabilities and Equity	307,181	17,633	17,069	5,487	324	347,693

**Note:** While consolidating segmented results under the Bank group, inter-company adjustments have been made.

Shareholders' Value	2022	2021	%Change over 2021
Earnings per Share (EPS) - Taka	1.75	2.16	(19%)
Price Earning Ratio (Times)	7.55	6.47	17%
Dividend (%)	6% (Cash)	12% (Cash)	(50%)
	6% (Stock)	-	-
Net Asset Value (NAV)	20,773	20,242	3%
NAV per Share - Taka	21.87	21.32	3%

Profitability & Performance Ratio - The Bank	2022	2021	%Change over 2021
Return on Assets (ROA) (%)	0.49	0.65	(25%)
Return on Equity (ROE) (%)	8.09	10.53	(23%)
Return on Investment (ROI) (%)	7.58	7.78	(3%)
Operating Profit per Employee	3.49	3.29	6%
Assets per Employee	175.47	166.68	5%

Balance Sheet Focus - The Bank	2022	2021	%Change over 2021
Balance Sheet Size	346,556	335,351	3%
Shareholders' Equity	20,773	20,242	3%
Total Deposits	243,427	230,417	6%
Total Loans & Advances	239,686	215,459	11%
Classified Loans	12,188	7,145	71%

Capital Adequacy - The Bank	2022	2021	%Change over 2021
Tier-1 capital ratio (%)	9.51	9.08	5%
Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (%)	14.12	14.65	(4%)
Total Eligible Capital	31,764	31,334	1%

# MILESTONES

**1995**

**APRIL 6**  
Date of Incorporation

**JULY 5**  
Commencement of  
Banking Business

**1996**

**MARCH 16**  
First Dividend Declared

**1999**

**NOVEMBER 25**  
Initial Public Offering

**2000**

**APRIL 10**  
Listing with Dhaka Stock  
Exchange (DSE) Limited

**JULY 6**  
Listing with Chittagong Stock  
Exchange (CSE) Limited

**2005**

**FEBRUARY 5**  
Launching of  
Brokerage Business

**JULY 5**  
Celebrating First  
Decade of Excellence  
in Banking

**2006**

**MAY 22**  
Commencement of  
Off-shore Banking  
Operation

**2007**

**MARCH 1**  
Launching of  
Credit Card

**SEPTEMBER 5**  
Launching of  
Internet Banking

**2011**

**FEBRUARY 13**  
Inauguration of  
Subsidiary 'Dhaka  
Bank Securities  
Limited'

**2012**

**SEPTEMBER 30**  
Hosting Credit  
Card in own  
software and go  
live Visa Debit Card

**2013**

**APRIL 29**  
Introduction  
of Automated  
Deposit  
Machine (ADM)

**2018**

**DECEMBER 3**  
The Banker Award- 2018  
OSCAR of the Banking  
Industry.

**2019**

**JUNE 12**  
The Best Issuing Bank in  
South Asia

**DECEMBER 29**  
Opening of 1st Sub-Branch



**2001**

**MARCH 11**  
First Right Share Issue

**2002**

**FEBRUARY 24**  
Introduction of Alternate  
Delivery Channel (First ATM)

**MARCH 29**  
Launching of Retail Banking  
(Consumer Banking)

**2003**

**JULY 2**  
Commencement of Islamic  
Banking

**2004**

**APRIL 1**  
Real-time Online Banking

**2009**

**APRIL 1**  
Centralization of Trade  
Operations & Credit  
Operations

**DECEMBER 17**  
AAA Guarantee  
Accorded by ADB under  
Trade Finance  
Facilitation Programme  
(TFFP)

**2010**

**JULY 4**  
Enhancement of  
Authorized Capital from  
Tk. 600 crore to  
Tk. 1,000 crore)

**JULY 4**  
Establishment of  
Islamic Banking Division

**DECEMBER 6**  
Basel-II Compliance:  
Issuance of 1st  
Subordinated Bond

**2014**

**NOVEMBER 12**  
SME Manufacturing  
Sector-friendly Bank of  
the Year Award

**2015**

**JULY 5**  
Celebrating 20 years of  
Banking Excellence

**JULY 5**  
Moving to own  
Corporate Head Office

**2016**

**APRIL 17**  
Basel-III Compliance  
Issuance of 2nd  
Subordinated Bond

**2017**

**DECEMBER 27**  
Opening of 100th  
Branch.

**2020**

**JANUARY 12**  
Ui Path Automation  
Excellence Awards 2020

**JULY 5**  
Celebrating 25 years of  
Banking Excellence

**DECEMBER 9**  
New Registered Head  
Office at Gulshan-1

**2021**

**DECEMBER 20**  
The Best Private Bank  
Award

**2022**

**JANUARY 11**  
Country's first ever  
Card Experience Center

**JULY 18**  
The Best Investment  
Bank Award

# VALUES, OBJECTIVES & STRATEGIC REVIEW



# VISION MISSION & CORE VALUES



## VISION

At Dhaka Bank, we draw our inspiration from the distant stars. Our vision is to assure a standard that makes every Banking transaction a pleasurable experience. Our endeavor is to offer you supreme service through accuracy, reliability, timely delivery, cutting edge technology and tailored solution for business needs, global reach in trade and commerce and high yield on your investments.

Our people, products and processes are aligned to meet the demand of our discerning Customers. Our goal is to achieve a distinct foresight. Our prime objective is to deliver a quality that demonstrates a true reflection of our vision - Excellence in Banking.



## MISSION

To be the premier financial institution in the country providing high quality products and services backed by latest technology and a team of highly motivated personnel to deliver Excellence in Banking.



## CORE VALUES



### CUSTOMER FOCUS

Have a strong customer focus and build relationships based on reliability, excellence in Banking service and mutual benefit.



### INTEGRITY

Maintain high ethical standard, integrity and transparency in dealings.



### QUALITY

Keep quality of service and serve the customer through attaining excellence in banking operation.



### TEAMWORK

Build teamwork to keep the customer interest and satisfaction as first priority and provide customized banking products and services smoothly.



### RESPECT FOR THE INDIVIDUAL

Value and respect people, and make decisions based on merit.



### RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP

Committed to protect the environment and go green.



# STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES & ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

## STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES



Our objectives are to conduct transparent and high quality business operation based on market mechanism within the legal and social framework spelt in our mission and reflected in our vision.



Our greatest concerns are our Customers to provide them continually efficient, innovative and high quality products with excellent delivery system.



Our motto is to generate profit with qualitative business as a sustainable ever-growing organization and enhance fair returns to our Shareholders.



We are committed to our community as a corporate citizen and contributing towards the progress of the nation as our corporate social responsibility.



Our Employees are our backbone. We promote their wellbeing through attractive compensation package, promoting staff morale through training, development and career planning.



We strive for fulfillment of our responsibility to the government through paying entire range of taxes and duties and abiding by the other rules.



We are cautious about environment and climatic change and dutiful to make our homeland a green and clean soil.

## ETHICAL PRINCIPLES



We are compliant to our country's laws and regulations.



We reject bribery and corruption.



We avoid compromised gifts and entertainment.



We speak up if we suspect any actual, planned or potential behaviour that may breach any laws and regulations.



We are compliant to Anti Money Laundering guidelines and other prudential regulations provided by our Regulators.



We resolve Customer complaints quickly and fairly.



We maintain confidentiality and fidelity of our Customer.



We treat our Colleagues with fairness and respect; work with highly motivated team spirit and fellowship bond.

# ETHICS AND COMPLIANCE

## Business Principle

Dhaka Bank goes beyond minimum legal requirements and reflects the Bank's long term commitment to building a business that is successful, honest and responsible.

## Human Worth

Dhaka Bank supports the international human rights as outlined by the UN declaration and convention. No one in the Bank shall in any way cause or contribute to the violation or circumvention of human rights.

## Human Capital

Dhaka Bank is devoted to human capital initiative connecting with milestone training, performance coaching & development, key talent management, balancing of work/ life choice and human capital reviews.

## Health, Safety and Working Environment

Dhaka Bank is committed to establish effective arrangement to identify and eliminate or control all work related hazards and risks and promote health at work and continuous improvement of health, safety and working environment.

## Confidentiality

Clear, honest and open communication is maintained in Dhaka Bank to ensure full accountability but subject to business confidentiality. The use of company confidential information before it is made public for personal gain is strictly prohibited and may constitute a criminal offense.

## Protection of Personal Data

Dhaka Bank's processing of personal data shall be subject to care and awareness, which is required according to laws and regulation and relevant for information that might be sensitive, regardless of the data refer to customers, employees or others.

## Intellectual Property

Intellectual property such as know-how, methodology, concepts and ideas are important to Dhaka Bank's successes in the market. Unless otherwise specified by law or orders from other public authorities, no employee shall make corporate secret or other information available to unauthorized persons.

## Nature and the Environment

Dhaka Bank is very much aware regarding environmental protection, by minimizing environmental damages and by developing, promoting and utilizing environment friendly technology.

## Information that May Affect the Share Price

As a publicly listed company, Dhaka Bank is subject to strict rules concerning the handling the non-public information that may affect the market price of Dhaka Bank's shares or other financial instruments issued by the Bank.

## Accounting

Dhaka Bank has the highest regard for truth, completeness and accuracy in the recording of business transactions in full compliance with applicable Bangladesh laws & regulation, international financial reporting standards, good accounting practices as well as maintaining valid authorization and ensuring complete documentation. The annual accounts and interim accounts shall be in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and standard accounting practices.

## Competition

Dhaka Bank is committed to staying over and above the prevailing market competition through constant innovation of technology based products and efficiency enhancement; being responsive to the requirements of our customers and partners.

## Corruption and Bribery

Dhaka Bank is firmly opposed to all forms of corruption. Bribery is fundamentally inconsistent with the Bank's values; any direct and indirect promise of payment to gain any perceived personal advantage is totally unacceptable.

## Money Laundering

Dhaka Bank is very conscious to protect money laundering and shall take steps to prevent its financial transactions from being used by others to launder money.

## Political Activity

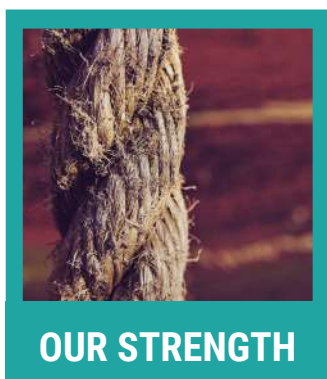
Dhaka Bank does not give support to political parties, either in the form of direct financial support or paid working time. Employees may exercise their right to take part in politics as long as there is no conflict of interest situation with Dhaka Bank.

# CUSTOMER CHARTER



**We seek to build long-term, sustainable beneficial relationships with all our Customers based on the service commitments and on our underlying values of mutual respect, the pursuit of excellence and integrity in all our dealings.**

- Our primary concern is to understand and satisfy Customers' needs and expectations. We promise to use all means open to us to establish and understand these needs which are both mutually beneficial and respect the values and principles in all our actions.
- We promise to deal quickly, courteously and accurately with all correspondence between us.
- Should disagreements arise between us, we undertake to seek a speedy and equitable solution, which takes account of the rights and obligations of both parties and is framed in the context of a long-term and enduring relationship.
- We believe in openness, integrity, transparency and accountability and provide high standard of services to our valued Customers.
- We create Customer value, loyalty and equity, which create Customer delight over a lifetime of patronage.



- A dynamic and vibrant Board of Directors.
- A strong and resilient capital base.
- Highly qualified team of management professionals.
- Forward looking strategies and management policies.
- Cutting-edge tools and technologies to support real time on-line Banking.
- Well-diversified line of business.
- A good risk management and compliance culture.
- Deep focus on quality control.
- And a dedicated line of human resources.



- Ability to lead the competition in a changing business environment.
- A solid business growth to create sustainable Shareholder value.
- Spirit to learn, adopt and adapt to the changes around us.
- Right collection of products and services to meet financial needs.
- Enhancement of Customer responsiveness by leveraging financial advice.
- Rigorous teamwork to bring out synergy for optimum benefits.
- Strong compliance of the laws and regulations of the state and Regulatory bodies.
- Trust by the community as a part of their lives.
- A rewarding work environment for our dedicated Employees

# OUR STORY

## A JOURNEY TO HISTORY HERITAGE AND BUSINESS

The nation was just halfway of its age; the passion for history and heritage and an obsession for faster pace exerted a powerful force for change in the business world. Many budding hopes grew as a choice of the new generation in the shadows of banking reformation of the eighties. Dhaka Bank is such a dream that spread in profusion modern Banking prospects with deep attachment to our community and culture. A host of visionary entrepreneur friends inspired by a futurist leader set forth the fight of this great corporate voyage that echoed the speed of technology on the inner soul of Bangladesh. Dhaka Bank was incorporated as a Public Limited Company on April 6, 1995 under Companies Act, 1994. The company commenced banking operations on July 5, 1995.

From the very year of its landmark journey, Dhaka Bank has truly cherished and brought into focus the heritage and history of Dhaka and Bangladesh from Mughal outpost to modern metropolis. Most of its presentation, publications, brand initiatives, delivery channels, calendars and financial manifestations bear Bank's commitment to this attachment. The Bank is widely recognized today for its exceptional service, simplicity, proximity and cutting-edge way of delivery.

The Bank has stood out for its financial strength and operational craftsmanship marking its position as the potential market player in all core areas of Banking in the country. It got listed in DSE and CSE in 2000. Alongside a lasting bond with the corporate world, DBL has got hold of a countrywide reach through a larger network of Branches, ATMs, SME channels, agricultural outreach and Mobile Banking. The Bank is now

expanding far and wide to higher market share and big surge in assets. A great total of 631,372 Customers' deposit accounts now we serve and seek to make them better-off as best as we can. Strong with 246 delivery centres, the Bank is still going strong with more expansion and inclusive Banking programmes. Opening many gateways for financial freedom and services, DBL has made its vibrant presence at 113 locations (including 2 Islamic Banking Branches), 2 Off-shore Banking Units, 3 SME Service Centers, 25 Sub-Branches, 83 ATMs and 20 ADMs across the country. Catering to the needs of Capital Markets, the Bank has established a subsidiary company named 'Dhaka Bank Securities Limited' having 7 countrywide Branches. Another subsidiary in the name of 'Dhaka Bank Investment Limited' has established with the aim to operate Merchant Banking activities. This has strengthened its capital base to Tk. 31,764 million with a Capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 14.12%. Sailing past all odds and uncertainties in 2022, DBL posted an operating profit of Tk. 6,895 million.

In addition to our priority of operating profitably and successfully, even in the tough market environment, we are acutely aware of our responsibilities that go beyond Banking and reflect our commitment to our Employees, society and environment. Above all, the clients are our fond obsession.

We expect to rise from the heart of Bangladesh as a stronger force in the market we serve. We are committed to our goals to create superior Shareholder value in our quest for excellence as we grow and mature into a Banking veteran.



# SPONSOR

## SHAREHOLDERS

### OUR GRATITUDE TO THE ARCHITECT OF DHAKA BANK

**We owe a debt of gratitude to all of our sponsor directors for envisioning a great corporate voyage, now so admired and loved by the community**

Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker  
Mr. A.T.M. Hayatuzzaman Khan  
Mr. Mainul Islam\*  
Mrs. Afroza Abbas  
Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker  
Mr. Khandaker Md. Shahjahan  
Mr. Aminul Islam  
Mr. Amir Ullah  
Mr. Reshadur Rahman  
Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan  
Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin  
Mr. M.N.H. Bulu  
Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta  
Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury  
Mr. Jashim Uddin  
Mrs. Kamala Khatun\*  
Mr. Abdul Wahed  
Mr. Mohammed Hanif  
Mr. Khondoker Jamil Uddin  
Mr. Mohammad Ali Sarker\*

\*(Mr. Mainul Islam expired in 2008, Mrs. Kamala Khatun expired in 2011 & Mr. Mohammad Ali Sarker expired in 2020).

**Mr. Mirza Abbas Uddin Ahmed**  
The Founder

## CHRONICLE OF A **RARE VISIONARY**



### **Mirza Abbas Uddin Ahmed**

The Founder



The Founder of Dhaka Bank was born in 1951 in a respectable Muslim family. He was also the Advisor of Dhaka Bank Limited. Mr. Abbas has left behind a shining profile of a successful Mayor, a resolute Member of Parliament and a benevolent Minister of the Government.

It was a dream of corporate grandeur to be a unique financial service provider that draws inspiration from the riches of golden Bangla, its history and heritage, but adopts global standard, tools and techniques in delivering service. The dream was the brainchild of Mr. Mirza Abbas Uddin Ahmed, a visionary rare individual who longed for a journey to the history and way forward to the future on the wheels of financial service and innovation. This vision urged the futurist leader to come up with a bank in Bangladesh. Profusely inspired, a highly committed group of entrepreneur friends dared to shoulder the great corporate voyage for excellence. The long cherished dream came to fruition in the name of Dhaka Bank Limited on the 5th of July in 1995 in great expectation of the people of Bangladesh. Mr. Abbas was officially introduced to the Board of Dhaka Bank as an Alternate Director in November 1995. He was appointed Director of the Bank on March 29, 2012.

The Founder of Dhaka Bank was born in 1951 in a respectable Muslim family. He had his schooling in the local educational institutions and finally obtained B.Com. Degree from Dhaka University. Then he associated himself with his family business named Mirza Enterprize, Dhaka that flourished on his long attachment for 38 years. He was also the Advisor of Dhaka Bank Limited.

Mr. Abbas has left behind a shining profile of a successful Mayor, a resolute Member of Parliament and a benevolent Minister

of the Government. During his incumbency as the 4th Mayor of Dhaka City Corporation from May 19, 1991 to December 28, 1993, he eased the suffering of thousands developing infrastructure around the metropolis. As a Cabinet Minister, Ministry of Housing and Public Works, between 2001 and 2006, Mr. Abbas, time and again focused on the strict enforcement of Wetland Protection Act to ensure environmental balance and flooding. The Ministry of Housing and Public Works under his able leadership amended the Building Construction Rules that was finally enacted in December 2006. Under his auspices, the Ministry also formulated Private Housing Land Development Rules, a guideline to streamline real estate developers particularly involved in filling up thousands of acres of wetland and flood flow zones.

Apart from being a politician of repute, he is also a prominent figure in social sphere and much admired for his emphasis on universal values so necessary to reshape a world in new colours. His social commitment and passion for education came through establishing 'Mirza Abbas Mohila College' that grew as a model for quality education for the womenfolk of the society.

His Vision -- Dhaka Bank continues its journey to excellence. We stand proud to share this glory and dream at Dhaka Bank, day in day out.

# DIRECTORS' PROFILE



**Abdul Hai Sarker**  
Chairman

Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker is the Founder Chairman and one of the most experienced Board Members of Dhaka Bank Limited. Mr. Sarker is now leading the Bank as Chairman. He was re-elected the Chairman of the Board of Directors in the 424th Meeting of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank held on June 23, 2022. He was the key architect to set the pace of this great corporate voyage for excellence. Today's Dhaka Bank manifests his crusading zeal for a sound banking institution that would be a shining example for all and the best choice of the new generation. Most importantly, he is a big name in the domain of business and industry of the Country. He led the Bank as its Chairman for several times. Born in a respectable Muslim family of Sirajganj District, Mr. Hai accomplished his Post Graduation (M.Com.) from the University of Dhaka in 1970. Soon he involved himself in international trade & business and became a reputed industrialist of the country.

His sincere efforts and dynamic leadership culminated in a large business conglomerate in the name of 'Purbani Group'. He is the Chairman & CEO of Shohagpur Textile Mills Ltd., Purbani Synthetic Spinning Ltd., Purbani Fabrics Ltd., Karim Textile Ltd., Karim Spinning Mills Ltd., Purbani Yarn Dying Ltd., Purbani Agro Processing Ltd., Purbani Rotor Spinning Ltd. and Purbani Fashion Ltd.; Proprietor of Purbani Traders and Purbani Fisheries and Director of Purbani Lifestyle Ltd. and Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd. He is also the Chairman of Education, Science, Technology and Cultural Development Trust (ESTCDT) of Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB).

Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker is the former Vice Chairman of Bangladesh Association of Banks (BAB), the former President of Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA) and a former Director of Federation of Bangladesh Chamber of Commerce and Industries (FBCCI). Mr. Hai is the Founder Trustee of Independent University, Bangladesh, Founder Member of the Board of Trustees of Bangladesh Enterprise Institute (BEI) and was an Associate Director of International Cotton Association based in Liverpool, UK.

Besides being a leading business personality, he has been playing commendable role in social welfare and community development. Many organizations have awarded him for his outstanding contribution to the society. He has also been accorded with Commercially Important Person (CIP) status by the Government.



**Md. Aman Ullah Sarker**  
Vice Chairman

Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker is the Vice Chairman of Dhaka Bank Limited. He was appointed a Member of the Board of Directors of the Bank with effect from April 18, 2013. Having an excellent business background for 32 years, he is associated with Rahmat Group, a renowned business group which is one of the leading manufacturers of textiles, spinning, weaving, plastic and accessories in the country.

Mr. Sarker was born on May 18, 1964 and belongs to a respectable Muslim family. He is the son of Late Alhaji Mohammad Ali Sarker, one of the sponsors of the Bank and Mrs. Amina Khatun. He has earned B.A. (Hons) and M.A. degree from the University of Dhaka. Having accomplished his academic feat, he set out as a promising business entrepreneur in the eighties. Over the next two decades, his career grew on his continuous success leading up to the formation of Rahmat Group. He is the Managing Director of Rahmat Spinning Mills Limited, Chairman of Logos Apparels Limited, Belkuchi Spinning Mills Ltd. and Rahmat Sweaters (BD) Limited. He is also the Partner of Shahi Products.

Besides his involvement in business, Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker has made worthy contribution to the society and public welfare.





**Reshadur Rahman**  
Director

Mr. Reshadur Rahman is a prominent industrialist in Bangladesh. As a successful business entrepreneur, he has many achievements to his credit. His able leadership has become more vibrant in banking where Dhaka Bank is an epitome of his continued success. He was the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited during the years 2010-2013 and 2015-2020. Having accomplished his graduation, Mr. Rahman resolved on making a start in the line of business and succeeded in new ventures one after another over more than three decades of his career. His business grew as an enormous group and diversified into numerous worthy areas. He is the Chairman of RR Aviation Ltd. and Trade Hub Bangladesh Ltd., Director of Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd.; Chairman & Managing Director of RR Holdings Ltd.; Proprietor of RR Trading & Co., RR Shipping Lines and National Traders and Shareholder of RR Architecture & Engineering Co. Ltd., Alliance Infrastructure Engineering Pvt. Ltd., Alliance Deep Sea Fishing Ltd., Alliance Bags Ltd., Quality Breeders Ltd. and Quality Grains Ltd. He is also Managing Partner of RNPG Alliance. Mr. Reshadur Rahman has membership in professional organization namely Dhaka Chamber of Commerce & Industry and all elite clubs in Dhaka and Chittagong. He is equally active in many community development and social services programs. Time and again, he has remained an honourable Donor to BIRDEM Hospital, Cancer Hospital, SEID Trust and a good number of educational institutions. He is the honorary Consul General of the Republic of Poland in Dhaka.



**Rokshana Zaman**  
Director

Mrs. Rokshana Zaman is an experienced business person and a prominent woman entrepreneur in the country. She has exposure in the line of business for more than 22 years. She is the Proprietress of Dhaka Enterprise, a reputed business firm and M/s. Manehor Fisheries, Maksuda & Maksuda-2 Cargo Vessel and Director of Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd. Mrs. Zaman first involved herself in Banking business as an Alternate Director of the Bank back in 1996. Subsequently, she was appointed a Director on June 29, 2004. She became the Chairperson of the Board of Directors on June 29, 2004 and continued her tenure till March 28, 2006. She is now the Chairperson of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank. She has been associated with various CSR initiatives since long.



**Altaf Hossain Sarker**  
Director

A seasoned industrialist Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker is an admired name in the arena of business in Bangladesh. His brilliance and business foresight has added a new dimension to the industrial revolution in Bangladesh. As his brainchild, many enterprises are there to be named, which have become a change maker not only in the heartland of Sirajganj where he was born but also around the country as a whole. In his mid-twenties, he started as a businessman with an academic accomplishment of Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com.). The following years saw his sparks of business growth in diversified areas of business.

Mr. Sarker is the CEO of Rahmat Group, a renowned business conglomerate. He is the Chairman of Rahmat Rotors Ltd., Chairman & Managing Director of China Plastic (BD.) Ltd.; Managing Director of Rahmat Textiles Ltd. and Rahmat Knit Dyeing & Finishing Ltd.; Director of Rahmat Fashion Wear Ltd., and the Chairman of Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd. Most importantly, many of his products have become a part of our everyday life being excellent items for clothing and adornment. Mr. Altaf Hossain is now a Director of Dhaka Bank and also a member of Executive Committee of the Board. Earlier, he led the Bank as Chairman during the tenure 2008-2010. His interest has an extra focus on education and social organizations. He is a Member of the Board of Trustees of Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB). He was a Director of Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA). Mr. Sarker is a founder Member of Board of Trustees of Dhaka Bank Foundation. Besides, he is a regular sponsor to different social activities, honourable Donor to BIRDEM Hospital, Cancer Hospital, SEID Trust and a good number of educational institutions.



**Khondoker Monir Uddin**  
Director

A passionate entrepreneur and a perceptive businessman, Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin is a Director of Dhaka Bank Limited. He is also one of the admired Sponsor Directors who envisioned Dhaka Bank as a house of corporate excellence. He is now the Chairman of the Risk Management Committee of the Board. Born and educated in Dhaka, he obtained B.Com. (Hons) and M.Com. degree from the Department of Accounting, University of Dhaka. On achieving academic feat, Mr. Monir set out his venture in business in 1985. The succeeding years saw his scintillating entrepreneurship in diverse fields of business spanning from Readymade Garment (RMG), Real Estate, Chemicals, Business Equipment & Machine Supply, Banking, Health Care, Education and Brokerage Services, etc.

With his visionary and proven business record, Mr. Monir has acquired a good entrepreneur image in the country. He puts indelible mark of perfection in whatever areas he works. For example, with his visionary leadership and keen business knowledge Shanta Holdings Limited, country's most distinctive and preferred developer, drives forward to demonstrate unparalleled foresight by developing projects which are the epitome of modern architecture

and comfortable living. He is the Chairman of Shanta Technologies Ltd. and Shanta Multiverse Ltd. He is the Managing Director of Shanta Holdings Ltd., GDS Chemical Bangladesh (Pvt.) Ltd., Shanta Securities Ltd., STS Capital Ltd., Universal Business Machines Ltd. (UBML), Shanta Medical Centre Ltd., Shanta Capital Management Ltd., Metro Homes Ltd., Apollo Hospital Ltd. (now Evercare Hospital), International School, Dhaka, Shanta Lifestyle Ltd. and Shanta Distribution Ltd. He is the Shareholder of STS Holdings Ltd. and also a Director of Spring Valley Ltd.

He is equally compassionate about social responsibility and contribution in philanthropic services for the underprivileged children and women. This apart, he has affiliation with a number of social groups, namely Dhaka Club Ltd., Gulshan Club Ltd., Uttara Club Ltd. and Kurmitola Golf Club.



**Mohammed Hanif**  
Director

An experienced businessman Mr. Mohammed Hanif is a renowned industrialist in the country. He has made remarkable contribution towards business and Banking in Bangladesh. The seasoned industrialist has a business career that extends over as long as 58 years. He is the Managing Director of Hanif Steels Ltd., Hanif Spinning Mills Ltd., Hanif Maritime Ltd. and National Foundry & Engineering Works (Pvt.) Ltd. Mr. Hanif is a Sponsor Director and one of the longest officiating members of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited. He was also the Vice Chairman of the Bank. He is a Founder Member of the Board of Trustees of Dhaka Bank Foundation. He is also a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank. He is associated with different socio-cultural activities.



**Amir Ullah**  
Director

Mr. Amir Ullah is a seasoned businessman of the country. He has considerable experience in business extending over 53 years. His long attachment and commitment to business is something worth considering in the pace of economic development of the country. He started as a young entrepreneur in business and ended up with many achievements to be proud of. He is one of the pioneers in Bangladesh to initiate export of Video Cassettes worldwide. There is high recognition to his credit as a large exporter of chemicals in the international market. He is the Chairman of Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd. Mr. Amir Ullah also associated himself with banking entrepreneurship as a Sponsor Director of Dhaka Bank. He is now a Member of the Risk Management Committee of the Board. He has life membership with almost all elite clubs.



**Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury**  
Director

Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury is a sponsor Director and one of the longest officiating members of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited. He is also a Member of the Audit Committee of the Board. His first appointment as a Director was on April 6, 1995. Academically, he is a Bachelor of Arts and his professional experience in business extends over more than 43 years.

Mr. Chowdhury has earned a name as a prominent business personality in the country having stakes in diverse fields of business. He is the Managing Director of City Pharmaceuticals Ltd. and Hotel Victory Ltd. He is a Director of Central Hospital Ltd., HURDCO International School and Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd. Besides, he is well-connected to various social initiatives and has a good travel record around the world on business and personal trips.



**Abdullah Al Ahsan**  
Director

Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan, Director of Dhaka Bank has a prolific business background. For more than 37 years, his contribution to industry and commerce has remained vibrant. Academically, he has completed M.Com. He is also a Sponsor Director of Dhaka Bank. His first appointment as a Director took place on April 6, 1995. As a business entrepreneur, he has made worthy contribution to Agro Industry, well-recognized as a thrust sector in Bangladesh. He is the proprietor of Aroma Poultry and Aroma Fisheries. He has widely travelled across the globe on business trips. He is associated with Gulshan Club, Chittagong Golf & Country Club and Chittagong Seniors Club Ltd. He was pro-VC of USTC. He is also a member of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.



**Jashim Uddin**  
Director

Mr. Jashim Uddin, Director of Dhaka Bank Limited is a prominent businessman of the country. He is also a Sponsor Director of the Bank. Academically, he is a Bachelor of Arts. He is an established businessman having more than 38 years of experience. He is involved in myriad fields of business comprising Banking Services, Insurance, Stock Brokerage, HR Development, Trading and others. He is now the Chairman of Impel Shares & Securities Ltd.; Director of HURDCO International School Ltd. and Proprietor of Rafid Enterprise and Shareholder of Dhaka Imperial Hospital Ltd.

Mr. Jashim is involved with many social and educational initiatives which have earned recognitions from a number of organizations. He is a widely travelled person. He is a Life Member of Bhatiyari Golf and Country Club, Red Crescent Society, Kidney Foundation, Chittagong and Diabetic Association, Chittagong. As a Donor Member, he has contributed to a number of schools and colleges.



**Mirza Yasser Abbas**  
Director

Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas, a youthful entrepreneur, is the Director of Dhaka Bank Limited. He is also a Member of the Executive Committee of the Board. Mr. Abbas has an excellent academic records. He has attained his International MBA from Arcadia University, PA, USA and earned worthy expertise on business management affairs. He has been associated with Mirza Enterprise and family business over the last 20 years; and applies his rich experience as the Chairman of LOUD Limited and Managing Director of Predictable Process Limited. He is also a Director of Dhaka Bank Investment Limited.

Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas was appointed a Member of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank on May 3, 2012. Since his joining, he has been spearheading many development and restructuring initiatives in the Bank on behalf of the Board.

As an impressive and eloquent Speaker, he advances impactful ideas and meaningfully motivates youths, especially Corporate Freshers, with examples drawn mostly from his own multihued life.

Apart from business, he has admirable social affiliation. He is an Associate Member of Gulshan Club, Dhaka. He has travelled widely across Asia, Europe and North America on business and personal trips. With a convincing compassion for the underprivileged, Mr. Abbas is involved in various philanthropic works in the community.



**Manoara Khandaker**  
Director

Mrs. Manoara Khandaker was appointed as a Director of Dhaka Bank Limited in June 2019. Born in Cumilla, she completed her Bachelor of Arts Degree from Cumilla Government Women's College. Mrs. Khandaker is one of the pioneers in Shopping Bag Industry in the country. She is the Director of Bari and Pack Plastic Limited, Rajarbag, Dhaka, since 1998.

She is also the Proprietress of Total Pack and Packaging, a concern of Bari Group of Companies, which came into operations in 2014 as the only manufacturer of Stretch Wrap Film in Bangladesh.



**Rakhi Das Gupta**  
Director

Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta is one of the sponsors of Dhaka Bank Limited. The Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited in its 377th Meeting of Board of Directors held on July 28, 2020 unanimously decided to appoint her as a Director of the Bank. Prior to this appointment, she also held the position of Director in the Bank twice in the years 1995 and 2009. She is also the Chairman of Uniroyal Securities Limited, a brokerage house.

Mrs. Gupta was born in a respected Hindu family in Cumilla. Her husband, late Mr. Asoke Das Gupta, was a reputed businessman and a freedom fighter. He was the Vice Chairman of One Bank Limited, Chief Executive of IMTrex and Managing Director of Uniroyal Trade Limited. She is a proud mother of a son and a daughter. Her daughter, Ms. Anannya Das Gupta is also a Director of One Bank Limited.

Mrs. Gupta completed her Graduation with Honours and Post-graduation in English from the University of Dhaka. She has 47 years of experience in teaching profession and 19 years of experience in business. She is also involved with various charitable organizations.



**Ahabab Ahmad**  
Independent Director

Mr. Ahabab Ahmad was appointed Independent Director of Dhaka Bank Limited with effect from June 30, 2021. He served as a Senior Lecturer in Sociology Department both in University of Dhaka and University of Rajshahi from 1964 to 1967. Then he joined Civil Service of Pakistan (CSP) in 1968. He worked in National Institute of Public Administration (NIPA) as Senior Instructor and Civil Officers Training Academy as Director. He served Ministry of Agriculture as Deputy Secretary. Then he served Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Commerce and Cabinet Division as Joint Secretary in different periods from 1987 to 1990.

He was Economic Minister of Bangladesh Embassy in Germany with accreditation of Austria and Czecho-Slovakia from 1990 to 1994. He was Director General of NGO Affairs Bureau, Prime Minister's Office. He was Managing Director of Biman Bangladesh Airlines from 1994 to 1995. He served Ministry of Youth and Sports, Ministry of Environment and Forest, Rural Development and Cooperative Division in different periods from 1995 to 1997. He was a representative of Summer Institute of Linguistic which is a Magsassy Award Winner

International NGO. He was Chairman of Bangladesh Krishi Bank from 2002 to 2005 and Rector of BPATC from 2005 to 2006. Later he served National Food Security Project in Dhaka under FAO from 2008 to 2012.

Mr. Ahabab completed his BA (Hon's) and MA in Sociology from the University of Dhaka. He received scholarship from Cornell University, USA and Sussex University, UK on Rural Development. He also received British Council Scholarship in Manchester University on Training Methodology.

Mr. Ahabab attended many international seminars and workshops. He is a fan of tennis and a regular swimmer. He has keen interest in literary works and some of his publications are 'আমার বিক্ষত বিবেক', 'কিছু মন্দ আমলার কাব্য' ও 'নিসর্গে নিমগ্ন'।



**Feroz Ahmed**  
Independent Director

Mr. Feroz Ahmed was born in a respectable Muslim family at village-Noupara under Naria Upazila of Shariatpur district on 1ST December of 1952. He had his Primary and Secondary education in his village school. He obtained B.A (Hons) and Master's Degree in Economics from Dhaka University. He maintained brilliant academic result in all the Public examinations and obtained government scholarship.

He joined Bangladesh Bank in 1976 as Officer class I and served there till February, 1979. Thereafter he joined Bangladesh Civil Service as a Member of B.C.S (Customs & Excise) Cadre on 1st March, 1979. He served in different capacities of Customs & Excise department with good reputation. He left Customs Service and joined as Deputy Secretary to the Government of Bangladesh in February 1998 in the Finance Division. As Joint Sectary of Finance he was associated with the preparation of National Budget. As Additional Secretary he discharged the responsibility of Chief Controller of Insurance. In this capacity he took steps to reorganize the Insurance Sector and Played Key role in finalizing the present Insurance Act and Insurance Regulatory & Development Authority Act by replacing the old Insurance Act, 1938.

As Secretary to the Government he served as Executive Director of Jamuna Bridge Authority, Youth and Sports Ministry and Commerce Ministry. As Commerce Secretary he pioneered the enactment of Consumers' Rights Protection Act to safeguard the interest of millions of consumers of the country. He also played a pivotal role in formulating and passing the Chartered Secretary Act to uphold the interest of professionals as Secretaries of Companies in Bangladesh.

During his checkered career he also served as Chairman of Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB) and Bangladesh Insurance Academy and contributed to the development of these organizations. He also served as a member of The Privatization Commission responsible for denationalization of government industries and business entities.

He led Government and Business delegations for promoting trade and commerce with different countries like Nepal, Bhutan, Myanmar, India and U.S.A. He also led government delegations to China, SAARC Commerce Secretaries Meeting in Dhaka & Delhi, South Asian Regional Conference of Insurance Regulatory Forum in Kathmandu and D-8 Conference on Takaful and Insurance Regulatory in Kualalampur and contributed to the proceedings. He also led the delegation to World Trade Organization (WTO) in Geneva for negotiations to promote trade and commerce of Bangladesh.

He visited many countries including UK, USA, China, India, Thailand, Philippines, Nepal, Bhutan, Tanzania, Myanmar, Malaysia etc. He retired from Government Service in 2010. Since then he was associated with Bangladesh Textile (BTMA) till July, 2021.

He was appointed as the Independent Director of the Bank with effect from 28.04.2022.



**Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim**  
Independent Director

Professor Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim was appointed as an Independent Director of Dhaka Bank Limited with effect from 26.10.2022. He was born in a respectable Muslim family in Chattogram on 8th September, 1951. He has an illustrious academic, administrative and research career spanning more than four decades. After completing Ph.D. from La Trobe University, he joined Australian National University in 1988 as a postdoctoral fellow. He moved to University of New England the next year where he spent more than a decade. He also spent an academic year (1996-97) as a Visiting Professor at Rutgers University, USA. He served in many universities, faculty and departmental committees and also served as the Sub-Dean of postgraduate studies at the Faculty of Economics, business and Law of University of New England. He returned home in 1999 and joined University of Dhaka as Professor of Department of Economics.

His administrative and policy research work received a boost with his appointment as the Chairman of Bangladesh Tariff Commission for the period 2002-04. He did extensive work on trade related issues, in particular WTO affairs. In his capacity as the Chair of the Tariff

Commission, he was deeply involved in the finalization of the free trade agreements SAFTA and BIMSTEC. He also represented Bangladesh at the Cancun WTO ministerial and several regional trade negotiations.

His landmark work as the Chairman of the Tariff Commission was the advice to the Ministry of Commerce to initiate a case at the WTO Dispute Settlement Body against the imposition of Anti-Dumping duties against Bangladeshi products by India. He led the Bangladesh Team in this case, which was the first ever case brought to the DSB by a least developed country of the WTO. It was also the first-ever juridical case brought by Bangladesh against any country. Bangladesh won the landmark case as India promptly withdrew the case after the very first hearing of the DSB. This case was included in a volume of landmark WTO cases published from Cambridge University Press.

He was the Chairman of the Bureau of Economic Research, University of Dhaka during 2004- 2008. He was appointed as the CEO of the Bangladesh Foreign Trade Institute in March 2008 and continued in that position till March 2011. He served as the Chairman of the Department of Economics, University of Dhaka for the period 2012-2015. He was also a Director of Bangladesh Bank during 2008-2009. He is currently associated with Independent University, Bangladesh as a Professor of Economics.

He has publications in reputed international journals on agriculture, macroeconomics, trade and governance issues. The journals include Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics, Economic Development and Cultural Change, American Journal of Agricultural Economics, World Development, Journal of Agricultural Economics, Economic Record, Australian Economic Papers, Public Finance, Agricultural Economics, Journal of Development Studies, Journal of Developing Areas, Indian Economic Review and Bangladesh Development Studies. He has written about 125 articles on various economic issues for the local news media, mostly in bdnews24.com and the Financial Express, with a focus on economic and business. These have been published later in two volumes.



**Emranul Huq**  
Managing Director & CEO  
(Ex-Officio)

Mr. Emranul Huq was first appointed as the Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank Limited for a period of 02 (two) years with effect from February 22, 2020. Considering his performance and contribution towards the growth and development of the Bank as well as his long association with Dhaka Bank Family, the members of the Board in its 414th Meeting held on January 27, 2022 further decided to extend his service tenure on contract for a further period of 03 (three) years with effect from February 22, 2022, approval of this decision was received from Bangladesh Bank on February 20, 2022.

Mr. Huq has more than three decades of professional banking experience both at home and abroad to his credit. He started his career with Bank of Credit and Commerce International (BCCI) in Dhaka as Management Trainee in 1986. Before joining Dhaka Bank in 1998, he also worked at Eastern Bank Limited and Credit Africa Bank Limited in Zambia in various capacities. During his long tenure with Dhaka Bank, Mr. Huq served in various key positions which includes Deputy Managing Director for Business Banking, Head of Corporate Banking and Branch Manager for various corporate branches of the Bank, etc.

Mr. Huq attended various professional banking training programs at home and abroad namely, USA, Germany, Netherlands, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Pakistan, etc. He is a "Certified Corporate Banker" and a Fellow of the American Academy of Financial Management. He is also the Member of the Standing Committee on Banking Technique and Practice of International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) Bangladesh.

Mr. Huq obtained his Bachelor of Commerce with Honors in Management from the University of Dhaka and Masters in Business Administration from the American International University-Bangladesh (AIUB).

# FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S DESK





## Abdul Hai Sarker

Chairman



Our banking drive stayed strong and steady to make the best use of capitals in terms of global and regulatory standard. We strived appropriately to make use of all of the Bank's myriad capitals and not simply financial capital. When it comes to conducting customer capital, the Bank focused on deepening its customer relationships by providing exceptional service during the challenging times, and making banking more accessible and inclusive to the people.



# CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

## Respected Shareholders and Partners,

Dhaka Bank's travel through the passage of time has completed another milestone year to its long financial voyage in Bangladesh. Though the past is now encased in a golden memory frame, we recall many challenges in the history line where time's response put us on the test of patience in materializing our dreams. However, when fortune would unleash the sea of opportunities before us to seize and shine, we responded to the call reaping a good harvest for our stakeholders. Ultimately, the tireless voyage of our dream carrying the voice of the country-folk has become a proud story of success of a powerful banking brand in the country. It gives me immense pleasure that our loving Bank has concluded another calendar year with excellent performance record in almost all areas of its banking exercise. Despite extraordinary challenges in all sectors of the economy during the financial year 2022, the Bank continued to generate significant shareholder value and helped millions of customers realize their goals and fulfil their aspirations. The Bank paid over BDT 2,191 million in corporate taxes to strengthen the fiscal requirement of our Nation, supported our communities through charitable donations and made progress towards achieving environment-related and sustainability goals. I am very pleased to place Bank's Annual Report for the year 2022 along with the financials before the 28th Annual General Meeting for kind perusal of our valued Shareholders.

## Passage Through the Difficult Times

During the year 2022, the entire economic landscape underwent many hurdles and turbulence with rapidly changing scenarios. The return to a new normal following the pandemic was quickly disrupted by the outbreak of Russia-Ukraine war. It ushered in a fresh series of crises in food and energy triggering problems that decades of progress had sought to solve. In the aftermath of Russia-Ukraine war, a sharp fall in remittance and export proceeds resulted in a severe forex liquidity crisis culminating in unprecedented depreciation of local currency (BDT) against dollar. The crisis pushed up inflationary pressure. The severe forex liquidity constraint was felt across the economy, particularly from the second quarter of 2022, with shortages of inputs for regular economic activity. This situation triggered a wave of further consequences for banks: there were difficulties in supporting customers' import purchases; higher cost of import affected the margins of customers, adversely impacting their ability to service their debts; lending opportunities faced many challenges due to corporate customers postponing their investment decisions; the credit quality of customers in vulnerable sectors deteriorated; capital adequacy-related constraints arose due to rising impairment provisions; and the energy crisis hindered the ability of business to continue their productivity.

There were proactive Government steps to ensure the long-term stability of the economy, however, business environment was hard pressed to meet the expectations. The Government opted for IMF loan window to step up forex reserve base to bring comfort to the import obligation. With persisting economic uncertainties, the operating context is likely to remain challenging in the foreseeable future.

## Strong Performance in a Challenging Landscape

We would attribute our performance in year 2022 largely to the dedication and tireless efforts of the Dhaka Bank team. The Bank ended the year with a mentionable profitability and a solid operational performance, sailing past the stormy environment with prudent, forward-looking strategies that included strong recovery drive, improving asset quality, remarkable growth in low cost deposit and a distinct corporate governance standard. Under the challenging operating perspectives and the global context, the Bank was able to post operating profit for the year of BDT 6,895 million indicating a year-on-year growth of 4.04%. The profit is worth mentioning in view of prevailing challenges we went through across the year.

Dhaka Bank comprising country's leading private sector bank recorded an assets growth of BDT 11,205 million or 3.34% to write a milestone asset size totaling BDT 346,556 million. The gross income of the Bank grew by 19.68% year on year to BDT 26,273 million with the mentionable depreciation of the Bangladeshi currency (BDT) distorting some key indicators. The loan book of the Bank grew by BDT 24,227 million recording 11.24% as of December 31, 2022. The Bank recorded a profit before tax (PBT) of BDT 3,895 million and the profit after tax (PAT) reached BDT 1,660 million in 2022. The Group PBT and PAT amounted to BDT 3,933 million and BDT 1,673 million respectively.

In terms of other key indicators, the Bank's net assets value increased by 2.62% to BDT 20,773 million. The Bank's Tier I Capital Ratio, and the Total Capital Ratio stood at 9.51% and 14.12%, respectively as of December 31, 2022, both above their respective statutory minimum ratios of 8.50% and 12.50%. In terms of asset quality, the Bank's impaired loans (NPL) ratio remained at 5.08% of total loan book compared to 3.32% at end 2021, demonstrating a satisfactory level in view of market average. In terms of liquidity, the Bank's statutory liquid asset ratios stood at 21.15%, which is well above the minimum requirement of 13.00%. The Bank's advance to deposit ratio (AD ratio) was well managed within regulatory ceiling to stay secured from prevailing liquidity and credit risks.

Compared to our peers, the relatively better performance did not come without the prevailing hardship; we too had to struggle

with the foreign currency crisis that affected the country. The Bank responded to the customers' foreign currency demands in commensurate with what was available in a reasonable way while on the other hand, imports of essential commodities remained our priority. With respect to liquidity of local currency (BDT), the Bank comfortably maintained substantial excess throughout the year, ensuring that customers' investment for a return is well secured and guaranteed under the umbrella of our statutory obligation.

Bank's Board, with their foresight and tenacity carefully delivered their role with an objective to drive the Bank along the track of sustainability in the wake of uncertainties associated with market risks and the possibility of further deterioration in asset quality. Accordingly, the Board of Directors decided to announce an economical dividend of 6% in cash and 6% in stocks for the year, which may be considered as a farsighted measure that would justify our position to balance the opposing forces coming from how to accommodate shareholder expectations, the necessity to overcome stress on capital and the capacity to retain future growth of our banking institution.

### **Our Operational Leadership and Craftsmanship**

With a passion for country's ever-flowing heritage and the pace of technological supremacy, we have anchored our banking excellence in the heart of Bangladesh as a recognized private sector bank. Our Bank has grown over decades a rich legacy of customer centricity and affable culture adding every facet of global banking flavour and standard. It is a matter of both pleasure and pride that the Bank has been showered with many accolades and awards in its long-cherished journey as a top performing Bank in the country. Our areas of performance that crowned us, on many occasions, with a distinctive recognition include investment expertise, customer service, digital innovations, sustainability, social responsibility, governance, corporate communication and so forth. In the recent years, we have grabbed some distinguished achievement from different worthy quarters. The Bank was awarded with "2022 U.S. Dollar Clearing Quality Recognition Award" by J.P. Morgan in recognition of Bank's consistent and high quality performance of funds transfer operation management through SWIFT system. Another feather added to the cap is "Best Investment Bank in Bangladesh Award" by Asia Money in 2021. The awarding from world's distinguished quarters bears testimony to its commitment towards good corporate governance, operational efficiency and ability to seize investment opportunities as a reputed corporate Bank.

Our banking drive stayed strong and steady to make the best use of capitals in terms of global and regulatory standard. We strived appropriately to make use of all of the Bank's myriad capitals and not simply financial capital. When it comes to conducting customer capital, the Bank focused on deepening its customer relationships by providing exceptional service during the challenging times, and making banking more accessible and inclusive to the people. In terms of human capital, we kept on enhancing the skills and competencies of the Team Dhaka Bank

in core banking functions, besides we maintained our learning curve upright through continuous training for all levels of staff and executives, in a wider array of topics including customer service, leadership development, compliance, corporate governance, risk management, and integrity.

The Bank has a large touch-point network in the country, a network that was built through a tremendous strategic effort during the late nineties and twenties. Though we are maneuvering business amid a growing trend of shifting focus from brick-and-mortar branches to digital banking, still it is very difficult to set aside the immense value of our physical network both for retail and corporate customers, and thus shall move forward to capitalize on all the benefits – in our stretch, customer relationships, new customer acquisition, and so forth.

During the year, Bank's environmental, social, and governance engagement continued to be a centre of priority and there was mentionable progress in respective areas. Over years of our banking venture, the Bank has played an important role in environmental promotion, demonstrating how the banking industry can contribute towards country's transition to a low-carbon economy. The Bank, from its strategic standpoint guided by the Regulator, promotes sustainable economic growth and copes with challenges resulting from climate change through Bank's green financing and climate financing initiatives. Besides, our initiatives include lending to support eco-friendly businesses and projects, migrating customers to paperless banking, and reducing consumption of non-renewable energy, water, and other resources in banking operations.

### **Our Strategic Planning for a Sustainable Growth**

Decades after decades, with the maturity of a tested banking veteran, our flexibility and adaptability to the changing context centres around our strategic planning. The planning, which is deeply embedded in our corporate engagement undergoes modification at intervals. We are setting out Bank's corporate plan and the budget for a definite timeframe on a rolling basis, which adds to our strength to be responsive to the swings of our operating environment. To be particular, when the global and local operating perspectives are struck in an unpredictable phase, we frequently take stock of our strategic direction and reassess as we stand accommodative to the evolving situation.

All through 2022, the Board with my sincere involvement on the Chair, provided constant strategic directives as the Bank braced for the surrounding and evolving challenges. We successfully delivered our strategic choices that included prudent management of forex facilitating remittances, promoting exports focused relationships, prioritizing imports for essential commodities, supporting threatened businesses through restructuring of finance, and focusing on customer relationship through digital platform and relevant space. Besides enjoying our fortune within the corporate niche, we continued to strengthen our position in the SME and Micro-enterprise sector, and moreover the entrepreneurship that is women-led and women-connected. The most potential and sizeable economic front, that is still underserved and informal deserves a strategic

approach and policy support to compete with the formal and established large business segments. We are aware, catering to them requires building specialized skills and capacities to create solutions that meet their needs and expectation. Our ongoing SME banking transformation initiatives and our gender balance preference have boosted up our ability to reach the goal under a supportive government policy and the Bank has stood out as a leading lender to these segments. While strategizing for creating opportunities to the small industry segment (CMSME), we consider their industry scale in demand-supply context of large business industry and their gradual transition from small to medium to large, where an accommodative and structured role should be played by the financing Bank.

In the digital space, we have been working out and rebuilding digital channels for continuous Customer convenience under a concrete roadmap. Sometimes, we had to assess and revamp our travel through this space, as we reckoned our position on the scale of risks and opportunities or under a requirement of regulatory correction. Our investment and provision of digital services saw considerable progress in the implementation of our digital roadmap that substantiates our conviction that we are gradually moving forward to achieve our target of becoming a digital bank in near future. As an evidence of our digital advancement, Bank's ezyBank process, an online Customer onboarding platform booked a great of total of 52,118 accounts in the last couple of years since its launch. Bank's e-Rin product (eLoan), an online process for application and disbursement of small sized loan to retail Customers drew considerable response from the target market numbering a total 1,134 borrowers in 2022. Besides exciting customer experience for simplicity and functionality through the multiple channels of digital solutions, several procedures were executed to improve Bank's internal processes and controls and create end-to-end digital solutions. The excellence of our digital engagement lies within the fact that this advanced and sophisticated arrangement relieves the stakeholders of tedious, repetitive tasks, while the staff can reassign their jobs adding values to more customer-centric functions.

### **Effective Risk Management and Sound Corporate Governance**

In our everyday endeavour, we strive to ensure optimum coverage and readiness for risks, and stay cautious to converting risks into opportunities, where the risks are worth embracing, through appropriate application of our comprehensive governance and risk management frameworks. A well measured and proactive approach to risk management is crucial in a challenging operating environment. The early warning system initiated earlier added a beneficial output in identifying risk-elevated assets by assessing portfolio performance and market trends by way of the system's predictive capabilities. This has made for us suitable spaces to better understand the pressures our customers confront and cooperate with them more efficiently to avoid negative outcomes. Furthermore, where capital is as indispensable as providing buffer at times of heightened credit risk and the real threats arise out of possible external and internal

debt restructuring, the Board played a guiding and advisory role in ensuring prudent capital adequacy management. The Board played its foresight and a deep insight into the emerging scenario as the true picture of the condition of the Bank's loan book is yet to be unfolded with a perceptible wounds, and the banking industry must be prepared to manage credit risk with the phasing out of the Government's relief, forbearance measures and concessions. The unforeseeable level of credit loss upon the expiry of waiver and concession, might have potential impact on bank's profitability and capital adequacy, that the Board vigilantly watching out. A better scenario analysis will be our approach to measure the underlying risks and how to fend off the emerging risk exposure.

Moreover, the Board wields an obligation of vital significance to sustain stakeholders' trust and expectation. A turbulent, competitive, and saturated industry landscape means that there is an even greater demand for the Board to remain vigilant in terms of its corporate stewardship and best governance standard. The stakeholders who verily anticipate a promise-bound approach from the company in respect of transparency, accountability, and good governance that entails a relationship beyond banking and cannot be satisfied though mere compliance. Our esteemed company, through its conduct and performance, must demonstrate its corporate integrity and responsibility – and this is a pre-condition for its ability to remain a good governance Bank in the communities in which it operates.

### **Empowering the Community**

The Bank upholds its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) values by extending its outreach to the most needy communities at the grassroots level. Dhaka Bank Foundation entrusted with the CSR functions of the Bank envisions a future where no one is left behind, and where Bank's financial commitment takes a human face to uplift the society. The CSR functions are spread over some specific sustainable areas targeted to empower communities, namely education, healthcare, environment, community and arts & crafts. Bank's CSR vision serves all communities, religions, geographical locations, and races without discrimination. In the year 2022, we have contributed CSR fund totaling BDT 230.81 million for various national and social causes. With a sympathetic gesture to humanity, Dhaka Bank regularly contributes fund for mental and physical development of autistic children and people with autism and neuro developmental disability. During the year, the Bank donated BDT 9.16 million for direct scholarship and education infrastructure favouring Prime Minister's Education Assistance Trust. The Bank extended a donation of BDT 100.00 million to Prime Minister's Relief and Welfare Fund with an aim to help the poor and distressed flood affected people in the country. On other occasions, BDT 10.50 million CSR fund was distributed for the patronization of Women's Football Team, and establishing a permanent art gallery in Dhaka University.

## Notes of Appreciation

I would like to thank the Managing Director and CEO Mr. Emranul Huq for his vibrant leadership during turbulent times, in particular, through the uncertain days of COVID-19 pandemic. In the last three years, against the backdrop of economic uncertainties, devastation wrecked by pandemic, global trials and tribulations stemming from Russia-Ukraine war and its aftermath, our Senior Management, Branch Managers and the entire Dhaka Bank team represented the Bank with immense professionalism and dedication and worked tirelessly to serve our customers. We recognize their contribution as a valuable asset and confidence. I am grateful for the unstinted support and loyalty of our shareholders, customers, and other stakeholders, that ensured our smooth operation as a responsible corporate citizen. Finally, my appreciation is extended to my colleagues on the Board, for their strong and consistent support and insightful guidance to continue our voyage for excellence.

My appreciation also goes out to the Hon. Minister, Ministry of Finance, the Hon. Governor of Bangladesh Bank, the Hon. Chairman of BSEC and his colleagues and Officials of

Bangladesh Bank, the Head of Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU) and their team in helping us navigate these uncertain times and ascend to newer heights and possibilities.

With the confidence of delivering outstanding customer services for long 27 years in the country and standing strong on a solid foundation, I confidently look forward to year 2023 as we continue to deliver value to our shareholders and exemplary services to our customers.

Team Dhaka Bank will collectively move on to deliver banking commitment, expand network, diversify businesses and reach for the underprivileged with a sole objective of value creation for all stakeholders, we are deeply concerned with.



**Abdul Hai Sarker**  
Chairman  
Dhaka Bank Limited

# চেয়ারম্যানের

## বক্তব্য

### প্রিয় শেয়ারহোল্ডার ও সহযোগীবৃন্দ,

সময়ের পালাবদলের মধ্য দিয়ে ঢাকা ব্যাংক বাংলাদেশে তার আর্থিক যাত্রার আরেকটি মাইলফলক বছর পূর্ণ করল। যদিও অতীত সবসময়ই সোনালী স্মৃতির ফ্রেমে উজ্জ্বল, তবুও মনে পড়ে ইতিহাসের পথরেখায় ভেসে উঠা কিছু চ্যালেঞ্জের ছবি, যখন আমাদের স্বপ্নের বাস্তবায়নে ব্যাংককে ধৈর্যের সাথে অপেক্ষা করতে হয়েছে। কাল-পরিক্রমায় যখন ভাগ্য আমাদের সামনে সমৃদ্ধির সাগর উন্মোচন করেছে, আমরা পিছপা হইনি স্টেকহোল্ডারদের লক্ষ্যপূরণে সাফল্যের অমূল্য ফসল ঘরে তুলতে। তাইতো, দেশের মানুষের ইচ্ছার প্রতীক হয়ে আমাদের অক্লান্ত পথচলা আজ দেশের একটি শক্তিশালী ব্যাংকিং ব্র্যান্ডের গর্বিত গল্পে পরিণত হয়েছে। অত্যন্ত আনন্দের বিষয়, আমাদের প্রিয় ব্যাংক ব্যাংকিং অনুশীলনের প্রায় সবক্ষেত্রেই চমৎকার আর্থিক ফলাফল নিয়ে আরেকটি পঞ্জিকা বছর শেষ করল। ২০২২ আর্থিক বছরে লক্ষণীয় বিরূপ পরিবেশ সত্ত্বেও ব্যাংক উল্লেখযোগ্য শেয়ারহোল্ডার মূল্য তৈরি করে চলেছে এবং লক্ষ লক্ষ গ্রাহককে তাঁদের লক্ষ্যে পৌঁছাতে ও আকাঙ্ক্ষা পূরণে সহায়তা করেছে। ব্যাংক দেশের রাজস্ব খাতকে শক্তিশালী করতে ২,১৯১ মিলিয়ন টাকারও বেশি কর্পোরেট কর প্রদান করেছে, দাতব্য অনুদানের মাধ্যমে সম্প্রদায়ের কল্যাণ সাধিত করেছে এবং পরিবেশগত ও টেকসই লক্ষ্য অর্জনের দিকে অগ্রগতি অর্জন করেছে। ব্যাংকের ২৮তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভার প্রাক্কালে আমাদের সম্মানিত শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণের সমীপে তাঁদের সদয় অবগতি ও পর্যালোচনার জন্য ঢাকা ব্যাংকের ২০২২ সালের বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদন পেশ করতে পেরে আমি অত্যন্ত আনন্দিত।

### কঠিন সময়ের মধ্যে আমাদের এগিয়ে চলা

২০২২ সালে সমগ্র অর্থনৈতিক পরিমন্ডল একটি দ্রুত পরিবর্তনশীল দৃশ্যপটে অনেক বাঁধা ও অস্থিরতার মধ্য দিয়ে গেছে। মহামারী শেষে জীবনের স্বাভাবিকতায় প্রত্যাবর্তন রাশিয়া-ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধের প্রেক্ষাপে ভীষণ ব্যাহত হয়। এটি খাদ্য ও শক্তিখাতে নানাবিধ সংকটের জানান দেয়, যে সমস্যাগুলোকে কয়েক দশকের অগ্রগতি একটি সঠিক সমাধান দিতে চেয়েছিল। রাশিয়া-ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধের পরিণামে রেমিট্যান্স ও রপ্তানি আয়ের তীব্র পতনের ফলে একটি গুরুতর বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার তারল্য সংকট দেখা দেয় যা উল্লারের বিপরীতে স্থানীয় মুদ্রার (বাংলাদেশি টাকা) অভূতপূর্ব অবমূল্যায়নে পরিণত হয়। ফলশ্রুতিতে মূল্যস্ফীতির চাপ বেড়ে যায়। বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার তারল্য সীমাবদ্ধতা সমগ্র অর্থনীতি জুড়ে অনুভূত হয়, বিশেষ করে ২০২২ সালে দ্বিতীয় ত্রৈমাসিক থেকে নিয়মিত অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ডে সরবরাহ ঘাটতির বিরূপ প্রভাব পরিলক্ষিত হয়। এই পরিস্থিতি ব্যাংকিং খাতে আরো কিছু প্রতিকূলতার ডেট ছড়িয়ে পড়ে; যেমন, গ্রাহকের আমদানি ক্রয়ে ব্যাংকিং সহায়তা বিলম্বিত হয় - গ্রাহক মুনাফায় আমদানির উচ্চমূল্যের বিরূপ প্রভাবে তাদের স্বাভাবিক ঋণ পরিশোধের সক্ষমতা হ্রাস পায় - কর্পোরেট গ্রাহকদের বিনিয়োগের সিদ্ধান্ত স্থগিত হওয়ায় ব্যাংকের ঋণ বিতরণের পরিধি সংকুচিত হয় - দুর্বলভাবে গ্রাহক ঋণের মান অবনমিত হয় - বর্ধিত ঋণসঞ্চিতির চাপে মূলধন পর্যাপ্ততা সম্পর্কিত বাধ্যবাধকতা আরো ঘনীভূত হয় - সেইসাথে জ্বালানী সংকট ব্যবসায় খাতকে এর উৎপাদনশীলতা বজায় রাখার সামর্থ্যকে বাধাগ্রস্ত করে।

অর্থনীতির দীর্ঘমেয়াদি স্থিতিশীলতা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য সরকারি পদক্ষেপসমূহ সক্রিয় ছিল - তদুপরি ব্যবসায়িক পরিবেশ প্রত্যাশা পূরণে কঠোর চাপের সম্মুখীন হয়। সরকার আমদানি ব্যয়ে স্বাচ্ছন্দ্য ফিরিয়ে আনতে ও বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ বাড়াতে আন্তর্জাতিক মুদ্রা তহবিল (IMF) থেকে ঋণ গ্রহণের সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়। এইসকল অব্যাহত অর্থনৈতিক অনিশ্চয়তার পটভূমিতে ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের পারিপার্শ্বিক পরিবেশ অদূর ভবিষ্যতে চ্যালেঞ্জিং থাকবে বলে মনে হয়।

### আমাদের আর্থিক কৃতিত্ব ও অর্জন

২০২২ সালে আমাদের কর্মতৎপরতা ও অর্জিত ফলাফল মূলতঃ ঢাকা ব্যাংকের কর্মীদের নিষ্ঠা ও অক্লান্ত পরিশ্রমের জন্য সম্ভব হয়েছে। ব্যাংকটি বছর শেষ করেছে একটি অনন্য লাভজনকতা ও কার্যক্রমে দৃঢ় কর্মদক্ষতা প্রদর্শন করে এবং তা করতে একটি বিরূপ পরিবেশের মোকাবেলায় কিছু বিচক্ষণ ও দূরদর্শী কর্মকৌশল অবলম্বন করা হয় যার মধ্যে উল্লেখযোগ্য ছিল বকেয়া ঋণের পুনরুদ্ধার, সম্পদমানের গুণগত উন্নয়ন, সাশ্রয়ী (low-cost) আমানতের প্রবৃদ্ধি এবং একটি স্বতন্ত্র কর্পোরেট সুশাসন ব্যবস্থা। আমাদের কার্যক্রমের চ্যালেঞ্জিং পরিবেশ এবং বৈশ্বিক প্রেক্ষাপটের মধ্যে ব্যাংকের পরিচালন মুনাফা অর্জিত হয় ৬,৮৯৫ মিলিয়ন টাকা, যা গত বছরের তুলনায় ৪.০৪% বেশি। বছর জুড়ে প্রবাহমান প্রতিকূলতার মাঝে ব্যাংকের এই মুনাফা উল্লেখ করার মতো বলে আমরা মনে করি।

ঢাকা ব্যাংক দেশের বেসরকারি খাতের একটি শীর্ষস্থানীয় ব্যাংক হিসেবে বছর শেষে ১১,২০৫ মিলিয়ন টাকা বা ৩.৩৪% বৃদ্ধিপ্রাপ্ত হয়ে একটি মাইলফলক সম্পদের আকার লিপিবদ্ধ করতে সক্ষম হয় যা মোট পরিমাণ দাঁড়ায় প্রায় ৩৪৬,৫৫৬ মিলিয়ন টাকা। বাংলাদেশি টাকার উল্লেখযোগ্য অবমূল্যায়নের মাঝে (যা কিছু মূল সূচককে প্রভাবিত করেছে) ব্যাংকের মোট আয় গত বছরের তুলনায় ১৯.৬৮% বেড়ে দাঁড়ায় ২৬,২৭৩ মিলিয়ন টাকা। ৩১ ডিসেম্বর ২০২২ তারিখে ব্যাংকের ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের মোট পরিমাণ ১১.২৪% বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে হয় ২৪,২২৭ মিলিয়ন টাকা। ২০২২ সালে কর-পূর্ববর্তী ও কর-পরবর্তী মুনাফা পৌঁছেছে যথাক্রমে ৩,৮৯৫ মিলিয়ন ও ১,৬৬০ মিলিয়ন টাকায়। ব্যাংক গ্রুপের কর-পূর্ববর্তী ও কর-পরবর্তী মুনাফা অর্জিত হয় যথাক্রমে ৩,৯৩৩ মিলিয়ন ও ১,৬৭৩ মিলিয়ন টাকা।

অন্যান্য মূল সূচকের বিবেচনায়, ব্যাংকের নিট সম্পদমূল্য পূর্ববর্তী বছরের তুলনায় ২.৬২% বেড়ে ২০,৭৭৩ মিলিয়ন টাকা হয়েছে। ৩১ ডিসেম্বর ২০২২ তারিখে ব্যাংকের টিয়ার-১ মূলধন অনুপাত ও মোট মূলধন অনুপাত যথাক্রমে ৯.৫১% ও ১৪.১২% লিপিবদ্ধ হয়; উভয়ই ছিল তাদের নিজ নিজ সংবিধিবদ্ধ ন্যূনতম অনুপাত ৮.৫০% ও ১২.৫০% এর উপরে। সম্পদমানের নিরীখে বিশ্লেষণ করলে ব্যাংকের শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের অনুপাত ২০২১ সালের ৩.৩২% এর বিপরীতে ২০২২ সালে ৫.০৮% প্রদর্শন করে যা ব্যাংকিং খাতে বাজার গড়ের সাথে তুলনা করলে সন্তোষজনক স্তরে রয়েছে বলে প্রতীয়মান হয়। তারল্যের ক্ষেত্রে বিধিবদ্ধ তরল সম্পদের অনুপাত ২১.১৫%-এ দাঁড়িয়েছে, যা ১৩.০০% এর ন্যূনতম মানদণ্ডের অনেক উপরে। ঋণ-আমানতের অনুপাত (AD ratio) বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের বিধিবদ্ধ সীমার নীচে রক্ষিত হয়, বাজারে বিদ্যমান তারল্য ও ঋণ ঝুঁকির মোকাবেলায় ব্যাংককে সুরক্ষিত রাখতে।

আমাদের সমসাময়িক ব্যাংক গুলোর তুলনায়, ব্যাংকের তুলনামূলকভাবে ভালো ফলাফল বিদ্যমান প্রতিকূলতা ছাড়া আসেনি; আমাদেরও দেশকে আচ্ছন্ন করা বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার সংকটের সাথে লড়াই করতে হয়েছে। ব্যাংক এর আওতাধীন বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার তহবিল থেকে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণভাবে এবং যুক্তিসঙ্গত উপায়ে গ্রাহকের বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার চাহিদা মিটিয়েছে, অন্যদিকে নিত্যপ্রয়োজনীয় পণ্যের আমদানি ছিল ব্যাংকের প্রধান অগ্রাধিকার। ঢাকা ব্যাংক বছর জুড়ে স্থানীয় মুদ্রায় (BDT) যথাযথ তারল্য বজায় রাখার মাধ্যমে গ্রাহকগণের বিনিয়োগ সুরক্ষিত রেখেছে এবং তা নিশ্চিত করতে ব্যাংক অঙ্গীকারবদ্ধ।

ব্যাংকের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ তাঁদের দূরদর্শিতা ও দৃঢ়তার সমন্বয়ে যথাযথ সতর্কতার সাথে একটি টেকসই অগ্রগতির পথে ব্যাংককে চালিত করেছেন, বিরাজমান পরিস্থিতি যখন বাজার ঝুঁকির অনিশ্চয়তা ও সম্পদমানের আরও অবনতির আশঙ্কায় ছিল পরিব্যাপ্ত। তদনুসারে, পর্ষদ অত্র বৎসরের জন্য শেয়ারপ্রতি নগদে ৬% ও স্টকে ৬% এর একটি লাভজনক লভ্যাংশ ঘোষণা করেছে - পরিস্থিতির বিবেচনায় এই সিদ্ধান্তকে সুদূরদর্শী বলা যেতে পারে যা শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণের প্রত্যাশা, মূলধনের উপর চাপ সামলানোর অপরিহার্যতা ও আমাদের ব্যাংকিং প্রতিষ্ঠানের প্রত্যাশিত ভবিষ্যৎ প্রবৃদ্ধির বিপরীতমুখী ক্রিমার ভারসাম্য বিধানে ব্যাংকের ভূমিকার ন্যায্যতা প্রতিপন্ন করে।

## আমাদের কার্যক্রমের শ্রেষ্ঠত্ব ও কর্মনিপুণতা

দেশের নিরন্তর প্রবাহমান ঐতিহ্যের প্রতি অনুরাগ ও প্রযুক্তিগত আধিপত্যের গতিতে আলিঙ্গন করে আমরা বেসরকারি খাতের একটি স্বীকৃত ব্যাংক হিসেবে বাংলাদেশের হৃদয়ে আমাদের ব্যাংকিং উৎকর্ষকে খোদিত করেছি। আমাদের ব্যাংক কয়েক দশক ধরে গ্রাহককেন্দ্রিকতা ও বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ সংস্কৃতির ঐতিহ্য গড়ে তুলেছে যা যোগ করেছে বৈশ্বিক ব্যাংকিং অনুভব ও বৈশিষ্ট্য। এটি আনন্দের ও গর্বের বিষয় যে, ব্যাংকটি এর দীর্ঘকালের লালিত যাত্রায় দেশের একটি শীর্ষস্থানীয় ব্যাংক হিসেবে অনেক স্বীকৃতি ও পুরস্কারে ভূষিত হয়েছে। যে ক্ষেত্রগুলি আমাদের ব্যাংকিং বিশিষ্টতা ও স্বতন্ত্র স্বীকৃতির উজ্জ্বল সাক্ষী হয়ে আছে তা হলো বিনিয়োগের দক্ষতা, গ্রাহক পরিষেবা, ডিজিটাল উদ্ভাবন, টেকসই উন্নয়ন, সামাজিক দায়বদ্ধতা, সুশাসন, কর্পোরেট যোগাযোগ ও অন্যান্য। সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলোতে, আমাদের সাফল্যের স্বীকৃতিস্বরূপ কিছু বিশেষ কৃতিত্ব অর্জন করেছি। ব্যাংক সুইফট সিস্টেমে ফান্ড স্থানান্তর প্রক্রিয়ায় অসাধারণ নৈপুণ্যের স্বীকৃতিস্বরূপ আমেরিকার বিশিষ্ট বিনিয়োগ ব্যাংক জে পি মরগ্যান কর্তৃক “2022 US Dollar Clearing Quality Recognition Award” - এ ভূষিত হয়েছে। ব্যাংকের কৃতিত্বের মুকুটে আরও একটি সংযোজন হলো ২০২১ সালে এশিয়া মানি কর্তৃক “Best Investment Bank in Bangladesh” পুরস্কার। বিশ্বের বিশিষ্ট মহল থেকে এই স্বীকৃতি একটি স্বনামধন্য কর্পোরেট ব্যাংক হিসেবে সুশাসন, কর্মদক্ষতা ও বিনিয়োগ সুযোগ সন্বাহারের ক্ষমতার প্রতি ব্যাংক অঙ্গীকারের সাক্ষ্য বহন করে।

বৈশ্বিক ও নিয়ন্ত্রক মানের বিবেচনায় মূলধনের সর্বোত্তম ব্যবহার নিশ্চিত করতে আমাদের ব্যাংকিং উদ্যম ছিল তেজোদীপ্ত ও সুস্থিত। গুণুই আর্থিক মূলধন নয়, বরং ব্যাংকের যাবতীয় বিবিধ মূলধনের যথাযথ ব্যবহার করতে আমরা সদা সচেষ্ট ছিলাম। গ্রাহক মূলধন পরিচালনার ক্ষেত্রে, চ্যালোঞ্জিং সময়ে ব্যতিক্রমী সেবা প্রদানের মাধ্যমে এবং ব্যাংকিং সেবাকে জনগণের জন্য আরও সহজলভ্য করতে ব্যাংক গ্রাহক সম্পর্ককে আরও গভীর করার প্রতি মনোনিবেশ করেছে। মানব পুঁজির বিকাশ ঘটাতে আমরা মূল ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমে ঢাকা ব্যাংক টীমের দক্ষতা ও পারদর্শিতা বৃদ্ধি করেছি, পাশাপাশি বিবিধ বিষয়ের বিস্তৃত পরিসরে ক্রমাগত প্রশিক্ষণের মাধ্যমে সকল স্তরের কর্মীদের জন্য তাঁদের জ্ঞানের পরিধি ও জানার গতিকে রেখেছি সমৃদ্ধ।

দেশে ব্যাংকের সেবাকেন্দ্রের একটি বৃহৎ নেটওয়ার্ক বিস্তৃত রয়েছে, এই নেটওয়ার্ক যা গড়ে উঠেছে নব্বই ও বিশের দশকের শেষের দিকে একটি অসাধারণ কৌশলগত প্রচেষ্টার মাধ্যমে। যদিও ঘর-ইমারতের ভৌত কাঠামো থেকে যান্ত্রিক উপস্থিতির দিকে ধাবিত হওয়ার ক্রমবর্ধমান প্রবনতার মধ্যে আমরা ব্যবসায়িক কার্যক্রম পরিচালনা করছি, তবুও রিটেইল ও কর্পোরেট গ্রাহকদের জন্য আমাদের ভৌত নেটওয়ার্কের অপরিমেয় মূল্যকে একপাশে ঠেলে রাখা বেশ কঠিন, এবং এইভাবে সংশ্লিষ্ট সকল সুবিধার ব্যবহারে আমরা এগিয়ে যাব - আমাদের নেটওয়ার্কের বিস্তৃতিতে, গ্রাহক সম্পর্কের উন্নয়নে, নতুন গ্রাহক অধিগ্রহণে ও অন্যান্য অনেক সম্ভাবনার নতুন দিগন্তে।

অত্র সালে, ব্যাংকের পরিবেশগত, সামাজিক ও সুশাসন নিবিষ্টতা আমাদের অগ্রাধিকারের কেন্দ্র হিসেবে অব্যাহত ছিল এবং সংশ্লিষ্ট ক্ষেত্রে অগ্রগতি ছিল উল্লেখ করার মতো। ব্যাংকিং উদ্যোগের সুদীর্ঘ সময়ে দেশে পরিবেশগত উন্নয়নে আমরা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অবদান রেখেছি, এটি প্রদর্শন করে যে কীভাবে ব্যাংকিং খাত দেশকে একটি নিম্ন-কার্বন অর্থনীতিতে রূপান্তর করতে ভূমিকা রাখতে পারে। ব্যাংক, নিয়ন্ত্রক কর্তৃপক্ষের নির্দেশনায় কৌশলগত দৃষ্টিকোণ থেকে টেকসই

অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির প্রসারে সক্রিয় রয়েছে এবং সবুজ অর্থায়ন ও জলবায়ু অর্থায়ন উদ্যোগের মাধ্যমে জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের ঝুঁকি মোকাবেলা করে যাচ্ছে। অধিকন্তু, আমাদের উদ্যোগের মধ্যে রয়েছে পরিবেশ-বান্ধব ব্যবসা ও প্রকল্পে ব্যাংকের অর্থায়ন, কাগজবিহীন ব্যাংকিং-এ গ্রাহকের অনুপ্রবেশ ঘটানো এবং ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমে অ-নবায়নযোগ্য শক্তি, পানি ও অন্যান্য সম্পদের ব্যবহার হ্রাস করা।

## টেকসই প্রবৃদ্ধির পথে কৌশল ও কর্মপরিকল্পনা

কয়েক দশক ধরে একটি অভিজ্ঞ ব্যাংকের পরিপক্বতা নিয়ে আবর্তিত পরিস্থিতির সাথে আমাদের নমনীয়তা ও অভিযোজ্যতা ছিল আমাদের কৌশলগত পরিকল্পনার মূলকেন্দ্র। পরিকল্পনাগুলি, যা আমাদের কর্পোরেট সত্তার গভীরে গ্রথিত তা সময়ের বিরতিতে নানান পরিবর্তনের মধ্য দিয়ে বিকশিত হয়। আমরা সুনির্দিষ্ট মেয়াদে ব্যাংকের কর্মপরিকল্পনা ও বাজেট প্রণয়ন করি যা পরিচালন পরিবেশের দোদুল্যমানতার মোকাবেলায় আমাদের শক্তি যোগায়। বিশেষ করে বলতে গেলে, যখন বৈশ্বিক ও দেশীয় প্রেক্ষাপট অনিশ্চয়তার দোলাচলে ঘুরপাক খায়, তখন আমরা বারংবার আমাদের কৌশলগত অবস্থান পর্যালোচনা করি এবং পরিবর্তিত পরিবেশের সাথে সামঞ্জস্যতা বজায় রাখি।

২০২২ সাল জুড়ে, ব্যাংক বোর্ড, চেয়ারম্যান হিসেবে আমার আন্তরিক সম্পৃক্ততাকে সাথে নিয়ে, ক্রমাগত কৌশলগত নির্দেশনা প্রদান করেছে, যখন ব্যাংক বিবর্তনশীল পারিপার্শ্বিক চ্যালোঞ্জের মোকাবেলায় জন্য প্রস্তুত হচ্ছিল। আমরা সফলভাবে আমাদের কৌশলগত পছন্দগুলি বেছে নিয়েছি যার মধ্যে রয়েছে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা সহজতর করা রেমিট্যান্সের বিচক্ষণ ব্যবস্থাপনা, রপ্তানিকেন্দ্রিক সম্পর্কের প্রসার, নিত্যপ্রয়োজনীয় পণ্য আমাদানির অগ্রাধিকার, ঋণ পুনর্গঠনের মাধ্যমে হুমকির সম্মুখীন ব্যবসাকে সমর্থন এবং ডিজিটাল প্র্যাটফর্ম ও প্রাসঙ্গিক মাধ্যমের দ্বারা গ্রাহক সম্পর্কের উপর ফোকাস করা।

কর্পোরেট পরিমন্ডলে আমাদের সমৃদ্ধ উপভোগ করার পাশাপাশি এসএমই ও ক্ষুদ্র শিল্পখাতে এবং বিশেষ করে নারী পরিচালিত বা নারী-সংযুক্ত উদ্যোক্তাখাতে আমাদের অবস্থানকে আরও শক্তিশালী করে চলেছি। সবচেয়ে সম্ভাবনাময় ও বড় অর্থনৈতিক ফ্রন্ট, যা এখনও অবহেলিত এবং অনানুষ্ঠানিক, তাদের আনুষ্ঠানিক ও প্রতিষ্ঠিত বৃহৎ ব্যবসায় খাতের সাথে প্রতিদ্বন্দ্বিতা করার জন্য একটি কৌশলগত দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি এবং নীতি সমর্থন প্রয়োজন বলে আমরা মনে করি। আমরা সজাগ রয়েছি, তাদের সেবা দিতে আবশ্যিক হয় বিশেষ দক্ষতা ও সক্ষমতার কাঠামো যা তাদের প্রয়োজন ও প্রত্যাশার সাথে সঙ্গতি রেখে সঠিক সমাধান নিশ্চিত করবে। আমাদের চলমান এসএমই রূপান্তর উদ্যোগ ও লিঙ্গ-ভারসাম্যের প্রতি আমাদের আন্তরিকতা, সহায়ক সরকারি নীতির অধীনে সুনির্দিষ্ট লক্ষ্যে পৌঁছাতে আমাদের সক্ষমতা বাড়িয়েছে। আর ব্যাংক এই সমস্ত খাতে একটি নেতৃস্থানীয় ঋণদাতা হিসাবে নিজেকে প্রতিষ্ঠিত করেছে। ক্ষুদ্র শিল্পখাতে (সিএমএসএমই) সুযোগ সৃষ্টিতে কৌশল নির্ধারণ করা সময় আমরা বৃহৎ ব্যবসায়িক শিল্পে চাহিদা ও সরবরাহের প্রেক্ষিতে এবং ছোট থেকে মাঝারি কিংবা বৃহৎ শিল্পে তাদের ধারাবাহিক উত্তরণে তাদের শিল্পের স্কেল বিবেচনা করি, যেখায় অর্থায়নকারী ব্যাংকের একটি সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ ও কাঠামোগত ভূমিকা পালন করা দরকার।

ডিজিটাল স্পেসে ক্রমাগত গ্রাহক স্বাচ্ছন্দ্যের জন্য একটি বাস্তব রোডম্যাপের অধীনে আমরা ডিজিটাল চ্যানেলগুলির বাস্তবায়ন ও পুনর্নির্মাণ করছি। কখনও, ডিজিটাল প্রান্তরে আমাদের ব্যাংকিং পরিভ্রমণের মূল্যায়ন এবং পুনর্গঠন করতে হয়েছে এই প্রেক্ষাপটে যে ঝুঁকি ও সম্ভাবনার মাপকাঠিতে কিংবা নিয়ন্ত্রক কর্তৃপক্ষের সংশোধনের প্রয়োজনে আমাদের অবস্থানের পুনর্মূল্যায়নের প্রয়োজন ছিল। ডিজিটাল রোডম্যাপের বাস্তবায়নে আমাদের বিনিয়োগ ও সরবরাহ ব্যবস্থা উল্লেখযোগ্য অগ্রগতি দেখেছে যা এই প্রত্যয়ের জন্ম দিয়েছে যে অদূর ভবিষ্যতে একটি ডিজিটাল ব্যাংক হওয়ার লক্ষ্য নিয়ে আমরা এগিয়ে যাচ্ছি। আমাদের ডিজিটাল অগ্রগতির প্রমাণক হিসেবে উল্লেখ্য যে অনলাইন হিসাব খোলার প্র্যাটফর্ম ‘ezyBank’ প্রক্রিয়ায় এর প্রারম্ভ থেকে গত কয়েক বছরে লক্ষণীয় সংখ্যক ৫২,১১৮ টি হিসাব খোলা হয়েছে। ব্যাংকের ই-ঋণ প্রোডাক্ট (eLoan), যা খুচরা গ্রাহকদের জন্য ক্ষুদ্রঋণ মূল্যায়ন ও বিতরণের একটি অনলাইন পদ্ধতি, তা বেশ খানিকটা সাড়া জাগিয়ে ২০২২ সালে বাজার থেকে মোট ১,১৩৪ জন ঋণগ্রহীতার মাঝে স্বয়ংক্রিয় উপায়ে ঋণ বিতরণ করেছে। বিবিধ ডিজিটাল চ্যানেলের মাধ্যমে সোজা ও কার্যকরী উপায়ে গ্রাহক অভিজ্ঞতাকে উদ্দীপ্ত করার

পাশাপাশি ব্যাংকের অভ্যন্তরীণ প্রক্রিয়া ও নিয়ন্ত্রণগুলিকে উন্নত করতে এবং ডিজিটাল প্রয়োগের দ্বারা পরিপূর্ণ সমাধান দিতে কয়েকটি প্রক্রিয়া নিষ্পন্ন করা হয়েছিল। আমাদের ডিজিটাল সম্প্রদায়ের উৎকর্ষ এই বার্তা দেয় যে এই উন্নত ও পরিশীলিত ব্যবস্থা স্টেইকহোল্ডারদের ক্রান্তিকর, পুনরাবৃত্তিমূলক কাজের ঝামেলা থেকে যেমন নিষ্কৃতি দেয়, তেমন কর্মীগণ তাদের ক্রিয়াকর্মের পুনর্বিন্যাসের মাধ্যমে গ্রাহক কেন্দ্রিকতায় মূল্য সংযোজনের সুযোগ পান।

### কার্যকর ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা এবং কর্পোরেট সুশাসন

আমাদের দৈনন্দিন প্রচেষ্টায়, আমরা ঝুঁকির জন্য সর্বোচ্চ অন্তর্ভুক্তি ও প্রস্তুতি নিশ্চিত করার চেষ্টা করি এবং আমাদের ব্যাপকভিত্তিক শাসনপদ্ধতি ও ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কাঠামোর যথাযথ প্রয়োগের মাধ্যমে ঝুঁকিসমূহকে সুযোগে রূপান্তর করতে সতর্ক থাকি, যদি ঝুঁকিগুলো গ্রহণযোগ্য হয়। চ্যালোঞ্জিং অপারেশিং পরিবেশে ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনায় একটি পরিমাপযোগ্য ও সক্রিয় দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ। পূর্বে সূচিত প্রাথমিক সতর্কতামূলক ব্যবস্থা ভবিষ্যৎ আন্দাজ করার ক্ষমতা নিয়ে পোর্টফলিওর কার্যক্ষমতা ও বাজার প্রবণতা মূল্যায়ন করে ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ সম্পদের সনাক্তকরণে একটি সুবিধাজনক ফলাফল যোগ করেছে। এটি আমাদের গ্রাহকরা যে চাপের মুখোমুখি হয় তা আরও ভালভাবে বুঝতে এবং নেতিবাচক ফলাফল এড়াতে তাদের সাথে আরও দক্ষভাবে সহযোগিতা করার জন্য উপযুক্ত সুযোগ তৈরি করেছে। অধিকন্তু, মূলধনের সংস্থান যেখানে ক্রমবর্ধমান ঝুঁকির বিপরীতে বাফার রাখার মতোই অপরিহার্য এবং যখন সম্ভাব্য বাহ্যিক ও অভ্যন্তরীণ ঝুঁকি পুনর্গঠন থেকে প্রকৃত হুমকির উদ্ভব হয়, সেখানে বোর্ড একটি বিচক্ষণ মূলধন পর্যাগততা ব্যবস্থাপনা (capital adequacy management) নিশ্চিত করতে যথাযথ পথপ্রদর্শক ও উপদেষ্টার ভূমিকা পালন করেছে। বোর্ড উদীয়মান পরিস্থিতির উপর তার দূরদর্শিতা ও গভীর অন্তর্দৃষ্টি রেখেছে - পরিস্থিতির নতুন আবর্তনে যখন গ্রাহকস্বার্থের উপর সরকারের প্রণোদনা, সহনশীলতার ব্যবস্থা, ছাড়-মওকুফ প্রভৃতির মেয়াদ অবসায়নে ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি বইয়ের প্রকৃত চিত্র একটি উপলব্ধিযোগ্য ক্ষত নিয়ে উন্মোচিত হবে এবং ব্যাংকিং খাতকে উদ্ভূত ঝুঁকি ঝুঁকির মোকাবেলায় প্রস্তুত থাকতে হবে। ছাড়-মওকুফ শেষ হওয়ার পরে ঝুঁকি পোর্টফলিওর অপ্রকাশিত ক্ষতির শ্রোত ব্যাংকসমূহের লাভজনকতা ও মূলধন পর্যাগততার উপর বড় প্রভাবে ফেলতে পারে, যা বোর্ড সতর্কভাবে পর্যবেক্ষণ করেছে। অন্তর্নিহিত ঝুঁকি পরিমাপ করার জন্য এবং উদীয়মান ঝুঁকির প্রকটতাকে কীভাবে প্রতিরোধ করা যায় - এসব দৃশ্যকল্পের কার্যকর বিশ্লেষণই হবে আমাদের কৌশলগত দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি।

অধিকন্তু, স্টেইকহোল্ডারদের আস্থা এবং প্রত্যাশা বজায় রাখার জন্য পরিচালনা পর্ষদ একটি তাৎপর্যপূর্ণ দায়িত্ব ধারণ করে। একটি অশাস্ত, প্রতিযোগিতামূলক এবং কার্যক্রমের সম্পূর্ণ পরিবেশের মানে হলো কর্পোরেট নজরদারী ও সর্বোত্তম সুশাসন বজায় রাখার ক্ষেত্রে পর্ষদের অধিকতর সতর্কতা। স্টেইকহোল্ডাররা স্বচ্ছতা, জবাবদিহিতা ও সুশাসনের ক্ষেত্রে কোম্পানির নিকট থেকে একটি প্রতিশ্রুতিবদ্ধ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গির আশা করে যা ব্যাংকিং গভীর বাইরের সম্পর্কেও বিবেচনা করে এবং নিছক পরিপালন কার্যক্রমে তৃপ্ত হয় না। আমাদের শ্রদ্ধাশীল এই কোম্পানিকে আচরণে এবং কর্মকাণ্ডে প্রদর্শন করতে হবে ন্যায়পরায়নতা ও দায়িত্বশীলতা - এবং এটি যে সম্প্রদায়ে আমরা কাজ করি সেখানে একটি সুন্দর সুশাসনের ব্যাংক হয়ে উঠার পূর্বশর্ত বলে আমরা বিশ্বাস করি।

### সম্প্রদায়ের ক্ষমতায়নে

ব্যাংক তার কর্পোরেট সামাজিক দায়বদ্ধতা (CSR) মূল্যবোধকে সমুন্নত রাখে তৃণমূল পর্যায়ে সবচেয়ে অভাবী সম্প্রদায়ের কাছে ব্যাংকের কর্মকাণ্ডের পরিসর বিস্তৃত করে। ঢাকা ব্যাংক ফাউন্ডেশন ব্যাংকের সিএসআর কর্মকাণ্ডের দায়িত্ব নিয়ে একটি কল্যাণময় সম্ভাব্য ভবিষ্যতের ছবি এঁকে চলেছে, যেখানে কেউ পিছিয়ে থাকবে না এবং যেখানে ব্যাংকের আর্থিক অঙ্গীকার মানবিক রূপ নিয়ে

সমাজকে এগিয়ে নেবে। আমাদের CSR কর্মকাণ্ড সম্প্রদায়ের ক্ষমতায়নে কিছু বিশেষ টেকসই ক্ষেত্রে ছড়িয়ে আছে, যেমন শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা, পরিবেশ, সমাজ এবং শিল্পকর্ম। আমাদের CSR ভিশন জাতি-ধর্ম-বর্ণ-ভৌগোলিক অবস্থান নির্বিশেষে কোন ভেদাভেদ না করে দেশের সেবায় নিয়োজিত রয়েছে। ২০২২ সালে আমরা বিভিন্ন জাতীয় ও সামাজিক উদ্দেশ্যে মোট ২৩০.৮১ মিলিয়ন টাকার সিএসআর তহবিল বিতরণ করেছি। মানবতার প্রতি সহানুভূতিশীল দৃষ্টি নিয়ে নিয়মিতভাবে প্রতিবন্ধী শিশু, পক্ষাঘাতগ্রস্ত এবং মনো-বিকাশ জনিত অক্ষমতায় আক্রান্ত মানুষকে সহায়তা প্রদান করেছি। অত্র বছরে, ব্যাংক সরাসরি বৃত্তি এবং শিক্ষা অবকাঠামো খাতে মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর শিক্ষা সহয়তা ট্রাস্টকে ৯.১৬ মিলিয়ন টাকা অনুদান দিয়েছে। একই সঙ্গে দেশের দরিদ্র ও দুর্দশাগ্রস্ত বন্যায় মানুষদের সাহায্যে ব্যাংক মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর ত্রাণ ও কল্যাণ তহবিলে ১০০.০০ মিলিয়ন টাকা প্রদান করেছে। অন্যান্য বিভিন্ন উপলক্ষ্যে, আমরা দেশের নারী ফুটবল দলের পৃষ্ঠপোষকতায় এবং ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে একটি স্থায়ী আর্ট গ্যালারি প্রতিষ্ঠার জন্য ১০.৫০ মিলিয়ন টাকার সিএসআর তহবিল সরবরাহ করেছি।

### কৃতজ্ঞতা জ্ঞাপন

আমি ব্যাংকের ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক ও সিইও জনাব এমরানুল হককে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ জানাই - এই অস্থির সময়ে বিশেষ করে কোভিড মহামারীর অস্থির দিনগুলিতে তাঁর প্রাণবন্ত নেতৃত্বের জন্য। গত তিন বছর ধরে গোটা বিশ্ব নিমজ্জিত থেকেছে অর্থনৈতিক অনিশ্চয়তা, মহামারীর বিভীষিকা আর রাশিয়া-ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধজনিত ক্রেশ-দুর্দশার মহাপরীক্ষায়। এমন ক্রান্তিকালে ব্যাংকের উর্ধ্বতন ব্যবস্থাপনা, সিনিয়র নির্বাহীগণ, শাখা ব্যবস্থাপকগণ এবং সমগ্র ঢাকা ব্যাংক টীম অপরিসীম পেশাদারিত্ব ও নিষ্ঠার সাথে তাঁরা ব্যাংকের প্রতিনিধিত্ব করেছেন ও গ্রাহকসেবায় নিরলস পরিশ্রম করেছেন - তাঁদের এই অবদানকে মূল্যবান সম্পদ এবং আত্মবিশ্বাস হিসাবে স্বীকৃতি জানাই। আমি আমাদের শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণ, গ্রাহক এবং স্টেইকহোল্ডারদের অবিচ্ছিন্ন সমর্থন এবং আনুগত্যের জন্য কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাই, যা একটি দায়িত্বশীল কর্পোরেট নাগরিক হিসাবে আমাদের চলার পথকে মসৃণ করেছে। পর্ষদে আমার সহকর্মী পরিচালকগণকে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ ও প্রশংসা জ্ঞাপন করছি, এ কারণে যে তাঁদের দৃঢ় ধারাবাহিক সমর্থন এবং অন্তর্দৃষ্টিপূর্ণ নির্দেশনা ব্যাংকিং উৎকর্ষ সাধনে আমাদের অব্যাহত যাত্রায় শক্তি যুগিয়েছে অবিরাম।

আমরা কৃতজ্ঞতার বন্ধনে আবদ্ধ অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের মাননীয় অর্থমন্ত্রী, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সম্মানিত গভর্নর, বিএসইসির সম্মানিত চেয়ারম্যান, বিএফআইইউ প্রধান এবং তাঁদের সহকর্মী দলের প্রতি - এই অনিশ্চিত সময়ের বন্ধুর পথ পাড়ি দিয়ে আমাদের নতুন উচ্চতায় ও সম্ভবনায় আরোহণ করতে সহায়তা করে।

দেশে সুদীর্ঘ ২৭ বছরের অসামান্য গ্রাহক সেবা প্রদানের আত্মবিশ্বাস নিয়ে এবং একটি মজবুত ভিত্তির উপর দাঁড়িয়ে আমি দ্বিধাহীনভাবে ২০২৩ সালের দিকে তাঁকিয়ে আছি। আমরা আমাদের স্টেইকহোল্ডারদের জন্য ধারাবাহিক মূল্য সংযোজনের মাধ্যমে এবং আমাদের গ্রাহকদের অনুকরণীয় আর্থিক সেবার ডালা উপহার দিয়ে দেশে একটি কীর্তমান ব্যাংকের ইতিহাস গড়ে চলেছি।

সকলের সুস্থ ও দীর্ঘ জীবন কামনা করি। ধন্যবাদ।



আব্দুল হাই সরকার

চেয়ারম্যান

ঢাকা ব্যাংক লিমিটেড



## Emranul Huq

Managing Director & CEO



In spite of the ongoing adverse effects of the macro-economic variables, the Bank recorded a strong operational performance, exhibiting an enduring strength of our long-term strategy. The Bank's loan portfolio, strong recovery and treasury operation made a noteworthy contribution in this regard. The results reflect Bank's profitability, prudent handling of assets, risk appetite and risk tolerance especially in the context of the challenges faced by the economy as well as the banking sector.



# MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO'S REVIEW

## Respected Shareholders, Customers and other Stakeholders,

Another successful year is added to the milestone journey of Dhaka Bank Limited for long 27 years as a reputed financial intermediary in Bangladesh. It is a pride to win the hearts of millions as a unique Bank, which braved the pace of stiff competition of the new age while at the same time, entertained Customers with delightful banking experience, and with the heartfelt approach of the country heritage. I have closely witnessed the remarkable growth of Dhaka Bank over decades as a constant companion, being deeply involved in its continuous rise. Therefore, I am overjoyed to place on record Bank's performance statement for the year 2022, that well materializes the long cherished dream of its Sponsors, Directors and Shareholders to become a stand-out financial service provider, and a powerful banking brand in the country.

Our external and industry environment stood unyielding to the country's economic growth as envisioned earlier. Against such murky environment of business, the Bank demonstrated an enduring strength and resilience resulting in a satisfactory output in 2022. Through our strategic pursuit and focus on an equitable balance between the expectations of all stakeholders, we sailed past the approaching storms retaining our inherent strengths and stability with an objective to deliver sustainable value to our stakeholders. Our performance under the hard-pressed situation is attributable to the entire Dhaka Bank team, because of their utmost dedication and resolve. I am proud of our people and grateful for the understanding and supports of our customers and other stakeholders during the year under review.

## Delivering our Commitment Amid Challenges Around

With a firm determination to meet the expectations from a leading commercial private sector Bank, we delivered our commitment to our customers, employees, and the community, lending a hand, facilitating their need, easing the burden, and helping them overcome the challenges and uncertainties of the year. In line with our strategic agenda, we continued to fortify the foundations of our Bank through planned investments in people, processes, technology, and products. There were considerable investments in technology with an aim to shift the face of the customer journey to digital, transforming their experience and making every interaction rewarding. At the same time, we optimized business processes that lead to enhanced operational efficiencies.

The Bank played its part in offering relief to customers and supporting the economy in accordance with Government

policy stance. Since the outbreak of pandemic, we have offered significant amount of moratorium to the host of borrowers across all segments, while still lending and providing liquidity to continue economic activity. The Bank ensured a close collaboration with customers to restore, restructure and re-assess their facilities as a priority. The dedicated Bank team discharged their duties with understanding to support customers and help them overcome hardships. Beyond the mere sphere of credit management, our endeavour extended to providing necessary know-how in business management, crisis management, trade opportunities, and effective communication. Furthermore, we made mentionable progress in plugging in the gap in access to financing, while drive on financial inclusion continued so that banking becomes more accessible to a larger cross-section of the population.

The excellence of our HR forces continued through the challenging time with the commitment to deliver a seamless and uninterrupted service to the customers and communities that we serve. Besides maintaining a productive, engaged, supportive, and inclusive workplace, we were able to cast our attention on succession planning, structuring, talent retention and recruitment. Continuous training, both in-house and outbound, has been ensured so that our talent management and nurturing process is fortified in the long run.

In recognition of our performance, innovations, community building and other noteworthy accomplishment in the banking arena, we have many global and local accolades to our credit. In the recent couple of years, we have been awarded with a bundle of distinguished recognitions.

## Our Financial Scorecard and Achievement

Before we draw out our financial scorecard, it is befitting to make an overview on country's economic perspective in 2022, which demonstrates that the economic shines of the country were under the shadow of some obvious downsides. Bangladesh economy was all set at the beginning of 2022 to get its growth momentum back after recovering from the prolonged Covid-19 pandemic. But, the start of the Ukraine war in February slowed the country's joy run significantly, making it an eventful year to remember. The economy exhibited some unforgettable feats, to be particular, execution of the gigantic project of Padma Bridge with the country's own finance, phenomenal growth in export earnings, economic growth registering 7.25%, per capita income drawing global attention and so forth. The downsides became matter of concerns because of the influence of powerful external factors. Bangladesh's foreign exchange reserves shrank significantly after reaching a historic peak as export and remittance fell short of skyrocketing import costs. Rising

imports cause huge depreciation of the local currency against the US dollar. Non-performing loans or default loans hit a historic high. In July 2022, the government sought a \$4.5 billion loan from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) as support for budget and balance of payment along with mitigating the effects of climate change. Inflation hit 10-year high in August 2022 and significant hike in fuel prices affected people's economic life.

In spite of the ongoing adverse effects of the macro-economic variables, the Bank recorded a strong operational performance, exhibiting an enduring strength of our long-term strategy. The Bank's loan portfolio, strong recovery and treasury operation made a noteworthy contribution in this regard. The Bank recorded a commendable growth, as reflected by the 19.68% increase in gross income, supported by the rise in interest income and income earned in foreign currency. The loan book recorded a growth of 11.24% to reach the outstanding total of BDT 239,686 million at year-end, mainly contributed by corporate loan portfolio. Deposits grew by 5.65%, to reach a total of BDT 243,427 million as at December 31, 2022. Consequently, total assets grew by 3.34% as of December 31, 2022, compared to end 2021. After accounting for provisioning of BDT 3,000 million in 2022, the Bank registered an operating profit before taxes of BDT 3,895 million compared to BDT 4,114 million in 2021, which was 5.32% less than preceding year. Our profitability has created opportunities for the Bank for more value creation in the form of dividend, tax payment to Government exchequer, maintaining capital adequacy, and motivating employees. Bank's Profit After Tax (PAT) amounting to BDT 1,660 million during the year will enable scopes to increase Shareholders' Equity and rewarding dividend payout in these difficult times. Non-Performing Loan (NPL) stood at 5.08% in 2022. Our Credit Ratings for 2022 were assigned ST-2 for short term and AA for long term reflecting financial stability and strength of the Bank. Bank's subsidiary "Dhaka Bank Securities Limited" made a sizable contribution to Bank Group's gross profits amounting to BDT 70.98 million during the year.

The results reflect Bank's profitability, prudent handling of assets, risk appetite and risk tolerance especially in the context of the challenges faced by the economy as well as the banking sector. We have continued our focus on preserving the quality of the credit portfolio, managing interest rate and liquidity risks prudently while improving compliance to minimise regulatory and reputational risk. To contain cost of funds, all possible steps were taken to scale up the share of low cost deposits through strong marketing drive. As a result, the Bank was able to keep its cost of fund at 6.42% in 2022. As of December 31, 2022, Low Cost Deposits and cost free deposits constituted 42% of total deposits indicating a balanced deposit mix.

### Liquidity and Capital Management

The country's macro-economic pressures and provisioning requirement exerted severe stresses on both the liquidity and the capital adequacy of banks. Liquid assets being the lifeblood of operations in the short term, the strategic management gave utmost priority to managing liquidity. The Asset-Liability

Committee (ALCO) meetings were held a lot more frequently and conscious decisions were made to maintain healthy liquidity positions. Lending efforts had to be prudently handled under the strict regulatory cap of AD ratio while the neediest sectors were prioritised, ensuring that there were continuous credit facilities for those hardest hit by the economic hardships. Specifically, we strived to support the RMG, pharmaceutical, IT, agricultural, and export-oriented sectors, and especially assisted Cottage, Micro, Small & Medium (CMSME) to sustain their operations in the interest of supporting daily life and faster recovery of economic activities. Against the backdrop, we were determined to address issues relating to rebalancing the balance sheet, creating a culture of capital-based decision-making, and aligning systems and processes to ensure a higher level of governance, and cost-effective growth on a priority basis. In our effort to strengthen the capital base of the Bank, we have been alert to infuse Tier-1 capital via various market mechanisms. As on the balance sheet date, Bank's Tier-1 capital adequacy ratio maintained at 9.51% is much higher than the minimum regulatory requirement of 8.50% while Tier-1 and Tier-2 capital together stands at 14.12% comfortably above regulatory requirement of 12.50%.

### Our Digital Expedition

We are aware that the fourth industrial revolution is rapidly transforming financial systems and practices across the world and in Bangladesh, and the Bank aims to remain at the forefront of this evolution. We understand that to thrive in the contemporary banking landscape, we need to connect with our customers efficiently and effectively, offering them a win-win digital banking proposition.

Responding to the call of digital age, we have made sizeable investment in our digital platform, and transformed the way that our customers interact and transact with us, which led to an improved customer experience. Bank's digital footprint was further expanded during the year by adding a host of new digital products, services, and partnerships to cater to the evolving requirements and expectations of our customers. The Bank recognises the role and prospect of digital banking to bond with unbanked segments of the market, thereby promoting financial inclusion across the country.

The digital onboarding platform for opening account (ezyBank) has revolutionized customers' accessibility to the Bank in a convenient way, which attracted considerable customer response in 2022 registering a good total of 52,118 customers. The year also made way for launching of two popular essential products on digital platform titled Nano Savings (DPS) and Nano Loans (e-Rin) through an integration with mobile financial service providers; thus we have added a new dimension of infinite possibilities for our customers. Several other enhancements were effected during the year. The upgrade of the Bank's core banking system (UBS), executed in 2018, has helped meet the increasing regulatory and business requirements and enhance overall performance of the Bank. The investments in technological and digital channels have paved the way for a smart future for customers, making us a safer and stronger

bank. Thanks to these initiatives, our digitally enabled customer base and digital transactions have increased significantly year-on-year basis.

The automation of processes was another point of emphasis during the year. The Bank introduced Automated Challan System (ACS), an initiative of the Ministry of Finance and Bangladesh Bank. The service allows customers to deposit value added tax (VAT), tax, government fees and other payments through online platform in a fast and safe way, reducing the possibility of fraud. We have planning in the pipeline to introduce centralised procurement system, the automation of inward remittances and nostro reconciliations, and the real time monitoring of branch operations resulting in time and cost efficiencies.

### Inspiring Women Empowerment and SME Development

Women empowerment in the workplace and the community reflects our commitment for a balanced and participatory economic development in the country. We are achieving that goal by providing unbiased access to capital and tailored solutions, specialised education, and advisory services to a large base of women folk in the country. The inclusion of proportional allocation for female employees in functional teams and their succession to middle and higher management roles create an internal culture of inclusivity and empowerment. During the year, we have continued to increase access to finance for women, an important under-served segment of our population. Our women-centered Savings, Current Accounts, FDR and other Deposit scheme, launched at different phases, have since grown to over 6,915 accounts as of December 31, 2022, with a balance of BDT 672.50 million. In recent years, we have brought out new loan schemes designed to support the aspirations of women entrepreneurs. Our Women Entrepreneur Finance recorded a total portfolio of BDT 1,360.20 million as of the end of 2022.

On the other hand, the Bank has imparted an emphasis on Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise sector. Notably, the SME sector is the backbone of the economy and so financier's deep commitment should be reflected in the lending portfolio, we believe. As of December 31, 2022, our lending to CMSMEs sector stood at BDT 28,679 million. With its potential to make a high contribution to the GDP, employment creation, export revenue, poverty alleviation, and regional development, a strong SME sector spells good health and prosperity for the entire economy. Confronting the challenging external environment, we prudently revisited our SME portfolio growth prospects and prioritised the portfolio quality to manage the pressure on profitability and capital. We have been actively participating in Government-sponsored refinance scheme to support SMEs. Under the agriculture and micro-finance segment, we enhanced our outreach towards rural and semi-urban areas with the prime intention of strengthening the rural economy and extended financial assistance to overcome their financial distress.

### Our Dedicated Dhaka Bank Team

A team of dedicated and skilled 1975 personnel brighten customer experience and drive our strategic ambitions every

day. Regardless of the circumstances, the host of our Employees remained glued to our embedded commitment to serve and within and above relationship, they extended support to our customers, communities, and the stakeholders. The loving bond of our people and an affable culture they nourish certainly add up to our competitive edge. The Bank always strives to be a centre of excellence for the best people, those who help our customers with compassion and a deep understanding of their requirements. Our caring forces of excellence impact millions of customers every day and the communities where we all work and live. Our firm commitment to diversity and inclusion and career development opportunities unleashes an environment where everyone feels they have an equal opportunity to belong and build a career. During the year, we continued to support our people with new benefits, health and wellbeing support, and frequent communication to help them manage through this challenging period. In 2022, the Employees of the Bank were endowed with a revised pay scale and other regular benefits that will definitely infuse employee motivation and enhance productivity in a rewarding work environment. To better manoeuvre our business and to lead people in a way well understood by the employees, we are restructuring our management chain through growing leadership from inside the management. In 2022, we have enforced the arms of strategic management by introducing more new Deputy Managing Directors as the home grown generation of the Bank.

### In the World of Sustainability

There is no denying the fact that the Bank, as a self-contained institution, has a relatively limited environmental footprint; however, as a financial intermediary with a wide national reach, has a crucial role to play as an influencer and driver of sustainability. In 2022, the Bank pursued its sustainability framework with the purpose of being a responsible financial services provider by enabling and empowering people, enterprises and communities towards environmentally-responsible, socially-inclusive and economically-enriching growth. Bank's approach to sustainability is guided by its three core pillars: sustainable banking, responsible organisation and community sustainability. During the year, we contributed to community development through the Bank's CSR fund with a particular focus on education, healthcare, community, arts & crafts, and the environment. Towards achieving carbon neutral status, our initiatives are driven by a broad-based strategy with the ultimate aim of lowering our carbon footprint. We are also migrating towards an increasingly paperless culture to reduce our front-end and back-end paper consumption.

Bank's commitment to sustainable financing is further demonstrated as we moved in social and environmental screening process for our project lending activities. Our environmental responses are centred on various green financing initiatives, assessment of environmental impacts in credit proposal, financing to renewable energy and waste management projects and other similar concerns. We disbursed an amount of BDT 1,108 million to green financing and leasing facilities, enabling customers to pursue ventures that will aid in the

transition to a low-carbon economy. In 2022, the Bank invested mentionable chunk of fund in green banking initiatives to cater to RMG clients ETP, WTP and STP solutions. We endeavoured spontaneously to escalate our green banking products for the betterment of RMG and towards the goal, inked number of refinance agreements with Sustainable Finance Department of Bangladesh which eventually facilitates us to fetch low cost fund to finance the purpose. We continued to support our communities through different arrangements with a human face by donating medical equipment and contributions to the COVID fund, uplifting education and community development, and creating employment opportunities for young entrepreneurs. We serve a country-wide base of over 658,111 Customers offering an array of deposit, advance and transactional products. Our continued resilience and profitability gave us an opportunity to contribute to government exchequer amounting BDT 2,191 million in the form of tax and BDT 230.81 million as CSR aimed at uplifting the community.

### Outlook For 2023

We are looking forward to the prospects and challenges of 2023 and beyond with a cautious outlook. Given the context that the country will continue to face economic hardships on its path to global recovery in the ensuing years, our plans and road maps emphasize both resilience and future-readiness. Our efforts in 2023 will be directed in prudent growth while maintaining a better asset quality, deepening our business relationships with SME, retail and cash management portfolio, improving customer services under a digital adoption strategy and further extending the social and environmental perspective into all our operations and activities.

With the prevailing foreign currency crisis as an aftermath of Russia-Ukraine war, the Bank will ensure prudent management of foreign currency flows under the Regulatory guidance. It has to be ensured that no vested groups are allowed to take advantage of volatile FC market amid frequent fluctuation of exchange rate. The Bank is cautious on its obligation that Bank's inadequate supply of FC do not lead to any money laundering offence, particularly under invoicing of import. The Bank will keep building a rich banking ecosystem for the businesses and the customers as a whole to achieve the sustainability goal. The Bank is rightly proud of its long history, where it has a proven track record in navigating the ups and downs of the country's economic fortunes, and we look forward to thriving in the year ahead.

### A Note of Gratitude

Bank's Honourable Board has remained a tremendous source of guidance throughout the challenging year and I am grateful for their ongoing engagement, counsel, and concern. I extend my sincere appreciation to our Honourable Chairman, Mr. Md. Abdul Hai Sarker, under whose able leadership, the Bank navigated unprecedented years of our time. We are grateful to our Honourable Vice Chairman Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker and all other Members of the Board; their leadership and foresight has been a great strength in steering the Bank to the height of expectations. I would extend my deep appreciation to our people, the great team of Dhaka Bank for their unwavering dedication, resilience and resolve as they stood by our customers despite the often difficult circumstances. I am grateful for the confidence our customers have shown us as we have continued to stand by them through these challenging times.

Most importantly, Bangladesh Bank has remained a constant guide with their unstinting support and precise direction in the coming of Dhaka Bank and the way forward. Indeed our abiding corporate soul and good governance have earned a place under their trust and valuable guidance. With thanks and gratitude, we attribute our success to the Honourable Governor and his team for being a vigilant guardian. We are grateful to Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU), Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), National Board of Revenue (NBR) and all other Regulatory Authorities – their constant vigilance and directives have made what we are today. My gratitude also goes out to the External Auditors for the execution of the audit of Bank's financial statements enabling the timely publication of this report.

The legacy of our financial strength and fundamental resilience, reinforced by our talented and dedicated employees and the steadfast support of our customers, is indeed a matter of great confidence as we move on to the future.



**Emranul Huq**  
Managing Director & CEO  
Dhaka Bank Limited

# ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক ও সিইও'র পর্যালোচনা

## সম্মানিত শেয়ারহোল্ডার, গ্রাহক ও অন্যান্য স্টেইকহোল্ডারবৃন্দ,

বাংলাদেশের একটি স্বনামধন্য আর্থিক মধ্যস্থতাকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসাবে দীর্ঘ ২৭ বছর ধরে ঢাকা ব্যাংক লিমিটেড এর মাইলফলক যাত্রায় আরেকটি সফর বছর যোগ হলো। আমাদের এই অর্জন একটি অনন্য ব্যাংক হিসাবে লক্ষ লক্ষ মানুষের হৃদয় জয় করা গর্বের বিষয় এবং তা করতে ব্যাংক সময়ের সাহসী প্রতিযোগিতার মুখোমুখি হয়েছে, সেই সাথে গ্রাহকদের সন্তুষ্ট করেছে, একটি আনন্দদায়ক ব্যাংকিং অভিজ্ঞতা এবং দেশীয় ঐতিহ্যের প্রতি ব্যাংকের আন্তরিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি উপহার দিয়ে। আমি ঢাকা ব্যাংকের অবিচ্ছিন্ন সঙ্গী হিসাবে কয়েক দশক ধরে এর চমকপ্রদ প্রবৃদ্ধি প্রত্যক্ষ করেছি - একইসাথে গভীরভাবে সম্পৃক্ত থেকেছি এর ক্রমাগত উত্থানের পথে। তাই ২০২২ সালের জন্য ব্যাংকের আর্থিক কর্মকাণ্ডের বিবরণী প্রকাশ করতে পেরে আমি ভীষণ আনন্দিত, যা এর স্পসর, পরিচালক এবং শেয়ারহোল্ডারদের দেশে একটি অসাধারণ আর্থিক-সেবা প্রদানকারী এবং শক্তিশালী ব্যাংকিং ব্র্যান্ড হওয়ার দীর্ঘালিঙ্গিত স্বপ্নের বাস্তবায়ন করেছে।

২০২২ সালে আমাদের বাহ্যিক এবং খাতভিত্তিক ব্যবসায়িক পরিবেশ দেশের অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির প্রতি অনুদার ছিল, যেমন পূর্বে ভাবা হয়েছিল। ব্যবসার এমন অস্পষ্ট পরিবেশে দাঁড়িয়ে এ বছর ব্যাংক একটি স্থায়ী শক্তিমত্তা ও সহনশীলতা প্রদর্শন করে ভালো ফলাফল বয়ে এনেছে। আমাদের কৌশলগত পরিকল্পনার অনুসরণ এবং সমস্ত স্টেকহোল্ডার প্রত্যাশার মধ্যে একটি ন্যায়সঙ্গত ভারসাম্যের উপর ফোকাস করার মাধ্যমে আমরা আমাদের অন্তর্নিহিত শক্তিকে ধরে রেখে আসন্ন প্রতিকূলতাকে অতিক্রম করেছি। লক্ষ্য, স্টেকহোল্ডারদের টেকসই মূল্য প্রদান নিশ্চিত করা। কঠিন চাপের মুখে আমাদের কার্যক্ষমতা এবং ফলাফলের কৃতিত্ব দিতে হয় পুরো ঢাকা ব্যাংক পরিবারকে, কারণ তাঁদের পরম নিষ্ঠা ও সংকল্পের কারণেই তা সম্ভব হয়েছে। আমি আমাদের এই কর্মীবাহিনীর জন্য গর্বিত এবং গ্রাহক ও অন্যান্য স্টেইকহোল্ডারদের প্রতি তাঁদের অনুভূতি এবং সার্বিক সহযোগিতার জন্য আমি কৃতজ্ঞ।

## প্রতিকূলতার মাঝে আমাদের প্রতিশ্রুতির প্রতিফলন

দেশের বেসরকারি খাতে একটি নেতৃস্থানীয় বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকের কাছ থেকে যেমন প্রত্যাশা থাকে তা পূরণের দৃঢ় সংকল্প নিয়ে আমরা গ্রাহক, কর্মী এবং সম্প্রদায়ের প্রতি আমাদের প্রতিশ্রুতির প্রতিফলন ঘটিয়েছি - সহায়তার হাত বাড়িয়ে, তাদের প্রয়োজনকে সহজতর করে, দায়ের বোঝা হালকা করে এবং বছরের চ্যালেঞ্জ ও অনিশ্চয়তার অতিক্রমণে তাদের সাহায্য করে। আমাদের কৌশলগত কর্মসূচি অনুযায়ী, আমাদের মানবসম্পদ, প্রক্রিয়া, প্রযুক্তি এবং পোর্টফোলিওতে পরিকল্পিত বিনিয়োগের মাধ্যমে ব্যাংকের ভিত্তি মজবুত করেছি। প্রযুক্তি খাতে যথেষ্ট বিনিয়োগ করা হয়েছিল গ্রাহকসম্পর্কের যাত্রাপথকে ডিজিটাল সম্ভাবনার অভিমুখে ধাবিত করতে - গ্রাহক অভিজ্ঞতার রূপান্তর ঘটাতে এবং প্রতিটি মিথস্ক্রিয়াকে ফলপ্রসূ করতে। একই সময়ে আমরা ব্যবসায়িক প্রক্রিয়াগুলিকে অধিকতর কার্যকর করেছি যা আমাদের কার্যক্রমের দক্ষতাকে শাণিত করেছে।

ব্যাংক গ্রাহকের প্রতিকূলতা লাঘবে এবং অর্থনীতির সমর্থনে সরকারের নীতিগত অবস্থান অনুযায়ী তার ভূমিকা পালন করেছে। মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাবের পর থেকে অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ড চালিয়ে যাওয়ার জন্য ঋণ প্রদান ও তারল্য প্রদানের পাশাপাশি প্রায় সকল খাতে উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিমাণ ঋণের কিস্তি পরিশোধ শিথিল করেছি। ব্যাংক অগ্রাধিকার দিয়ে গ্রাহক সুবিধাগুলি পুনরুদ্ধার, পুনর্গঠন এবং পুনঃমূল্যায়ন করার জন্য তাদের সাথে ঘনিষ্ঠ সহযোগিতা নিশ্চিত করেছে। ব্যাংকের নিবেদিত কর্মীবাহিনী গ্রাহকদের সমর্থনে এবং বিদ্যমান অসুবিধা কাটিয়ে উঠতে যথার্থ

উপলব্ধি ও সহানুভূতি দিয়ে দায়িত্ব পালন করেছে। ঋণ ব্যবস্থাপনার নিছক চর্চিত বলয়ের বাইরেও আমাদের প্রচেষ্টা প্রসারিত হয়েছে ব্যবসা পরিচালনা, সংকট ব্যবস্থাপনা, বাণিজ্য সুযোগ এবং কার্যকর যোগাযোগ ইত্যাদি ক্ষেত্রে জ্ঞানের আদান-প্রদানে। অধিকন্তু, অর্থায়নে প্রবেশের নানান ব্যবধান দূর করতে যেমন উল্লেখযোগ্য অগ্রগতি অর্জন করেছি, তেমনই আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তির উপর আমাদের উদ্যোগ অব্যাহত ছিল যাতে জনসংখ্যার ভিতরে একটি বৃহত্তম অংশের কাছে ব্যাংকিং আরও সহজলভ্য হয়।

আমাদের মানবসম্পদের উৎকর্ষতা, চ্যালেঞ্জিং সময়ের মধ্যেও অব্যাহত ছিল, গ্রাহকদের এবং জনসমাজে আমাদের নির্বাণুগত ও নিরবচ্ছিন্ন সেবা প্রদানের অঙ্গীকারে আবদ্ধ থেকে। একটি উৎপাদনশীল, নিবিষ্ট, সহায়ক ও অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক কর্মক্ষেত্রে বজায় রাখার পাশাপাশি আমরা আমাদের উত্তরাধিকার পরিকল্পনা, কর্পোরেট কাঠামো, প্রতিভার সংরক্ষণ এবং নিয়োগ এর উপর মনোযোগ দিতে সক্ষম হয়েছি। অভ্যন্তরীণ এবং বহির্মুখী উভয় ক্ষেত্রে ক্রমাগত প্রশিক্ষণ নিশ্চিত করা হয়েছে যাতে আমাদের প্রতিভা ব্যবস্থাপনা ও লালন প্রক্রিয়া দীর্ঘমেয়াদে শক্তিশালী হয়।

ব্যাংকিং অঙ্গনে আমাদের কর্মক্ষমতা, উদ্ভাবন, সম্প্রদায়ের উন্নয়ন, এবং অন্যান্য উল্লেখযোগ্য কৃতিত্বের স্বীকৃতিস্বরূপ বৈশ্বিক ও স্থানীয় পর্যায়ে আমাদের অনেক অর্জন রয়েছে। সাম্প্রতিক কয়েক বছরে ব্যাংক, বেশ কিছু বিশিষ্ট স্বীকৃতি অর্জন করেছে।

## আমাদের আর্থিক খতিয়ান ও সাফল্যের বিবরণ

ব্যাংকের আর্থিক স্কোরকার্ড তুলে ধরার আগে ২০২২ সালের দেশের অর্থনৈতিক পরিপ্রেক্ষিতের একটি পর্যালোচনা যথোচিত বলে আমি মনে করি, যাতে দেশের অর্থনৈতিক উজ্জ্বল্য কিছু সুস্পষ্ট পতনের ছায়ায় লুপ্ত প্রতীয়মান হয়। বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি দীর্ঘায়িত কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর ধাক্কা থেকে পুনরুদ্ধার হওয়ার পর ২০২২ সালের শুরুতে তার প্রবৃদ্ধির গতি ফিরে আসছিল প্রায়। কিন্তু ফেব্রুয়ারিতে, ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধের প্রভাব অর্থনীতির গতিকে উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে ধীর করে ঘটনাবলি একটি বছরের জন্ম দেয়। এর আগে বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতি বেশ কিছু উল্লেখযোগ্য অর্জন দেখিয়েছে, বিশেষ করে, দেশের নিজস্ব অর্থায়নে পদ্মা সেতুর বিশাল প্রকল্পের বাস্তবায়ন, রপ্তানি আয়ের অভূতপূর্ব বৃদ্ধি, বড় আকারের অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধি (৭.২৫%), বিশ্ববাসীর মনোযোগ আকর্ষণ করা মাথাপিছু আয় এবং আরও কিছু অর্জন। তবে, কিছু শক্তিশালী বাহ্যিক প্রভাবের কারণে অর্থনীতির অপ্রত্যাশিত গতি প্রকৃতি উদ্বেগের বিষয় হয়ে উঠে। আকাশচুম্বী আমদানি ব্যয়ের তুলনায় রপ্তানি আয় ও রেমিট্যান্স কমে যাওয়ায় বাংলাদেশের বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার রিজার্ভ ঐতিহাসিক শীর্ষে পৌঁছানোর পর উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে সংকুচিত হয়। আমদানির উর্ধ্বগতি মার্কিন ডলারের বিপরীতে স্থানীয় মুদ্রার ব্যাপক অবমূল্যায়ন ঘটায়। খেলাপি ঋণ বা অকার্যকর ঋণের পরিমাণ ঐতিহাসিক ভাবে বেড়ে যায়। জুলাই ২০২২ সালে, সরকার জলবায়ু পরিবর্তনের প্রভাব প্রশমিত করার জন্য এবং বাজেট ও বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার ভারসাম্য রক্ষার সমর্থনে আন্তর্জাতিক মুদ্রা তহবিলের (IMF) কাছে ৪.৫ বিলিয়ন ডলার ঋণের অনুমোদন প্রার্থনা করে। অগাস্ট ২০২২ সালে মুদ্রাস্ফীতি ১০ বছরের সর্বোচ্চ পর্যায়ে পৌঁছায় আর জ্বালানী মূল্যের উর্ধ্বগতি মানুষের অর্থনৈতিক জীবনকে ভীষণভাবে প্রভাবিত করে।

সামগ্ঠিক অর্থনৈতিক সূচকগুলির চলমান প্রতিকূল প্রভাব সত্ত্বেও, ব্যাংক একটি শক্তিশালী কার্যক্ষমতা প্রদর্শন করতে পেরেছে, যা আমাদের দীর্ঘমেয়াদি কৌশলের স্থায়ী শক্তিমত্তার রূপান্তর হিসাবে বিবেচনা করা যায়। ব্যাংক একটি প্রশংসনীয়

প্রবৃদ্ধির রেকর্ড গড়েছে যার প্রতিফলন ঘটেছে মোট আয়ের ১৯.৬৮% বৃদ্ধিতে, এক্ষেত্রে মূল ভূমিকা রেখেছে সুদের আয় বৃদ্ধি, এবং বৈদেশিক মুদ্রায় অর্জিত আয়। বছর শেষে, ১১.২৪% প্রবৃদ্ধি নিয়ে ব্যাংকের ঋণপোর্টফলিও দাঁড়ায় ২৩৯,৬৮৬ মিলিয়ন টাকা, যেখানে কর্পোরেট লোন পোর্টফলিওর অবদান সবচেয়ে বেশি। ডিসেম্বর ৩১, ২০২২ অনুযায়ী আমানত ৫.৬৫% বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে মোট ২৪৩,৪২৭ মিলিয়ন টাকায় পৌঁছেছে। এসব কিছুই সমন্বিত ফলস্বরূপ, গত বছরের তুলনায় মোট সম্পদ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে ৩.৩৪%। ২০২২ সালে ৩,০০০ মিলিয়ন টাকার সঞ্চিগতি সংরক্ষণ পূর্বক কর পূর্ববর্তী মুনাফা দাঁড়ায় ৩,৮৯৫ মিলিয়ন টাকা যা পূর্ববর্তী বছরের কর পূর্ববর্তী মুনাফা ৪,১১৪ মিলিয়ন টাকার চেয়ে ৫.৩২% কম। এই লাভজনকতা শেয়ারহোল্ডারদের লভ্যাংশ, সরকারি কোষাগারে কর প্রদান, মূলধনের পর্যাগুতা বজায় এবং কর্মী প্রণোদনায় মূল্য সৃষ্টিতে ব্যাংকের জন্য যথেষ্ট সুযোগ তৈরি করেছে। অত্র সালে ১,৬৬০ মিলিয়ন টাকার ট্যাক্স পরবর্তী মুনাফা, এই কঠিন সময়ে ব্যাংকের শেয়ারহোল্ডারদের মূলধনের বৃদ্ধি এবং ফলদায়ক লভ্যাংশ পরিশোধে ব্যাংকের সামর্থ্য অটুট রাখবে। ব্যাংকের মন্দস্বর্ণের পরিমাণ মোট ঋণের ৫.০৮%-এ উপনীত হয়। ২০২২ সালের জন্য ব্যাংকের ক্রেডিং রেটিং স্বল্পমেয়াদে ST-2 এবং দীর্ঘমেয়াদে AA নির্ণীত হয় যা ব্যাংকের আর্থিক স্থিতিশীলতা এবং বলিষ্ঠতার পরিচয় বহন করে।

ফলাফলগুলি ব্যাংকের লাভজনকতা, সম্পদের বিচক্ষণ ব্যবস্থাপনা, ঝুঁকি গ্রহণের ক্ষমতা এবং ঝুঁকি সহনশীলতাকে প্রতিফলিত করে, বিশেষ করে অর্থনীতি তথা ব্যাংক খাতের মুখোমুখি চ্যালেঞ্জের প্রেক্ষাপটে। আমরা ঋণখাতের গুণগত রক্ষণাবেক্ষণে, সুদহার ও তারল্য ঝুঁকির বিচক্ষণ ব্যবস্থাপনার উপর অব্যাহতভাবে গুরুত্বারোপ করেছি, অন্যদিকে নিয়ন্ত্রক এবং সুনামজনিত ঝুঁকি হ্রাসকল্পে পরিপালন জোরদার করেছি। তহবিল খরচ ধারণ করার জন্য সম্ভাব্য সকল পদক্ষেপ নেয়া হয়েছিল যেমন, ব্যাপকভিত্তিক বিপণন কর্মসূচির মাধ্যমে সাক্ষরী আমানতের সংগ্রহ বাড়ানো, ফলস্বরূপ, ব্যাংক তার কস্ট অব ফান্ড ২০২২ সালে ৬.৪২%-এ রাখতে সক্ষম হয়।

## তারল্য ও মূলধন ব্যবস্থাপনা

সামষ্টিক অর্থনৈতিক চাপ এবং প্রভিশনিং বাধ্যবাধকতা ব্যাংকের তারল্য এবং মূলধন পর্যাগুতা উভয়েরই উপর গুরুতর চাপ সৃষ্টি করেছিল। স্বল্পমেয়াদে তরল সম্পদ ব্যাংকিং অপারেশনের প্রাণশক্তি - একথা মাথায় রেখে ব্যাংকের কৌশলগত ব্যবস্থাপনায় তারল্য পরিস্থিতির যথাযথ মোকাবেলা সর্বোচ্চ অগ্রাধিকার দেয়া হয়েছিল। দায়-সম্পদ ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির (ALCO) সভাগুলি ঘন ঘন আয়োজন করা হয়েছিল এবং প্রয়োজনীয় তারল্য অবস্থান বজায় রাখার জন্য সচেতন সিদ্ধান্ত নেয়া হয়েছিল। ঋণ-আমানত অনুপাতের (AD ratio) কঠোর নিয়ন্ত্রণ সীমার অধীনে ঋণ কার্যক্রম বিচক্ষণতার সাথে পরিচালনা করা হয়, অন্যদিকে সবচেয়ে প্রয়োজনীয় খাতগুলিকে অগ্রাধিকার দেয়া হয় এবং অর্থনৈতিক সংকটে সবচেয়ে ক্ষতিগ্রস্তদের জন্য ক্রমাগত ঋণসুবিধা নিশ্চিত করা হয়। বিশেষ করে আমরা তৈরি পোশাক শিল্প, ফার্মাসিউটিক্যাল, আইটি, কৃষি এবং রপ্তানিমুখী খাতের সমর্থনে জোরদার প্রচেষ্টা অব্যাহত রেখেছি, সেই সাথে সাধারণ মানুষের জীবনকে এগিয়ে নিতে এবং অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ডের দ্রুত পুনরুদ্ধারের জন্য ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি শিল্পখাতকে সহায়তা করেছি। এমন পটভূমিতে, ব্যালেন্স শীটের পুনঃভারসাম্য স্থাপনে, পুঁজিভিত্তিক সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণের সংস্কৃতি তৈরিতে, সুশাসন নিশ্চিত করার জন্য প্রযুক্তি ও প্রক্রিয়ার সমন্বয়সাধন এবং অগ্রাধিকার ভিত্তিতে ব্যয়-কার্যকর প্রবৃদ্ধি সম্পর্কিত সমস্যাগুলির মোকাবেলায় দৃঢ়প্রতিজ্ঞ ছিলাম। ব্যাংকের মূলধনের ভিত্তি শক্তিশালী করার জন্য আমাদের প্রচেষ্টা অব্যাহত রাখি এবং বিভিন্ন বাজার ব্যবস্থার মাধ্যমে টিয়ার-১ মূলধন সংরক্ষণে সচেষ্ট থেকেছি। ব্যালেন্স শীট তারিখে, ব্যাংকের টিয়ার-১ মূলধন পর্যাগুতা অনুপাত ছিলো ৯.৫১% যা বিধিবদ্ধ আবশ্যিকতার সীমা ৮.৫০% থেকে বেশ উপরে, অন্যদিকে যুগপৎভাবে টিয়ার-১ ও টিয়ার-২ এর সমন্বিত মূলধন পর্যাগুতা অনুপাত দাঁড়িয়েছে ১৪.১২% যা আবশ্যিক ১২.৫০% এর বেশ উপরে থেকে একটি স্বাচ্ছন্দ্য অবস্থানে রয়েছে।

## আমাদের ডিজিটাল অভিযান

আমরা সজাগ রয়েছি যে চতুর্থ শিল্প বিপ্লব সারা বিশ্বে এবং বাংলাদেশে আর্থিক ব্যবস্থা ও অনুশীলনকে দ্রুত রূপান্তরিত করছে - ব্যাংকের লক্ষ্য এই বিবর্তনের অগ্রভাগে থাকা। আমরা বুঝি যে, সমসাময়িক ব্যাংকিং ধারায় বিকাশলাভ করতে হলে আমাদের গ্রাহকদের সাথে দক্ষতার সাথে এবং কার্যকরভাবে সংযোগস্থাপন করতে হবে, তাদেরকে একটি কার্যকর ডিজিটাল ব্যাংকিং প্রস্তাবনা উপহার দিয়ে।

ডিজিটাল যুগের আহ্বানে সাড়া দিয়ে, আমরা আমাদের ডিজিটাল প্ল্যাটফর্মে উল্লেখযোগ্য বিনিয়োগ করেছি এবং গ্রাহকের সাথে আমাদের আদান-প্রদান ও লেনদেনের ধরণ ও পদ্ধতিতে রূপান্তর ঘটিয়েছি যা একটি উন্নত গ্রাহক অভিজ্ঞতার জন্ম দেয়। আমাদের গ্রাহকদের ক্রমবর্ধমান প্রয়োজনীয়তা এবং প্রত্যাশা পূরণে নতুন ডিজিটাল পণ্য, পরিষেবা এবং অংশীদারিত্ব যুক্ত করে ব্যাংকের পদচিহ্ন আরও প্রসারিত করেছি। ব্যাংকিং বাজারে ব্যাংকিং বহির্ভূত অংশগুলির সাথে ডিজিটাল বন্ধনে আবদ্ধ করার জন্য ব্যাংকের ভূমিকা ও সম্ভাবনাকে আমরা স্বীকৃতি দেই, যা দেশে আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তির পথকে সুপ্রশস্ত করবে।

হিসাব খোলার জন্য ডিজিটাল অনবোর্ডিং প্ল্যাটফর্ম (ezyBank) একটি সুবিধাজনক উপায়ে গ্রাহকদের ব্যাংকিং সেবা পৌঁছে দেয়ার ক্ষেত্রে বিপ্লব ঘটিয়েছে, যা ২০২২ সালে ৫২,১১৮ জন গ্রাহক নিবন্ধনের মাধ্যমে উল্লেখযোগ্য গ্রাহক সাড়া জাগাতে সক্ষম হয়েছে। গ্রাহক সম্পর্কে অসীম সম্ভাবনায় নতুন মাত্রা যোগ করে, ব্যাংক মোবাইল ফাইন্যান্সিয়াল সার্ভিস প্রোডাক্টের সাথে অংশীদারিত্বের মাধ্যমে ডিজিটাল প্ল্যাটফর্মে দুটি জনপ্রিয় ডিজিটাল প্রোডাক্ট, ন্যানো সেভিংস (ডিপিএস) ও ন্যানো লোন (e-Rin) প্রবর্তন করেছে। এ বছরের মধ্যে অন্যান্য কিছু অগ্রগতিও সাধিত হয়েছে। ২০১৮ সালে সম্পন্ন ব্যাংকের কোর ব্যাংকিং আপগ্রেডেশন (UBS) ক্রমবর্ধমান নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থার বাধ্যবাধকতা ও ব্যবসার প্রয়োজনীয়তা পূরণ করতে এবং ব্যাংকের সামগ্রিক কর্মক্ষমতা বাড়াতে সাহায্য করেছে। প্রযুক্তিগত এবং ডিজিটাল চ্যানেলগুলিতে আমাদের বিনিয়োগ গ্রাহকদের জন্য একটি স্মার্ট ভবিষ্যতের পথ প্রশস্ত করেছে, যা আমাদের একটি নিরাপদ ও শক্তিশালী ব্যাংকে পরিণত করেছে। এইসব উদ্যোগের কল্যাণে, ডিজিটালভাবে সক্রিয় গ্রাহক-ভিত্তি এবং ডিজিটাল লেনদেন পর্যালোচনাকালীন সময়ে বেশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।

অত্র সালে, প্রক্রিয়গত স্বয়ংক্রিয়তার জোর দেয়া ছিল আরেকটি বিষয়। ব্যাংক স্বয়ংক্রিয় চালান সিস্টেম (ACS) চালু করেছে, যা অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয় এবং বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের একটি উদ্যোগ। পরিষেবাটি গ্রাহকদের দ্রুত এবং নিরাপদ উপায়ে অনলাইন প্ল্যাটফর্মের মাধ্যমে মূল্য সংযোজন কর (VAT), আয়কর, সরকারী ফী এবং অন্যান্য পরিশোধযোগ্য অর্থ জমাকরণ নিশ্চিত করে থাকে, ফলে প্রতারণার সম্ভাবনা অনেকখানি হ্রাস পেয়েছে। আমাদের আগামী পরিকল্পনায় থাকছে কেন্দ্রীভূত ক্রয় ব্যবস্থা, স্বয়ংক্রিয় উপায়ে অভ্যন্তরীণ রেমিট্যান্স বিতরণ এবং নস্ট্রো হিসাব সমন্বয়সাধন ও শাখা কার্যক্রমের রিয়েলটাইম মনিটরিং ব্যবস্থা যা সময় বাঁচিয়ে ও ব্যয় সংকোচন করে আমাদের দক্ষতা আরও বৃদ্ধি করবে।

## নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন ও এসএমই উন্নয়নের ধারায়

কর্মক্ষেত্রে নারীর ক্ষমতায়ন, দেশের একটি সুখম ও অংশগ্রহণমূলক অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের জন্য আমাদের অঙ্গীকার জাগ্রত করে। নারী জনগোষ্ঠীর একটি বৃহৎ অংশকে ব্যবসায়িক মূলধন, উপযোগী সমাধান, বিশেষায়িত শিক্ষা এবং উপদেষ্টা পরিষেবাগুলিতে নিরপেক্ষ প্রবেশের সুযোগ দিয়ে আমরা সেই লক্ষ্য অর্জন করছি। কর্মীদলে মহিলা কর্মচারীদের আনুপাতিক অংশগ্রহণ এবং ব্যাংকের মধ্যম ও উচ্চতর ব্যবস্থাপনা ভূমিকায় তাদের উত্তরাধিকার, ব্যাংকের অন্তর্ভুক্তি ও ক্ষমতায়নের ক্ষেত্রে একটি অভ্যন্তরীণ সংস্কৃতি তৈরি করে। অত্র সালে, অর্থায়নে মহিলা জনগোষ্ঠীর অনুপ্রবেশের পরিসর সম্প্রসারণের প্রচেষ্টা অব্যাহত রেখেছি, যে মহিলাগণ বঞ্চিত জনগোষ্ঠীর একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অংশ। ডিসেম্বর ৩১, ২০২২ তারিখ পর্যন্ত, বিভিন্ন পর্যায়ে চালুকৃত আমাদের নারী-কেন্দ্রিক সঞ্চয়ী ও চলতি হিসাবের সংখ্যা বেড়ে ৬,৯১৫ তে উন্নীত হয়েছে, যার স্থিতির পরিমাণ ছিল ৬৭২.৫০ মিলিয়ন টাকা। সাম্প্রতিক বছরগুলিতে, আমরা নারী উদ্যোক্তাদের আকাঙ্ক্ষার সমর্থনে নতুন নতুন ঋণ প্রকল্প নিয়ে এসেছি। আমাদের নারী উদ্যোক্তা অর্থায়নের পরিমাণ ২০২২ সালে শেষে মোট ১৩৬০.২০ মিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছে।

অন্যদিকে, ব্যাংক কুটির, ক্ষুদ্র, ছোট ও মাঝারি শিল্প খাতের (CMSME) উপর অধিকতর মনোনিবেশ করেছে। উল্লেখ্য, এসএমই খাত হলো অর্থনীতির মেরুদণ্ড এবং তাই ঋণ কার্যক্রমে এই খাতের প্রতি ঋণদাতার গভীর প্রতিশ্রুতি প্রতিফলিত হওয়া উচিত। ২০২২ সালের CMSME খাতে আমাদের ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল ২৮,৬৭৯ মিলিয়ন টাকা। জিডিপি, কর্মসংস্থান, রপ্তানি আয়, দারিদ্র্য বিমোচন এবং অঞ্চলভিত্তিক উন্নয়নে উচ্চ অবদান রাখার সম্ভাবনা নিয়ে একটি শক্তিশালী এসএমই খাত দেশে অর্থনৈতিক নিরাপত্তা ও সমৃদ্ধির বার্তা দেয়। একটি চ্যালেঞ্জিং পরিবেশের মোকাবেলা করে আমরা বিচক্ষণতার সাথে আমাদের এসএমই খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধির সম্ভাবনাগুলি পর্যালোচনা করেছি এবং লাভজনকতা ও মূলধনের উপর চাপ নিয়ন্ত্রিত রাখতে উচ্চ খাতের গুণগতমানকে অগ্রাধিকার দিয়েছি। এসএমইর উন্নয়নে সহায়তা করার জন্য আমরা সরকার সমর্থিত পুনঃঅর্থায়ন প্রকল্পে সক্রিয়ভাবে অংশগ্রহণ করছি। কৃষি ও ক্ষুদ্রখণের বিস্তৃত অংশে গ্রামীণ অর্থনীতিকে শক্তিশালী করতে পল্লী এবং আধা-শহর এলাকায় আমাদের বিস্তৃতি বৃদ্ধি করেছি এবং তাদের আর্থিক দুরবস্থা কাটিয়ে উঠতে আর্থিক সহায়তা প্রসারিত করেছি।

## আমাদের নিবেদিত ঢাকা ব্যাংক টীম

আমাদের নিবেদিত এবং দক্ষ ১,৯৭৫ কর্মীর একটি বাহিনী সদাপ্রস্তুত রয়েছেন নিত্যদিনের গ্রাহক অভিজ্ঞতায় উজ্জ্বল আলো ছড়াতে এবং আমাদের কর্পোরেট আকাঙ্ক্ষাকে পূর্ণতার পথে এগিয়ে নিতে। সকল পরিস্থিতিতে আমাদের কর্মকর্তাগণ গ্রাহক সেবার মহৎ উদ্দেশ্য এবং দৃঢ় অঙ্গীকারের প্রতি আবদ্ধ থেকেছে। ব্যাংকিং সম্পর্কের নির্ভেজাল বৃদ্ধি, প্রয়োজনে কখনও বা বন্ধন বলয়ের বাইরে গিয়ে তারা আমাদের সম্মানিত গ্রাহক, সমাজ, সম্প্রদায় তথা সকল স্টেকহোল্ডারদের প্রত্যাশিত সেবা ও সহায়তার হাত বাড়িয়েছে। ব্যাংক বাহিনীর এই সম্প্রীতির বন্ধন ও সংস্কৃতি, প্রতিযোগিতার দৌড়ে আমাদের একধাপ এগিয়ে রাখে। ব্যাংক সর্বদা সর্বোত্তম কর্মীর জন্য শ্রেষ্ঠত্বের কেন্দ্র হতে চেষ্টা করে যারা আমাদের গ্রাহকদের সহানুভূতির সাথে এবং তাদের প্রয়োজনীয়তাগুলি গভীরভাবে অনুধাবন করে সহায়তা প্রদান করে থাকে। আমাদের যত্নশীল মানবসম্পদ তাদের উৎকর্ষের ছাপ রেখে লক্ষ লক্ষ গ্রাহককে প্রভাবিত করে - সেই সাথে সমাজকেও, যেখানে আমরা বাস করি ও কর্মে নিয়োজিত হই। আমাদের সেবক দলের বৈচিত্র্য, অন্তর্ভুক্তি এবং পেশার অব্যাহত বিকাশ ব্যাংক একটি চমৎকার কর্মপরিবেশ বানিয়েছে, যেখায় প্রত্যেকে বিশ্বাস করে যে প্রাতিষ্ঠানিক একাত্মতা কিংবা পেশার মোহনীয় বিবর্তনে সকলেরই সমান সম্ভাবনা এবং সুযোগ রয়েছে। সাল জুড়ে, আমাদের কর্মকর্তা/কর্মচারীবৃন্দের নতুন সুবিধা, স্বাস্থ্য ও সার্বিক কল্যাণের জন্য সমর্থন অব্যাহত রেখেছি এবং প্রায়শ যথাযথ যোগাযোগের মাধ্যমে তাদেরকে এই চ্যালেঞ্জিং সময় অতিক্রম করতে সহায়তা করেছি। ২০২২ সালে, ব্যাংকের কর্মচারীদের একটি সংশোধিত বেতন স্কেল এবং অন্যান্য নিয়মিত সুবিধা প্রদান করা হয়েছে, যা অবশ্যই কর্মীদের অনুপ্রেরণা যোগাবে ও কর্মক্ষেত্রে উৎপাদনশীলতা বাড়াবে। ব্যাংকিং ব্যবসার পরিচালনার পথ সুগম করতে এবং কর্মীদের সকলের এক বোধগম্য পথে এগিয়ে নিতে, আমরা ব্যাংক ব্যবস্থাপনার পুনর্গঠন করে ভিতর থেকে নেতৃত্ব তৈরির সুযোগ সৃষ্টি করেছি। ২০২২ সালে ব্যাংকের অভ্যন্তরীণ জনবল থেকে পদায়নের মাধ্যমে একাধিক ডেপুটি ম্যানেজিং ডিরেক্টর নিয়োগ করে কৌশলগত ব্যবস্থাপনার হাতকে আমরা শক্তিশালী করেছি।

## টেকসই বিকাশের এক সুন্দর ধরনীতলে

একথা অনস্বীকার্য যে একটি স্বয়ংসম্পূর্ণ বা স্বনিয়ন্ত্রিত প্রতিষ্ঠান হিসাবে ব্যাংকের পরিবেশগত পদচিহ্ন তুলনামূলকভাবে সীমিত; যাই হোক, দেশব্যাপি বিস্তৃত একটি আর্থিক মধ্যস্থতাকারী সুনাম নিয়ে, টেকসই উন্নয়নের একজন প্রভাবক ও চালক হিসাবে ব্যাংকের ভূমিকার যথেষ্ট গুরুত্ব রয়েছে। ২০২২ সালে ব্যাংক তার টেকসই কাঠামো অনুসরণ করেছে পরিবেশগতভাবে-দায়িত্বশীল, সামাজিকভাবে-অন্তর্ভুক্ত এবং অর্থনৈতিকভাবে-সমৃদ্ধ প্রবৃদ্ধির দিকে মানবসম্পদ, উদ্যোগ এবং সম্প্রদায়কে ক্ষমতায়নের মাধ্যমে একটি দায়িত্বশীল আর্থিকসেবা প্রদানকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান হওয়ার উদ্দেশ্যে। টেকসই উন্নয়নের প্রতি ব্যাংকের দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি তিনটি মূল স্তরের উপর প্রতিষ্ঠিত, যথাঃ স্থিতিশীল ব্যাংকিং, দায়িত্বশীল প্রতিষ্ঠান এবং সম্প্রদায়ের স্থায়ীত্ব। ২০২২ সাল আমরা শিক্ষা, স্বাস্থ্যসেবা, সম্প্রদায়, শিল্প ও কারুশিল্প এবং পরিবেশের উপর বিশেষ মনোযোগ দিয়ে ব্যাংকের

CSR তহবিলের মাধ্যমে সম্প্রদায়ের উন্নয়নে অবদান রেখেছি। কার্বন নিরপেক্ষ অবস্থান অর্জনের জন্য আমাদের উদ্যোগগুলিতে কার্বন পদচিহ্ন হ্রাস করার চূড়ান্ত লক্ষ্য নিয়ে একটি ব্যাপক-ভিত্তিক কৌশল অবলম্বন করেছি। সর্বক্ষেত্রে কাগজের ব্যবহার কমাতে একটি ক্রমবর্ধমান কাগজবিহীন সংস্কৃতির দিকেও এগিয়ে যাচ্ছি।

ব্যাংকের টেকসই উন্নয়নের প্রতিশ্রুতি আরও বেশি প্রকটিত হয় যখন আমরা বিভিন্ন প্রকল্প অর্থায়ন কর্মকাণ্ডে সামাজিক ও পরিবেশগত বিচার-বিশ্লেষণ ও বাছাই প্রক্রিয়ায় মনোনিবেশ করি। আমাদের পরিবেশগত সংবেদনশীলতার কেন্দ্রে রয়েছে বিভিন্ন সবুজ অর্থায়ন উদ্যোগ, ঋণ প্রস্তাবে পরিবেশগত প্রভাব বিশ্লেষণ, নবায়নযোগ্য শক্তিতে অর্থায়ন, বর্জ্য ব্যবস্থাপনাসহ আরো কিছু উদ্যোগ। টেকসই উন্নয়ন খাতে এ পর্যন্ত আমরা ১,১০৮ মিলিয়ন টাকা সবুজ অর্থায়ন লোন ও লিজিং সুবিধা বিতরণ করেছি। এর মূল উদ্দেশ্য ছিল গ্রাহকদের সেইসব ব্যবসায় উদ্যোগে উদ্বুদ্ধ করা যা নিম্নমাত্রার কার্বন অর্থনীতিতে গ্রাহকের উত্তরণের পথ সহজ করে। ২০২২ সালে, বিভিন্ন গ্রীন ব্যাংকিং উদ্যোগে আমরা অর্থপূর্ণ বিনিয়োগ করেছি যার একটি বড় অংশ ব্যবহৃত হয়েছে বিভিন্ন তৈরী পোশাক শিল্পের পরিবেশগত উন্নয়নে ETP, WTP ও STP solution এ সমর্থন যোগানোর জন্য। আমরা স্বতঃস্ফূর্তভাবে সচেষ্ট থেকেছি RMG খাতে আমাদের গ্রীন ব্যাংকিং প্রোডাক্টগুলোর বিস্তৃতিতে এবং সেই লক্ষ্যে পৌছতে, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাথে কিছু সংখ্যক পুনঃঅর্থায়ন চুক্তি স্বাক্ষরিত হয়, যা পরিশেষে সবুজ অর্থায়নে ব্যাংককে শাস্যী তহবিল পেতে সহায়তা করেছে। আমরা মানবিক হৃদয় দিয়ে আমাদের সমাজ ও সম্প্রদায়কে সহায়তা বজায় রেখেছি বিভিন্ন সংস্থানের মাধ্যমে, যেমন কোভিড-১৯ তহবিলে চিকিৎসা সরঞ্জামাদি ও অনুদান প্রদান, সমাজ ও শিক্ষার উন্নয়নে সহায়তা, তরুণ উদ্যোক্তাদের জন্য কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ সৃষ্টি করা সহ আরো অনেক সামাজিক ও মানবিক উদ্যোগ। আমরা দেশ-ব্যাপি ৬.৫৮ লক্ষেরও বেশি গ্রাহককে বিচিত্র ও বিন্যস্ত আমানত, ঋণ ও লেনদেন প্রোডাক্ট এর মাধ্যমে সেবা প্রদান করছি। ধারাবাহিক মুনাফা অর্জনের ক্ষমতা আমাদের সরকারি কোষাগারে অবদান রাখার সুযোগ করে দিয়েছে এবং সেই ধারায় ২০২২ সালে আমরা ২,১৯১.৯৩ মিলিয়ন টাকার কর প্রদান করেছি আর দেশের সামাজিক উন্নয়নে ২৩০.৮১ মিলিয়ন টাকার CSR Fund সরবরাহ করেছি।

## ২০২৩ দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি ও আমাদের রোডম্যাপ

আমরা একটি সতর্ক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি নিয়ে ২০২৩ এবং তৎপরবর্তী কালে উদীয়মান সম্ভাবনা এবং চ্যালেঞ্জগুলির সম্মুখপানে চেয়ে আছি। প্রেক্ষাপট জানান দেয় দেশটি আগামী বছরগুলিতে বৈশ্বিক পুনরুদ্ধারের পথে অর্থনৈতিক বাঁধা-বিপত্তির সম্মুখীন হবে, তাই সহনশীলতা এবং ভবিষ্যৎ-প্রস্তুতির উপর জোর দিয়ে রচিত হবে আমাদের পরিচল্পনা ও এগিয়ে যাওয়ার পথ। আমাদের ২০২৩ সালের উদ্যোগগুলি পরিচালিত হবে একটি বিচক্ষণ প্রবৃদ্ধির দিকে - একই সাথে সম্পদের গুণগত মান বজায় রাখা, এসএমই, রিটেইল ও নগদ ব্যবস্থাপনা পোর্টফলিওর সাথে আমাদের ব্যবসায়িক সম্পর্ক গভীর করা, ডিজিটাল কৌশলের অধীনে গ্রাহকসেবার উন্নতি করা এবং আমাদের সমস্ত ক্রিয়াকলাপে সামাজিক ও পরিবেশগত দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি আরও প্রসারিত করা, প্রভৃতি ক্ষেত্রে আমাদের যাত্রা থাকবে অবিচল।

রাশিয়া-ইউক্রেন যুদ্ধের পর বিরাজমান বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা সংকটের পটভূমিতে ব্যাংক নিয়ন্ত্রক নির্দেশনার অধীনে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রা প্রবাহের বিচক্ষণ ব্যবস্থাপনা নিশ্চিত করবে। এটি আরো নিশ্চিত করা হবে যে, মুদ্রা বিনিময় হারের ঘন ঘন ওঠানামার মধ্যে কোনো স্বার্থান্বেষী মহল যেন অস্থির মুদ্রা বাজারের সুযোগ নিতে না পারে। ব্যাংক তার বাধ্যবাধকতার বিষয়ে সতর্ক রয়েছে যে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার অপরিণত সরবরাহ কোন অর্থপাচারের অপতৎপরতার পথ প্রশস্ত করবে না, বিশেষ করে আমদানি চালানোর উদ্দেশ্যমূলক নিম্নমূল্য প্রদর্শনের মাধ্যমে। টেকসই লক্ষ্য অর্জনের জন্য ব্যাংক ব্যবসা এবং গ্রাহকদের জন্য একটি সমৃদ্ধ ব্যাংকিং ইকোসিস্টেম তৈরি করতে থাকবে। ব্যাংকটি তার দীর্ঘ ইতিহাস এবং ঐতিহ্যের জন্য গর্বিত, যেখানে দেশের অর্থনৈতিক উত্থান-পতন পাড়ি দেওয়ার একটি অনন্য রেকর্ড ব্যাংকের রয়েছে আর আমরা সামনের বছরের সমৃদ্ধির দিকে নতুন আত্মবিশ্বাস নিয়ে এগিয়ে যেতে প্রস্তুত।

## প্রশংসা ও কৃতজ্ঞতার স্বীকৃতি

ব্যাংকের সম্মানিত পরিচালনা পর্ষদ বছর জুড়ে দিকনির্দেশনার একটি আসাধারণ দৃষ্টান্ত উপস্থাপন করছেন এবং আমি তাদের চলমান নিবিষ্টতা, পরামর্শ এবং উদ্বোধনের জন্য কৃতজ্ঞ। আমি ব্যাংকের সম্মানিত চেয়ারম্যান জনাব আব্দুল হাই সরকারের প্রতি আমার আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাই, যার যোগ্য নেতৃত্বে ব্যাংক সময়ের অভূতপূর্ব বছরগুলিতে পাড়ি জমিয়েছে। পরিচালনা পর্ষদের সম্মানিত ভাইস চেয়ারম্যান জনাব মোঃ আমান উল্লাহ সরকারকে এবং বোর্ডের অন্যান্য সদস্যদের প্রতি আমি কৃতজ্ঞ; তাঁদের নেতৃত্ব এবং দূরদর্শিতা ব্যাংককে প্রত্যাশার উচ্চতায় নিয়ে যাওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে একটি বড় সমর্থন যুগিয়েছে। আমি ঢাকা ব্যাংকের মহান কর্মীদেরকে তাদের অবিচল নিষ্ঠা, সহনশীলতা এবং সংকল্পের জন্য ধন্যবাদ জানাই - কঠিন পরিস্থিতিতেও তারা সর্বদা গ্রাহকের পাশে থেকেছেন। সম্মানিত গ্রাহকদের আমাদের উপর তাদের অবিচল আস্থার জন্য কৃতজ্ঞতা জানাই, যখন এই চ্যালেঞ্জিং সময় পাড়ি দিতে আমরা তাঁদের সঙ্গ পেয়েছি সর্বক্ষণ।

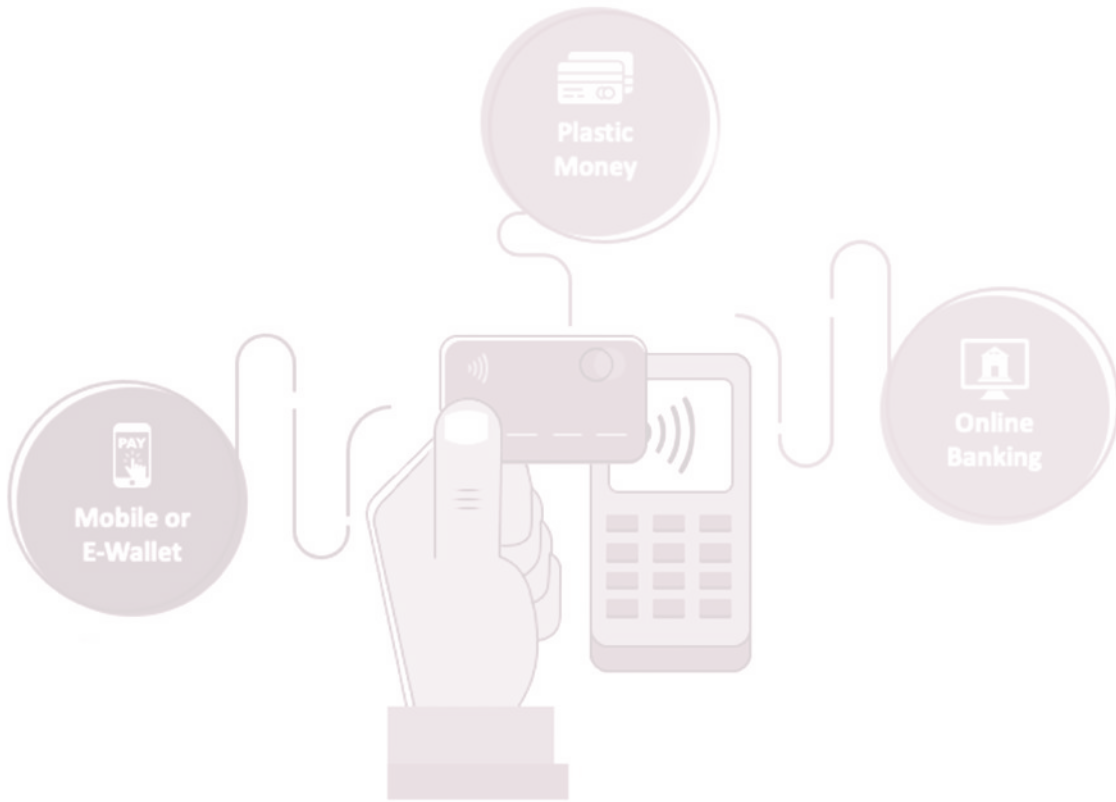
সবচেয়ে বড় কথা, ঢাকা ব্যাংকের আগমনে এবং এর চলার পথে সার্বিক সহযোগিতা ও সুচারু পথনির্দেশ দিয়ে সব সময় পাশে থেকেছে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক। বস্তুতঃ আমাদের পরিশীলিত কর্পোরেট সংস্কৃতি এবং সুন্দর সুশাসন ব্যবস্থা কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংকের আস্থা ও মূল্যবান দিকনির্দেশনার অধীনে একটি স্থান করে নিয়েছে। একজন সতর্ক অভিভাবক হওয়ার সম্মান দিয়ে, আমরা ধন্যবাদ ও কৃতজ্ঞতার সাথে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের মাননীয় গভর্নর এবং তাঁর সহকর্মী দলকে আমাদের সাফল্যের কৃতিত্ব দেই। কৃতজ্ঞচিন্তে স্মরণ করছি বিএফআইইউ,

বিএসইসি, এনবিআর ও অন্যান্য নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থার সার্বক্ষণিক সহযোগিতাকে - তাঁদের সঠিক তত্ত্বাবধান ও পথপ্রদর্শন আমাদের আজ এই অবস্থানে পৌঁছে দিয়েছে। ব্যাংকের বহিঃনিরীক্ষক এবং তার কর্মকর্তাবৃন্দের প্রতি থাকলো আমার কৃতজ্ঞতা, যাদের নিরীক্ষা সম্পাদন আমাদের যথাসময়ে বার্ষিক প্রতিবেদন প্রকাশে সমর্থ করেছেন।

আমাদের আর্থিক শক্তি এবং স্থিতিশীলতা ও ঐতিহ্য, আমাদের মেধাবী এবং নিবেদিতপ্রাণ কর্মীদের কর্মতৎপরতা এবং গ্রাহকের দ্বিধাহীন সহযোগিতা ব্যাংকটিকে একটি সমৃদ্ধ ভবিষ্যতের দিকে এগিয়ে নেয়ার পথে আমাদের শক্তি যোগায়।

সকলকে আন্তরিক ধন্যবাদ।

এমরানুল হক  
ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক ও সিইও  
ঢাকা ব্যাংক লিমিটেড





# KEY EVENTS 2022

## Celebration of the winning of SAFF Women's Championship-2022 by Dhaka Bank Limited as the proud sponsor of Bangladesh Women's National Football Team



Celebration of the winning of SAFF Women's Championship-2022 by Dhaka Bank Limited as the proud sponsor of Bangladesh Women's National Football Team. Mr. Abdul Hai Sarkar, Chairman, Dhaka Bank Limited, Mr. A. T. M. Hayatuzzaman Khan, Founder Vice Chairman, Dhaka Bank Limited, Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank Limited, Mr. Abu Naim Shohag, General Secretary, Bangladesh Football Federation, Mrs. Mahfuza Akter Kiron, FIFA AFC Council Member, Chairperson Women's Wing, Bangladesh Football Federation, Ms. Sabina Khatun, Captain, Bangladesh Women's National Football Team spoke on the occasion.

## Dhaka Bank Observed its 27th Anniversary



Dhaka Bank Limited has observed its 27 years of Banking Excellence in a modest manner. Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, Chairman, Dhaka Bank Limited, Founder of the Bank Mr. Mirza Abbas Uddin Ahmed, Founder Vice Chairman Mr. A T M Hayatuzzaman Khan, Directors Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker, Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas, Mr. Mohammad Hanif, Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan, Mr. Amir Ullah, Independent Director, Mr. Firoz Ahmed and Mr. Ahab Ahmed, Former Director Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan, Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank Limited along with other Senior Management of the Bank were present in the program.

## Dhaka Bank Limited inaugurated the “Country’s first ever Card Experience Center”



Dhaka Bank Limited inaugurated the “Country’s first ever Card Experience Center” in the Bank Premises (exclusively for the Card Holders) on January 11, 2022. Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, Chairman, Dhaka Bank Limited along with Mr. ATM Hayatuzzaman Khan, Founder Vice Chairman of Dhaka Bank limited, Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker, Director, Dhaka Bank Limited, Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank Limited along with other Senior Management of the Bank were present in the glorious Grand Opening Ceremony.

## Dhaka Bank Limited Inaugurated 110th Branch Akij City Branch at Noapara, Jashore



Honorable Chairman of the renowned business organization of the country Akij Group - Mr. Sheikh Nasir Uddin inaugurated the 110th branch as a Chief Guest of Dhaka Bank Limited with the presence of honorable Chairman of Dhaka Bank Limited Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker. Founder Vice Chairman of Dhaka Bank Mr. ATM Hayatuzzaman Khan, Director Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker, and the Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer Mr. Emranul Huq along with other Senior Management of the Bank were also present and grace the occasion.

## Dhaka Bank inaugurated Benapole Branch at Benapole Bazar



Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank Limited, Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed Deputy Managing Director, Mr. Akhlakur Rahman- Deputy Managing Director and Mr. Arham Masudul Huq, CEO of Dhaka Bank Foundation along with other distinguished persons officially inaugurated the 111th Branch of Dhaka Bank Limited, Benapole Branch on 18 December, 2022.

## Dhaka Bank Inaugurated Kamrangirchar Sub Branch under Imamgonj Branch at Kamrangirchar, Dhaka



Dhaka Bank Limited has inaugurated its 25th Kamrangirchar Sub Branch under Imamgonj Branch at Kamrangirchar. Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank inaugurated the Kamrangirchar-Sub Branch on October 06, 2022. Mr. Mostaque Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director of Dhaka Bank Limited, Mr. Akhlaqur Rahman, Deputy Managing Director of Dhaka Bank Limited along with reputed businessman of Kamrangirchar area and other high officials of the Bank were also present on this inauguration ceremony.

# DHAKA BANK

## SENIOR MANAGEMENT



**Mr. Emranul Huq**  
Managing Director & CEO  
(Sitting Position Middle)

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**Mr. Mohammad Abu Jafar**  
Additional Managing Director  
(Sitting Position Left)

**Mr. A K M Shahnawaj**  
Deputy Managing Director (Risk Management)  
(Sitting Position Right)

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**Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed**  
Deputy Managing Director &  
Chief Emerging Market Officer

**Mr. Sheikh Abdul Bakir**  
Deputy Managing Director

**Mr. Akhlaqur Rahman**  
Deputy Managing Director

**Mr. A M M Moyeen Uddin**  
Deputy Managing Director (Operations)  
(Standing Position Left to Right)

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**Mr. Darashiko Khasru**  
Deputy Managing Director & Chief Risk Officer

# DHAKA BANK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE



**Mr. Emranul Huq**  
Managing Director & CEO  
(Standing in Front)

**Mr. Sahabub Alam Khan FCA**  
EVP & CFO

**Mr. Sheikh Abdul Bakir**  
Deputy Managing Director

**Mr. A M M Moyen Uddin**  
Deputy Managing Director  
(Operations)

**Mr. Mohammad Abu Jafar**  
Additional Managing  
Director

**Mr. A K M Shahnawaj**  
Deputy Managing Director  
(Risk Management)

**Mr. M Rezaur Rahman**  
EVP & Head of Human  
Resources Division

**Mr. Darashiko Khasru**  
Deputy Managing Director &  
Chief Risk Officer

(Standing Position Left to Right 1st Stair)

**Mr. Mukarram Hossain  
Chowdhury**  
SEVP & Head of RMG Division

**Mr. S M Abdullah Hil Kafi**  
SEVP & Head of Internal  
Control Compliance Division

**Mr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman**  
EVP & Head of Treasury  
Division

**Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed**  
Deputy Managing Director  
& Chief Emerging Market  
Officer

**Mr. Akhlaqur Rahman**  
Deputy Managing Director

**Mr. Md. Shahjahan Miah**  
EVP & Company Secretary

**Mr. Md. Fakhru Abedin**  
EVP & Head of Corporate CRM

(Standing Position Left to Right 3rd Stair)

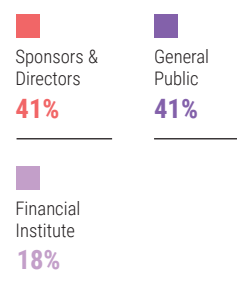
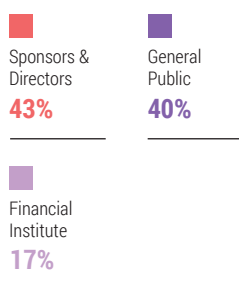
# SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION



# SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

## Distribution of Shareholdings

Shareholders' Group	December 31, 2022			December 31, 2021		
	No. of Shares	% of Shareholdings	Value of Shares in BDT	No. of Shares	% of Shareholdings	Value of Shares in BDT
Sponsors & Directors	405,029,283	42.6515	4,050,292,830	390,455,435	41.1168	3,904,554,350
General Public	381,151,308	40.1370	3,811,513,080	391,568,360	41.2340	3,915,683,600
Financial Institutions	163,444,162	17.2114	1,634,441,620	167,600,958	17.6492	1,676,009,580
<b>Total</b>	<b>949,624,753</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>	<b>949,624,753</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>



## Dividends-2022

Particulars		Date
27th Annual General Meeting	Notice Date	June 1, 2022
	Record Date	May 24, 2022
Holding of 27th Annual General Meeting	Held on	June 23, 2022
Stock Dividend	Date of Disbursement	No Stock Dividend was approved
Cash Dividend (12%)	Date of Disbursement	July 17, 2022 & July 19, 2022

## Stock Details

Particulars	DSE	CSE
Stock Symbol	DHAKABANK	DHBNK
Company Code	11118	22014
Year of listing	2000	2000
Market Lot	1	1
Market Category	A	A
Electronic Share	Yes	Yes
Face Value	Tk. 10.00	Tk. 10.00
Market Value as on 31.12.2022	Tk. 13.20	Tk. 13.30

## Financial Calendar 2022

Quarterly Results	As of	EPS (Consolidated)
Unaudited results for 1st quarter	31/03/2022	Tk. 0.73
Unaudited results for 2nd quarter	30/06/2022	Tk. 1.30
Unaudited results for 3rd quarter	30/09/2022	Tk. 1.99

## Information Sensitive to Share Price

Particulars	Disclosure
Corporate Disclosure for approval of Financial Statements for the year 2022, Recommendation of Dividend, Record Date for Dividend entitlement and 28th AGM of DBL.	Date of AGM: Sunday, June 18, 2023 at 11:30 a.m. 6% Cash and 6% Stock Record Date: May 22, 2023 (for cash dividend) and May 30, 2023 (for stock dividend)

## Redressal of Investors' Complaint

Dhaka Bank strongly believes in maintaining smooth and interactive relationship with the stakeholders to protect their fundamental rights. The Company has a dedicated grievance redress cell to ensure that complaints received from investors are redressed at the earliest and without any delays. The Company Secretary also periodically monitors the status of pending complaints along with the settlement status. Dhaka Bank strongly believes in equitable treatment to every shareholder and resolve any shareholders' complaint on a priority basis and have committed to serve the appropriate mechanism to address the shareholders' grievance within the time frame stipulated by the Bank.

Redressal Process	Checklist	Yes	No
Queries/ complaints/ grievance lodged by shareholder	Shareholders are properly communicated for collection warrants which have been refunded for non-delivery by the courier	√	
↓	Dividend warrants Revalidate the upon demand	√	
Review all logs objectively and fairly and give solution within a short time frame	Bank account information are corrected while sending dividend through BEFTN system	√	
↓	Dividend warrants are reissued in case of failure to send dividend through BEFTN system	√	
Send intimation to concerned shareholder after redressal by share department	Issue shareholding certificate, dividend certificate as and when required	√	
	e-TIN number is collected in case of cash dividend	√	

## Investor Complaints Redress Mechanism

Dhaka Bank redressal system covers the following issues:

- Receiving the complaints for non-receipt of dividend warrant, dividend intimation letter, cash dividend;
- Transfer of shares from suspense account to the shareholders BO account;
- Clarification of any price sensitive information over telephone;
- Grievance for not receiving of Annual Integrated Report, half-yearly financial position timely;
- Concerns relating to share dematerialization (DEMAT);
- Queries about and clarification on recent or upcoming price sensitive information over telephone, etc.

## Investor Inquiries/Complaints

Any queries relating to shareholding, for example, transfer of shares, change of name and address and payment of dividend, etc should be sent to the following address:

**Head Office:** Dhaka Bank Limited, Plot-CWS(C) 10, Bir Uttam A K Khandakar Road, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212. Phone: +88 02 58314424 (hunting number), +88 02 58314425-31, 58314624-8

**Email:** share.department@dhakabank.com.bd



## Accessibility of Annual Report 2022

Dhaka Bank Annual Report 2022 and other information about DBL has been made available on Bank's website [www.dhakabankLtd.com](http://www.dhakabankLtd.com). The Bank has also dispatched Annual Report 2022 through leading Courier Service Companies to respective addresses of the Shareholders as per Regulatory timeframe. DBL has submitted a required set of copies of Annual Reports to the Securities and Exchange Commission, Bangladesh Bank, Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) and Chittagong Stock Exchange(CSE) for their reference. Respectable Shareholders and other Stakeholders may read them at the public reference room or library.

## Market Price Information for the Year 2022

Month	DSE High (Tk.)	DSE Low (Tk.)	CSE High (Tk.)	CSE Low (Tk.)	Total Trade Volume in DSE(No. of shares)
Jan-22	15.1	14.0	14.9	14.1	16,342,477
Feb-22	15.0	13.9	14.9	13.5	4,955,181
Mar-22	14.7	13.5	14.7	13.3	6,697,290
Apr-22	14.6	13.2	15.3	13.7	7,791,982
May-22	14.6	13.0	14.7	13.0	13,145,911
Jun-22	14.2	13.0	13.6	13.0	4,936,471
Jul-22	13.8	13.0	13.6	13.0	4,049,799
Aug-22	14.4	13.3	14.8	13.3	9,634,599
Sep-22	14.2	13.5	14.2	13.5	7,815,772
Oct-22	13.8	13.2	13.9	13.3	3,848,744
Nov-22	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.3	906,841
Dec-22	13.2	13.2	13.3	13.3	202,512



# 5-YEAR FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(BDT in million unless mentioned otherwise)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% change over 2021
<b>INCOME STATEMENT</b>						
Interest Income	18,985	21,590	17,714	14,914	16,210	9%
Interest Expense	13,409	17,040	13,996	10,394	12,801	23%
Net Interest Income	5,577	4,550	3,718	4,520	3,409	-25%
Investment Income	2,200	2,568	3,554	3,446	3,885	13%
Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	2,900	3,421	2,699	3,336	5,949	78%
Total Revenue	24,286	27,840	24,161	21,953	26,273	20%
Operating Income	10,877	10,800	10,165	11,558	13,472	17%
Operating Expenses	4,313	4,701	4,958	4,931	6,576	33%
Operating Profit (profit before provision and tax)	6,564	6,099	5,207	6,628	6,895	4%
Provision for Loans, Investments and other Assets	3,621	2,998	2,025	2,514	3,000	19%
Profit Before Tax	2,944	3,101	3,182	4,114	3,895	-5%
Tax Including Deferred Tax	1,585	1,529	1,152	2,058	2,236	9%
Profit After Tax	1,359	1,571	2,030	2,056	1,660	-19%
<b>BALANCE SHEET</b>						
Authorized Capital	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	20,000	100%
Paid-up Capital	8,126	8,532	8,959	9,496	9,496	0%
Shareholders' Equity	16,616	17,211	18,792	20,242	20,773	3%
Deposits	197,189	204,530	205,667	230,417	243,427	6%
Borrowings	26,680	27,725	32,999	44,565	35,385	-21%
Loans & Advances	180,626	195,635	198,660	215,459	239,686	11%
Investments	27,620	36,682	39,445	49,124	53,370	9%
Fixed Assets	4,906	5,080	9,021	8,955	8,942	0%
Earning Assets	223,630	242,137	247,418	283,026	292,171	3%
Net Current Assets/ (Liabilities)	(35,498)	(41,796)	(55,727)	(64,241)	(69,681)	8%
Total Assets	273,976	285,009	295,337	335,351	346,556	3%
Long Term Liabilities/ Current Liabilities	21.98%	23.08%	21.32%	17.58%	18.17%	3%
Total Liabilities	257,360	267,799	276,545	315,109	325,784	3%
Total Off-balance Sheet Items	136,871	132,383	130,877	191,377	169,316	-12%
<b>FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS</b>						
Import Business	158,344	151,121	124,010	221,940	206,317	-7%
Export Business	125,167	130,156	95,335	140,480	168,673	20%
Inward Foreign Remittance	12,176	10,385	15,804	25,367	43,910	73%
Guarantee Business	37,731	38,640	48,487	43,770	37,274	-15%
<b>CAPITAL MEASURES</b>						
Risk Weighted Assets	210,240	193,398	199,837	213,899	224,907	5%
Core Capital (Tier-I)	15,402	16,503	17,713	19,433	21,395	10%
Supplementary Capital (Tier-II)	13,692	14,669	11,304	11,902	10,370	-13%
Total/Regulatory Capital	29,094	31,172	29,016	31,334	31,764	1%
Statutory Capital (paid up capital and statutory reserves)	15,133	16,159	17,222	18,583	18,992	2%
Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (CRAR) Ratio	13.84%	16.12%	14.52%	14.65%	14.12%	-4%
Tier-I Capital Ratio	7.33%	8.53%	8.86%	9.08%	9.51%	5%
RWA to Total Assets	77%	68%	68%	64%	65%	2%

(BDT in million unless mentioned otherwise)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	% change over 2021
<b>CREDIT QUALITY</b>						
Volume of Non-Performing Loans	9,009	9,278	6,227	7,145	12,188	71%
NPL to Total Loans and Advances (%)	4.99	4.74	3.13	3.32	5.08	53%
Provision for Unclassified Loans	4,636	6,936	5,522	6,704	7,011	5%
Provision for Classified Loans	4,252	4,601	7,493	7,341	8,894	21%
<b>SHARE DISTRIBUTION</b>						
Earnings Per Share (Taka)	1.59	1.75	2.27	2.16	1.75	-19%
Number of Shares Outstanding	812.58	853.21	895.87	949.62	949.62	0%
Number of Shareholders	26,819	25,083	23,017	21,988	19,230	-13%
Net Assets Value (NAV) Per Share (Taka)	19.47	19.21	19.79	21.32	21.87	3%
Market Price Per Share (Taka)	14.20	12.00	11.90	14.00	13.20	-6%
Price Earning Ratio	8.91	6.84	5.57	6.47	7.55	17%
Price Equity Ratio	0.69	0.62	0.60	0.66	0.60	-8%
Dividend Per Share						
Cash Dividend (%)	5%	5%	6%	12%	6%	-50%
Bonus Share (%)	5%	5%	6%	0%	6%	
Dividend Cover Ratio	1.67	1.84	1.89	1.80	1.46	-19%
<b>PROFITABILITY &amp; PERFORMANCE RATIO</b>						
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	3.79	3.06	2.97	2.81	2.54	-10%
Credit to Deposit Ratio	82.79	84.97	83.28	84.34	87.38	4%
Gross Profit Ratio	45%	39%	42%	53%	51%	-3%
Return on Capital Employed	10%	10%	11%	13%	12%	-7%
Cost to Income Ratio	40	44	49	43	49	14%
Cost of Fund	7.85	9.28	7.85	6.25	6.42	3%
Return on Assets (ROA)%	0.54	0.56	0.70	0.65	0.49	-25%
Return on Equity (ROE)%	8.18	9.28	11.28	10.53	8.09	-23%
Current Ratio	0.83	0.81	0.76	0.76	0.75	-2%
Cash Reserve Ratio (at the close of the year)	5.78	5.57	4.29	5.00	4.21	-16%
Statutory Liquidity Ratio (at the close of the year)	13.6	16.01	18.20	24.83	21.15	-15%
Operating Profit Per Employee(mn)	3.42	3.11	2.75	3.29	3.49	6%
Operating Profit Per Branch	64.99	59.21	49.59	60.81	61.02	0%
Net Current Assets/ Working Capital/ Current Ratio	0.83	0.81	0.76	0.76	0.75	-1%
Efficiency Ratio	1.29	0.97	0.75	0.92	0.52	-40%
Debt Equity Ratio	15.49	15.56	14.72	15.57	14.62	-6%
<b>OTHER INFORMATION</b>						
Number of Branches	101	103	105	109	113	4%
Number of Sub-Branches	0	2	12	21	25	19%
Number of ATMs	56	60	63	75	83	11%
Number of ADMs	20	20	20	20	20	0%
Number of Deposit Accounts	505,286	540,493	565,152	560,651	631,372	13%
Number of Loan Accounts	30,081	29,284	29,485	26,592	26,739	1%
Number of Employees	1,917	1,960	1,890	2,012	1,975	-2%
Number of Foreign Correspondents/Banks	523	475	472	480	475	-1%

# HORIZONTAL ANALYSIS

For the last five years, profit and Loss Statement

Particulars	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<b>Operating Income</b>					
Interest income/profit on investments	85%	79%	93%	114%	100%
Interest paid/profit on deposits and borrowings etc.	95%	78%	104%	127%	100%
<b>Net interest income</b>	<b>61%</b>	<b>81%</b>	<b>67%</b>	<b>82%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Investment income	177%	157%	162%	117%	100%
Commission, exchange and brokerage	205%	115%	93%	118%	100%
Other operating Income	114%	128%	97%	130%	100%
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>124%</b>	<b>106%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>99%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Salary and allowances	147%	114%	117%	105%	100%
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	52%	51%	25%	75%	100%
Legal expenses	70%	53%	55%	217%	100%
Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.	104%	103%	105%	105%	100%
Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc.	136%	123%	107%	94%	100%
Chief Executive's salary and fees	92%	84%	58%	106%	100%
Directors' fees	97%	99%	120%	118%	100%
Auditors' fees	159%	151%	120%	104%	100%
Depreciation and repairs of bank's assets	250%	218%	251%	160%	100%
Other expenses	216%	115%	117%	115%	100%
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>152%</b>	<b>114%</b>	<b>115%</b>	<b>109%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Profit before provision and taxes</b>	<b>105%</b>	<b>101%</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Provision against loans and advances	100%	64%	61%	96%	100%
Provision against good borrower	0%	0%	0%	120%	100%
Other provisions	-39%	109%	22%	-11%	100%
<b>Total provision</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>56%</b>	<b>83%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Profit before taxes</b>	<b>132%</b>	<b>140%</b>	<b>108%</b>	<b>105%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Provision for Taxation</b>	<b>141%</b>	<b>130%</b>	<b>73%</b>	<b>97%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Current tax	147%	129%	100%	98%	100%
Deferred tax	-2038%	506%	-10182%	-590%	100%
<b>Net Profit after Taxation</b>	<b>122%</b>	<b>151%</b>	<b>149%</b>	<b>116%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Horizontal Analysis on Income Statement refers to the analysis of growth of each component of income statement items from the base period. Here base period is considered the year 2018 giving a value of 100% and after that period value above 100% means positive growth and below 100% means negative growth compared to base year. Operating profit is showing increasing trend over the years except 2020. Non-funded income played a vital role on profitability in 2022. Salary revision mainly caused Operating expense to increase in 2022. Due to Covid 19 impact, high inflation trend and significant import cost, total provision requirement increased this year. As a result, net profit has decreased in the year 2022.

For the last five years Balance Sheet

Particulars	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<b>Property &amp; Assets</b>					
<b>Cash</b>	<b>87%</b>	<b>128%</b>	<b>113%</b>	<b>114%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Cash in hand (Including foreign currencies)	125%	95%	119%	122%	100%
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)	80%	135%	112%	113%	100%
<b>Balance with other banks and financial institutions</b>	<b>84%</b>	<b>127%</b>	<b>103%</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>100%</b>
In Bangladesh	71%	127%	95%	63%	100%
Outside Bangladesh	205%	125%	175%	231%	100%
<b>Money at call on short notice</b>	<b>2478%</b>	<b>50000%</b>	<b>6195%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Investments</b>	<b>193%</b>	<b>178%</b>	<b>143%</b>	<b>133%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Government	200%	175%	150%	138%	100%
Others	167%	188%	115%	111%	100%
<b>Loans, advances and lease/investments</b>	<b>133%</b>	<b>119%</b>	<b>110%</b>	<b>108%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts etc./Investments	134%	119%	110%	109%	100%
Bills purchased and discounted	62%	107%	84%	89%	100%
<b>Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures</b>	<b>182%</b>	<b>183%</b>	<b>184%</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>43%</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Non-banking assets</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>126%</b>	<b>122%</b>	<b>108%</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Liabilities &amp; Capital</b>					
<b>Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents</b>	<b>133%</b>	<b>167%</b>	<b>124%</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Deposits and other accounts</b>	<b>123%</b>	<b>117%</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Current Accounts and other Accounts	214%	166%	129%	107%	100%
Bills Payable	84%	78%	86%	74%	100%
Savings Bank Deposits	148%	143%	126%	104%	100%
Term Deposits	109%	108%	98%	104%	100%
<b>Non Convertible Subordinated Bond</b>	<b>63%</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>85%</b>	<b>93%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>165%</b>	<b>137%</b>	<b>122%</b>	<b>110%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>127%</b>	<b>122%</b>	<b>107%</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>100%</b>
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>125%</b>	<b>122%</b>	<b>113%</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>100%</b>
Paid-up Capital	117%	117%	110%	105%	100%
Statutory Reserve	136%	130%	118%	109%	100%
Other Reserve	8%	4%	8%	12%	100%
Surplus in Profit and Loss Account	210%	199%	185%	119%	100%
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>126%</b>	<b>122%</b>	<b>108%</b>	<b>104%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Horizontal Analysis on Balance Sheet refers to the analysis of growth of each component of balance sheet items from the base period. Here base period is considered the year 2018 giving a value of 100% and after that period value above 100% means positive growth and below 100% means negative growth compared to base year. Here, total assets, liabilities and shareholders' equity are showing consistent growth over the last five years which symbolize sustainable balance sheet growth of the bank as a whole. Deposit, advance and investment is growing steadily over the years. Investment in T-bill/bond and other investment particularly in fixed income securities increased significantly with the surplus fund.

# VERTICAL ANALYSIS

For the last five years, profit and Loss Statement

Particulars	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<b>Operating Income</b>					
Interest income/profit on investments	61.70%	67.94%	73.32%	77.55%	78.17%
Interest paid/profit on deposits and borrowings, etc.	48.72%	47.35%	57.93%	61.21%	55.21%
<b>Net Interest Income</b>	<b>12.98%</b>	<b>20.59%</b>	<b>15.39%</b>	<b>16.34%</b>	<b>22.96%</b>
Income from Investment	14.79%	15.70%	14.71%	9.22%	9.06%
Commission & exchange earnings	22.64%	15.20%	11.17%	12.29%	11.94%
Other Operating Income	0.87%	1.17%	0.80%	0.94%	0.83%
<b>Total operating income (a)</b>	<b>51.28%</b>	<b>52.65%</b>	<b>42.07%</b>	<b>38.79%</b>	<b>44.79%</b>
Operating Expenses					
Salary and allowances	12.25%	11.33%	10.58%	8.32%	8.99%
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity, etc.	1.31%	1.52%	0.69%	1.78%	2.71%
Legal expenses	0.18%	0.17%	0.16%	0.54%	0.28%
Postage, stamps, telecommunication, etc.	0.17%	0.20%	0.19%	0.16%	0.18%
Stationery, printing, advertisement, etc.	0.91%	0.99%	0.78%	0.59%	0.72%
Chief executive's salary and fees	0.05%	0.06%	0.04%	0.06%	0.06%
Directors' fees	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%
Auditors' fees	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Depreciation and repairs of Bank's assets	4.18%	4.37%	4.57%	2.53%	1.81%
Other expenses	5.94%	3.79%	3.50%	2.89%	2.98%
<b>Total operating expenses (b)</b>	<b>25.03%</b>	<b>22.46%</b>	<b>20.52%</b>	<b>16.89%</b>	<b>17.76%</b>
<b>Profit before provision and taxes (c = (a-b))</b>	<b>26.25%</b>	<b>30.19%</b>	<b>21.55%</b>	<b>21.91%</b>	<b>27.03%</b>
Provision against loans and advances	12.08%	9.21%	8.01%	10.87%	13.01%
Provision against good borrower	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%	0.04%
Provision for diminution in value of investments	0.00%	0.00%	-0.04%	0.00%	0.00%
Other Provisions	0.66%	2.24%	0.41%	0.18%	1.86%
<b>Total provision (d)</b>	<b>11.42%</b>	<b>11.45%</b>	<b>8.38%</b>	<b>10.77%</b>	<b>14.91%</b>
<b>Profit before taxation (c-d)</b>	<b>14.83%</b>	<b>18.74%</b>	<b>13.17%</b>	<b>11.14%</b>	<b>12.12%</b>
Provision for taxation	8.51%	9.38%	4.77%	5.49%	6.52%
Provision for Current Tax	8.84%	9.28%	6.54%	5.58%	6.51%
Provision for Deferred Tax	0.33%	0.10%	1.77%	0.09%	0.02%
<b>Net profit after taxation</b>	<b>6.32%</b>	<b>9.36%</b>	<b>8.40%</b>	<b>5.64%</b>	<b>5.60%</b>

Vertical Analysis on Income Statement refers to the components of income statement items as a percentage amount of total income over the periods which would be termed as common sizing of income statement. In income side, interest income (61.70%), income from commission, exchange and brokerage (22.64%) and investment income (14.79%) hold major portion of total income. Although interest income decreased from the last year, increase of commission income helped the bank to offset a major portion of the adverse impact on interest income. Non-funded income from commission and exchange gain helped to maintain the growth of profitability.

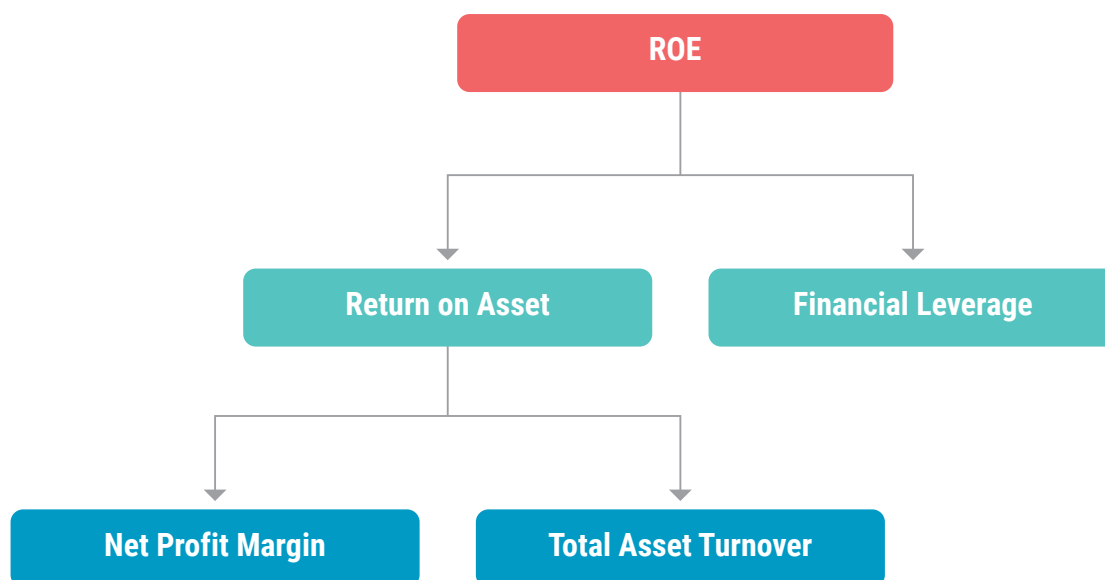
For the last five years Balance Sheet

Particulars	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
<b>Property &amp; Assets</b>					
<b>Cash</b>	<b>3.87%</b>	<b>5.92%</b>	<b>5.89%</b>	<b>6.19%</b>	<b>5.64%</b>
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	0.87%	0.69%	0.97%	1.04%	0.88%
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) (including foreign currencies)	3.00%	5.23%	4.92%	5.15%	4.76%
<b>Balance with other banks and financial institutions</b>	<b>4.24%</b>	<b>6.62%</b>	<b>6.10%</b>	<b>4.89%</b>	<b>6.39%</b>
In Bangladesh	3.23%	5.99%	5.09%	3.50%	5.76%
Outside Bangladesh	1.02%	0.64%	1.02%	1.39%	0.63%
<b>Money at call on short notice</b>	<b>0.08%</b>	<b>1.68%</b>	<b>0.24%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>
<b>Investments</b>	<b>15.40%</b>	<b>14.65%</b>	<b>13.36%</b>	<b>12.87%</b>	<b>10.08%</b>
Government	12.70%	11.51%	11.17%	10.68%	8.03%
Others	2.70%	3.14%	2.19%	2.19%	2.05%
<b>Loans, advances and lease/investments</b>	<b>69.16%</b>	<b>64.25%</b>	<b>67.27%</b>	<b>68.64%</b>	<b>65.93%</b>
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc./Investments	68.64%	63.30%	66.43%	67.72%	64.85%
Bills purchased and discounted	0.53%	0.94%	0.84%	0.92%	1.08%
<b>Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures</b>	<b>2.58%</b>	<b>2.67%</b>	<b>3.05%</b>	<b>1.78%</b>	<b>1.79%</b>
<b>Other assets</b>	<b>4.66%</b>	<b>4.21%</b>	<b>4.09%</b>	<b>5.63%</b>	<b>10.16%</b>
<b>Non-banking assets</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.00%</b>	<b>0.01%</b>
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>
<b>Liabilities &amp; Capital</b>					
<b>Liabilities</b>					
<b>Borrowings from other banks,</b>	<b>10.21%</b>	<b>13.29%</b>	<b>11.17%</b>	<b>9.73%</b>	<b>9.74%</b>
<b>Deposits and other accounts</b>	<b>70.24%</b>	<b>68.71%</b>	<b>69.64%</b>	<b>71.76%</b>	<b>71.97%</b>
Current accounts & other accounts	12.74%	10.19%	9.00%	7.75%	7.53%
Bills payable	0.69%	0.66%	0.83%	0.74%	1.04%
Savings bank deposits	8.57%	8.55%	8.60%	7.33%	7.33%
Term deposits	48.24%	49.31%	51.20%	55.95%	56.08%
<b>Non Convertible Subordinated Bond</b>	<b>1.45%</b>	<b>1.55%</b>	<b>2.30%</b>	<b>2.60%</b>	<b>2.92%</b>
<b>Other liabilities</b>	<b>12.11%</b>	<b>10.41%</b>	<b>10.52%</b>	<b>9.87%</b>	<b>9.30%</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>94.01%</b>	<b>93.96%</b>	<b>93.64%</b>	<b>93.96%</b>	<b>93.94%</b>
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>5.99%</b>	<b>6.04%</b>	<b>6.36%</b>	<b>6.04%</b>	<b>6.06%</b>
Paid-up capital	2.74%	2.83%	3.03%	2.99%	2.97%
Statutory reserve	2.74%	2.71%	2.80%	2.68%	2.56%
Other reserve	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%	0.03%	0.24%
Surplus in profit and loss account	0.50%	0.49%	0.51%	0.34%	0.30%
<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Shareholders' Equity</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

Vertical Analysis on Balance Sheet refers to the components of balance sheet items as a percentage of total Assets over the periods which would be termed as common sizing of balance sheet. In asset side, Loans and advances (69.16%) and investment (15.40%) hold 84.56% share of balance sheet. Over the last 5 years, investment position increased significantly due to growth of advances and higher demand for T-bill and bond as a mean of sourcing fund by the government. Deposit holds the major holding of liability.

# DUPONT ANALYSIS

DuPont Analysis is a framework used to break apart the underlying components of the return on equity (ROE) metric to determine the strengths and weaknesses of a company. 5 factors model that covers net profit margin, total asset turnover and financial leverage. Net profit margin is further broken down to operating profit margin, effect of non-operating items and tax effects.



Particulars	2022	2021
Net Profit Margin (PAT/Total Income)	6.32%	9.36%
Total Asset Turnover (Total Income/Average Assets)	7.71%	6.96%
Return on Asset (PAT/ Average Assets)	0.49%	0.65%
Financial Leverage (Average Assets/Average Equity) (Times)	16.62	16.16
Return on Equity (PAT/Average Equity)	8.09%	10.53%

### The Higher the Value of all Components of DuPont Analysis, the Higher the Positive Impact on Return on Equity.

1. Net Profit Margin has been deteriorating due to significant increase of net investment income and other operating income but decreased in Profit After Tax.
2. Asset Turnover in terms of total income has been increased due to significant increase of net investment income and other operating income.
3. Return on Asset decreased due to significant decrease of Profit After Tax.
4. Financial Leverage shows increasing trends due to increase of Total Asset.
5. Return on Equity has been decreased due to significant decrease of Profit After Tax.



# ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORT

Economic Value Added (EVA) indicates the true economic profit of the company. EVA is an estimate of the amount by which earnings exceed or fall short of required minimum return for Shareholders at comparable risks. Shareholders/Equity providers are always conscious about their return on capital invested. As a commercial Banking company we are deeply concern for delivery of value to all of our Shareholders/Equity providers.

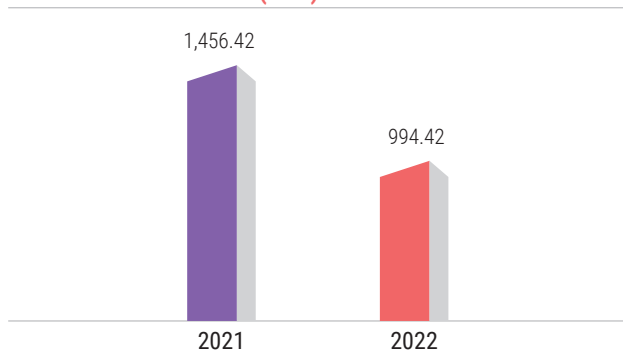
## Economic Value Added (EVA) Statement for the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Amount in Taka unless mentioned otherwise

Particulars	2022	2021
Shareholders' Equity	20,772,704,809	20,241,848,075
Add: Provision for Loans and Advances	15,904,877,588	14,045,034,484
	36,677,582,397	34,286,882,559
Average Shareholders' Equity	35,482,232,478	33,047,168,360
<b>Earnings</b>		
Profit after Taxation	1,659,842,961	2,055,727,658
Add: Provision made during the year	2,999,892,777	2,513,732,358
	4,659,735,738	4,569,460,016
Average cost of Equity ( based on weighted average rate of 10 years Treasury Bond issued by Bangladesh Government) plus 2% risk premium	10.33%	9.42%
Average cost of Equity (in Taka)	3,665,314,615	3,113,043,260
<b>Economic Value Added</b>	<b>994,421,123</b>	<b>1,456,416,756</b>
<b>Economic Value Added (Taka in million)</b>	<b>994.42</b>	<b>1,456.42</b>

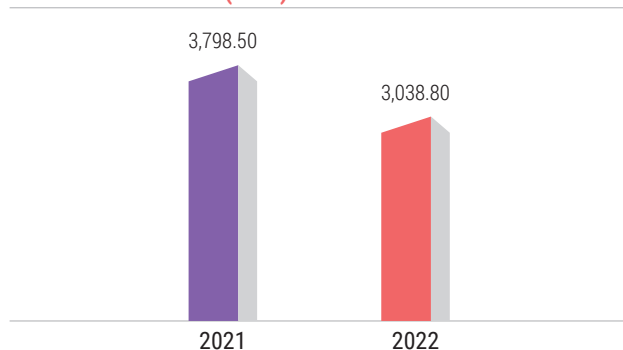
### Economic Value Added (EVA)

Taka in million



### Market Value Added (MVA)

Taka in million



Market Value Added (MVA) is the difference between the market capitalization and the book value of the shares outstanding. A high MVA indicates the company has created substantial wealth for the Shareholders.

## Market Value Added (MVA) Statement for the Year Ended December 31, 2022

Amount in Taka unless mentioned otherwise

Particulars	2022	2021
Face Value per share	10.0	10.0
Market Value per share	13.2	14.0
Number of shares outstanding	949,624,753	949,624,753
Total market capitalization	12,535,046,740	13,294,746,542
Book value of paid up capital	9,496,247,530	9,496,247,530
<b>Market Value Added</b>	<b>3,038,799,210</b>	<b>3,798,499,012</b>
<b>Market Value Added (Taka in million)</b>	<b>3,038.80</b>	<b>3,798.50</b>

## Value Added Statement

Value added statement is an informative report which shows a detailed account of total value addition and the disbursement of the value created by the organization. Dhaka Bank adds value by creating wealth through SME, Retail & Wholesale banking. The Bank also contributes positively to socio-economic development through the payment of remuneration towards its staff, through the payment of consistent dividend (stock & cash) its shareholders, through obeying regulatory rules and regulations by paying tax and VAT while ensuring sustainability and growth.

The following value added statement shows the total worth created by Dhaka Bank for the year ended 31 December 2022 and how we distributed value for the socio-economic development.

Amount in million Taka except percentage

Particulars	2022		2021	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
<b>Value Added</b>				
Net Interest Income	3,409	33%	4,520	46%
Commission, Exchange & Brokerage	5,949	58%	3,336	34%
Investment Income	3,885	38%	3,446	35%
Other Income	228	2%	257	3%
Management Expenses Excluding Salaries & Allowances, Depreciation	(2,466)	(24%)	(1,664)	(17%)
Provision for Doubtful Losses	(784)	(8%)	(11)	0%
Total Value Added by the Company	10,222	100%	9,884	100%
<b>Distribution of value addition</b>				
<b>To Employees</b>				
as salary and Allowance	3,234	32%	2,501	25%
<b>To Provider of Capital</b>				
dividend to shareholders (cash & stock)	1,140	11%	1,140	12%
<b>To Government:</b>				
as corporate tax	2,236	22%	2,058	21%
<b>To Expansion and Growth</b>				
as retained income	2,736	27%	3,419	35%
as depreciation	877	9%	765	8%
<b>Total Distribution by the Company</b>	<b>10,222</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>9,884</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Contribution to National Exchequer

Dhaka Bank has contributed significantly to the government's effort of revenue collection. As a corporate entity, the bank pays tax and VAT on its own income according to prevailing laws of the country. Besides, the bank deducts income tax, VAT and excise duty at source from customers and suppliers and deposits the same to the national exchequer. During the year 2022, the Bank contributed Tk. 5,197.15 million to national exchequer.

Million Taka

Particulars	2022	2021
Income tax payment on bank's earnings	2191.93	1,677.18
Income tax, VAT, and Excise duty deducted at source from various payment and services by the bank	4269.46	3,439.89
Income tax payment by the employees	100.77	80.08
<b>Total Payment</b>	<b>6,562.16</b>	<b>5,197.15</b>

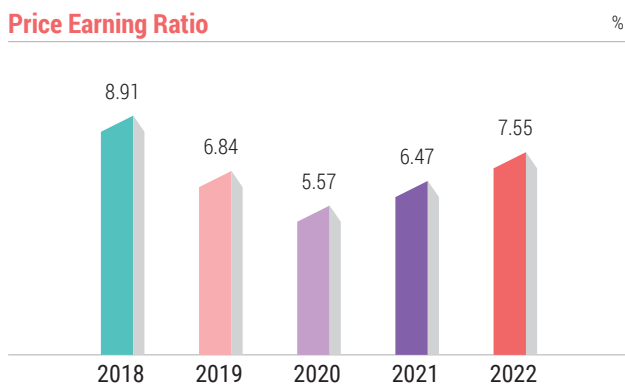


Dhaka Bank Limited has been awarded by the National Board of Revenue (NBR) as one of the highest taxpayers in the banking sector for 2021-22 fiscal year under the Largest Taxpayers Unit (LTU). Mr. Sahabub Alam Khan FCA, Chief Financial Officer, Dhaka Bank Limited received the Award of Appreciation from Md. Iqbal Hossain, Commissioner of Taxes, Large Taxpayers Unit.

# 5-YEAR ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE GRAPHS-BANK

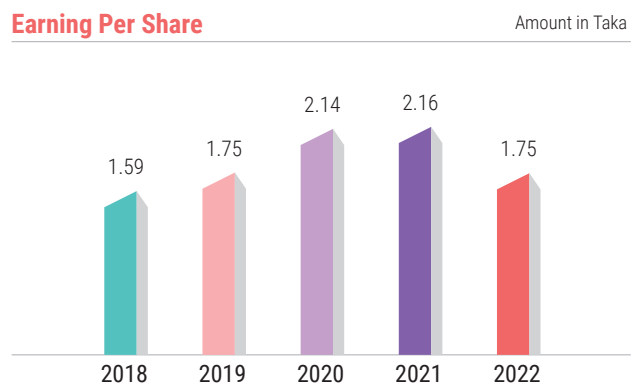
## Price Earning Ratio (%)

The P/E Ratio depends on the market's perception of the risk and future growth in earnings. A company with a low P/E Ratio indicates that the market perceives it as higher risk or lower growth or both as compared to a company with a higher P/E Ratio. Investors use the P/E Ratio to compare their own perception of the risk and growth of a company against the market's collective perception of the risk and growth as reflected in the current P/E Ratio.



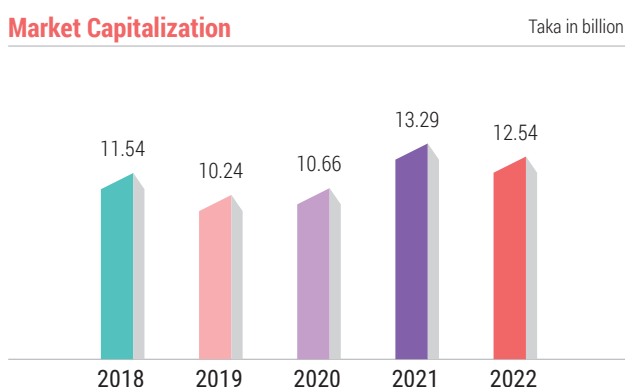
## Earning Per Share (Amount in Taka)

Higher loan provisioning caused lower earnings in 2022. The earnings per share metric are one of the most important variables in determining a share's price. By dividing a company's share price by its earnings per share, an investor can see the value of a stock in terms of how much the market is willing to pay for each taka of earnings.



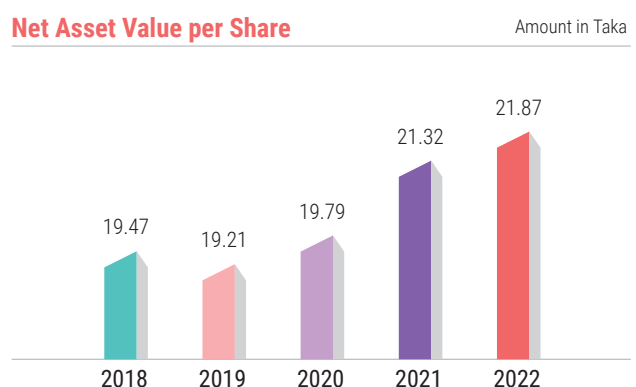
## Market Capitalization (Taka in billion)

The market capitalization is lower due to unfavorable closing market price as at year end 2022. Market capitalization refers to how much a company is worth as determined by the stock market. It is defined as the total market value of all outstanding shares. Using market capitalization to show the size of a company is important because company size is a basic determinant of various characteristics in which investors are interested, including risk.



## Net Asset Value per share (Amount in Taka)

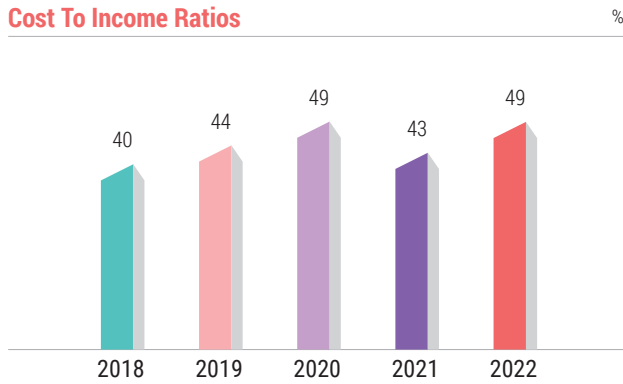
Better operating results and efficient balance sheet management in 2022 caused higher NAV. Net asset value is commonly used to identify potential investment opportunities. The term NAV has gained popularity in relation to the fund valuation and pricing, which is arrived at by dividing the difference between assets and liabilities by the number of shares/units held by the investors.



## Cost To Income Ratios (%)

Cost-to-income ratio moderate as the operating income grew keeping operating expense in check. The ratio gives a clear view of how efficiently the bank is being run – the lower the ratio, the more profitable the bank. If the ratio rises from one period to the next, it means that costs are rising at a higher rate than income. There is an inverse relationship between the cost-to-income ratio and the bank’s profitability.

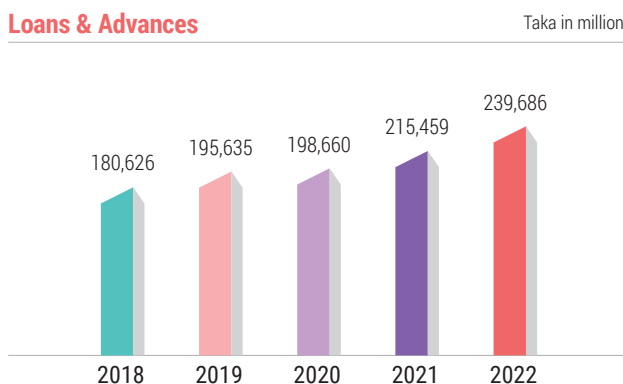
### Cost To Income Ratios



## Loans & Advances (Taka in million)

Year on year 11% growth in loans and advances emphasizing quality and balance sheet growth. Concentrating on the three main categories i.e. short term, medium term and long term loan, the bank was able to pool up different categories of customers over the year and increase its loans and advance, some of sub categories of loans are fluctuating. The percentage of lending has gradually increased with the growth of the bank.

### Loans & Advances

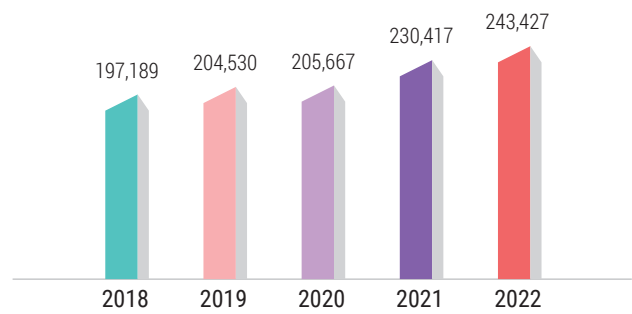


## Deposits (Taka in million)

Balance sheet growth is well supported by deposit growth by 6% which indicates the confidence on the bank and also ensure the togetherness of stakeholders. Deposits are a crucial and very cheap source of funding for banks, which make money by lending to their customers at higher rates than their cost of funding. So the name of the game is to keep “deposit costs” down while attracting enough deposits to lend out.

## Deposits

Taka in million

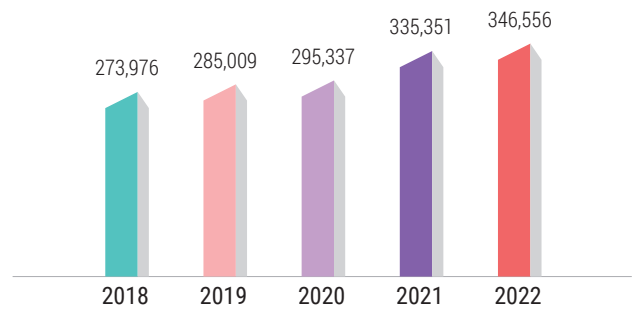


## Total Assets (Taka in million)

Consistent growth is observed in the balance sheet year on year and at the year end 3% growth has seen. Assets earn revenue for the bank and includes cash, securities, loans, and property and equipment that allows it to operate. Asset is something of value that is owned and can be used to produce something.

### Total Assets

Taka in million

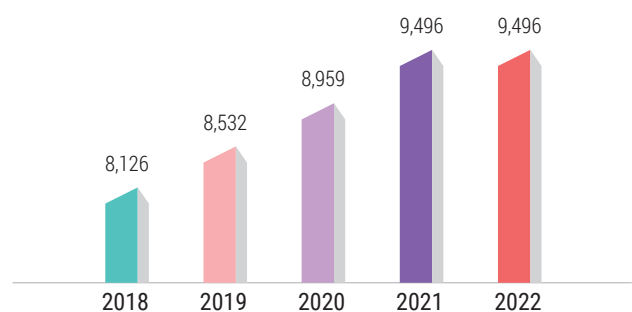


## Paid-up Capital (Taka in million)

Year on year consistent growth of Paid-up Capital is observed in balance sheet and at the year end steady growth has seen. A bank’s paid-up capital figure represents the extent to which it depends on equity financing to fund its operations. This figure can be compared with the bank’s level of debt to assess if it has a healthy balance of financing, given its operations, business model, and prevailing industry standards.

### Paid-up Capital

Taka in million

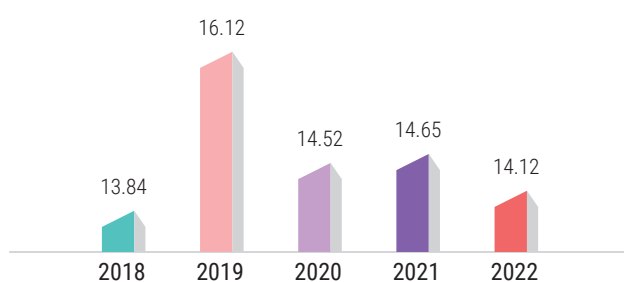


## Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (%)

Well managed capital to support the growth. The higher the bank's capital adequacy ratio, the higher the degree of protection of depositor's assets. A bank with a high capital adequacy ratio is considered safe and likely to meet its financial obligations. The reason minimum Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) are critical is to make sure that banks have enough cushion to absorb a reasonable amount of losses.

### Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio

%

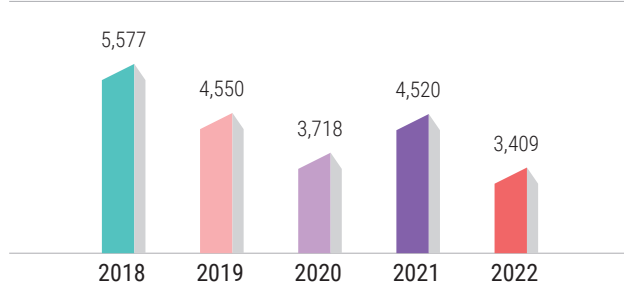


## Net Interest Income (Taka in million)

Net Interest Income (NII) shows that income is dependent on Interest Income. Depending on bank's specific assets and liabilities (e.g., fixed or floating rate), NII may be more or less sensitive to changes in interest rates. If the bank's liabilities re-price faster than its assets, then it is said to be "liability-sensitive." Further, the bank is asset-sensitive if its liabilities re-price more slowly than its assets in a changing interest-rate environment.

### Net Interest Income

Taka in million

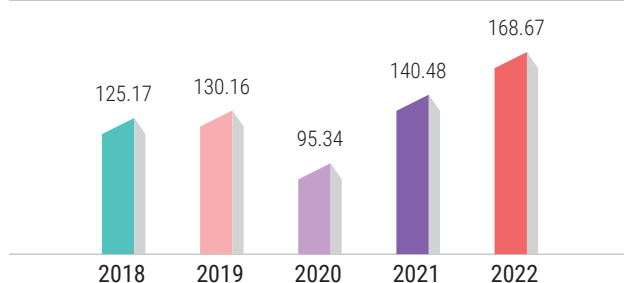


## Export (Taka in billion)

Positive growth in export through-put indicates a higher share of Trade business after facing a great challenge in the RMG sector for post COVID impact and higher inflation.

### Export

Taka in billion

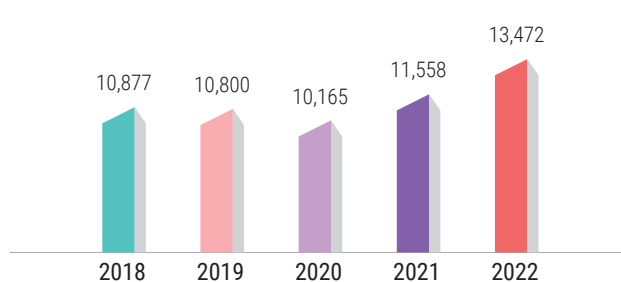


## Operating Income (Taka in million)

A better and efficient management of balance sheet resulted in higher operating income. Operating income of the bank has increased 17% as a result of higher return of investment and other income. This is the amount of income a company generates from its core operations, meaning it excludes any income not directly tied to the core business. An increasing amount of operating income is seen as favorable because it means that the bank's management is generating more revenue.

### Operating Income

Taka in million

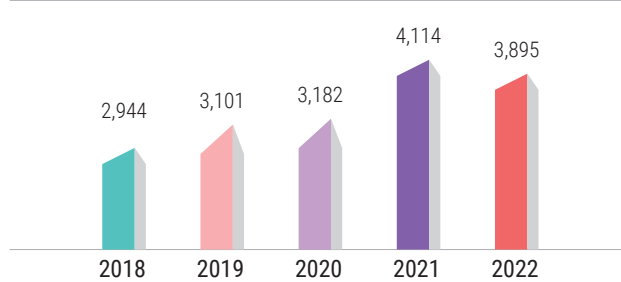


## Profit Before Tax (Taka in million)

Despite a larger loan provision, Bank delivered a sustainable profit before tax. Profit before Tax (PBT) holds much value in providing internal management and external users of financial data with a company's operating performance. PBT is a measure of a company's profitability that looks at the profits made before any tax is paid.

### Profit Before Tax

Taka in million

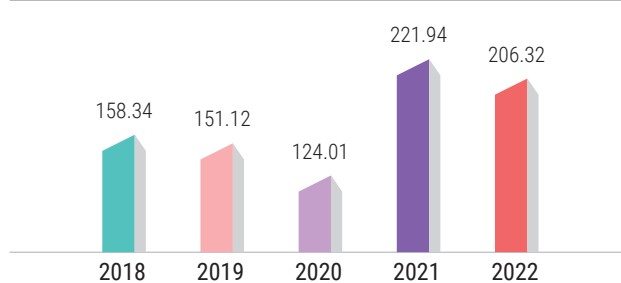


## Import (Taka in billion)

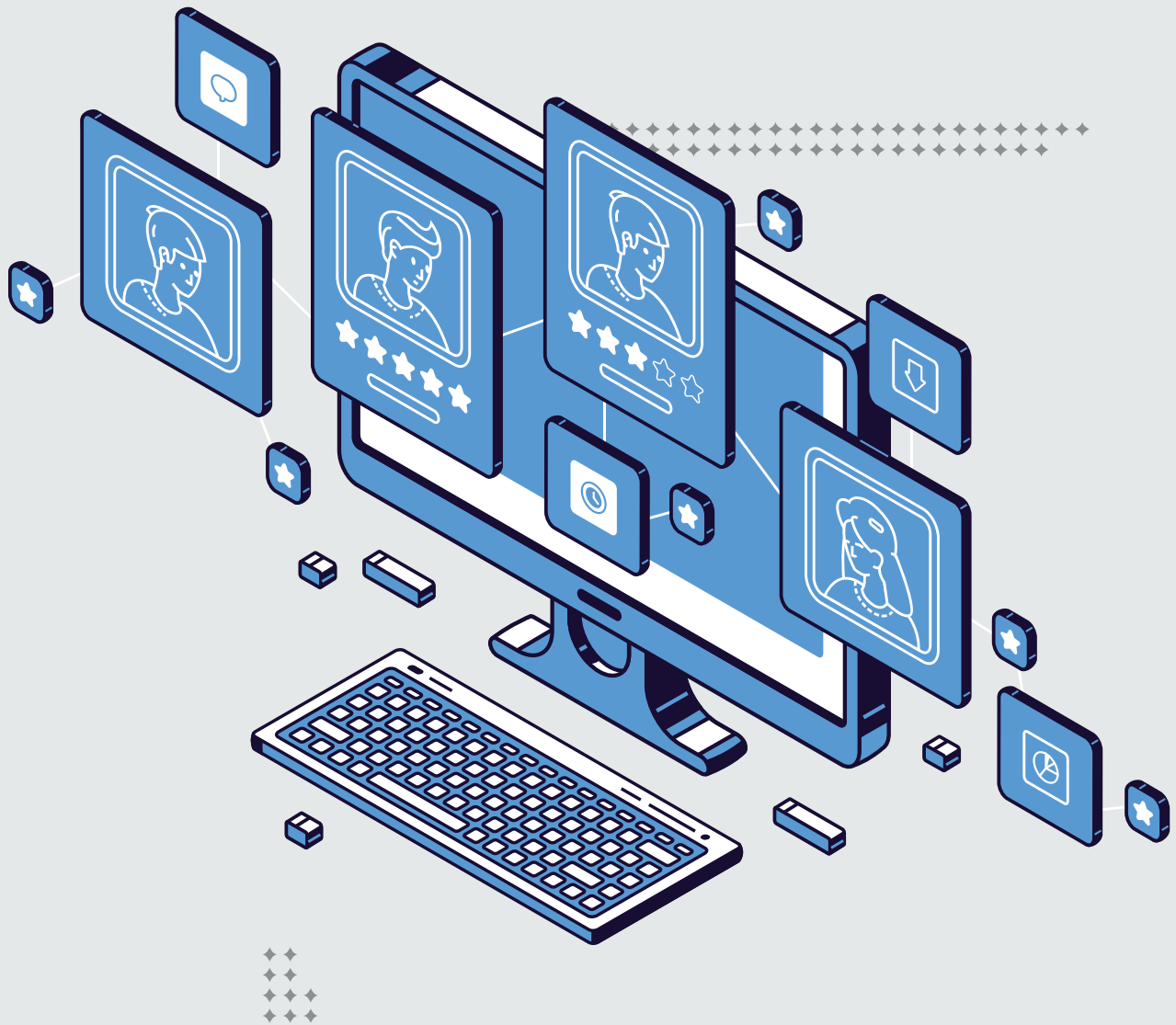
A modest growth in import through-put indicates a higher contribution in Trade business was supported by various stimulus package and after facing a great challenge for increased sale of dollars to banks to settle letter of credit (LC) payments and the growing trend of falling inward remittance through official channels.

### Import

Taka in billion



# DIRECTORS' REPORT



# DIRECTORS' REPORT

We, the Board of Directors, are pleased to welcome you to the 28th Annual General Meeting of Dhaka Bank Ltd. We appreciate your support and patronage over our 28-year joint venture. We are quite pleased to provide our yearly report for your consideration and approval. We are continuously aware of the thousands of stockholders who have always had our backs and supported us with their trust. This report includes financial audit reports for the Bank and its subsidiaries, the auditor's report, reports to the director, business management analysis, and more. In this day of intense competition, we think it will provide You a true picture of the performance, development, and location of the banking market.

## World Economy

The world economy is currently facing a number of difficult obstacles. Russia's invasion of Ukraine, tightening financial circumstances in most regions, higher-than-expected inflation, and the persisting COVID-19 epidemic all have a negative impact on the forecast. As policymakers work to bring inflation back to target, monetary and fiscal measures that provided unprecedented assistance during the pandemic are being normalized. However, an increasing number of economies are experiencing a slowdown in growth or perhaps a contraction. The global economy's future health rests critically on the successful calibration of monetary policy, the course of the war in Ukraine, and the possibility of further pandemic-related supply-side disruptions, for example, in China. Global growth is forecast to slowdown from 6.0 percent in 2021 to 3.2 percent in 2022 and 2.7 percent in 2023. This is the weakest growth profile since 2001 except for the global financial crisis and the acute phase of the COVID-19 pandemic and reflects significant slowdowns for the largest economies: a US GDP contraction in the first half of 2022, a euro area contraction in the second half of 2022, and prolonged COVID-19 outbreaks and lockdowns in China with a growing property sector crisis. About a third of the world economy faces two consecutive quarters of negative growth. Global inflation is fore-cast to rise from 4.7 percent in 2021 to 8.8 percent in 2022 but to decline to 6.5 percent in 2023 and to 4.1 percent by 2024. Upside inflation surprises have been most widespread among advanced economies, with greater variability in emerging market and developing economies. Monetary policy could miscalculate the right stance to reduce inflation. Policy paths in the largest economies could continue to diverge, leading to further US dollar appreciation and cross-border tensions. More energy and food price shocks might cause inflation to persist for longer. Global tightening in financing conditions could trigger widespread emerging market debt distress. Halting gas supplies by Russia could depress output in Europe. A resurgence of COVID-19 or new global health scares might further stunt growth. Geopolitical

fragmentation could impede trade and capital flows, further hindering climate policy cooperation. The balance of risks is tilted firmly to the downside, with about a 25 percent chance of one-year-ahead global growth falling below 2.0 percent—in the 10th percentile of global growth outturns since 1970. Warding off these risks starts with monetary policy staying the course to restore price stability. Front-loaded and aggressive monetary tightening is critical to avoid inflation de-anchoring as a result of households and businesses basing their wage and price expectations on their recent inflation experience. Fiscal policy's priority is the protection of vulnerable groups through targeted near-term support to alleviate the burden of the cost-of-living crisis felt across the globe. But its overall stance should remain sufficiently tight to keep monetary policy on target. A significant improvement in debt resolution mechanisms is necessary to address the growing government financial distress brought on by slower growth and higher borrowing costs. Macro prudential policy should continue to be alert to systemic risks in light of the tightening financial circumstances. Supply limitations would be relieved by stepping up structural changes to boost productivity and economic capacity, which would also aid monetary policy in containing inflation. Policies to expedite the switch to green energy will have long-term benefits for energy security and the expenses associated with continuing climate change. The macroeconomic costs will remain reasonable if the appropriate actions are phased in over the next eight years. Finally, effective international cooperation will prevent fragmentation, which could undo the improvements in economic wellbeing brought about by 30 years of economic integration.

## Inflation and Uncertainty

The world is currently experiencing instability as a result of changes in the economy, the geopolitical situation, and the environment. As the COVID-19 pandemic-related fiscal support is dwindling, inflation has skyrocketed to multi-decade highs, necessitating rapid monetary policy tightening and straining household finances. Deep fiscal challenges are being faced by several low-income nations. At the same time, the risk of a huge global upheaval has been raised by Russia's protracted conflict in Ukraine and other conflicts. Although the pandemic's effects have subsided in the majority of nations, their lasting effects are still having an adverse influence on the global economy, particularly in China. And severe heat waves and droughts across Europe, Central Asia, and South Asia have given a taste of a future marred by global climate change that is more unfriendly. Amid these volatile conditions, recent data releases confirm that the global economy is in a broad-based slowdown as downside risks including risks highlighted in the July 2022 World Economic Outlook (WEO) Update materialize, although with some conflicting signals. The second quarter of 2022

saw global real GDP modestly contract with negative growth in China, Russia, and the US, as well as sharp slowdowns in eastern European countries most directly affected by the war in Ukraine and international sanctions aimed at pressuring Russia to end hostilities. At the same time, some major economies did not contract—euro area growth surprised on the upside in the second quarter, led by growth in tourism-dependent southern European economies. Forward-looking indicators, including new manufacturing orders and sentiment gauges, suggest a slowdown among major economies. In some cases, however, signals conflict—with some indicators showing output weakness amid labor market strength. An important factor underpinning the slowdown in the first half of this year is the rapid removal of monetary accommodation as many central banks seek to moderate persistently high inflation. Higher interest rates and the associated rise in borrowing costs, including mortgage rates, are having their desired effect in taking the heat out of domestic demand, with the housing market showing the earliest and most evident signs of slowdown in such economies as the US. Monetary policy tightening has been generally—although not everywhere—accompanied by a scaling back of fiscal support, which had previously propped up households’ disposable incomes. Broadly speaking, nominal policy rates are now above pre-pandemic levels in both advanced and emerging market and developing economies. With elevated inflation, real interest rates have generally not yet reverted to pre-pandemic levels. Tightening financial conditions in most regions, with the notable exception of China reflected in a strong real appreciation of the US dollar in eastern and central Europe, the effects of the war in Ukraine have exacerbated the shifting global risk appetite. Beyond monetary policy alone, China’s COVID-19 outbreaks and mobility restrictions as part of the authorities’ zero-COVID strategy and Russia’s invasion of Ukraine have also pulled down economic activity. Lockdowns in China have placed significant restrictions on the home market and clogged up already troubled global supply networks. The crisis in Ukraine and growing gas supply disruptions to Europe have intensified already-existing pressures on the world’s commodities markets, pushing up the price of natural gas once further. The effects of the reductions in gas supplies are felt by all European economies, including the biggest, Germany. The real economic activity in Europe has slowed down, especially in manufacturing, as a result of the ongoing energy supply uncertainty, which has also lowered consumer and, to a lesser extent, company confidence. However, a robust recovery in the southern economies, which rely heavily on tourism, contributed to better-than-expected total growth in the first half of 2022. Food prices—a prime driver of global inflation so far this year—have provided a rare slice of good news, with futures prices falling and the Black Sea grain deal giving some hope of improved supply in coming months. More generally, some signs show that commodity prices might be starting to ease off as global demand slows, helping to moderate inflation. However, recent extreme heat waves and droughts are a stark reminder of the near-term threat from climate change and its likely impact on agricultural productivity. Even though a modest recovery is anticipated for the second half of the year, full-year growth in 2022 is predicted to be considerably below

pre-pandemic averages and the robust recovery in 2021. The world economy is expected to grow by 3.2% in 2022 compared to 2021, with advanced economies expanding by 2.4% and emerging market and developing economies by 3.7%. In 2023, the world economy will increase by just 2.7%, with advanced economies rising by 1.1% and emerging market and developing economies by 3.7%. This economic picture is significantly influenced by three important variables: the direction of monetary policy in response to high inflation, the effects of the war in Ukraine, and the continuing effects of supply chain disruptions and lockdowns caused by the virus. Before outlining the outlook in detail, the sections that follow discuss each of these forces in turn.

## Central Banks Tackle Stubbornly High Inflation

Inflation has increased more quickly and steadily than anticipated since 2021. In advanced economies in 2022, inflation accelerated to its highest level since 1982. Even while inflation is a widespread phenomenon that affects most countries worldwide, it primarily affects lower income groups in developing economies. Since food accounts for up to half of household consumption expenses in many nations, inflation can have particularly severe effects on people’s health and standard of living. The US consumer price index slightly decreased in July and August, but inflation in August was 8.3 percent more than it was a year ago, marking one of the highest levels in the past 40 years. Euro area saw inflation reach 10 percent in September, while the UK saw annual inflation of 9.9 percent. Emerging market and developing economies are estimated to have seen inflation of 10.1 percent in the second quarter of 2022 and face a peak inflation rate of 11.0 percent in the third quarter: the highest rate since 1999. The reverberations of last year’s strong demand recovery and a continued rebalancing of demand toward services such as travel have driven up inflation. Although futures prices have fallen, the delayed pass-through of past increases in food and energy prices from global commodity markets to consumer prices may continue to drive inflation yet higher in the short term. In Europe, a significant impact from war-related energy shocks compounds these effects, whereas in Asia, a more moderate impact on food prices is helping to keep inflation from rising as much as elsewhere. An important recent development is that although volatile headline shocks to items such as energy and food prices still account for much of inflation, they are no longer the overwhelmingly dominant drivers. Global core inflation, measured by excluding food and energy prices, is expected to be 6.6 percent on a fourth-quarter-over-fourth-quarter basis, reflecting the pass-through of energy prices, supply chain cost pressure, and tight labor markets, especially in advanced economies. In contrast, the cooling of economic activity in China has also eased core inflation. On average, nominal wages take time to increase in response to inflation, leading real wages to decline and acting as a dampener on demand. Yet despite some pockets of uncertainty, long-term inflation expectations have generally remained stable in most major economies. Upside inflation surprises have occurred for most economies but have been especially widespread among advanced economies. Across advanced economies, forecast



errors are related to the size of COVID-19–related fiscal stimulus packages. The correlation of output and inflation forecast errors is positive in both 2021 and 2022, but the relationship was stronger in 2021 than it has been so far in 2022. That errors were in the same direction suggests that excess demand has been a dominant factor, particularly in 2021, as some large economies may have been at the steeper end of the aggregate supply curve. The declining cross-country correlation in 2022 hints at an increased role for supply shocks, related to clogged supply chains and, more recently, the war in Ukraine. Headline inflation forecast errors have been larger for eastern European economies in 2022, consistent with the war in Ukraine driving up headline inflation. Core inflation forecast errors have been negative and quite small in China and developing Asia so far this year, which is consistent with the downturn in real activity. The role of company markups—the price-to-marginal-cost ratio—during the pandemic as a potential source of inflation has also been discussed in public discourse. Over a number of years, markups have steadily increased, sparking heated discussion. However, their recent behavior does not imply that markups are significantly influencing the inflationary environment at the moment. Since they operate as adaptable barriers between general wage and general price rises, elevated markups actually reduce the likelihood of enduring wage-price spirals. And despite historically tight labor markets in advanced economies, incipient wage-price spirals are not yet on the horizon. The rise in US inflation has attracted especially intense attention, as it came earlier than in other advanced economies and surprised many economists. One factor explaining the surprise was unexpected adverse shocks from the disruption of supply chains and the rise in energy prices. The effects of those shocks appear to have passed through to underlying inflation. Another reason that economists' expectations missed the high-inflation episode was that economists typically measured labor market tightness using the unemployment rate, which has historically had a relatively flat relationship with inflation and did not decline below pre-pandemic levels. To prevent inflation from becoming entrenched, central banks have rapidly lifted nominal policy rates. The Federal Reserve has increased the federal funds target rate by 3 percentage points since early 2022 and has communicated that further rises are likely. The Bank of England has raised its policy rate by 2 percentage points since the start of the year despite projecting weak growth. The European Central Bank has raised its policy rate by 1.25 percentage points this year. But because inflation has outstripped these increases, with a few exceptions, real policy rates remain below pre-pandemic levels. The fact that some advanced economies—most notably the US—saw a rapid increase in core inflation before other ones did is one reason for the divergent timelines for monetary policy normalization. In response to the elimination of monetary support, real activity and financial markets have shown tentative signals of cooling housing markets, particularly in the US, and of decreasing pace in labor markets. Financial markets have become more volatile as a result of rising interest rates, spreads, and rates across the yield curve in many nations. Because of disparities in underlying inflation dynamics and current economic conditions, the Federal

Reserve has increased interest rates more aggressively than the European Central Bank. One explanation for the different timings for monetary policy normalization is the fact that some advanced economies—most notably the US—saw a rapid spike in core inflation before others did. Real activity and financial markets have tentatively indicated that housing markets, notably in the US, are cooling and that the pace of the labor markets is slowing in reaction to the removal of monetary assistance. Rising interest rates, spreads, and rates across the yield curve in many countries have made financial markets more erratic. The Federal Reserve has increased interest rates more aggressively than the European Central Bank as a result of differences in underlying inflation dynamics and current economic conditions.

### **War in Ukraine Causes More Human Suffering and Economic Damage**

The aftermath of Russia's war in Ukraine is being felt regionally and globally. Millions of people have been displaced by the war, which has also caused serious injuries, fatalities, and damage to Ukraine's material wealth. The European Union imposed coal import bans in August 2022 in addition to monetary and technological penalties to put pressure on Russia to halt hostilities. Additionally, it declared a prohibition on maritime insurance and a restriction on the importation of seaborne oil beginning at the end of 2022. The trade in fossil fuels has also been impacted by Russia's reduced exports, particularly of gas, with the flow of Russian pipeline gas to Europe being around 20% of what it was a year earlier. This has contributed to the steep increase in natural gas prices. The war is having severe economic repercussions in Europe, with higher energy prices, weaker consumer confidence, and slower momentum in manufacturing resulting from persistent supply chain disruptions and rising input costs. Russia's economy is estimated to have contracted by 21.8 percent during the second quarter, although crude oil and non-energy exports held up. Russian domestic demand is showing some stability, thanks to containment of the effect of sanctions on the domestic financial sector policy support, and a resilient labor market. The war in Ukraine is also having global consequences for food prices. The war has increased inflationary pressures globally, driving up consumer energy and food costs. As a result, there has been an overall increase in inflation. The worst-affected nations are those with diets that are skewed toward commodities with the highest price increases, particularly wheat and corn, those that are more reliant on food imports, and those whose diets include significant amounts of goods with high global price pass-through. With particularly serious effects in sub-Saharan Africa because food makes up about 40% of that region's consumption basket on average and the pass-through from global to domestic food prices is relatively high at 30%, low-income countries with citizens who already experienced acute malnutrition and excess mortality prior to the war have suffered particularly severe effects.

### **COVID-19 Continues to Hold Back Economic Progress**

The pandemic is putting pressure on the macroeconomic outlook at the same time that inflation, monetary and fiscal tightening, and the war in Ukraine continue to restrain global

activity. The pandemic's effects have been particularly felt in China, where a second-quarter downturn slowed down international trade. Temporary lockdowns caused by COVID-19 outbreaks in Shanghai and other cities have decreased local demand, which is reflected in the purchasing managers' index's component for new orders. This picture of China's economy slowing down is supported by more data. For instance, the nation's manufacturing capacity utilization decreased to less than 76 percent in the second quarter, the lowest level in five years. Such disruptions in China not only have a domestic effect but also spill over internationally, as lower demand implies fewer exports for foreign suppliers. And capacity constraints in production and logistics delay the unlogging of supply chains, keeping global supply pressures—and hence inflation—elevated. Resurgent variants of the COVID-19 virus threaten economic recovery elsewhere too. Sub-Saharan Africa's low vaccination rates enhance the likelihood of exposure to novel variations and make the region more susceptible to persistent sickness. On average, only 2% of people in African countries have received a booster shot; this is a vastly lower percentage than on other continents, where between a third and half of the population has received a booster shot. In 2022, sub-Saharan Africa's real per capita GDP growth will lag behind that of advanced economies in part because to its low vaccination rate. Human capital development has been hindered by pandemic-induced scarring as a result of learning losses from lack of education and on-the-job skill development.

### Advanced Economies

The conflict in Ukraine, pandemic resurgences at the beginning of the year, ongoing supply chain disruptions, limited fiscal support, and tightening financial conditions all contributed to a slowdown in advanced economies' growth during the first half of 2022. Due to Russia's invasion of Ukraine, there has been a rise in supply chain stress and market volatility, particularly in the euro region. Additionally, its impact on energy costs is having a significant negative impact on profit margins, activity, and disposable income, pushing inflation to multi-decade highs. Major central banks are predicted to tighten monetary policy more quickly than previously anticipated due to accelerated increases in energy and food costs as well as a spreading of inflation across components. The effects of the invasion and of policy tightening are likely to exert a significant drag on output. Growth in advanced economies is projected to slow markedly in 2022, to 2.6 percent, as spillovers associated with the war weigh on near-term activity, especially in the euro area. Growth is then expected to continue to moderate, averaging 2.1 percent in 2023-24, as macroeconomic policy support is unwound further and pent-up demand is exhausted. A worsening war in Ukraine is the major risk clouding the outlook, as it could destabilize an already fraught geopolitical situation, trigger additional increases in energy and food prices, exacerbate inflationary pressures, further tighten financial conditions, and prolong policy uncertainty. In the United States, activity lost momentum in the first half of this year, owing to the short-lived hit from the Omicron wave, tighter financing conditions, and the economic effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine. Although the

direct impact of the invasion has been contained so far, owing to limited trade and financial linkages, it is heightening inflationary pressures, which have already been more pronounced than in other advanced economies. U.S. growth is forecast to slow to 2.5 percent in 2022, 1.2 percentage points below previous projections, reflecting sharply higher energy prices, tighter financial conditions, and additional supply disruptions caused by the invasion of Ukraine. Growth is expected to moderate further to an average of 2.2 percent in 2023-24, as continued withdrawal of fiscal support and monetary policy tightening weighs further on activity. Although inflation is expected to peak around mid-2022 and gradually decline thereafter, it is envisioned to remain above its 2 percent target over the forecast horizon owing to persistent wage pressures from a tight labor market. Activity in the euro area decelerated in the first half of 2022, mainly on account of Russia's invasion of Ukraine and an earlier resurgence of COVID-19. Important Eurozone nations are especially reliant on energy imports from Russia, including gas imports, which make up roughly 35% of the region's overall gas imports. Beyond energy, there aren't many sectors of direct trade with Russia, so the effects of sanctions won't be felt immediately. Activity, however, has been hampered by indirect effects brought on by troubled supply chains, increased financial stress, and a fall in consumer and corporate confidence. Sharp increases in energy and food prices have caused inflation to soar, reaching a record-high of 5.8 percent in February 2022. According to projections, the growth of the euro area would drop to 2.5% in 2022 as extra supply shocks brought on by the invasion of Ukraine weigh on activity. Even if they are distorted, energy subsidies in a number of significant euro area nations are anticipated to lessen the impact of high energy costs on household consumption. As the European Central Bank tightens monetary policy and ongoing effects of the war continue to weigh on economy, growth is predicted to fall further to an average of 1.9 percent in 2023-2024. In the first half of 2022, activity in Japan has slowed due to weak domestic demand and negative external circumstances. This year's growth is predicted to be 1.7 percent, which is 1.2 percentage points less than earlier projections. This lower-than-anticipated growth is due to COVID-19, worsening trade terms brought on by the conflict in Ukraine, and fewer exports. Over 2023-2024, growth is predicted to decline as unmet demand causes supply to run out. Due to COVID-19 breakouts and severe lockdowns, activity has decreased significantly, with increase in consumer expenditure being especially muted. Due to supply bottlenecks and the negative effects of the war in Ukraine, trade and industry investment have slowed down. Real estate investment has decreased significantly since the beginning of the year, but restrictions related to the epidemic have caused it to worsen once more. A policy course of action has been taken to slow the decline. Following the severe fiscal consolidation of the previous year, policy has been relaxed and infrastructure spending has increased. In 2022 and 2023, respectively, China is projected to increase by 4.3 and 5.2 percent. The current account surplus will shrink due to higher commodity prices, and goal inflation will be reached. Fiscal, monetary, and regulatory policies are expected to be more supportive than originally anticipated in order to lessen the effects of the pandemic's

residual effects and the worsening terms of trade. There are big dangers to the forecast. The recovery of consumer and service activity would be slowed down, supply networks would be disrupted, and investor confidence would be impacted by frequent COVID-19 outbreaks and stringent lockdowns in large cities. Furthermore, increased housing sector stress would have a negative impact on developer and local government financing, real estate investment, government revenue, home prices, and consumer spending.

### Emerging Market and Developing Economies

Russia's invasion of Ukraine has a negative impact on growth in several EMDEs and has caused a severe slowdown in the ECA area. As negative war-related spillovers exacerbate increasing inflationary pressures and tighten financial conditions, fiscal and monetary policy assistance keeps unraveling, and external demand continues to deteriorate, activity in the majority of EMDEs is predicted to slow. Higher commodity prices in some EMDE commodity exporters may partially mitigate the effects. Food insecurity is getting worse in many EMDEs, especially LICs, due to high inflation and disruptions to the world's food markets. The growth of EMDE per capita income is expected to decelerate significantly in 2022 as high food and fuel prices have a negative impact on actual household income. The effects of Russia's invasion of Ukraine are weighing on growth across many EMDEs and resulting in a deep downturn in the ECA region. Activity in most EMDEs is expected to decelerate as negative spillovers from the war add to rising inflationary pressures and lead to tighter financial conditions, fiscal and monetary policy support continues to be unwound, and external demand weakens further. The effects may be somewhat cushioned by higher commodity prices in some EMDE commodity exporters. High inflation and disruptions to global food markets are worsening food insecurity in many EMDEs, especially LICs. EMDE per capita income growth is anticipated to slow markedly in 2022, as real household income is dampened by high food and fuel prices. Newly developed events Before they have fully recovered from the pandemic, the war in Ukraine has dealt EMDEs another devastating blow. This slowdown has been made worse by the war, which has also made the overall environment significantly less favorable and led to a disastrous economic contraction in Russia and Ukraine. Many other EMDEs are experiencing considerable economic fallout from the war to varied degrees, especially through connections to trade and commodity markets. Because many EMDEs rely significantly on both Russia and Ukraine for the import of essential commodities and intermediary goods, trade disruptions are propagating through value chains. Due to this, the aggregate EMDE manufacturing PMI and new export orders subcomponent have reached their lowest readings since mid-2020, indicating a decline in activity. Numerous nations have seen a decline in business confidence.

## Bangladesh Economy

Over the course of a decade, the Bangladeshi economy grew strongly, reaching milestones of 7.0 percent in FY 2015–16 and 8.0 percent in FY 2018–19. However, the COVID-19 epidemic

caused the growth rate to drop to 3.45 percent in FY 2019–20. The economy grew by 6.94 percent in FY 2020-21. According to the provisional estimates of BBS, the GDP growth stood 7.25 percent in FY 2021-22, 0.05 percent higher than the target rate and 0.31 percent higher than the previous fiscal year. Medium-term forecasts for GDP growth rates are 7.5 percent in FY 2022-23, 7.8 percent in FY 2023-24 and 8.0 percent in FY 2024-25. Per capita GDP is estimated to be US\$2,723 in FY 2021-22. Medium-term GDP forecasts are Tk. 44,12,849 crore in FY 2022-23, Tk. 49.49,712 crore in FY 2023-24, and Tk.55,59,517 crore in FY 2024-25. As per the final estimate, per capita GDP in FY 2020-21 was US\$2,462, US\$ 228 up from the previous fiscal year. Per capita gross national income increased to US\$2,591 in FY 2020-21, US\$ 265 up from FY 2019-20. The per capita gross national income is provisionally estimated to US\$ 2,824 in FY 2021-22, US\$ 233 higher than previous fiscal year. According to the final estimate of BBS, the growth of agriculture sector increased to 3.17 percent in the FY 2020-21, slightly lower than 0.25 percentage point from FY 2019-20. During the same period, industry sector grew by 10.29 percent, which was 3.16 percent in the previous fiscal year. The service sector grew by 5.73 percent in FY 2020-21, 1.8 percentage point up from the previous fiscal year. According to the provisional estimate of BBS, the growth rate of agriculture sector stood 2.20 percent in FY 2021-22, 0.97 percentage point lower than the previous fiscal year. Within the agriculture sector, the growth rate of forests and related services estimated highest growth rate of 5.37 percent in FY 2021-22. The contribution of the broad agricultural sector to the GDP stood at 11.50 percent in FY 2021-22, 0.57 percentage point lower than the previous fiscal year. Industrial sector is estimated to have 10.44 percent growth in FY 2021-22, 0.15 percentage point higher than the previous fiscal year. The contribution of industries to GDP became 37.07 percent, which is 1.06 percentage point higher than the previous fiscal year. Services sector is estimated to have 6.31 percent growth in FY 2021-22, 0.58 percentage point higher than FY 2020-21. Human health and social work activities' is estimated to experience the highest growth rate of 9.78 percent followed by wholesale and retail trade, transportation and storage, accommodation and food services activities; financial and insurance activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; education and other service sectors would grow significantly over FY 2020-21. In FY 2021–22, the broad service sector's share of the GDP was 51.44 percent, a 0.29 percentage point decrease from the prior fiscal year. The inflation rate for the fiscal year (FY) 2020–21 was 5.56 percent, 0.09 percentage point lower than it was for the FY 2019–20, and nevertheless somewhat higher than the goal rate. Bangladesh is experiencing an increase in prices, similar to the rest of the world, as a result of the COVID-19 epidemic being caused by the conflict in Ukraine. For the fiscal year 2021–2022, an inflation rate of 5.8 percent is the aim.

### Banking Industry:

The country's economic downturn threw a shadow on the banking sector's performance as key health metrics for the majority of banks dramatically declined, undermining their ability to keep the provision they need to cover loan losses and

putting depositors' money at danger. According to data from the Bangladesh Bank, the provision deficit that banks kept from their profits to cover expected future losses and default loans increased by Tk 1,000 crore to roughly Tk 20,000 crore at the end of September from June. The growing provision shortage will erode banks' capital, which would eventually reduce lenders' ability to reimburse depositors for their money. The deterioration of banking sector performance eroded depositors' confidence creating fund withdrawal pressure amid ongoing overall economic crisis. The total default loan increased by over Tk 31,000 crore to Tk 1.34 lakh crore as of September of 2022, according to the Bangladesh Bank data. The payment failure amid production halt caused by energy crisis pushed up default loan in the recent months, said bankers. In September, 8 banks were in provision shortfall but most private banks experienced reduction in surplus provision amount. Moreover, some banks showed no shortfall by taking provision forbearance from the Bangladesh Bank. The most listed private commercial banks which disbursed good amount of dividend in last two years during pandemic taking advantage of relaxed policy are now under stress of maintaining provision amid rising default loan. The average provision shortfall of private banks increased to Tk 3,345 crore in September from Tk 3,111 crore in June this year, central bank data shows.

Despite dreamy projections from financial authorities, the year 2023 will remain a turbulent time for the financial industry of Bangladesh. Inflation will torment the lower and lower-middle income population, who will lose a big segment of their savings and also have less purchasing power. While infrastructural development projects such as the Padma Bridge, Dhaka's metro, new railways, power plants and the like will add efficiency and productivity to the economy, a significant amount of this gain will be eroded by inflation and growing financial turpitude in both the banking sector and stock markets – demanding stricter vigilance in these fields. In most countries, combating inflation rests on the shoulders of their central banks. In Bangladesh, the water is muddied by government activities that impinge on the central bank's policy space. The finance ministry dictates interest rates on both deposit and lending, making the main central bank weapon of controlling inflation largely blunt. Fighting inflation will hence require a journey that is tardier and lengthier than usual, and it is likely that inflation will dominate the entirety of the new year. A weak taka will only add fuel to the fire through import channels. Fear or expectations and downward rigidity of prices will impede the easing of inflation, although international fuel and commodity prices will fall. Coming up with the annual national budget will be a great challenge because of the dwindling ratio of revenue to GDP. The budget authority usually draws a big amount of funds by selling saving certificates at higher non-market rates – the most expensive way of financing in the name of supporting women and the poor, even though it ends up helping the rich the most. However, 2023 will not see an upward trend in sanchayapatra sales because of consumers' loss of purchasing power. The net sale of these certificates is already in the negative zone.

In 2023, the banking industry will face the challenge of mobilizing deposits – which we have already witnessed in the latter part of

2022. Providing the ministry with funds will be difficult for the central bank, as a result. The budget to be made in 2023 will also be the current administration's last chance before elections, so the government will try its best to finish its development commitments and offer more benefits under social safety-net programmes. Increasing revenue by raising taxes, particularly on the rich, will remain undesirable in an election year. Rather, businessmen will try to take advantage by not paying default loans and not honouring their tax liabilities wilfully. This means the gap between revenue and spending will be widened in 2023, making fiscal deficits reach an unconscionable figure that will be hard for the banking industry to accommodate. Since the government controls the lending rate at nine percent, which is close to inflation, drawing funds from banks by the super-rich turns out to be borrowing at almost zero cost.

This will only press the pedals for credit growth. And when credit growth is high and deposit growth falls far behind it, banks suffer from a terrible shortage of loanable funds and seek government support. Such a liquidity crisis in the banking sector will tighten their profit opportunities, discouraging them to expand the workforce and adding salt to the open wound of high unemployment. The entire scenario seems just like the economist Ragnar Nurkse's vicious circle of poverty, which originates from poverty and ends there as well, by making it worse. Here, the vicious circle of fiscal incapacity will encroach on the banking space without displeasing the superrich, and eventually will worsen the tax-GDP ratio. Already, the ministry lags far behind its target of revenue collection. Fiscal incapacity is at the root of all major financial ills in the Bangladeshi economy, and this will remain so in 2023 as well. It is incapacity, or indulgence, or both. On top of that, import growth will be restricted by austerity measures, which will impact GDP growth partially. Export growth may remain buoyant given stable demand in the west, but remittances are unlikely to grow satisfactorily given the non-market exchange rate and the lethargic formalities of remittance through formal channels. Hundi will still hijack a big segment of remittance, no matter what punishing measures are in place. The current account deficit will, as a result, remain high in 2023, if not higher than what the country had in 2022, and continue to exert pressure on foreign currency reserves.

Unfortunately, the new year is likely to see more defaulters come out the woodwork and damage depositors' confidence even more. The government is unlikely to change the directorship law, whose implementation in early 2018 has deteriorated the loan default situation, as well as corporate culture. There does not seem to be any silver lining on the horizon for the banking landscape. Demands for changes will emerge from economists and professionals, but the government will not take on any massive reform in the election year. However, due of their good influence on public opinion, they will be more proactive in moving forward with their megaprojects. In the midst of the ongoing global economic crisis, the worsening in banking sector performance undermined depositors' confidence, pushing many to withdraw their money.

## DHAKA BANK: Thriving for Success

DBL has embarked on a journey to achieve banking excellence and provide cutting-edge banking solutions. The bank was incorporated as a limited company on 6 April 1995 under the Companies Act 1994. It commenced banking operations on 5 July 1995 with a branch in Motijheel, Dhaka. DBL was listed on DSE and CSE in 2000. The Islamic banking window was opened in July 2003. Subsequently, we embarked on Capital Market services which amounted to the establishment of a subsidiary 'Dhaka Bank Securities Limited' in 2011. DBL opened up new avenues for foreign investors in the country by setting up Offshore Banking Unit in 2006.

DBL is widely recognized today for its exceptional service, simplicity, proximity and cutting-edge way of delivery and operational craftsmanship marking its position as the potential Market player in all core areas of Banking in the country. Alongside a lasting bond with the Corporate world, we got hold of a countrywide reach through a larger network of Branches, ATMs, ADMs, SME channels and SMS Banking. As on December 31, 2022, we made our vibrant presence at 113 Branches, 25 Sub Branches, 3 SME Service Centers, 83 ATMs, 20 ADMs, and 2 Offshore Banking Unit, across the country.

On July 5, 2022 we passed 27 years of stride for progress. Our Balance Sheet size was Tk. 346,556 million, Deposits of Tk. 243,427 million and Advances of Tk. 239,685 million with Profit track of approximately Tk. 6,895 million as on December 31, 2022. Our Board and our Colleagues together want to make a strong positive impact in the economy of Bangladesh with superior quality Banking Services.

### Extra-ordinary Gain/Losses

The Bank did not record any extraordinary gain/loss during the year 2022.

### Related Party Disclosure

In the normal course of business, Dhaka Bank entered into a few transactions with related parties during the year 2022, details of which have been furnished in Annexure – G of the financial statements. These transactions have been executed on an arm's length basis.

### Preparation of Financial Statements and the Annual Report

- All relevant books and accounts were maintained as per regulation.
- Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the appropriate accounting policies and procedures.
- All estimates and assumptions were made within these financial statements and are made on reasonable ground and prudent judgment.
- Preparation of Financial Statements (FS) of DBL were in accordance with the International Financial Reporting

Standards (IFRS) as adopted by Financial Reporting Council (FRC) in Bangladesh and the instructions of Bangladesh Bank. Any departures from such requirements have been duly disclosed.

- Sincere efforts were put to ensure the integrity and legal compliance of DBL's financial statements. The priority of the annual report is to portray a true and fair representation of the Bank's activities and transactions as per prevailing laws of the land.
- There is no significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as Going Concern. DBL has neither intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of its operation. Hence, the Financial Statements of the Bank for 2022 have been prepared for its Shareholders.
- Certain Information required in the Directors' Report to the Shareholders under BSEC Corporate Governance Code are provided in various other parts of this Annual Report under relevant sections for the ease of reading by the user.
- The financial statements prepared by the management of Dhaka Bank make a fair presentation of its activities, operational details and results, cash flow information and changes in equity.

### Financial Performance

Performance & Profitability: We recorded Profit after Tax of Tk. 1,660 million in 2022 in comparison with Tk. 2,056 million in 2021 as a result of critical Market condition. Bank's performance was accomplished mainly from downsizing of loan loss, sticking to core banking business, consolidation of business mix with expanded pie on SMEs, efficient cost management as well as appropriate strategic choice.

Overall business performance for the year 2022 suggests that our achievement particularly revenue basket was more viable than we have expected especially in the category of investment Income and fees & commission Income. We have every reason to explain our position under most difficult circumstances that Banking Sector got through in 2022.

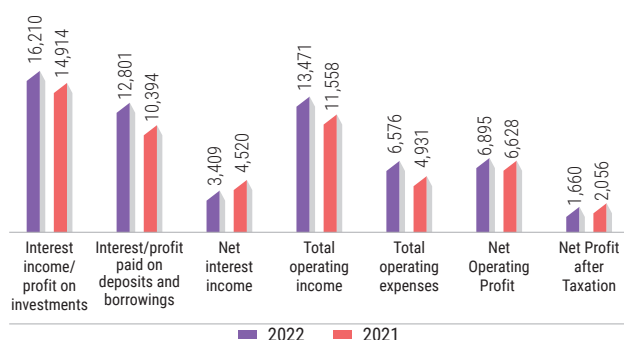
The Bank secured an amount of Tk. 13,471 million in Operating Income. On the Balance Sheet side, the Bank shaped an amazing Balance in Assets of Tk. 346,556 million showing up an increase of Tk. 11,205 million from Tk. 335,351 million of 2021. The Growth was achieved on the wings of 11% Growth in Loans and Advances. Deposits also showed a Growth of 6%. The Bank continued to have notable Capital Adequacy at 14.12% in accordance with Basel-III requirement. Total Shareholders' Equity increased to Tk. 20,773 million in 2022 from Tk. 20,242 million in 2021. Liquidity maintained a comfortable position with liquid Assets [Cash, Balance with other Banks and financial institutions, money at call, treasury bonds and tradable securities] forming 23.60% of Total Assets. The Bank had a stable portfolio of Loans & Advances as Loan to Deposit Ratio at 87.38% at the year-end 2022 which was 84.34% in 2021.

## Profitability- The Bank

Amount in million

Particulars	2022	2021	Variance	Percentage (%)
Interest income/ profit on investments	16,210	14,914	1,296	8.69%
Interest/profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	(12,801)	(10,394)	(2,407)	23.16%
Net interest income	3,409	4,520	(1,111)	(24.57%)
Total operating income	13,471	11,558	1,913	16.55%
Total operating expenses	6,576	4,931	1,646	33.37%
Net Operating Profit	6,895	6,628	267	4.04%
Net Profit after Taxation	1,660	2,056	(396)	(19.26%)
EPS	1.75	2.16	(0.42)	(19.26%)

## Profitability- The Bank

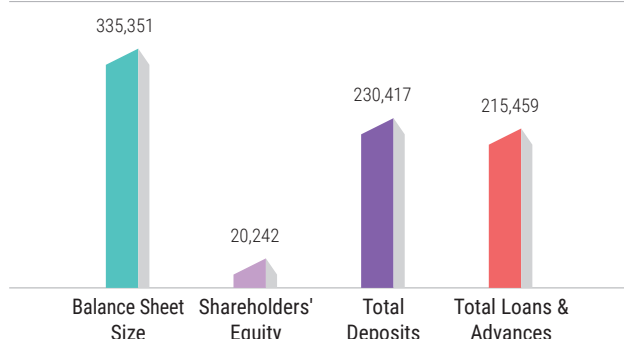


## Balance Sheet Focus - The Bank

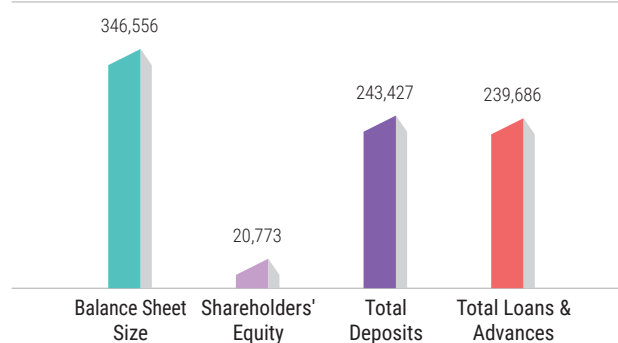
Amount in million

Particulars	2022	2021	Variance	%Change over 2021
Balance Sheet Size	346,556	335,351	11,205	3.34%
Shareholders' Equity	20,773	20,242	531	2.62%
Total Deposits	243,427	230,417	13,010	5.65%
Total Loans & Advances	239,686	215,459	24,226	11.24%
Classified Loans	12,188	7,145	5,043	70.58%

## Balance Sheet Focus - The Bank (2021)



## Balance Sheet Focus - The Bank (2022)



## Performance Ratios - The Bank

Amount in million unless mentioned otherwise

Particulars	2022	2021	Variance	%Change over 2021
Return on Assets (ROA) (%)	0.49	0.65	(0.16)	(24.62%)
Return on Equity (ROE) (%)	8.09	10.53	(2.44)	(23.17%)
Operating Profit per Employee	3.49	3.29	0.2	6.08%
Assets per Employee	175.47	166.68	8.79	5.27%

## Appropriation of Profit

Profit after Tax [PAT] stood at Tk. 1,660 million. Profit available for distribution among Shareholders is Tk. 1,165 million.

Amount in million

Particulars	Year 2022	Year 2021
Profit After Tax	1,660	2,056
Retained Earnings brought forward	1,631.78	1,514.78
<b>To be appropriated</b>		
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	409.98	822.83
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-

## Dividend

The Board of Directors in its 443rd Meeting held on April 30, 2023 has recommended 6% cash and 6% Stock dividend for the Shareholders for the year 2022 subject to approval of the Shareholders in the 28th Annual General Meeting.

No bonus share or stock dividend has been declared as interim dividend during the period of January 1, 2022 to December 31, 2022.

Amount in million unless mentioned otherwise

Particulars	Year 2022	Year 2021
Stock Dividend	6%	-
Cash Dividend	6%	12%
Retained Earnings to be carried forward	1,725.49	1,631.77
Dividend	1,139.55	1,075.05

## Appointment of External Auditors

The Shareholders of Dhaka Bank Limited in their 27th AGM re-appointed M/s. Rahman Rahman Huq (KPMG in Bangladesh), Chartered Accountants as the Statutory Auditors of the Bank for the year 2022. Subsequently, Bangladesh Bank approved the appointment of the External Auditors. Their term of 3 years will expire after conclusion of 28th AGM. A new External Auditors shall be appointed for the year 2023 with the approval of the Shareholders in the 28th AGM.

## Appointment of Compliance Auditors

In the 27th Annual General Meeting of the Bank, M/s. Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co., Chartered Accountants were re-appointed as the Compliance Auditors of the Bank for the year 2022. Accordingly, M/s Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co. have completed their audit in terms of the directive of the BSEC. A new Compliance Auditors shall be appointed for the year 2023 with the approval of the Shareholders in the 28th AGM.

## Remuneration to Directors

The Bank does not pay any remuneration to its Directors other than the purpose stated in the relevant Act and applicable regulations. During 2022, a total of BDT 3,477,200.00 has been paid as honorarium to the Directors.

This information related to remuneration to Directors is incorporated in the Notes 33 of the notes to the audited financial statements with reference to the "Directors' fees" figures concerning the Board of Directors including Independent Directors.

## Rotation of Directors

As per the Company Act 1994 and the Articles of Association of the Bank, 1/3 [one third] of the Directors of the Bank will retire in the 28th Annual General Meeting and they are eligible for re-election, subject to approval of Bangladesh Bank.

## Board Meetings

24 (Twenty Four) Meetings of the Board of Directors were held from January 01, 2022 to December 31, 2022. Attendance of the Directors in these Meetings has been shown in **Annexure-I** of compliance of BSEC's Notification under the chapter "Compliance Report" in this Annual Report.

## Director's Profile

Brief profile of the Directors and the Independent Directors are presented on page no. 22 to 28 in this Annual Report.

## Remuneration to Directors Including Independent Directors

Remuneration to directors including independent directors during the year 2022 details of which are furnished in note no.33 of the financial statements.

## Number of Board meetings

The total number of Board meetings held during the year 2022 and attendance by each director information given in the Annexure-I of the Compliance Report on BSEC's Notification part of the report.

## Environmental and Social Risk Management and its Mitigation

Environmental and social risk to a financial institution (FI) stems from the environmental and social issues that are related to a client's/investee's operations. Environmental and social risks can be mitigated through compliance with environmental and social regulations and international environmental and social standards. These risks are not static, but rather are dynamic over time and subject to change.

Dhaka Bank formulated its Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) Policy in September, 2018 that depicts the Bank's commitment towards Environmental and Social Risk Management. The ESRM policy of the Bank is applied in considering loan categories of the following: agriculture, retail, trade, microfinance, SME, corporate finance and project finance.

## System of Internal Control

The appropriate and effective internal controls are developed and implemented to soundly and prudently manage these risks; reliable and comprehensive systems are to be put in place to appropriately monitor the effectiveness of these controls. The factors which together comprise the control environment are:

- A board of directors that is actively concerned with sound corporate governance and that understands and diligently discharges its responsibilities by ensuring that the company is appropriately and effectively managed and controlled;
- A management that actively manages and operates the company in a sound and prudent manner;
- Organizational and procedural controls supported by an effective management information system to soundly and prudently manage the company's exposure to risk; and
- An independent audit mechanism to monitor the effectiveness of the organizational and procedural controls.

## Capital Adequacy

Dhaka Bank is a firm follower of Guidelines of the Bangladesh Bank regarding Capital Adequacy and its Policy is to maintain Regulatory Capital at a level which is higher than the minimum required Capital. Bank's strength in Capital base is also significant in the fact that the Ratio of eligible Capital to Risk Weighted Assets [RWA], 14.12% as of Dec 31, 2022. The Bank has already entered the Basel III regime since January 2015 as an enhanced Regulation for Capital Adequacy, liquidity and stability and remains committed to compliance of the requirement in phases till 2022.

## Credit Rating vis-à-vis Capital Adequacy

We kept up efforts to pursue corporate and SME-mid Customers to get Credit Rated by eligible External Credit Assessment Institutions [ECAI]. As per Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No. 05 of April 29, 2009, BRPD Circular No. 31 of October 25, 2010, BRPD Circular No. 12 of October 31, 2013 and BRPD Circular No. 08 of April 15, 2014, we nominated 8 [Eight] recognized these ECAIs: Credit Rating Information & Services Limited [CRISL], Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh [CRAB], National Credit Rating Limited., Emerging Credit Rating Limited., ARGUS Credit Rating Services Limited, WASO Credit Rating Co. [BD] Limited, Alpha Credit Rating Limited & Bangladesh Rating Agency Limited.

Since external rating of most of our Rated Corporate Customers falls in the range of A to AAA [BB rating grade 1 & 2] bearing risk weight of 50% or below, the more our Customers do their entity rating, the less will be our Capital Requirement.

## Five Years Performance

Key operating and financial highlights of the past 5 (five) years has been presented in this Annual Report under Shareholders' Information.

### Management's Discussion and Analysis

A Management's Discussion and Analysis signed by the Managing Director & CEO of the Bank has been presented with detailed analysis of the Bank's Financial Positions and Operations in this Annual Report.

The Bank conducted its Board meetings and record the minutes of the meetings as well as keep required books and records in line with 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.

Certification by the CEO and the CFO to the Board as required under condition No.3(3) on Financial Statements for the year 2022 has been disclosed in this Annual Report.

## Segment-wise Performance

Details of Segment Performance during the year 2022 are furnished in note no.48 of the financial statements.

Amount in million

Segmented Results of 2022	Dhaka Bank Limited			Subsidiary		Consolidated
	On-shore	Off-shore	Islamic Banking	Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd.	Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd.	
Operating Income	12,576	474	422	158	14	13,644
Operating Profit	6,108	460	328	71	11	6,978
Assets	307,181	17,633	17,069	5,487	324	347,693
Liabilities & Equity	307,181	17,633	17,069	5,487	324	347,693

## Raising Capital

Starting on July 5, 1995 with Authorized Capital of Tk. 1,000 million and Paid-up Capital of Tk. 100 million, DBL strengthened its Authorized Capital base in 2005 by raising the same from Tk. 1,000 million to Tk. 2,650 million and Tk. 6,000 million in 2007. Authorized Capital was further enhanced to Tk. 10,000 million by passing a Special Resolution in the Bank's 4th Extra-ordinary General Meeting [EGM] held on July 4, 2010. Out of the total issued, subscribed and Paid-up Capital, 1,320,000 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 100 each amounting to Tk. 132,000,000 was raised through Initial Public Offering [IPO] of shares held in February 24, 2000. The Bank increased its Paid-up Capital twice issuing 2:1 Right Share at par on April 15, 2003 and November 30, 2005 respectively. The Bank increased its Authorized Capital from Tk.1000.00 crore to Tk.2000.00 crore by passing a Special Resolution in the 27th AGM held on Thursday, June 23, 2022. As on December 31, 2022, equity of the Bank including Retained Earnings reflected a Balance of Tk. 20,772 million. Equity as a percentage of Total Assets was 5.99%. Bank's Paid-up stood at Tk. 9,496 million at the year ended 2022. The Statutory Reserve increased by Tk. 41 million due to transfer of 20% of Profit before provision and taxes under Regulatory Compliance.

## Special Assets Management

In a year span, Classified Loans amounted to Tk. 12,188 million from Tk. 7,145 million of 2021. The amount of Non-Performing Loan [NPL] increased by Tk. 5,043 million in 2022. In 2022, NPL to Total Loans Ratio reached to 5.08% compared to 3.32% of the year 2021.

### Non-Performing Assets by Segments

Amount in million unless mentioned otherwise

Particulars	As on 31.12.2022	As on 31.12.2021	Change in %
Un Classified Loans	227,498	208,314	9%
Standard [Including Staff Loan]	221,834	202,553	10%
Special Mention Accounts [SMA]	5,664	5,761	-2%
Classified Loans	12,187	7,145	71%
Sub-standard [SS]	602	392	54%
Doubtful [DF]	137	56	145%
Bad/Loss [BL]	11,448	6,697	71%
Total Loans	239,685	215,459	11%
Non-Performing Loans (%)	5.08	3.32	53%



## Protection to Minority Shareholders

Through various strategies including multi-faceted internal control system including independent and internal audits as well as the establishment of independent management team, DBL has fostered a professional environment where protection of minority shareholders is ensured. Any attempt for controlling shareholders through aggressive or abusive strategies either directly or indirectly is made ineffective. Nevertheless, if any issue arises at the Bank's AGM or elsewhere, a thorough investigation is conducted.

## Way Forward 2023

### Challenges

- It is difficult to achieve economic stability due to the world political unrest including Russia- Ukraine war and breakout of new variant of COVID.
- Ensure a sophisticated Information Technology system in the direction of secure and legitimate Transaction.
- Resist uncertainty that persists at socio-political borders.
- Addressing bad debt, the main challenge for banks, by providing more obstacles to loan recovery.
- Maintain asset quality while reducing industrial activity
- Ensuring a competitive loan rate in the market.

### Opportunities

- Infrastructure development like inauguration of Dhaka Metro Rail and Padma Multipurpose Bridge will definitely increase volume of investment around the country in the days ahead.
- Prudent policies implemented by Bangladesh Bank to strengthen bank asset quality will continue into 2023 and further is the gradual trend of the financial sector can be retained, depending on maintenance required growth and expansion.
- Robust Ready-Made Garment (RMG) exports, resilient remittance inflows and steady macroeconomic conditions have supported quick financial development of the country. Banks can be expected to continue to earn benefits through their association with these fields.
- Banks will have plenty of time to grasp the benefits of Trade finance and capital transfer from abroad.

## Goals Set for 2023

- Control deposit costs through healthy deposit matching which will be attained by increasing the proportion of low-cost deposits and refinance of Bangladesh Bank.
- Control operating costs by boosting employee productivity, competing with suppliers and reasonable promotion of banking activities.

- Control bad debt provisions by speeding up both continuous and alternating recovery mechanisms and proper monitoring.

## Asset Quality

Our main focus in the year 2023 is to reduce NPL. We are developing in-built capacity in the Bank to help expedite Loan Recovery process. We are considering appointment of more Loan Recovery Agents and new mechanism to avoid lengthy, expensive and cumbersome procedures and excessive dependence on the Court for recovering Loans.

Sound business mix: Our deposit grew 6% in 2022, while the previous year the progress here was 12%. We have to look for more CASA. So we have to make strategies for raising Core Deposit, i.e., Customers' Deposit. CASA share of 22% of Total Deposit should be taken up to 25% at the minimum, in 2023. Advance upped 11% as against 8% last year. The Guarantee business decreased by 15%, which decreased rate was 10% the year before. More pleasing was the increase in Inward Remittance by 73% from previous year.

Internal Control & Risk Management: We will ensure stable well-integrated operating process, new equipment to support work volume as well as strong Customer Complaint Resolution Process and Anti-money Laundering & Combating Financing of Terrorism mechanism. To control Credit losses, we will ensure appropriate Debt Rating models, rigorous monitoring of Portfolio Performance and timely and effective response to changes.

HR Productivity & efficiency: We are committed to give every try to achieve the target by a combination of Talent Management, including expert Bankers and brilliant chunk of business graduates, sharpening job efficiency, increasing learning curve and motivating through more reward and retribution.

Business Ethics: This year we will focus on building loyalty to the organization, training on ethical practices, recognizing ethical precedence in performance appraisal and transparency in all Banking operation.

Shareholders' Value: With our tireless endeavor, we will lead to an ultimate goal-maximization of Shareholders' value for what we exist and excel.

On behalf of the Board of Directors,



**Abdul Hai Sarker**  
Chairman  
Dhaka Bank Limited

# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE



# BOARD OF DIRECTORS



**Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker**  
Chairman



**Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker**  
Vice Chairman



**Mr. Reshadur Rahman**  
Director



**Mrs. Rokshana Zaman**  
Director



**Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker**  
Director



**Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin**  
Director



**Mr. Mohammed Hanif**  
Director



**Mr. Amir Ullah**  
Director



**Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury**  
Director



**Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan**  
Director



**Mr. Jashim Uddin**  
Director



**Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas**  
Director



**Mrs. Manoara Khandaker**  
Director



**Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta**  
Director



**Mr. Ahab Ahmad**  
Independent Director



**Mr. Feroz Ahmed**  
Independent Director



**Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim**  
Independent Director



**Mr. Emranul Huq**  
Managing Director & CEO  
(Ex-Officio Director)

# EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD



**Mrs. Rokshana Zaman**  
Chairperson



**Mr. Reshadur Rahman**  
Member



**Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker**  
Member



**Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin**  
Member



**Mr. Mohammed Hanif**  
Member



**Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas**  
Member



**Mrs. Manoara Khandaker**  
Member

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# AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD



**Mr. Ahbab Ahmad**  
Chairman



**Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker**  
Member



**Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan**  
Member



**Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury**  
Member



**Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim**  
Member

# RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD



**Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin**  
Chairman



**Mr. Jashim Uddin**  
Member



**Mr. Amir Ullah**  
Member



**Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas**  
Member



**Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta**  
Member

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# SHARI'AH SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE



**Mr. Md. Fariduddin Ahmed**  
Chairman



**Dr. Abu Noman Md. Rafiqur Rahman**  
Member – Faqih



**Dr. Mohd. Haroon Rashid**  
Member - Faqih



**Hafej Mawlana Abdul Gaffar**  
Member -Faqih



**Barrister Sabel Nawaz**  
Member- Lawyer



**Mr. Emranul Huq**  
Managing Director & CEO  
(Ex. Officio)

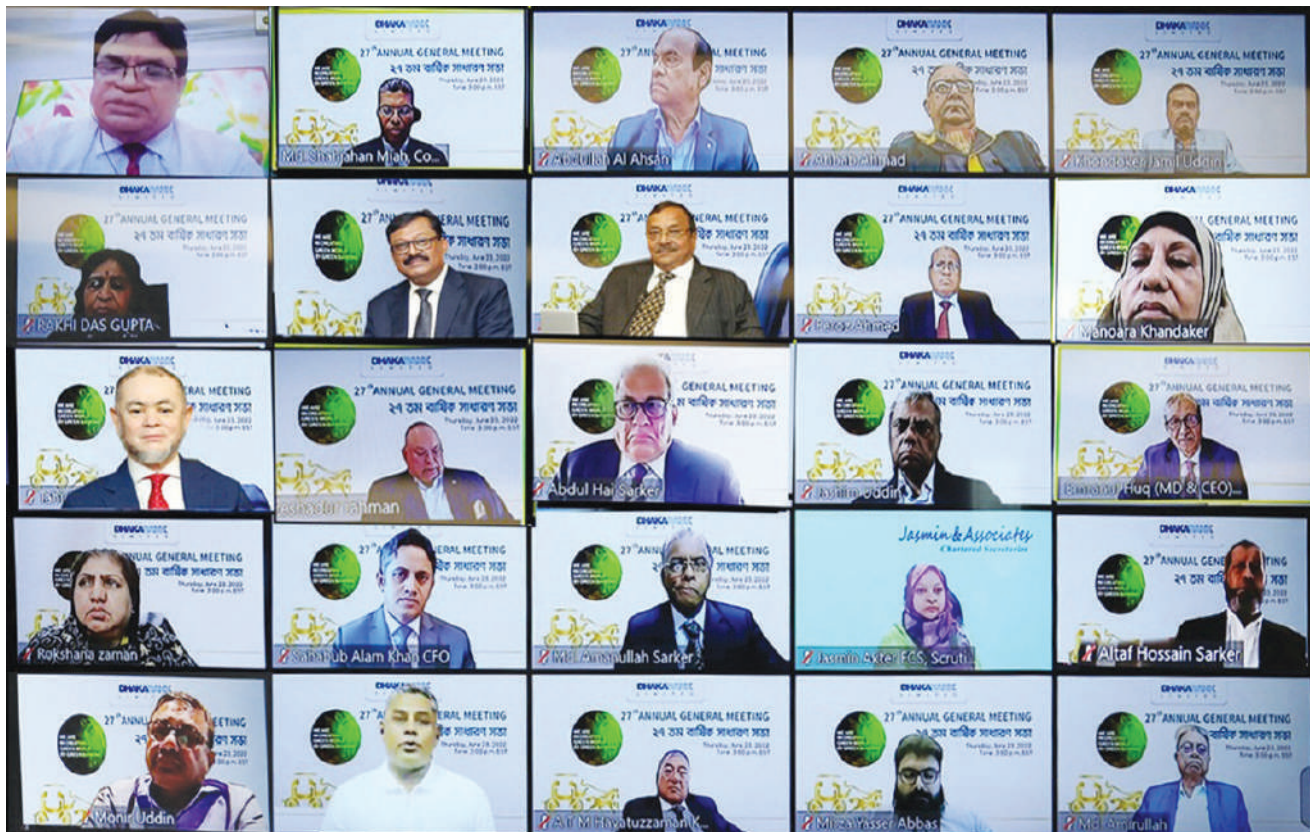


**Mr. Tipu Sultan**  
(Member Secretary)

# DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY OF DHAKA BANK

The 27th Annual General Meeting of Dhaka Bank Limited was held on June 23, 2022 by using Digital Platform to avoid the risk of COVID-19 and according to Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission's directives. Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank presided over the Meeting. Among others, Vice Chairman Mr. Jashim Uddin, Former Chairman Mr. A T M Hayatuzzaman Khan, Directors Mr. Reshadur Rahman, Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker, Mr. Mohammed Hanif, Mrs. Rokshana Zaman, Mr. Amir Ullah, Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin, Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury, Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan, Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas,

Mr. Aman Ullah Sarker, Mrs. Manoara Khandaker, Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta and Independent Directors Mr. Ahbab Ahmed, Mr. Feroz Ahmed and Managing Director & CEO Mr. Emranul Huq were also present. Apart from them, Company Secretary of the Bank Mr. Md. Shahjahan Miah and a good number of Shareholders also participated the 27th AGM through Digital Platform. Mentionable that, 12.00% Cash Dividend was approved in the AGM for the year 2021. Besides, the shareholders passed their valuable opinion/comments on the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended on December 31, 2021 and regarding the activities of the Bank.



# CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank is the highest governance body, and it acknowledges its fiduciary duty to shareholders in creating and safeguarding their assets. The Board recognizes the critical importance of good corporate governance. Therefore, it is committed to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the bank's business and operations by integrating robust governance ethics and business integrity into its strategies and operations. As stewards of all shareholders, the Board considers it a key responsibility to promote and protect their interests.

## Governance Structure and Composition

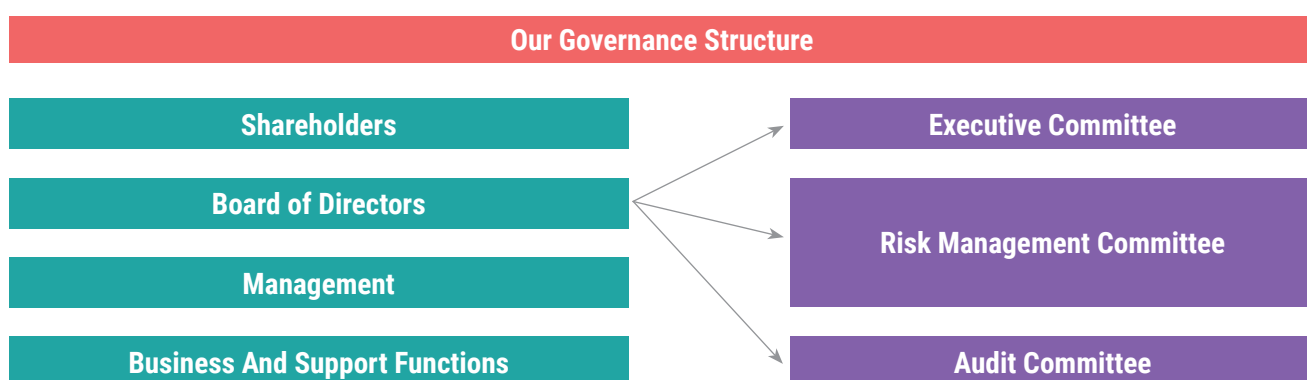
Dhaka Bank Limited's Corporate Governance framework is centered on principles of integrity and adaptability, which promote more efficient decision-making and superior Management. The bank draws on various sources to establish its governance framework, including the Companies Act 1994, the Bank Company Act 1991 (amended), relevant circulars from the Bangladesh Bank, the Corporate Governance Code from June 3, 2018, and the Dhaka/Chittagong Stock Exchange (Listing) Regulations 2015. Additionally, the bank considers different policies and procedures, directives and notifications, circulars and guidelines from different regulatory authorities, as well as local and global best practices.

The Board of Directors regularly discusses business strategy, financial performance, and governance issues and reviews committee reports. At these meetings, the Board examines the financial performance of the bank and its subsidiaries, reviews risk management and compliance reports, and approves the bank's quarterly results. Special Board meetings are also held as needed to address significant deals or other matters requiring immediate attention and decision. The Board sets the bank's business plan and budget at the start of each year. Importantly, Management does not participate in the Board to maintain the independence of the Board's decision-making process.

The diverse Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited comprises 17 experienced and knowledgeable members, of which 3 are independent directors. Additionally, 3 of the directors are female. All members of the Board of Directors are of high competency, with vast academic knowledge and professional experience in the field of business. Additionally, all Independent Directors maintain their independence and are free from any business or other relationships with the bank that may compromise their ability to exercise independent judgment. Furthermore, the Bank's Directors strictly adhere to the code of conduct as mandated by relevant circulars of Bangladesh Bank and notification from Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) to ensure compliance and best practices. All Board Members except the Managing Director are Non-Executive Directors.

There are 3 board-level committees to assist the Board in discharging its responsibilities: Executive Committee, Audit Committee, and Risk Management Committee. These assistive committees review and appraise their respective areas, then advise and recommend to the Board. The minutes of the committee meetings are reviewed by the Board and duly recorded. The Minutes of the meetings of the Board and its Assistive Committees, containing various suggestions and recommendations to the Management, are recorded in line with the provisions of the relevant Bangladesh Secretarial Standards (BSS) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB).

Additionally, there is a management committee overseen by the Managing Director, responsible for managing the day-to-day operations of the bank and making strategic decisions to ensure the bank's long-term success. The Bank's Management and its different subcommittees are responsible for establishing goals and leading the organization forward in accordance with the Board's policies and plans. The Board guides the Management in making decisions that help the bank realize its mission while also meeting all legal, ethical, and ESG (environmental, social, and governance) obligations.



**Executive Committee:** The Executive Committee of the Board is responsible for ensuring that the structure for approving loan proposals and business decisions is efficient, competent, compliant, and secure. The committee consists of 7 members. The committee performs periodic evaluations of the policies and guidelines that are produced by the Bangladesh Bank concerning credit and other activities. These policies and guidelines are then adopted by Management and adopted by the organization with the consent of the Board of Directors. Additionally, the committee gives its approval to credit applications in accordance with the policy that the Board has approved.

**Audit Committee:** The Audit Committee oversees the bank's internal and external audit processes to ensure they are conducted effectively and efficiently. It consists of 5 members, and it is chaired by an independent director. It is also responsible for overseeing the organization's compliance with laws and regulations, as well as its ethical standards. It plays a crucial role in maintaining the integrity of the organization and safeguarding the interests of stakeholders.

**Risk Management Committee:** The Risk Management Committee is responsible for ensuring that the bank manages risks effectively, while maintaining the highest standards of governance and accountability. It consists of 5 members. The committee is responsible for overseeing the bank's risk management framework and ensuring that the bank is identifying, assessing, and managing risks effectively. Its key responsibilities include setting risk management policies and procedures, assessing the bank's risk appetite, and ensuring that the bank's risk management practices are aligned with its strategic goals. The committee is also responsible for reviewing and approving risk management strategies, monitoring the bank's risk exposure, and ensuring that appropriate risk mitigation measures are in place. In addition, the committee plays a key role in ensuring that the bank is in compliance with regulatory requirements related to risk management. The committee also reviews the green banking policies, guidelines, and strategic plans from time to time. Additionally, the committee oversees the sustainability aspect of the bank while the Finance & Accounts division manages the sustainability reporting.

**Shari'ah Supervisory Committee:** The committee consists of Islamic scholars who are well-versed in Shari'ah law and its applications to banking and finance. The committee comprises 7 members. It oversees Dhaka Bank's Islamic Banking operations and ensures compliance with Islamic values and principles. The committee is responsible for guiding on issues related to the bank's Islamic banking operations, as well as advising the Board of Directors on matters concerning Shari'ah. The Board of Directors strictly adheres to the committee's recommendations on Shari'ah Principles to ensure the proper Management of the Bank's Islamic banking operations.

**Senior Management:** Senior Management is Dhaka Bank's highest management body consisting of 8 members. It is responsible for ensuring that the bank operates effectively and

efficiently while maintaining the highest standards of corporate governance and accountability. Its key responsibilities include setting the bank's strategic direction and goals, developing and implementing policies and procedures, overseeing the bank's operations, managing the bank's financial performance, and ensuring that the bank is in compliance with regulatory requirements. Furthermore, it advises suitable steps to resolve policy, procedural, implementation, or execution gaps and assesses the effectiveness of current compliance risk management. It also determines the necessity for additional policies or procedures to address new compliance risks discovered during yearly risk assessments undertaken by the appropriate divisions.

### **Nomination and Selection of the Highest Governance Body**

Dhaka Bank follows relevant provisions of the Articles of Association of the Bank, Companies Act 1994, Bank Company Act 1991, Corporate Governance Code 2018, and circulars from Bangladesh Bank for the election, appointment, reappointment, and retirement of Directors. The election of Board members follows the votes of the shareholders during the Shareholders' Meetings, with strict adherence to regulatory compliance requirements. The Board designates one of its members to serve as Chairman. The selection and appointment of committee members and senior management primarily fall under the purview of the Board. At each annual general meeting, one-third of the directors must resign in accordance with the Articles of Association and Bank Company Act 1991 (Amended through 2018). The re-election of retiring directors is subject to the laws and regulations of relevant regulatory agencies.

### **Chair of the Highest Governance Body**

In accordance with sound governance principles, Dhaka Bank maintains a separation of duties between the Chairman and the Managing Director positions, with each role having clear and defined responsibilities. The Chairman, a Non-Executive Director, leads the Board, ensuring its effective functioning and promoting constructive engagement among all Directors. On the other hand, the Managing Director is responsible to the Board for the bank's performance and is charged with executing the organization's approved strategies and tactics to achieve its objectives.

### **Role of the Highest Governance Body in Overseeing The Management of Impacts**

The Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank is committed to ensuring the sustainability of the bank's business and operations by integrating good governance ethics and business integrity into the strategies and operations of the bank. The primary responsibility of the Board is to exercise business judgment in good faith, in a manner that it reasonably believes to be in the best interest of the bank, while complying with the applicable laws and regulations, Memorandum of Association, and Articles of Association and resolutions adopted by the shareholders. Therefore, these decisions determine the impact of the bank. The



Board as a whole provides strategic direction to the Management for achieving its vision, complying with all applicable regulatory and ESG (environmental, social and governance) requirements, and creating value for all stakeholders. It also convenes with the management at least twice a year to assess the bank's impacts. The Board delegates the sustainability management of the bank to the risk management committee. Some major activities of the Board of Directors include:

- Establishing Dhaka Bank's vision, mission, direction, and policies to ensure the effective discharge of the bank's functions, the efficient use of resources, and the minimization of the bank's adverse impacts
- Delegating to Management the authority to conduct business in accordance with agreed-upon goals and objectives
- Evaluating and approving Annual Budgets presented by Management
- Ensuring that the Management carries out its responsibilities in accordance with the bank's strategic objectives, communicating those objectives to all levels at regular intervals, and overseeing that the Management complies with all applicable laws, regulations, and terms and conditions of various agreements.
- Approving proposals beyond the Management's assigned authority
- Developing compliance culture
- Ensuring a reliable and effective risk management and internal control system
- Approving and changing policies pertaining to business planning, core risk management, and service norms when necessary for the success of the bank.

### Delegation of Responsibility for Managing Impacts

The Risk Management Committee (RMC) assists the Board in fulfilling its sustainability oversight responsibilities, including strategy, operational model, reporting, and frameworks. It reports to the Board four times a year. However, the Finance & Accounts Division, headed by the CFO, has determined the material topics for the reporting period through stakeholder engagement and has prepared the sustainability report. It has reported the topics once to the Board for approval for the first time reporting. In future, this frequency may change. In compliance with Bangladesh Bank's circulars and guidelines, the Risk Management Committee approved the formation of the Sustainable Finance Unit (SFU) headed by the bank's Head of Credit Risk Management Division. The Risk Management Committee also formed Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC), which comprises high-ranked management officials. It guides the SFU, adhering to the terms of reference laid out by Bangladesh Bank. The Risk Management Committee serves as the apex authority, supervising all the bank's sustainability

activities and approving policies, strategies, and programs related to Sustainable Banking and Sustainable Finance (Green Banking & CSR) programs. The SFU works as per the Terms of References (ToRs) stipulated by Bangladesh Bank. The major areas of the Sustainable Finance Unit are:

- Formulating, amending, and implementing Green Banking policy, Green Office Guide, E&S Risk Management Policy, and other related policy
- Allocating and utilizing Climate Risk Fund
- Setting up Green Branches
- Ensuring environment-friendly banking
- Implementing sustainable development goals of the U.N.O
- Financing and refinancing Green Products
- Reporting on Environment-Friendly Banking, CSR, and Sustainable Finance
- Updating RMC regarding Sustainable Banking

The ToRs of the SFC are:

- Developing annual goals for the SFU and conducting performance evaluations
- Reviewing and overseeing the operations of the SFU at the managerial level and providing approval as needed
- Facilitating effective collaboration and assistance among all pertinent Bank divisions to execute the activities of the SFU

### Role of the Highest Governance Body In Sustainability Reporting

Dhaka Bank maintains a steadfast commitment to transparency and accountability in reporting practices and is dedicated to providing the stakeholders with accurate and reliable information. The highest governing body, the Board of Directors, has approved the material topics for this year's sustainability report. The report is initially submitted by the Finance & Accounts Division to Senior Management for preliminary approval. Subsequently, the report undergoes a final review and approval process during a Board of Directors meeting. The Board of Directors conducts a thorough evaluation to ensure that the reported information is accurate, relevant, and reliable prior to its release for public disclosure.

### Evaluation of the Performance of the Highest Governance Body

At the AGM, the bank's shareholders evaluate the Board's performance by examining the financial position, the adequacy and effectiveness of the internal control system, and the overall governance mechanisms. Shareholders can ask questions and make inquiries to the Board of Directors. The Board approves the annual business targets at the beginning of each year and

continuously monitors progress toward their achievement. The Board's performance is heavily influenced by the successful accomplishment of the business targets. Additionally, the Board regularly assesses the performance of its members through the presentation of performance reports from supporting committees during Board meetings.

At the outset of each year, the Board conducts in-depth discussions with Management to establish financial and non-financial objectives. Subsequently, the Board reviews and approves the yearly financial budget at the onset of the fiscal year. Annually, the Managing Director's performance is evaluated against KPIs established at the beginning of the year. One of the notable KPIs for the MD includes maintaining sustainable growth in investment and revenue for the bank. The Board evaluates the achievement of business and financial goals quarterly based on actual accomplishments, and non-financial successes are also evaluated every quarter. Furthermore, end-of-year evaluations and assessments of the completion of goals are performed. The Board possesses the discretion to review the CEO whenever it deems necessary.

### Remuneration Policies

The Directors of the Bank are paid only an honorarium for attending Board or Committee meetings. The total cost related to employee compensation is shown in the profit and loss account of the annual report. Directors, including Independent Directors, get fees according to the provision of BRPD Circular No.11, dated: 04 October 2015, for attending Board and Committee meetings. Managing Director is paid a salary, allowances, and other facilities according to his service contract.

The remuneration framework includes short-term and long-term benefits. Short-term benefits include salary, festival bonus, Travel Passage, and performance bonus. Long-term benefits include Gratuity, Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund, and Leave encashment. Dhaka Bank Limited has no variable remuneration like cash, shares, share-linked instruments, and other forms.

All employees, including the Senior Management employees, are paid a competitive remuneration package. The structure and level of remuneration are reviewed from time to time based on the bank's performance and affordability. The remuneration also stresses ensuring internal and external pay equity. The remuneration framework includes the following arrangements designed to ensure that remuneration outcomes are linked to performance:

Fixed base: There is an annual review for all eligible employees. Performance ratings for the performance period are taken into

consideration as well as individual circumstances for yearly increments.

Performance base: Performance bonuses or incentive bonuses are given to all eligible employees as per performance ratings for a performance period. Amounts of individual remuneration are linked to individual performance as per their performance ratings for the performance period. In addition, amounts of individual remuneration are also linked to the bank's growth.

In determining the payment of a bonus to individuals, the factors taken into account include:

- Team financial and strategic performance;
- Individual contribution to team performance;
- Individual performance, including alignment with corporate values and meeting performance objectives.

Long-term incentives are designed to link a remuneration component with key performance measures that underpin sustainable long-term shareholder value growth. In case of termination, an employee receives provident fund and gratuity due amounts. And in case of dismissal, an employee receives only the provident fund contributed by him/her with interest.

### Process to Determine Remuneration

The remuneration committee assists the Board with the remuneration arrangements of the bank. The Board makes all final decisions about those arrangements. The current members of the Committee are as follows:

1. Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO
2. Mr. Sahabub Alam Khan, FCA, EVP & CFO
3. Mr. M Rezaur Rahman, EVP & Head, Human Resources Division

The Committee's remuneration responsibilities include conducting reviews of and making recommendations to the Board on the remuneration policy, taking into account the bank's strategy, objectives, risk profile, shareholder interests, regulatory requirements, corporate governance practices, and employee interests. The Committee may consult a professional adviser or expert at the cost of the bank if the committee considers it necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities. The Board has approved a remuneration policy that applies to the bank. The policy does not apply to service contracts with third parties. The policy deals with base remuneration and performance-based remuneration, including the deferral of short-term incentive payments.

# HUMAN RESOURCES ACCOUNTING

Human Resource Accounting (HRA) is primarily an information system, which informs the management about the changes that are taking place in the human resource of an organization. HRA is the art of valuing, recording and presenting systematically the work of human resources in the books of accounts of an organization. (HRA) puts monetary terms to the Human Resources of the organization. In other words, it is about quantifying the value of Human Resources, the investment and the potential return. This enables the Bank to make informed

decisions via the identification and measurement of key information. A well-defined HRA can help the management to become more efficient, in addition, it is useful to internal and external users of financial statements.

Investments in Human Capital can easily be calculated as it is based on the investment of employee skills and knowledge through education and training. HR managers can calculate the total profits before and after any investments are made.

## Human Resource Accounting

Amount in million taka

Particulars	2022	2021
<b>Assets</b>		
Cash	13,421	19,838
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	14,702	22,211
Investments	53,370	49,124
Loans, advances and lease/investments	239,686	215,459
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	8,942	8,955
<b>Human Assets</b>	<b>14,807</b>	<b>16,177</b>
Individuals' value	14,799	16,174
Value of Investments	8	3
Other Assets	16,436	19,764
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>361,364</b>	<b>351,528</b>
<b>Capital &amp; Liabilities</b>		
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	35,385	44,565
Deposits and other accounts	243,427	230,417
Shareholders' equity	20,773	20,242
<b>Human Capital</b>	<b>14,807</b>	<b>16,177</b>
Other liabilities	46,971	40,127
<b>Total Capital &amp; Liabilities</b>	<b>361,364</b>	<b>351,528</b>

## Human Capital

Human capital plays a critical role in the growth and development of banks. Any economic value attached to the skills and experience of a worker is known as human capital. Investments in human capital is instrumental in shaping the improvements to the banking industry where knowledge, communication skill, technical skills, problem-solving skills, creativity, experience, mental health, competencies and capabilities have become key strategic drivers of productivity, competitiveness and growth of DBL. During the last decade the banking sector had to face several challenges to develop in a globalized environment with

strong intellectual capital. This required talent to deal with sophisticated financial products and to satisfy demanding clients.

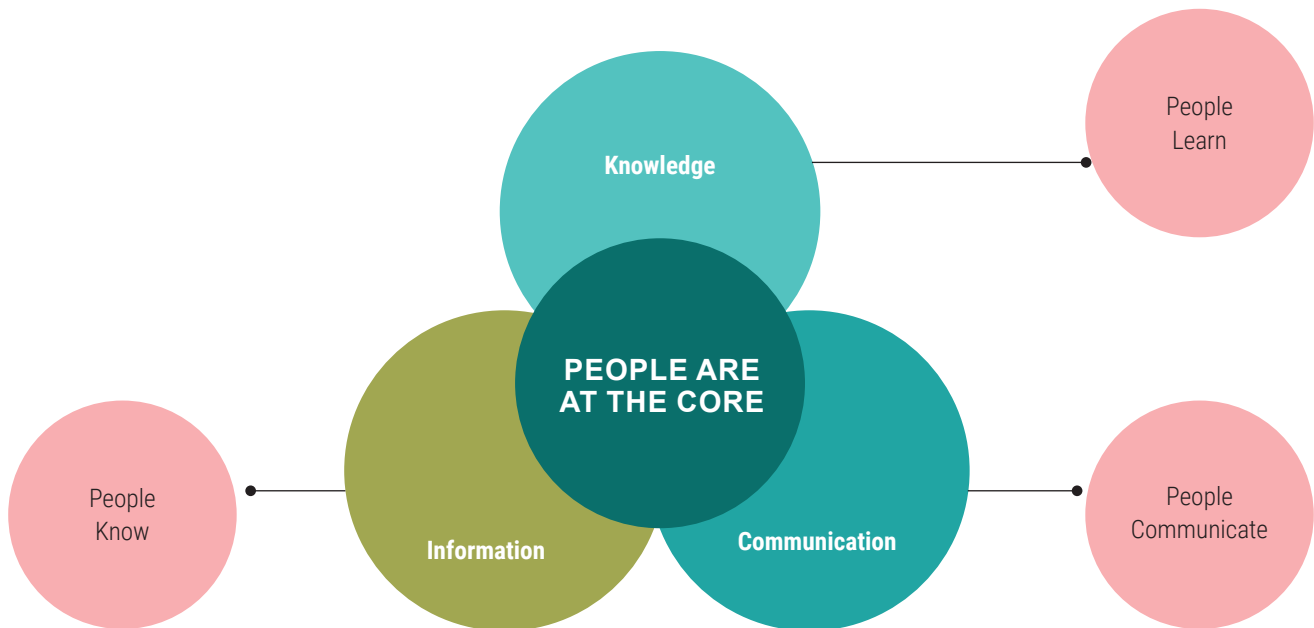
Dhaka Bank believes that employees are the most valuable resource of the organization. Human Capital has the potential to enhance overall productivity and efficiency, assist adherence to compliance requirements, ensure banks' survival, achieve sustainable success, enhance business performance and achieve sustainable competitive advantage. Service sector organizations like DBL are more highly contingent on Human Capital than manufacturing organizations as the fuel and energy that drives the business come from people.

Amount in million taka

Particulars	2022
Total employee benefits	2,305.113
Training Cost	8.069
Employee Benefit Per Employee	1.167
Training Cost per Employee	0.004
Gross Revenue per employee	13.303
Total Expenses per employee	9.811
Operating cost per employee	3.330
<b>Operating profit per employee</b>	<b>3.491</b>
<b>Human Capital (BDT Million)</b>	<b>14,807.48</b>
<b>Number of employee</b>	<b>1975</b>
<b>Per Capita Value (BDT Million)</b>	<b>7.50</b>

Dhaka Bank not only aims to grow itself but also aims to contribute to the development of the economy of Bangladesh. Human capital is possibly the most vital, yet overlooked, means of establishing competitive advantage for companies today. Traditionally, organizations put emphasize on the factors, such as products, process, technology, and other resources. But current market characterized by globalized market and intensification of competition, the rapidly changing technology do not provide sustainable competitive edge over competitors. Employees from all demographics enter the organization with a diverse set of skills and knowledge. Thus Human Capital elevates innovation, social well-being, equality, productivity, engagement and more. This contributes to the economic growth which tends to improve the quality of life for the people of Bangladesh.

### The Importance of HR and the Optimization of Human Capital



Building human capital has become much emphasized in today's world. To become successful in the banking industry, we will be increasingly dependent on intangible assets such as talent. As competition intensifies, the need to attract and retain the best skills and talents will become more urgent. Going forward, the

availability of talents will become the pivotal factor determining the capacity for the industry to reinvent and transform. To align with this requirement, we have transformed our strategy and more focused on developing our resources, attract and retain the best talents from the market through better compensation package.

# REPORT OF THE AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

The Audit Committee of the Board was duly reconstituted by the Board of Directors of the Bank in compliance with Bangladesh Bank guidelines and Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC). Audit Committee efficiently conducts the monitoring activities of the Board and also plays an effective role in the supervision of execution of strategies and work plans so devised towards smooth operation of the Bank. The Committee supervises whether banking activities are carried out in line with the ongoing laws and rules and regulations imposed by the regulatory bodies as well as the Financial Statements, internal control management and audit system.

## Composition

As per regulatory guidelines stipulated vide Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No.11 dated October 27, 2013, the composition of the Audit Committee of a bank shall comply with the following:

- Members of the committee shall be selected from amongst the directors of the Board;
- Audit Committee of the Board shall comprise maximum 05 (five) members including at least 2 (two) members as Independent Directors;
- Audit Committee shall be constituted with those members of the Board, who are not included in the Executive Committee;
- Members shall be elected for a term of 03 (three) years;
- Company Secretary of the Bank shall be secretary of the Audit Committee.

The Board Audit Committee of Dhaka Bank Limited was lastly reconstituted on December 06, 2022. The particulars of the members of the Audit Committee and their attendance in Meetings in the year 2022 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name	Status with the Bank	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification	No. of Meetings held in 2022	No. of Meetings Attended	Remarks
01.	Mr. M.A. Yussouf Khan	Independent Director	Chairman (Up to 13.01.2022)	Bachelor of Arts	06	01	The directors, who could not attend any meeting, were granted leave of absence
02.	Mr. Ahabab Ahmad	Independent Director	Chairman (with effect from 27.02.2022)	Bachelor of Arts (Hons.), MA	06	05	
03.	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	Member	Bachelor of Arts	06	05	
04.	Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Independent Director	Member	B.A (Hons.; Economics), MA (Economics; DU), MA (Canada), Ph.D.(Australia)	06	01	
05.	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	Member	M. Com.	06	06	
06.	Mr. Aman Ullah Sarker	Director	Member	Master of Arts (DU)	06	06	

The Company Secretary of the Bank Mr. Md. Shahjahan Miah acts as the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

## Duties and Responsibilities

### Internal Control

- Evaluate whether the bank management has been able to build a compliance culture with respect to bank's internal control system; whether bank employees/workforce have been clearly advised about their duties and responsibilities in this regard and whether management has established full control on their activities;
- Review all initiatives taken by bank management as regards building a suitable Management Information System (MIS) along with the state of computer application in banking system and uses thereof;
- Consider the oversight of bank's compliance on recommendations made from time to time concerning establishment of an internal control mechanism/framework by internal as well as external auditors;
- Apprise the board of any fraud-forgery, internal control lapses found by internal or external auditors and inspection team of regulatory authority or identification of such other areas and remedial measures therein.

## Disclosure of Financial Report

- Scrutinize whether complete and true information is reflected in annual financial statements and conventional rules and regulations, standards along with BB guidelines are complied in making such statements;
- Exchange views with the external auditors and the managing director/CEO before confirmation of the financial statements.

## Internal Audit

- Review if internal control management is able to conduct its operation independent of bank management;
- Review internal audit activities and its organizational structure and ensure that no untoward hurdles or limitations create bottleneck to internal audit activities;
- Verify the skills and effectiveness of internal audit system;
- Examine appropriateness of management consideration about observations/recommendations of the internal auditors regarding banking operation and mitigation of irregularities identified.

## External Audit

- Review auditing activities of external auditors and their audit report;
- Examine appropriateness of management consideration about observations/recommendations of the external auditors regarding banking operation and mitigation of irregularities identified;
- Submit recommendations for appointment of external auditors to perform audit activities of the bank.

## Adherence to Existing Laws, Rules and Regulations

- Review the status of compliance on rules and regulations prescribed by regulatory bodies (Central Bank and other authorities) as well as internal rules and regulations approved by the board of the bank.

## Role of the Committee

- Oversee the financial reporting process.
- Monitor choice of accounting policies and principles.
- Monitor Internal Control Risk Management process.
- Oversee hiring and performance of External Auditors.
- Hold meeting with the External or Statutory Auditors.
- Review the annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval.

- Review the Quarterly and Half-Yearly Financial Statements before submission to the Board for approval.
- Review the adequacy of internal audit function.
- Review the Management's Discussion and Analysis before disclosing in the Annual Report.
- Review statement of significant related party transactions submitted by the Management.
- Review Management Letters/Letter of Internal Control weakness issued by Statutory Auditors.
- 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.

## Meeting of the Committee

According to applicable rules and regulations, 06 (Six) Meetings of the Committee were held in the year 2022. The committee from time to time invited the Managing Director & CEO, the Head of Internal Control and other responsible officials entrusted with internal control activities or any other personnel to participate in their meeting, as deemed necessary. All the recommendations/ observations of the committee were recorded in minutes form.

## Key Activities in 2022

During the year 2022, 06 (Six) Meetings of the Audit Committee of the Board were held. The Committee in these Meetings discussed the following issues and made relevant recommendations/ instructions to the Management for compliance:

- Annual Audit Plan (AAP) for the Year 2022.
- Half Yearly (July-December, 2021) Statement of Self-Assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Controls under DOS Circular Letter No.10 Dated, May 09, 2017 of Bangladesh Bank.
- Latest Compliance Status of External Audit (KPMG) of Dhaka Bank Limited, for the year ended 2020.
- Material Internal Audit issues of Branch Audits in 2020 and 2021.
- Update on Quarterly Operations Report (QOR) for the Quarters ended September 30, 2021 & December 31, 2021.
- Discrepancies in the Loan Documentation Checklist (LDCL) for the quarter ended September, 2021 & December, 2021.
- New Credit proposals processed by the RMG Division for the period from October 2021 to December 2021.
- Updated Accounting Manual- 2021 of Dhaka Bank Limited.
- Significant issues of Divisions of Head Office audited during 2022.

- Quarterly Statement of Loan Classification and Provisioning (CL) of the Bank for the Period ended December 31, 2021 (Audited).
- Audited Consolidated & Solo Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2021.
- Re-appointment of External Auditors of the Bank for the year 2022.
- Re-appointment of Corporate Governance Auditors of the Bank for the year 2022.
- Un-audited Consolidated & Solo Financial Statements of the Bank for the Quarter ended 31 March 2022.
- Material Internal Audit issues of Branch Audits in 2021.
- Submission of compliance Status of External Audit (by KPMG) on different Branches and Divisions of Dhaka Bank Limited for the year ended Dec 31, 2021.
- Completion Status of Annual Audit Plan-2022 up to 30.06.2022 (1st Half of 2022).
- Quarterly Statement of Loan Classification and Provisioning (CL) of the Bank for the Period ended June 30, 2022.
- Half Yearly (January 01, 2022 - June 30, 2022) Statement of Self-Assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Controls under DOS Circular Letter No.10 Dated, May 09, 2017 of Bangladesh Bank.
- Annual Health Report of Dhaka Bank Limited for the Year-2021.
- Un-audited Consolidated & Solo Financial Statements of the Bank for the half year ended 30 June 2022.
- Compliance Status of External Audit (by KPMG) on different Branches and Divisions of Dhaka Bank Limited for the year ended Dec 31, 2021.
- Annual Audit Plan (AAP) for the Year 2023.
- Summary Report of Material and Significant Issues of Surprise Inspection on Cash & Cash Equivalent Items of different branches in 2022.
- Discrepancies in the Loan Documentation Checklist (LDCL) for the quarter ended March 31, 2022 & June 30, 2022.
- Update on Quarterly Operations Report (QOR) for the Quarters Ended March 31, 2022 & June 30, 2022.
- Quarterly Statement of Loan Classification and Provisioning (CL) of the Bank for the Period ended September 30, 2022.
- Un-audited Consolidated & Solo Financial Statements of the Bank for the period ended 30 September 2022.
- Audited Consolidated & Solo Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ended 30 September 2022.
- Revised Internal Control and Compliance (ICC) Policy of Dhaka Bank Limited 2022.

### Recommendation for Approval of Financial Statements

The Audit Committee reviewed and examined the Bank's Annual Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2022 prepared by the Management and audited by External Auditors M/s. Rahman Rahman Huq, Chartered Accountants with recommendation to the Board for consideration and approval.

The Audit Committee accords its sincere thanks and gratitude to the members of the Board, Management streams and the Auditors for their continuous support to make Dhaka Bank Limited a compliant Bank in its journey to banking excellence.



**Ahab Ahmad**

Chairman

Audit Committee of the Board

# REPORT OF THE SHARI'AH SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

For the year ending on 31st December, 2022

## In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent and the Merciful.

All praise is due to Almighty Allah, the Lord of the Universe, the beneficent, the Merciful. Darud and Salaam is for our Prophet (SM) who is Rahmat for the creatures of the World.

We take the opportunity to express our appreciation to the Board of Directors, the Managing Director and all members of the Management Team for their kind and continuous support.

The Committee sets out necessary guidelines for smooth operations of Islamic Banking business of the Dhaka Bank Limited

We have reviewed the principles and the contracts relating to the transactions and applications introduced by the Dhaka Islamic Banking during the period from 1st January, 2022 to 31st December, 2022. We have conducted our review on the basis of Shari'ah inspection reports of the Shari'ah Auditor to form our opinion as to whether the Bank has complied with Shari'ah rules and principles and also with the specific fatwas, rulings and guidelines issued by us. In addition to our fatwas, the Shari'ah Auditor also followed the Internal Control & Compliance guidelines on Islamic Banking issued by the Bangladesh Bank.

We conducted our review which included, on a test basis of each type of transaction, the relevant documentation and procedures adopted by the Dhaka Islamic Banking. We planned and performed the review so as to obtain the information and explanation which we considered necessary in order to provide us with sufficient evidence to give reasonable assurance that Dhaka Bank Islamic Banking has not violated Shari'ah rules and Principles.

During the year of 2022 The Shariah Supervisory Committee of Dhaka Bank Limited arranged 4 formal Meeting through virtual platform to discuss & suggest on various Shariah related current issues of Islamic Banking issued by the Management and give thoughts and decisions related to Shariah. The Member Secretary is discharging his duty as the Chief of the Shariah Supervisory Committee Secretariat & Shariah Auditor is working in the Secretariat.

Besides, the Shariah Auditor of the Shariah Supervisory Committee inspected all running issues and products during the year 2022 as per IC&C Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Audit Team also conducted Shariah and risk based area audited to the Islamic Banking Branch in the year 2022 and submitted report to the Committee.



**Tipu Sultan**  
Member Secretary  
Shariah Supervisory Committee

During year of 2022, The Shariah Supervisory Committee approved the following:

1. Product Program Guideline (PPG) of "Tayyebah" Islamic Credit Card;
2. Brand name "Tayyebah" of Dhaka Islamic Banking.
3. LOGO "Tayyebah" of Dhaka Islamic Banking.
4. Operation Manual of "Tayyebah" Dhaka Islamic Banking Service Desk in Conventional Branches.

The Committee, after reviewing the Shariah Inspection Reports, Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account of Islamic Banking of the Bank for the Year 2022 and have given their opinion as under:

- The agreements for investment and transactions entered into by Islamic banking branch during the period concerned have been made in accordance with the principles of shariah.
- Two Islamic banking branches of Dhaka Bank Limited were inspected by the Shariah Auditor in 2022 as per IC&C guideline of Bangladesh Bank. As per inspection reports, the Compliance of Shariah Principles has satisfactorily improved during the year 2022.
- All earnings that have been realized from sources or by means prohibited by Shari'ah rules and principles have been kept in separate Account for disposal as per guidelines approved by the Shari'ah Supervisory Committee.

## During the Year Under Report, the Shariah Supervisory Committee has Advised the Bank on the Following Issues

- Shariah Supervisory Committee advised the Bank Management to take effective steps aiming to gradual development of the employees and customer awareness about shariah compliance in Islamic Banking.
- Bank Management has been advised to arrange regular training & workshop for the officials to increase their professional Knowledge, Skills and to change their Attitude and to organize the awareness program for the clients regarding Shariah compliance issues.
- In order to improve the asset quality of Islamic Banking Branch, Chattogram, the Committee advised to continue daily monitoring of investment clients of this Branch.

We beg Allah the Almighty to grant us all the success and straightforwardness.



**Md. Fariduddin Ahmed**  
Chairman  
Shariah Supervisory Committee



# COMPLIANCE REPORT ON BSEC'S NOTIFICATION

The Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) has made it mandatory for all listed companies to report on the compliance of the conditions described in BSEC's Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated June 03, 2018 on 'comply' basis.

The Notification requires that the company shall obtain a certificate from a practicing professional Accountant or Secretary (Chartered Accountant/Cost and Management Accountant / Chartered Secretary) regarding compliance of conditions of corporate governance guidelines of the Commission. The issuer company should not engage its' External/Statutory Auditors to perform Audit/Certification Services on compliance of corporate governance as required under condition number 7. In compliance with the Notification and with the approval of the shareholders of the Bank in their 27th AGM held on 23.06.2022, Dhaka Bank Limited re-appointed M/s. Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co., Chartered Accountants as Corporate Governance Auditor for the year 2022 for certification in this regard.

The Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited has taken appropriate steps to comply with the conditions as detailed in the following Annexures:

## Annexure-I

24 (Twenty-Four) Meetings of the Board of Directors were held from January 01, 2022 to December 31, 2022. Attendance of the Directors in these Meetings is given below:

Name of Directors	Position	Number of Meetings held	Meetings attended	Remarks
Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Chairman	24	24	The Directors who could not attend any Meeting were granted leave of absence
Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker	Vice Chairman	24	23	
Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	24	24	
Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	24	24	
Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Director	24	22	
Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	24	14	
Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Director	24	21	
Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	24	22	
Mr. Amir Ullah	Director	24	24	
Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	24	24	
Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director	24	24	
Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	Director	24	24	
Mrs. Manoara Khandaker	Director	24	24	
Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director	24	24	
Mr. Ahabab Ahmad	Independent Director	24	24	
Mr. Feroz Ahmed*	Independent Director	24	16	
Mr. Mohammad Ali Taslim**	Independent Director	24	6	
Mr. Emranul Huq	Managing Director & CEO (Ex-Officio Director)	24	24	

\* Appointed as an Independent Director w.e.f. 28.04.2022

\*\* Appointed as an Independent Director w.e.f. 26.10.2022

## Annexure-II

The pattern of shareholding of Dhaka Bank Limited as on 31.12.2022 as per BSEC's Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/ Admin/80 dated June 03, 2018 is as under:

### a) Shareholding by Parent/Subsidiary/Associated Companies and other related parties: Nil

### b) Shareholding by:

1. Directors and their Spouses and minor Children:

Sl. No.	Name of Directors	No. of Shares held	Name of spouse	No. of shares held	Name of minor children	No. of shares held
1	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	21,659,028	Mrs. Selina Hai	1,181,775	N/A	Nil
2	Mr. Jashim Uddin	18,994,921	Mrs. Mamtaj Begum	6,969	N/A	Nil
3	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	23,263,191	Mr. A.T.M. Hayatuzzaman Khan	2,236,825	N/A	Nil
4	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	26,483,568	Mrs. Nilufar Hossain	1,750,000	N/A	Nil
5	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	32,609,209	Mrs. Shamsi Rahman	3,087,131	N/A	Nil
6	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	19,072,123	Mrs. Jesmin Sultana Chowdhury	90,487	N/A	Nil
7	Mr. Amir Ullah	18,994,749	Mrs. Ayesha Amir	4,514	N/A	Nil
8	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	18,996,379	Mrs. Amena Begum	1,163,733	N/A	Nil
9	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	30,000,000	Mrs. Rowshan Ara Hanif	Nil	N/A	Nil
10	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	40,771,941	Mrs. Jasmin Sultana	1,022,232	N/A	Nil
11	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	18,993,431	Late Ashok Das Gupta	Nil	N/A	Nil
12	Mr. Aman Ullah Sarker	18,994,753	Mrs. Nasrin Aman	Nil	Annila Aman	Nil
					Master Ahnaf Aman	Nil
13	Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	34,975,142	Mrs. Yakut Binte Sadek	Nil	Aaiza Taharat Mirza	Nil
					Mirza Anas Abbas	Nil
14	Mrs. Manoara Khandaker	19,028,344	Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan	13,289		
15	Mr. Ahabab Ahmad	Nil	Mrs. Bilkis Ara Begum	Nil		
16	Mr. Feroz Ahmed	Nil	Mrs. Ayesha Akhter	Nil		
17	Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Nil	Mrs. Qamrun Nehar Taslim	Nil		

Chief Executive Officer : Nil  
 Company Secretary : Nil  
 Chief Financial Officer : Nil  
 Head of Internal Control and Compliance : Nil  
 Spouses and minor children of above Executives : Nil

### c) Shareholding by other Executives (Top five salaried employees):

Mr. Mohammad Abu Jafar, Additional Managing Director : Nil  
 Mr. A. M. M. Moyen Uddin, Deputy Managing Director : Nil  
 Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director : Nil  
 Mr. Sheikh Abdul Bakir, Deputy Managing Director : Nil  
 Mr. Akhlaqur Rahman, Deputy Managing Director : Nil

### d) Shareholders holding ten percent (10%) or more shares: Nil

## Annexure- C

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

Status of Compliance with the conditions imposed by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission's Notification No (SEC/CMRRC/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated 03 June 2018 issued under section 2CC of the Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969 is presented below:

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status ("√" has been put in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
<b>1</b>	<b>Board of Directors (BoD)</b>			
1(1)	Board size (number of Board members - minimum 5 and Maximum 20)	√		
<b>1(2)</b>	<b>Independent Directors</b>			
1(2)(a)	At least one fifth (1/5) of the total number of Directors shall be Independent Directors		√	In line with the provision of 1(1) of the Corporate Governance guidelines of BSEC, the Board of Dhaka Bank Limited has been constituted as per section 15 (9) of Bank Company Act 1991 (Amended upto 2018 )
<b>1(2)(b)</b>	<b>Independent Director means a Director</b>			
1(2)(b)(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	√		
1(2)(b)(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	√		
1(2)(b)(iii)	who has not been an executive of the company in immediately preceding 2 (two) financial years	√		
1(2)(b)(iv)	who does not have any other relationship, whether pecuniary or otherwise, with the company or its subsidiary/associated companies	√		
1(2)(b)(v)	who is not a member or TREC holder, director or officer of any stock exchange	√		
1(2)(b)(vi)	who is not a shareholder, director or officer of any member of stock exchange or an intermediary of the capital market	√		
1(2)(b)(vii)	who is not a partner or executive or was not a partner or an executive during the preceding 3 (three) years of the 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.	√		
1(2)(b)(viii)	who shall not be an independent director in more than 5 (five) listed companies	√		
1(2)(b)(ix)	who has not been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction as a defaulter in payment of any loan to a bank or a Non-Bank Financial Institution (NBFI)	√		
1(2)(b)(x)	who has not been convicted for a criminal offence involving moral turpitude	√		
1(2)(c)	Independent Director(s) shall be appointed by BoD approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM)	√		
1(2)(d)	The post of independent director(s) cannot remain vacant for more than 90 (ninety) days	√		
1(2)(e)	The tenure of office of an independent director shall be for a period of 3 (three) years, which may be extended for 1 (one) term only	√		
<b>1(3)</b>	<b>Qualification of Independent Director</b>			
1(3)(a)	Independent director shall be a knowledgeable individual with integrity who is able to ensure compliance with financial, regulatory and corporate laws and can make meaningful contribution to business	√		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status ("√" has been put in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
1(3)(b)(i)	Independent Director should be a 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 business association; or	√		
1(3)(b)(ii)	Independent Director should be a 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		N/A	
1(3)(b)(iii)	Independent Director should be a Former official of government or statutory or autonomous or regulatory body in the position not below 5th Grade of the national pay scale, who has at least educational background of bachelor degree in economics or commerce or business or Law; or	√		
1(3)(b)(iv)	Independent Director should be a University Teacher who has educational background in Economics or Commerce or Business Studies or Law	√		
1(3)(b)(v)	Independent Director should be a 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		N/A	
1(3)(c)	The independent director shall have at least 10 (ten) years of experiences in any field mentioned in clause (b)	√		
1(3)(d)	In special cases the above qualifications may be relaxed subject to prior approval of Commission		N/A	
<b>1(4)</b>	<b>Duality of Chairperson of the Board of Directors and Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer</b>			
1(4)(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	√		
1(4)(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	√		
1(4)(c)	The Chairperson of the Board shall be elected from among the non-executive directors of the company	√		
1(4)(d)	The Board shall clearly define respective roles and responsibilities of the Chairperson and the Managing Director and/or Chief Executive Officer	√		
1(4)(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	√		
<b>1(5)</b>	<b>The Directors' Report to Shareholders</b>			
	Certain information required in the Directors' Report to the Shareholders under BSEC Corporate Governance Code are provided in various other parts of this Annual Report under relevant sections for the ease of reading by the use.			
1(5)(i)	Industry outlook and possible future developments in the industry	√		
1(5)(ii)	Segment-wise or product-wise performance	√		
1(5)(iii)	Risks and concerns including internal and external risk factors, threat to sustainability and negative impact on environment, if any	√		
1(5)(iv)	A discussion on Cost of Goods sold, Gross Profit Margin and Net Profit Margin		N/A	
1(5)(v)	Discussion on continuity of any Extra-Ordinary gain or loss		N/A	
1(5)(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	√		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status ("√" has been put in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
1(5)(vii)	Utilization of proceeds from public issues, rights issues and/or through any other instrument		N/A	
1(5)(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		N/A	
1(5)(ix)	If significant variance occurs between Quarterly Financial performance and Annual Financial Statements, the management shall explain about the variance		N/A	
1(5)(x)	Remuneration to directors including independent directors	√		
1(5)(xi)	The financial statements present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity	√		
1(5)(xii)	Proper books of account have been maintained	√		
1(5)(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	√		
1(5)(xiv)	A statement that International Accounting Standards (IAS)/International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), as applicable in Bangladesh, have been followed in preparation of the financial statements and any departure therefrom has been adequately disclosed	√		
1(5)(xv)	The system of Internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored	√		
1(5)(xvi)	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	√		
1(5)(xvii)	Going Concern (ability to continue as going concern)	√		
1(5)(xviii)	Highlight and explain significant deviations from the last year's operating results	√		
1(5)(xix)	Key operating and financial data of at least preceding 5(five) years shall be summarized	√		
1(5)(xx)	Reason for non-declaration of Dividend		N/A	
1(5)(xxi)	Board's statement to the effect that no bonus share or stock dividend has been or shall be declared as interim dividend	√		
1(5)(xxii)	The total number of Board meetings held during the year and attendance by each director	√		
<b>1(5)(xxiii)</b>	<b>A report on the pattern of shareholding disclosing the aggregate number of shares(along with name-wise details where stated below) held by</b>			
1(5)(xxiii)(a)	Parent or Subsidiary or Associated Companies and other related parties	√		
1(5)(xxiii)(b)	Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit and Compliance and their spouses and minor children	√		
1(5)(xxiii)(c)	Executives	√		
1(5)(xxiii)(d)	Shareholders holding ten percent (10%) or more voting interest in the company (name wise details); Explanation : For the purpose of this clause, the expression "Executive" means top 5 (five) salaried employees of the company, other than the Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer and Head of Internal Audit and Compliance	√		
<b>1(5) (xxiv)</b>	<b>The appointment or reappointment of a director, a disclosure on the following information to the shareholders</b>			
1(5)(xxiv)(a)	A brief resume of the director	√		
1(5) (xxiv)(b)	Nature of his or her expertise in specific functional areas	√		
1(5)(xxiv)(c)	Names of companies in which the person also holds the directorship and the membership of committees of the Board	√		
<b>1(5) (xxv)</b>	<b>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</b>			
1(5) (xxv)(a)	Accounting policies and estimation for preparation of financial statements	√		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status ("√" has been put in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
1(5)(xxv)(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	√		
1(5)(xxv)(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	√		
1(5)(xxv)(d)	Compare such financial performance or results and financial position as well as cash flows with the peer industry scenario	√		
1(5)(xxv)(e)	Briefly explain the financial and economic scenario of the country and the globe	√		
1(5)(xxv)(f)	Risks and concerns issues related to the financial statements, explaining such risk and concerns mitigation plan of the company	√		
1(5)(xxv)(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	√		
1(5)(xxvi)	Declaration or certification by the CEO and the CFO to the Board as required under condition No. 3(3) disclosed as per <b>Annexure-A</b>	√		
1(5)(xxvii)	The report as well as certificate regarding compliance of conditions of this Code as required under condition No. 9 disclosed as per <b>Annexure-B</b> and <b>Annexure-C</b>	√		
1(6)	The company conducted 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	√		
<b>1(7)</b>	<b>Code of Conduct for the Chairperson, other Board members and Chief Executive Officer</b>			
1(7)(a)	The Board laid 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	N/A		Clause # 5 of BRPD Circular no. 11 dated 27 October 2013 issued by Bangladesh Bank, does not permit any bank in Bangladesh to form any other committees except three committees namely, Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee. Accordingly, the Bank has not formed NRC and as such it could not comply with these conditions.
1(7)(b)	The code of conduct as determined by the NRC 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	N/A		
<b>2</b>	<b>Governance of Board of Directors of Subsidiary Company</b>			
2(a)	Provisions relating to the composition of the Board of the holding company made applicable to the composition of the Board of the subsidiary company	√		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status ("√" has been put in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
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	√		Dhaka bank limited has two subsidiaries namely (1) Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd. & (2) Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd.  Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd. got Merchant Banker Registration Certificate from BSEC vide registration no. - M.B-2021/102, dated: March 30, 2023 and hence at 31 December 2022, it was not considered as operational. As per the extract of the minutes of 433 <sup>rd</sup> meeting of the board of directors of Dhaka Bank Ltd. held on 6 December 2022, we note that one of the independent director of the bank Mr. Feroz Ahmed has been appointed as director of Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd. with immediate effect.
2(c)	The minutes of the Board meeting of the subsidiary company placed for review at the following Board meeting of the holding company	√		
2(d)	The minutes of the respective Board meeting of the holding company stated that they have reviewed the affairs of the subsidiary company also	√		
2(e)	The Audit Committee of the holding company also reviewed the financial statements, in particular the investments made by the subsidiary company	√		
<b>3</b>	<b>Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC) and Company Secretary (CS)</b>			
<b>3(1)</b>	<b>Appointment</b>			
3(1)(a)	The Board appointed 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)	√		
3(1)(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) filled by different individuals	√		
3(1)(c)	The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC of a listed company did not hold any executive position in any other company at the same time	√		
3(1)(d)	The Board clearly defined respective roles, responsibilities and duties of the CFO, the HIAC and the CS	√		
3(1)(e)	The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC not removed from their position without approval of the Board as well as immediate dissemination to the Commission and stock exchange(s)	√		
3(2)	The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC of the company attended the meetings of the Board	√		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status ("√" has been put in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
<b>3(3)</b>	<b>Duties of Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO)</b>			
3(3)(a)(i)	The MD or CEO and CFO certified to the Board that they have reviewed financial statements for the year and that to the best of their knowledge and belief these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading	√		
3(3) (a)(ii)	These statements together presented a true and fair view of the company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws	√		
3(3)(b)	The MD or CEO and CFO also certified 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	√		
3(3) (c)	The certification of the MD or CEO and CFO disclosed in the Annual Report	√		
<b>4</b>	<b>Board of Directors Committee</b>			
4(i)	Audit Committee	√		
4(ii)	Nomination and Remuneration Committee		N/A	Clause # 5 of BRPD Circular no. 11 dated 27 October 2013 issued by Bangladesh Bank, does not permit any bank in Bangladesh to form any other committees except three committees namely, Executive Committee, Audit Committee and risk Management Committee, Accordingly, the Bank has not formed NRC and as such it could not comply with these conditions.
<b>5</b>	<b>Audit Committee</b>			
<b>5(1)</b>	<b>Responsibility to the Board of Directors</b>			
5(1)(a)	The Audit Committee is the sub-committee of the BoD	√		
5(1)(b)	The Audit Committee assisted the BoD in ensuring that the financial statements reflected true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and in ensuring a good monitoring system within the business	√		
5(1)(c)	The Audit Committee is responsible to the BoD; The duties of the Audit Committee is clearly set forth in writing	√		
<b>5(2)</b>	<b>Constitution of the Audit Committee</b>			
5(2)(a)	The Audit Committee is composed of at least 3 members	√		
5(2)(b)	The BoD appointed members of the Audit Committee who is the directors of the company and included at least 1 (one) Independent Director	√		
5(2)(c)	All members of the audit committee is "financially literate" and at least 1 (one) member has accounting or related financial management experience	√		
5(2)(d)	When the term of service of the Committee members 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 3 (three) persons, the Board shall appoint the new Committee member to fill up the vacancy immediately or not later than 1 (one) month from the date of vacancy in the Committee to ensure continuity of the performance of work of the Audit Committee	√		
5(2)(e)	The Company Secretary acted as the secretary of the Audit Committee	√		
5(2)(f)	The quorum of the Audit Committee meeting is not constituted without at least 1(one) independent director	√		



Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status ("√" has been put in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
<b>5(3)</b>	<b>Chairman of the Audit Committee</b>			
5(3)(a)	The BoD selected the Chairman of the Audit Committee, who is an Independent Director	√		
5(3)(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	√		
5(3)(c)	Chairman of the audit committee remained present in the AGM	√		
<b>5(4)</b>	<b>Meeting of the Audit Committee</b>			
5(4)(a)	The Audit Committee conducted at least its four meetings in a financial year	√		
5(4)(b)	The quorum of the meeting of the Audit Committee is 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	√		
<b>5(5)</b>	<b>Role of Audit Committee</b>			
5(5)(a)	Oversee the financial reporting process	√		
5(5)(b)	Monitor choice of accounting policies and principles	√		
5(5)(c)	Monitor Internal Control Risk Management process	√		
5(5)(d)	Oversee hiring and performance of external auditors	√		
5(5)(e)	Hold meeting with the external or statutory auditors	√		
5(5)(f)	Review the annual financial statements before submission to the board for approval	√		
5(5)(g)	Review the quarterly and half yearly financial statements before submission to the board for approval	√		
5(5)(h)	Review the adequacy of internal audit function	√		
5(5)(i)	Review the Management's Discussion and Analysis before disclosing in the Annual Report	√		
5(5)(j)	Review statement of significant related party transactions submitted by the management	√		
5(5)(k)	Review Management Letters/Letter of Internal Control weakness issued by statutory auditors	√		
5(5)(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	√		
5(5)(m)	Disclosure to the Audit Committee about the uses/applications of IPO funds 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( Further, on an annual basis, shall prepare a statement of funds utilized for the purposes other than those stated in the prospectus		N/A	
<b>5(6)</b>	<b>Reporting of the Audit Committee</b>			
<b>5(6)(a)</b>	<b>Reporting to the Board of Directors</b>			
5(6)(a)(i)	Reporting to BoD on the activities of the Audit Committee	√		
5(6)(a)(ii)(a)	Reporting to BoD on conflicts of interests		N/A	
5(6)(a)(ii)(b)	Reporting to BoD on any fraud or irregularity or material defect in the internal control system	√		
5(6)(a)(ii)(c)	Reporting to BoD on suspected infringement of laws		N/A	
5(6)(a)(ii)(d)	Reporting to BoD on any other matter	√		
5(6)(b)	Reporting to BSEC (if any material impact on the financial condition & results of operation, unreasonably ignored by the management)		N/A	
5(7)	Reporting to the Shareholders of Audit Committee activities, which shall be signed by the Chairman and disclosed in the Annual Report	√		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status ("√" has been put in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
<b>6</b>	<b>Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)</b>			
<b>6(1)</b>	<b>Responsibility to the Board of Directors</b>			
6(1)(a)	The company has a Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) as a sub-committee of the Board	N/A		A bank company cannot form Nomination and remuneration Committee (NRC) as per directives of Bangladesh bank under the letter no. BRPD (R-1)717/2021-5064 dated 16.06.2021
6(1)(b)	The NRC assisted 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	N/A		
6(1)(c)	The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the NRC is clearly set forth in writing covering the areas stated at the condition No( 6(5)(b)	N/A		
<b>6(2)</b>	<b>Constitution of the NRC</b>			
6(2)(a)	The Committee is comprised of at least three members including an independent director	N/A		A bank company cannot form Nomination and remuneration Committee (NRC) as per directives of Bangladesh bank under the letter no. BRPD (R-1)717/2021-5064 dated 16.06.2021
6(2)(b)	All members of the Committee is non-executive directors	N/A		
6(2)(c)	Members of the Committee is nominated and appointed by the Board	N/A		
6(2)(d)	The Board has authority to remove and appoint any member of the Committee	N/A		
6(2)(e)	In case of death, resignation, disqualification, or removal of any member of the Committee or in any other cases of vacancies, the board has filled the vacancy within 180 (one hundred eighty) days of occurring such vacancy in the Committee	N/A		
6(2)(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	N/A		
6(2)(g)	The company secretary acted as the secretary of the Committee	N/A		A bank company cannot form Nomination and remuneration Committee (NRC) as per directives of Bangladesh bank under the letter no. BRPD (R-1)717/2021-5064 dated 16.06.2021
6(2)(h)	The quorum of the NRC meeting is not constituted without attendance of at least an independent director	N/A		
6(2)(i)	No member of the NRC has received, either directly or indirectly, any remuneration for any advisory or consultancy role or otherwise, other than Director's fees or honorarium from the company	N/A		
<b>6(3)</b>	<b>Chairperson of the NRC</b>			
6(3)(a)	The Board has selected 1 (one) member of the NRC to be Chairperson of the Committee, who is an independent director	N/A		A bank company cannot form Nomination and remuneration Committee (NRC) as per directives of Bangladesh bank under the letter no. BRPD (R-1)717/2021-5064 dated 16.06.2021
6(3)(b)	In the absence of the Chairperson of the NRC, the remaining members elected one of themselves as Chairperson for that particular meeting, the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson is duly recorded in the minutes	N/A		
6(3)(c)	The Chairperson of the NRC attended the annual general meeting (AGM) to answer the queries of the shareholders	N/A		
<b>6(4)</b>	<b>Meeting of the NRC</b>			
6(4)(a)	The NRC has conducted at least one meeting in a financial year	N/A		A bank company cannot form Nomination and remuneration Committee (NRC) as per directives of Bangladesh bank under the letter no. BRPD (R-1)717/2021-5064 dated 16.06.2021
6(4)(b)	The Chairperson of the NRC may convene any emergency meeting upon request by any member of the NRC;	N/A		
6(4)(c)	The quorum of the meeting of the NRC is 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)	N/A		
6(4)(d)	The proceedings of each meeting of the NRC is duly recorded in the minutes and such minutes is confirmed in the next meeting of the NRC	N/A		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status ("√" has been put in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
<b>6(5)</b>	<b>Role of the NRC</b>			
6(5)(a)	NRC is independent and responsible or accountable to the Board and to the shareholders		N/A	
<b>6(5)(b)</b>	<b>NRC oversees, among others, the following matters and make report with recommendation to the Board</b>			
6(5)(b)(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:		N/A	A bank company cannot form Nomination and remuneration Committee (NRC) as per directives of Bangladesh bank under the letter no. BRPD (R-1)717/2021-5064 dated 16.06.2021
6(5)(b)(i) (a)	The level and composition of remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate suitable directors to run the company successfully		N/A	
6(5)(b)(i) (b)	The relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks		N/A	
6(5)(b)(i) (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		N/A	
6(5)(b)(ii)	Devising a policy on Board's diversity taking into consideration age, gender, experience, ethnicity, educational background and nationality		N/A	
6(5)(b)(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		N/A	
6(5)(b)(iv)	Formulating the criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the Board		N/A	
6(5)(b)(v)	Identifying the company's needs for employees at different levels and determine their selection, transfer or replacement and promotion criteria		N/A	
6(5)(b)(vi)	Developing, recommending and reviewing annually the company's human resources and training policies		N/A	
6(5)(c)	The company has disclosed the nomination and remuneration policy and the evaluation criteria and activities of NRC during the year at a glance in its annual report		N/A	
<b>7</b>	<b>External / Statutory Auditors</b>			
7(1)(i)	Non-engagement in appraisal or valuation services or fairness opinions	√		
7(1)(ii)	Non-engagement in designing and implementation of Financial Information System	√		
7(1)(iii)	Non-engagement in Book Keeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements	√		
7(1)(iv)	Non-engagement in Broker-dealer services	√		
7(1)(v)	Non-engagement in actuarial services	√		
7(1)(vi)	Non-engagement in internal audit services	√		
7(1)(vii)	Non-engagement in any other services that the Audit Committee determines	√		
7(1)(viii)	Non-engagement in audit or certification services on compliance of corporate governance as required under condition No. 9(1); and	√		
7(1)(ix)	Non-engagement in any other service that creates conflict of interest	√		
7(2)	No partner or employees of the external audit firms possesses any share of the company during the tenure of their assignment	√		
7(3)	Representative of external or statutory auditors remained present in the Shareholders' Meeting (Annual General Meeting or Extraordinary General Meeting) to answer the queries of the shareholders	√		

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status ("√" has been put in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
<b>8</b>	<b>Maintaining a website by the Company</b>			
8(1)	The company has an official website linked with the website of the stock exchange	√		
8(2)	The company kept the website functional from the date of listing	√		
8(3)	The company made available the detailed disclosures on its website as required under the listing regulations of the concerned stock exchange(s)	√		
<b>9</b>	<b>Reporting and Compliance of Corporate Governance</b>			
9(1)	Obtaining certificate from a practicing Professional Accountant/Secretary regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance Guidelines of the BSEC and include in the Annual Report	√		
9(2)	The professional will provide the certificate on compliance of this Corporate Governance Code shall be appointed by the shareholders in the annual general meeting	√		
9(3)	Directors statement in the directors' report whether the company has complied with these conditions	√		



# CERTIFICATE ON COMPLIANCE ON THE CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Annexure-B

## Certificate on Compliance on the Corporate Governance Code

[Issued under condition # 1(5) (xxvii) of Corporate Governance Code of BSEC vide Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated 03 June 2018]

### Report to the Shareholders of Dhaka Bank Limited on Compliance on the Corporate Governance Code

We have examined the compliance status to the Corporate Governance Code by Dhaka Bank Limited (the "Bank") for the year ended on 31 December 2022. This Code relates to the Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated 03 June 2018 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 (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 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, subject to the remarks stated in the attached Annexure 'C'.
- (b) The Bank has complied with the provisions of the relevant Bangladesh Secretarial Standards (BSS) 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: 21 May 2023

# DECLARATION BY CEO & CFO

Date: April 30, 2023

To  
The Board of Directors  
Dhaka Bank Limited

## Certification of Financial Statements by the CEO & CFO

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

- 1) The Financial Statements of Dhaka bank Limited for the year ended on 31 December 2022 have been prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in 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 exist 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 2022 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
  - a) These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
  - b) These statements collectively present true and fair view of the 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,



**Emranul Huq**  
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)



**Sahabub Alam Khan, FCA**  
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

# SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING



# MESSAGE FROM THE MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO ON SUSTAINABILITY

We understand the paramount importance of sustainable development in the contemporary world. We firmly believe that as an organization, we hold a pivotal position in promoting sustainable development and advancing toward a better future for generations to come. At Dhaka Bank, we strive to align our operations with sustainable practices that address pertinent issues. Our concerted efforts to develop sustainable competencies and strategies enable us to address emerging challenges and uncertainties. Additionally, our ethical business practices, prioritization of sustainable financing, and unwavering commitment to green banking projects position us as a key contributor to a sustainable economy. Consequently, our green banking initiatives encompass financing environmentally conscious projects, incentivizing energy-efficient measures, and promoting sustainable agricultural practices. We believe that sustainable development is not merely a choice, but a necessity for all organizations in the present era.

Dhaka Bank's core mission is to promote responsible and sustainable growth, guided by company-wide eco-friendly initiatives. To this end, we adhere to the Bangladesh Bank's regulations and have instituted an Environmental and Social Risk Management policy incorporating an Environmental Risk Rating system when making loan decisions. Through in-house efforts, we plan to reduce the use of paper significantly. Additionally, we are working on social impact projects and green banking initiatives with a more determined effort to reduce our carbon footprint and adhere to our social responsibilities. Addressing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), Dhaka Bank plans to increase its Green lending to utility-scale renewable energy

projects, Green Technology Financing Scheme, and support companies in energy efficiency and emission reduction. We believe that our focus on sustainable financing, green banking projects, and responsible business operations will contribute to the creation of a sustainable economy.

Dhaka Bank has already shown concerns about social development by performing various Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities and in good governance by building a corporate culture within the organization and enhancing the level of employee satisfaction. We have kept ourselves aligned with a broad-based environmental and social development framework. Our environmental responses are centered on various green finance initiatives financing renewable energy and waste management projects and other similar concerns.

We acknowledge that commitment to sustainable development is not only a moral imperative but also a sound business strategy. By integrating sustainable practices into our operations, we enhance our ability to mitigate risks, cultivate customer and employee loyalty, and foster the welfare of the communities we serve. Sustainable development is a dynamic process, and we remain committed to advancing our sustainability agenda and supporting a viable future for all.



**Emranul Huq**  
Managing Director & CEO





# SUSTAINABILITY OF BANKING

## Key Highlights 2022



### EDUCATION

Dhaka Bank spent around BDT 13.19 million for direct scholarship and educational infrastructural development purpose.



### HEALTH

Dhaka Bank spent around BDT 106.74 million for the poor and needy patients.



### DISASTER MANAGEMENT

Financial Assistance of BDT 100.00 million towards Poor and Distressed people of Flood affected Areas.



### SPORTS

Dhaka Bank contributed BDT 9.00 million for the development of Women's Football Team.



### SME FINANCING

Disbursed BDT 28,692 million as SME Financing.



### AGRI-LOAN

Disbursed BDT 8,280 million as Agri-Loan.



### WOMEN ENTREPRENEUR FINANCING

Disbursed BDT 1,360.2 million to Women Entrepreneur



### DIGITAL BANKING

897,154 Number of Transactions through DBL go apps and 66,768 Number transactions completed thorough Internet Banking.



### CASH TRANSACTION

1,043,511 Number of Transaction through ATM.



### PAPERLESS BANKING

1,132,056 Number of E-statement delivered.



### HUMAN CAPITAL

35,330 Man-hours of training for human capital development.

## Sustainable Finance

One of the biggest challenges in the world now is climate change. Given that the shift will have a direct influence on biodiversity, agriculture, forestry, dry land water supplies, and human health, the fast climate change will be too significant to allow many eco-systems to adapt in a way that is appropriate. Because of the unique weather patterns, increasing greenhouse gas levels, diminishing air quality, and other factors, society requires that industry also play a role in protecting the environment.

The banking sector plays a significant role in the economics of a country. It is the center of the money market and is crucial to the economic growth of a nation. One of the difficulties facing commercial banks is focusing their financial resources on environmentally friendly industries, preventing waste, and placing an emphasis on society. It is the duty of banks to strike a balance between environmental preservation and sustainable economic growth. They must make a profit in a method that allows them to prioritize society as well. Sustainable finance is the only answer. The practice of properly accounting for environmental, social, and governance (ESG) factors while making investment choices in the financial industry is known as sustainable finance. Environmental factors may more precisely relate to pollution reduction, biodiversity preservation, and circular economies, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation. Social factors might include human rights problems as well as inequality, inclusion, labor relations, investments in human capital, and community development.

Bangladesh has already finished a number of important first actions necessary to launch the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Each objective and aim of the 2030 Agenda has been broken down into the duties that each ministry and agency must carry out. As part of their INDCs under the Paris Agreement, Bangladesh is also one of the signing parties that described the post-2020 climate measures they intended to conduct in order to lower the world average temperature and reach net zero emissions. Bangladesh Bank, as the central bank of Bangladesh, has taken significant steps to promote sustainable finance in the country. It has launched several initiatives to promote green finance, such as providing low-interest loans for renewable energy and energy efficiency projects. The central bank has also collaborated with international organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to promote sustainable finance in the country. Dhaka Bank already have their own Sustainable Finance Policy, CSR Policy, Environmental & Social Risk Management Policy, and other pertinent policies. And now, in order to make these measures successful, it is up to us to work together. It is a demand for the future that must be met now.

## Dhaka Bank & Its Sustainability Framework

On December 2, 2016, the Sustainable Finance Department of Bangladesh Bank released a circular in which they directed

all banks and financial institutions in the nation to create a sustainable finance unit under the supervision of the division's head of credit risk management. In compliance with the circular, Dhaka Bank Limited has established a Sustainable Finance Unit. The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited approved this establishment. The Sustainable Finance Unit (SFU) is led by the head of credit risk management division, in accordance with Bangladesh Bank's circulars and guidelines. A Senior Deputy Managing Director of the Bank serves as the chair of the Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC), which was established by the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors. Following the guidelines set down by Bangladesh Bank, it directs the SFU. Dhaka Bank Limited on October 11, 2020 has instructed all DBL branches to establish a dedicated Sustainable Finance Help Desk by assigning at least one branch official to take charge of this help desk.

In compliance with the initial green banking principles released by Bangladesh Bank in 2011, the bank had also established a Green Banking Unit. The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Director of the Bank serves as the apex authority, supervising all the bank's sustainability activities.

### Our Sustainable Agenda

Dhaka Bank Limited is a leading commercial bank in Bangladesh with a strong commitment to sustainability. The bank has integrated sustainability into its core business strategy and operations, and has been recognized as one of the most sustainable banks in Bangladesh.

One of the key aspects of Dhaka Bank's sustainable agenda is its focus on environmental sustainability. The bank has implemented a number of initiatives to reduce its environmental footprint and promote sustainable practices. The bank has installed solar panel in its Head office in Gulshan and is thinking of implementing the same in some of its branches. This will help to reduce its energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. The bank also encourages its employees to adopt sustainable practices in their daily work, such as reducing paper usage and energy consumption.

In addition to its focus on environmental sustainability, Dhaka Bank is also committed to promoting social sustainability. The bank has implemented various programs to support education, health, and social welfare in the communities where it operates. For example, the bank has provided financial assistance to underprivileged students to help them access education, and has also supported initiatives to improve healthcare services in rural areas.

Dhaka Bank's sustainable agenda is driven by a commitment to responsible banking practices. The bank recognizes the importance of promoting sustainable development, and has made it a priority to integrate sustainability into its overall business strategy. This commitment has been recognized by

various organizations, including the Bangladesh Bank and the Global Reporting Initiative.

Overall, Dhaka Bank's sustainable agenda is a testament to its commitment to responsible banking and sustainable development. By focusing on environmental and social sustainability, the bank is helping to create a more sustainable future for Bangladesh and the world.

## A Socially Responsible Bank

One of the key elements of Dhaka Bank's good governance practices is its commitment to transparency and accountability. The bank is committed to ensuring that all stakeholders have access to accurate and timely information about its operations, financial performance, and decision-making processes. This includes regular disclosures, such as financial reports, annual reports, and updates on the bank's progress towards meeting its sustainability and corporate social responsibility (CSR) goals.

One of the significant aspects of Dhaka Bank Limited is its humanistic approach towards providing services. The bank places a high value on its customers and strives to provide them with the best possible banking experience. Dhaka Bank Limited understands the importance of building strong relationships with its clients, and it does so by offering personalized services tailored to meet their unique needs.

The bank has a team of highly trained and dedicated professionals who are committed to providing exceptional customer service. They are always willing to go the extra mile to ensure that their clients receive the best possible service. The bank also invests in the professional development of its employees, providing

them with the necessary training and support to enhance their skills and knowledge.

Dhaka Bank Limited is also committed to giving back to the community. The bank has undertaken various social and community development initiatives aimed at improving the lives of people in Bangladesh. These initiatives include providing financial assistance to underprivileged students, supporting healthcare initiatives, and promoting environmental sustainability.

In addition, Dhaka Bank is committed to promoting a culture of ethical conduct and integrity throughout its operations. The bank has established a comprehensive code of ethics that outlines the values and principles that all employees are expected to uphold. This includes a commitment to fairness, honesty, and respect for the law, as well as a zero-tolerance policy for corruption and unethical behavior.

Another way that Dhaka Bank demonstrates its commitment to good governance is through its focus on sustainability and CSR. The bank is committed to supporting sustainable development in Bangladesh by promoting environmental and social sustainability, as well as economic growth. This includes initiatives to support renewable energy, reduce waste and emissions, and promote financial inclusion and education.

Dhaka Bank Limited is a prime example of a company that is doing business the right way through ethical means. By prioritizing transparency, accountability, and sustainability, the bank is not only creating long-term value for its shareholders and customers, but also contributing to the development of a more responsible and prosperous society.

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## Activities and Workers

### Activities, Value Chain, and Other Business Relationships

**Activities and Markets Served:** Dhaka Bank Limited is a financial institution operating in the banking sector that accepts deposits, provides credit, and offers other financial services to its customers. We play a crucial role in the functioning of the economy by providing a range of financial services to individuals, businesses, and the government. The bank has 113 Branches, 3 SME Centers, 25 Sub-Branches, 83 ATMs, 20 ADM, and 1 Collection booth across the 33 districts in the country. Our primary business relationship is with our value chain partners. A brief overview of our main activities is as below:

**a) Deposit Collection:** We accept deposits from individuals, businesses, and governments in the form of savings accounts, current accounts, and fixed deposit accounts. These deposits form a major source of funds that we use to provide loans and other forms of credit.

**b) Providing Loans and Advance:** We provide loans and advance to individuals and businesses. This includes personal loans, business loans, agriculture loans, housing loans, and microfinance loans. We also offer various types of credit facilities, such as overdrafts, letters of credit, and bills of exchange, to support the financing needs of the customers.

**c) Payment Processing:** We provide payment processing services to customers, enabling them to transfer funds between individuals and organizations. This includes using checks, wire transfers, and electronic payment systems, such as Automated Clearing House (ACH) and Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) systems.

**d) Investment Services:** Dhaka Bank Investment and Dhaka Bank Securities offer investment and wealth management services, such as advising clients on investment strategies and managing their portfolios. They also provide a range

of financial products, such as mutual funds, bonds, and stocks, to help customers achieve their financial goals.

- e) **Foreign Exchange Services:** We assist clients with international transactions by exchanging one currency for another. We also offer foreign exchange services and help clients manage their exposure to currency risk.
- f) **Card Issuance:** We issue credit and debit cards to customers, allowing them to make purchases from stores and withdraw money from ATMs. These cards provide customers with convenient and secure ways to access their funds.
- g) **Clearing and Settlement:** We participate in interbank transactions and clearing activities to facilitate the transfer of funds with other banks. This includes the settlement of payments and transfers, the clearing of checks, and the reconciliation of accounts.
- h) **Off-Shore Banking:** Off-Shore Banking Unit (OBU) is a separate business unit of the bank and operates its business through a separate counter governed by the rules and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. It gives loans (on and off-balance sheet exposures) and takes deposits in freely convertible foreign currencies to and from persons/institutions not resident in Bangladesh and Type-A (wholly foreign-owned) units in EPZs in Bangladesh. It also gives long-term finance to industrial units outside EPZs and Type-B and Type-C industrial units within the EPZs. Besides, this unit provides bill discounting/financing facilities accepted by Authorized Dealers (AD) in Bangladesh against usance LCs in accordance with Bangladesh Bank (BB) guidelines.
- i) **Islamic Banking:** The Bank operates in two branches designated for this purpose in compliance with the rules of Islamic Shariah. A separate division for Islamic Banking monitors and complies with the laws of Islamic Shariah and other Regulatory bodies.

**Supply Chain:** Dhaka Bank's supply chain is a critical component of its value chain, as it enables the bank to acquire the necessary funds to lend to its customers and provide various banking services. The bank sources its funds through multiple channels, including deposits from individual customers and borrowing from other financial institutions.

At the core of Dhaka Bank's supply chain is its retail banking operations, which involve accepting deposits from individual customers. The bank offers various types of deposit accounts, including savings accounts, current accounts, and fixed deposit accounts. These accounts provide a stable source of funds for the bank, which it can use to extend loans and provide other banking services. In addition to retail deposits, Dhaka Bank also sources funds through borrowing from other financial

institutions. The bank has established relationships with other banks and financial institutions, which it can tap into to acquire funds as needed. This allows the bank to access a larger pool of funds than it would be able to obtain through retail deposits alone, which is essential for meeting the funding needs of large corporate clients.

Once Dhaka Bank has acquired funds through its supply chain, it deploys these funds by extending loans to its customers and providing various banking services. The bank's loan portfolio includes a range of products, including personal loans, auto loans, home loans, and corporate loans. These loans help customers finance their needs and enable the bank to generate interest income, which is a key source of revenue.

**iii. The Entities Downstream:** Dhaka Bank interacts with various downstream entities in its operations. These entities play a crucial role in the country's financial system and help to promote economic growth and financial stability. The primary downstream entities for Dhaka are as follows:

1. **Customers:** Dhaka Bank provides financial services to individual and business customers, such as deposit accounts, loans, and credit cards. These services help to meet the financial needs of customers and support economic activity.
2. **Business Organizations:** Dhaka Bank also provides payment processing services to merchants, enabling them to accept customer credit and debit card payments. This helps to promote financial inclusion and increase access to financial services for merchants and consumers.
3. **Suppliers:** Dhaka Bank offers trade financing services to suppliers, allowing them to receive payment for goods and services they have supplied to a customer. This helps to promote economic activity and support the flow of goods and services in the country.
4. **The Government:** Dhaka Bank provides financial services to the government, such as processing tax and other payments. This helps to support government operations and promote financial stability.
5. **Regulators:** Dhaka Bank is subject to regulation and oversight from the Bangladesh Bank and other financial regulatory agencies. These entities help to promote financial stability, protect customers, and maintain the integrity of the financial system.
6. **Microfinance Institutions:** Dhaka Bank often partners with microfinance institutions to provide financial services to individuals and businesses in underserved areas. This helps to promote financial inclusion and support economic growth in these areas.

# PRODUCTS AND SERVICES

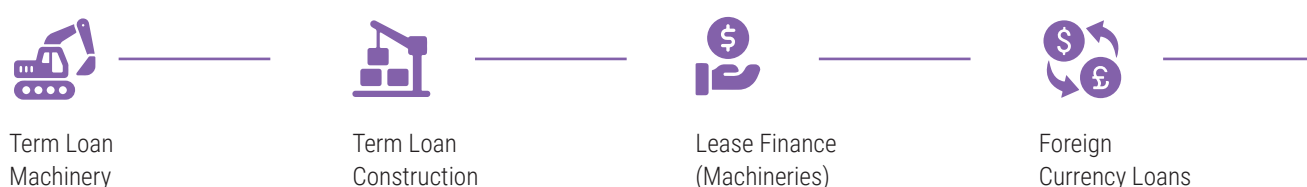
## Corporate Banking Products

### a) Project Finance (Long, Mid & Short Term)

Project financing is an innovative and timely financing technique for large-scale corporate projects. It includes understanding the rationale for project financing, preparing the financial plan, assessing the risks, designing the financing mix, and raising funds.

Dhaka Bank offers a full range of products and services to entrepreneurs implementing a project, including structuring modes of financing, mitigating different risks, and providing advisory services for successful project implementation.

Products offered under Project Finance –



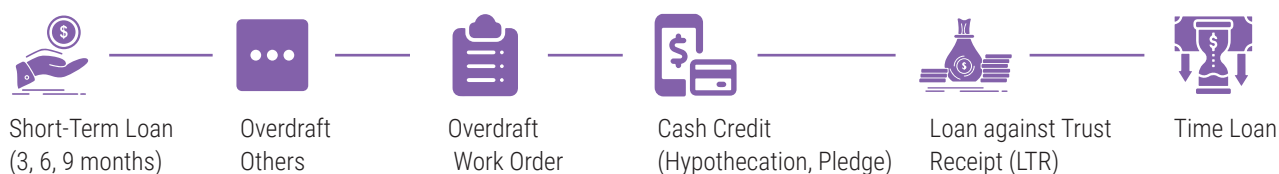
### b) Working Capital Finance

Working Capital is the lifeblood of any newly established project. Dhaka Bank's working capital financing includes all sorts of facilities for every sector of businesses and industries. Our products and services for financing working capital, depending on the nature of facilities, can be segmented as –

#### Non – Funded Facilities

Letter of Credit (Cash LC, BTB LC, UPAS, EDF, etc.)	Bank Guarantee (BB, PG, APG, Payment Guarantee, FC)
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#### Funded Facilities











### c) Trade Finance

Ever since "Business" has become a matter beyond geographical boundaries, Foreign Trade has been introduced as a major wing of modern banking. To support the businesses of our customers, we have made a strong base for offering a wide range of products and services related to Trade Finance

 Export LC (Advising & Transfer)	 Export Bill Negotiation/ Collection	 Import Finance, Import Bill Handling	 Shipping guarantee, EDF Loan, OBU Financing
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## D) Cash Management Solutions

 <p>Payment &amp; collection solution</p>	 <p>Bulk cheque Processing</p>	 <p>Utility Bill collection</p>	 <p>Vendor/Salary Payment</p>
 <p>Cash pickup &amp; Delivery</p>	 <p>Hajj Remittance Processing</p>	 <p>Managing IPOs as Lead Bank</p>	 <p>Act as Banker on the issue of IPOs</p>

## Retail Banking Products

Current Account, Savings Account, Bundle Savings Account, Joma Savings Account, Short Notice Deposit, Fixed Deposit Rate, Gift Cheque, Deposit Pension Scheme, Special Deposit Scheme, Deposit Double Scheme, Savings Builder Account, Kotipoti Deposit Plan, Lakhpoti Deposit Scheme, Honourable Seniors, EduSavings Plan, Students' Ledger, Shopno Jatra, Car Loan, Home Loan, Credit Card, Debit Card, Locker Services.



A School Banking campaign was arranged by Dhaka Bank Limited at Rajuk Uttara Medel College, Uttara, Dhaka on 19 October 2022. Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank Limited was present as the Special Guest of this campaign and Motivation Program. Mr. Anisul Hoque, Sub Editor of Prothom Alo and Editor of Kishore Alo was present as the Chief Guest to motivate the students to Create the habit of savings from their early age. Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director of Dhaka Bank Limited was present as Special Guest.

## MSME Business

- **Digital Facilities:** I-Samadhan (For SME Customers), Same Day Decision (For DBL Branches)
- **Non-Financial Services:** I-Khata, I-Samadhan, Pay Master Program
- **Financial Inclusion:** Parenting and Nurturing 1st Time Borrowers, Parenting and Focusing Tk. 10.00 Account Holders.
- **Deposit Products:** Shukti, Current Deposit (SME), FD Plus (SME), Mudaraba FD Plus (SME)
- **Refinance/Pre-Refinance Scheme:** Term Loan Under Refinance Scheme of BDT 25,000 Crore, "Uddipona" MSME Stimulus Loan Scheme (Phase 3), Bangladesh Bank Refinance, SME Development Project (SMEDP-2), Loan to Tk. 10.00 Ac. Holder, Agri. 4% Loan, Green Banking, Arrangement With SME Foundation, SME Foundation Refinance
- **Loan Products:** Dhaka Bank Start-Up Fund, Continuous Loan, Demand Loan, Term Loan, Supply Chain Financing: (A) Bills To Cash (B) Factoring Finance, Distributor Finance, Non-Funded Facility, Agricultural Credit
- **Other Products:** Facility For Women Entrepreneur, Facility For 1st Time Borrower, Commercial Housing, Lease Finance

## Digital Banking

- ✓ Dhaka Bank GO
- ✓ Dhaka Bank C-Solution
- ✓ Dhaka Bank Direct
- ✓ Tuition Fee Solution
- ✓ Bangladesh Bank App
- ✓ Interactive Banking
- ✓ EzyBank



Dhaka Bank Limited launched a digital deposit (DPS) product called Nano Savings Scheme (NSS) in partnership with bKash Limited. Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank Limited announced the launching of the product at the event.

## Islamic Banking

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| ✓ Mudaraba Hajj Savings Scheme            | ✓ Mudaraba Value Max Savings Account |
| ✓ Tawfeer Mudaraba Savings Bond Account,  | ✓ Mudaraba Deposit Double Scheme     |
| ✓ Tawfeer Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme | ✓ Mudaraba Bundle Savings Account    |
| ✓ Tawfeer Mudaraba                        | ✓ Mudaraba Marriage Deposit Scheme   |
| ✓ Foreign Remittance Account              | ✓ Tayyebah Dhaka Islamic Banking     |



Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO along with other Senior Management of Dhaka Bank Limited launched "Tayyebah Dhaka Islamic Banking" and "Tayyebah Islamic Credit Card" for providing Islamic Banking Services under the active guidance of Shariah Supervisory Committee.

# ENVIRONMENT RELATED INITIATIVES

## Management Approach

Dhaka Bank strives for excellence to create Social, Environmental, and Economic benefits by showcasing a high level of commitment to sustainable banking. We believe we can enhance the ability to grow by enabling the transition to a sustainable future. Sustainability thereby generates value by itself. As a bank, we aim to elevate our position as a leader in sustainable business operations, and in order to enhance our positive impact on the community, we have identified the most appropriate sustainability material topics.

Materiality outlines why and how certain issues are relevant to the bank. The process we followed to determine our material topics involved a comprehensive review of the impacts of our operations, engagement with stakeholders and experts, and a rigorous materiality assessment to prioritize the impacts for reporting. The dangers and opportunities in our immediate operational environment, changes to legal and regulatory frameworks, global trends, and insights from stakeholder feedback all play a role in determining materiality. This approach is further aided by data-driven insights from independent reports, including sector-specific issues and legal requirements assessments. Each topic's materiality is assessed by its significance, the likelihood of occurrence, and the extent of the impact. This process helped us to identify the most significant impacts of our operations and to report on our performance in a transparent and accountable manner.

Dhaka Bank is keen on managing the economic, social, and environmental impacts of its activities and is committed to continuously improving our sustainability performance. We believe that our sustainability strategy will help us to create long-term value for our stakeholders and contribute to the development of a sustainable future for Bangladesh. In terms of the economy, Dhaka Bank's lending activities serve as the primary impact. We provide loans to individuals, small businesses, and large corporations, which help stimulate economic growth and create job opportunities. Our lending activities also contribute to the development of the country by helping individuals and businesses invest in their futures. However, we understand that our lending activities can have negative impacts if not properly managed. If loans are not repaid, it can result in financial distress for borrowers and a loss for the bank.

Dhaka Bank recognizes the importance of protecting the environment and reducing the environmental footprint. We are

committed to using resources efficiently and reducing waste in our operations. Our main environmental impacts come from the use of energy and water in our facilities, as well as the emissions associated with our transportation and business travel. To address these impacts, we have implemented energy-efficient measures in our facilities, such as using LED lighting and optimizing the use of air conditioning.

As a responsible corporate entity, Dhaka Bank recognizes that its activities can have far-reaching effects on people, particularly their human rights. We are committed to promoting social and environmental responsibility in our lending and investment activities. It is important to us to ensure that our lending activities do not contribute to human rights abuses, such as forced labor or child labor. To this end, we have implemented strict due diligence processes to ensure that we do not engage in business relationships with companies that engage in these practices.

## Dhaka Bank to the Road of Green Banking

Realizing the importance of green banking and policy guidelines from Bangladesh Bank, the Central Bank, Dhaka Bank Limited has already formulated its Green Banking Policy and got its approval from its Board of Directors. Dhaka Bank Limited has developed innovative green banking financial products which can directly or indirectly contribute to the reduction of carbon emissions. The Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited has approved the budget for "Green Finance" and "Climate Risk Fund" and is working closely for its utilization. The bank is actively looking to finance green projects such as ETP, Hybrid Hoffman Kiln (HHK), Zigzag or equivalent Technology in Brick Field, Bio-Gas Plant, Solar Power System etc.

The Bank signed a participation agreement for "Refinancing in Hybrid Hoffman Kiln (HHK) or equivalent Technology of Brick Field" with Bangladesh Bank, under which Dhaka Bank Limited committed to finance brickfields which uses environment friendly technology and would obtain refinancing facility from Bangladesh Bank in this respect. On 9th February, 2017 a Participating Financial Institutions (PFI) Agreement was signed between Dhaka Bank Limited and Bangladesh Bank to ensure financing from the central bank's Green Transformation Fund (GTF). Bangladesh Bank has introduced the fund to facilitate import or procurement of capital machineries and other necessities relevant to following environment friendly/green attributes:





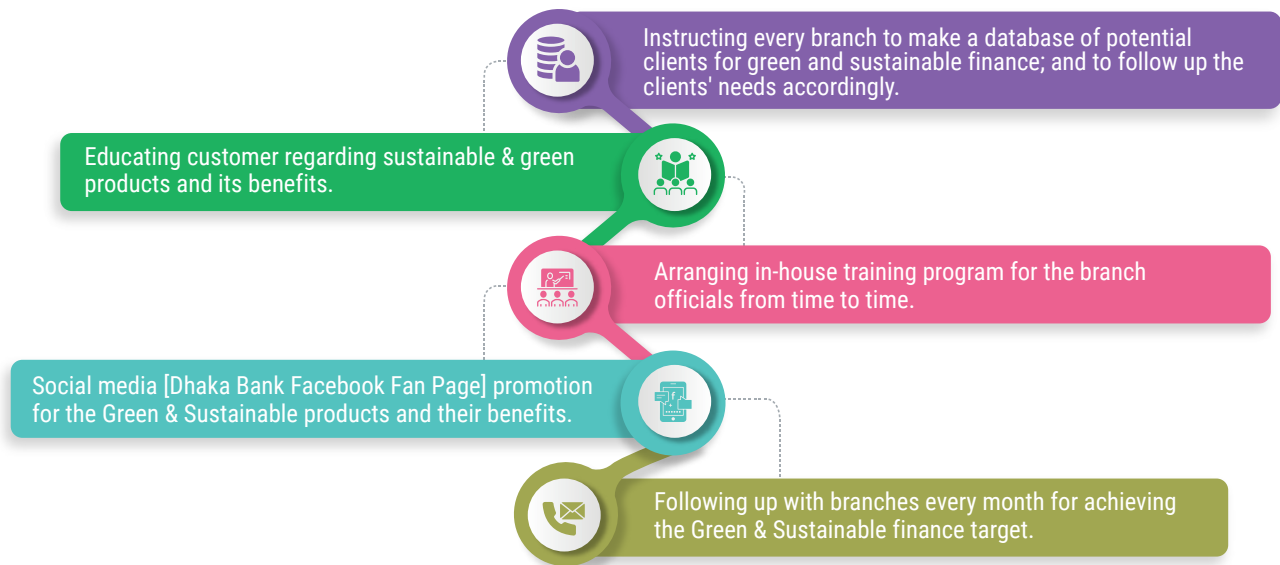
Dhaka Bank limited has been working tirelessly for the proper implementation of this facility. On 13th July, 2017 an agreement was signed between Bangladesh Bank and Dhaka Bank Limited regarding "Refinance Scheme for Green Products/Initiatives" which was initiated by the Sustainable Finance Department of Bangladesh Bank. An agreement between Dhaka Bank Limited and Bangladesh Bank is under process which would allow the bank to avail the Green Transformation Fund (GTF) in Taka for export and manufacturing-oriented industries. Dhaka Bank

Limited has demonstrated its commitment to sustainable and environmentally responsible banking practices through various initiatives such as promoting renewable energy, energy-efficient technologies, and reducing carbon footprint. To ensure a skilled and dedicated workforce, every year Dhaka Bank Limited arranges at least two training/workshop sessions on Green and Sustainable Finance with its efforts towards green banking. The bank is on the right path to promote a more sustainable and greener economy.

**In House Green Initiatives by DBL**



## Our Action plan for Ensuring Green and Sustainable Finance



## Economic Impacts

Dhaka Bank plays a crucial role in driving economic growth in Bangladesh. Our operations significantly impact the country's economy as we provide financial services to a wide range of clients, including individuals, small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs), and large corporations. We understand that our economic impacts extend far beyond our balance sheet, and we are committed to using our resources and expertise to support economic growth and development in Bangladesh while also promoting financial inclusion and sustainability.

One of the key economic impacts of Dhaka Bank is that we provide access to credit for individuals and businesses, allowing them to invest in their future and expand their operations. Our loans and credit facilities enable entrepreneurs to start new businesses and existing businesses to grow and create new jobs, thereby contributing to economic development and reducing unemployment. In addition to providing credit, we also facilitate international trade by offering various trade finance services. These services allow businesses to import and export goods, which generates foreign exchange and contributes to the country's overall balance of payments. By supporting international trade, we help to connect Bangladesh with the global economy and promote economic integration.

Moreover, Dhaka Bank is also committed to promoting financial inclusion, especially for marginalized communities. We offer a range of banking services that are accessible to low-income individuals and micro-enterprises. By providing financial services to underserved populations, we help to reduce poverty, promote social inclusion, and stimulate economic growth. Additionally, as a responsible corporate entity, we are committed to supporting sustainable economic development. We follow environmental,

social, and governance (ESG) principles in our operations and invest in initiatives promoting sustainable development, such as renewable energy and energy-efficient technologies.

### Indirect Economic Impacts

From a broad economic standpoint, Dhaka Bank remained crucial to the progress of the economy. Dhaka Bank is taking various initiatives to promote lending to the MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) sector, and a vibrant MSME sector is one of the principal driving forces in the development of the economy of Bangladesh. The bank is offering collateral-free credit facilities, term loan products, and EMI-based loan facilities to new and existing borrowers to encourage entrepreneurship, create employment opportunities, and promote economic development in the country. The bank has also introduced loan schemes specifically for women entrepreneurs to support their business initiatives and create better business scope. Additionally, Dhaka Bank's Distributorship and Supply Chain Finance provide security-free financing schemes to boost the SME industry of Bangladesh.

Dhaka Bank is continuing its focus on widening its MSME portfolio by promoting fresh lending to new borrowers belonging to various MSME business segments. In previous years, Dhaka Bank MSME had introduced the DBL Easy Loan facility, which is attributed as a collateral-free credit facility by submitting legally vetted property/collateral documents only. In addition, DBL Shuchona Loan was introduced to facilitate the 1st time borrowers without having any formal business credit history. Recently, the "DBL Start-up Fund" has been introduced as well. It is a Term Loan Product for SME (Small and Medium enterprises)

clients to promote new entrepreneurs. The aim of this facility is to encourage and support young entrepreneurs and transform their innovative ideas into businesses. This will lead to economic development and create new employment opportunities in our country. New entrepreneurs with age between 21 years to 45 years will be eligible for a maximum of Tk.10.00 Million term loan paying a maximum 4% interest rate. Entrepreneurs with innovative ideas will get top priority while their educational qualifications, technical expertise, training, experience, and social acceptance will be taken into consideration.

During the past few decades, women have achieved great strides in Bangladesh by participating in the economy. However, women entrepreneurs face severe obstacles when running their own businesses all by themselves. To help alleviate some of these thresholds, DBL intends to support their initiatives and to create better business scope. In tune with this spirit, the "Oditiya Loan" facility aims to aid businesswomen in their business activities to gain profitability and sustainability. Oditiya Loan is an EMI based/structured repayment method loan facility to facilitate women entrepreneurs to procure current business assets or to acquire fixed assets for the business. Dhaka Bank has also signed an MOU with the Joyeeta Foundation to Finance Women Entrepreneurs through the Joyeeta Foundation Refinancing scheme. Through this scheme, eligible woman entrepreneurs can avail of SME loans at a 4% interest rate.

Another credit scheme is the DBL House Building SME Loan (HBSM), which has catered considerable impact in and around the outskirts of metropolitan areas. DBL HBSM helped to create

a stable source of income for the locals, having ownership of considerable land property. After attaining formal financial assistance, the locals initiated to build of single/multi-storied houses with improved sanitation and a healthy environment aimed to address housing problem for the garments workers of Savar, Ashulia, and Gazipur locality, where many number of manufacturing factories are located, and workers from different other parts of the country get employment opportunity.

Through Distributorship and Supply Chain Finance, Dhaka Bank offers a security-free financing scheme where a supplier of corporate business can take finance against the invoice raised for the supply of goods or services. On the other hand, Dhaka Bank's Distributor Finance provides distributors with mortgage-free financing to lift products from large manufacturers, where it is always required to be lifted upon advance cash payment. Additionally, Dhaka Bank sanctioned loans and injected much-needed Working Capital for Industry and Service Sector to pay wages and salaries for export-oriented clients, Working Capital for CMSME, Refinance Scheme through MFI for low-income Professionals, Farmers, and Marginal and Small Businesses. Recently, Dhaka Bank has been focusing more on such security-free loan facilities to play the role of torchbearer for the SME industry of Bangladesh to boost & flourish the economy. Dhaka Bank's proactive policies and programs to increase finance for agriculture remain upheld. We also acknowledge that Agricultural and Rural Credit play significant roles in the country's economic growth and development as essential tools for promoting the "inclusion" of rural people in banking activities.



Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank Limited inaugurated the Tree Plantation Campaign with a theme of "Sustainable Bangladesh for Next Generation". Mr. Mohammad Abu Jafar, Additional Managing Director along with other senior officials of the Bank were present at that time.

# ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL OBLIGATIONS

## Environmental Impact

As a responsible corporate entity, Dhaka Bank is committed to managing its environmental impacts to ensure sustainable growth and development. We recognize that our operations have the potential to impact the environment, and therefore, we have implemented various initiatives to reduce our environmental footprint and contribute towards a greener future. Our sustainable banking strategy encompasses a wide range of activities, including internal management as well as Green Financing to bolster the Green Economy. We have invested in energy-efficient equipment and technologies, such as LED lighting, high-efficiency air conditioning systems, and energy-efficient IT infrastructure to conserve energy and reduce greenhouse gas emissions. We have also implemented a waste management program that includes recycling and proper disposal of paper, plastics, and other materials. In addition, we are focused on reducing our water consumption and minimizing our impact on water resources. We promote green practices in our daily operations by reducing energy usage, implementing digitalization, and taking other steps to reduce our carbon footprint. In addition, we extend credit for green products and incorporate environmental and social responsibility in our credit policy. As part of our mission to foster a thriving community, we intend to expand our green financing portfolio. It had the following composition during the reporting period:

Categories	Percentage
Environment-Friendly Brick Production	43.092%
Renewable Energy	26.166 %
Energy & Resource Efficiency	25.00 %
Recyclable Goods	0.0216 %
Environment-Friendly Establishments	7.773 %

Dhaka Bank acknowledges that its financing decisions may have environmental implications. Therefore, we have created and implemented an Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) policy and process manual. As part of the loan evaluation procedure, Dhaka Bank rates the clients' enterprises based on their Environmental and Social Risks. The astute CRM team has established an effective end-to-end process for the evaluation of prospective borrowers and the rating during the reporting period includes the following:

Particulars	Total	Outstanding [In million BDT ]
Number of Projects applicable for Environmental & Social Due Diligence (ESDD)	340	
No. of Projects Rated ( Environmental & Social Risk Rating )	340	
Low	286	8846.99
Medium	54	1714.12
High	-	-

## Energy

### Energy Consumption Within the Organization and Energy Consumption Outside of the Organization

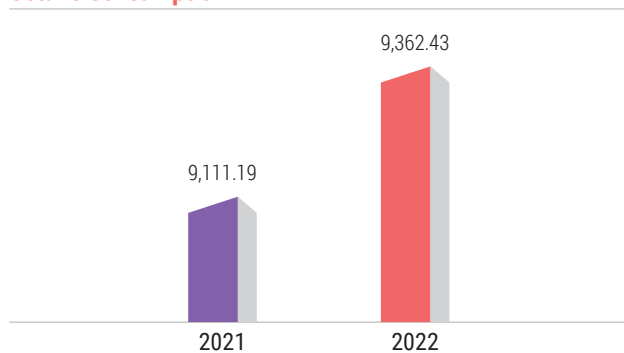
The primary sources of the bank's energy consumption are non-renewable fuel sources: Octane in vehicles and Diesel in generators. Additionally, the bank consumes electricity from the national grid. The COVID-19 lockdowns of 2021 restricted vehicle movement and generator usage at the head office and branches. Dhaka Bank relied more on online communication during this time. On the other hand, business activities picked up pace in 2022 in the post-lockdown period. Therefore, energy consumption was lower in 2021 compared to 2022. However, we now use online communication tools such as Zoom more frequently compared to the pre-COVID-19 period, which has aided in reducing energy consumption. The total costs in BDT have been divided by the average per-unit price to approximate unit usage. After that, the units are converted to Gigajoules to reach a standard unit. Energy is purchased from sources external to the organization. Outside energy consumption occurs primarily from Octane consumption from vehicles due to employee commuting and transport.

The GSD of Dhaka Bank sets goals to reduce energy consumption compared to previous years. Additionally, Dhaka Bank reminds its employees to reserve energy and office materials as much as possible. Hence, the electricity consumption was lower in 2022 compared to 2021.

Sources of Energy Consumption	Consumption in Gigajoules (GJ)	
	2021	2022
Octane	9,111.19	9,362.43
Diesel	3,830.03	4,426.16
Electricity	22,755.81	22,416.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>35,697.03</b>	<b>36,204.95</b>

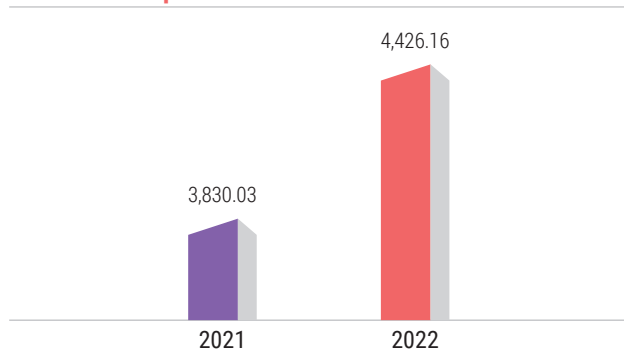
### Octane Consumption

(Liter)



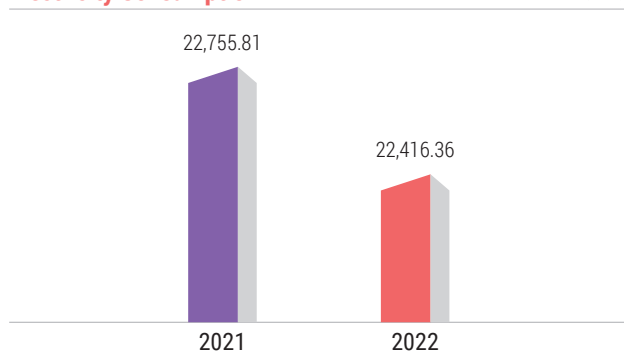
### Diesel Consumption

(Liter)



### Electricity Consumption

(kWh)



### Energy Intensity

For energy intensity ratio calculation, we have used total employee numbers at the end of the period in the respective years as the denominator. The energy includes the total energy consumption, including diesel and electricity consumption inside the bank as well as octane consumption outside the bank. Per employee energy consumption (GJ) was 12.91 in 2021 and 12.72 in 2022.

### Reduction of Energy Consumption

Electricity consumption was reduced by 339.44 Gigajoules in 2022 compared to 2021 due to energy consumption reduction efforts by the bank.

## Water and Effluents

### Water Consumption

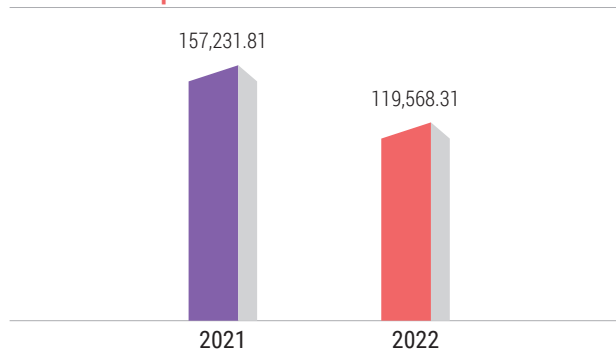
Dhaka Bank encourages employees to use as little water as possible to preserve the natural water level. As such, the water

consumption was reduced by 37,663.50 liters in 2022 compared to 2021. The total costs in BDT have been divided by the average per unit cost to reach an approximation of unit usage.

Sources of Water consumption	Consumption in Liter	
	2021	2022
Water consumption	157,231.81	119,568.31

### Water Consumption

(Liter)



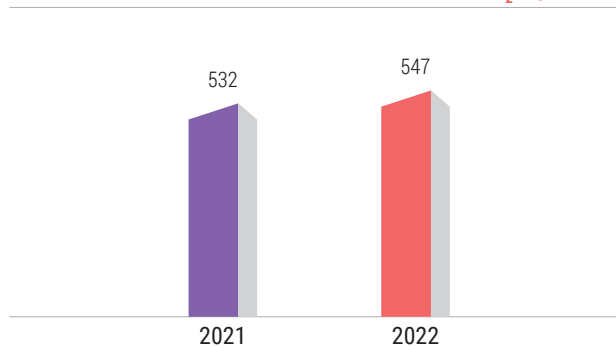
## Emissions

### Direct GHG Emissions and Disclosure

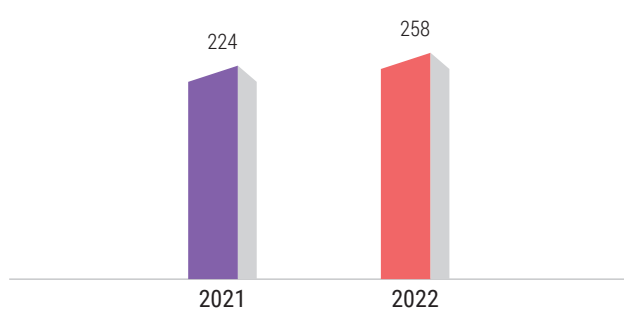
Sources of Energy Consumption	Consumption in Metric Tons of CO <sub>2</sub> Equivalent	
	2021	2022
GHG emissions from Vehicles	532.00	547.00
GHG emissions from Generators	224.00	258.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>756.00</b>	<b>805.00</b>

Dhaka Bank's Diesel consumption through generators and Octane consumption through vehicles fall under Direct

### GHG Emission from Vehicles in Metric Tons of CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent



## GHG Emission from Generators in Metric Tons of CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent



GHG emissions. We are conscious of conserving fuel resources. However, the increased operational activities in 2022 led to increased emissions compared to 2021.

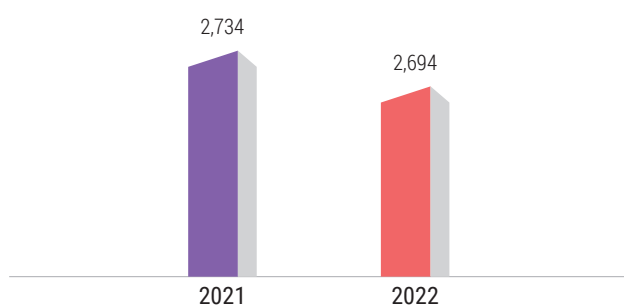
## Energy indirect GHG emissions

The bank also accounts for indirect GHG emissions produced as a result of consuming electricity from the Bangladesh national grid. Due to energy-saving efforts, the emission was lower in 2022 compared to 2021.

Sources of Energy Consumption	GHG Emission from Electricity Consumption in Metric Tons of CO <sub>2</sub> Equivalent	
	2021	2022
GHG Emission from Electricity Consumption	2,734	2,694

## GHG emissions intensity

## GHG Emission from Electricity Consumption in Metric Tons of CO<sub>2</sub> Equivalent



For the GHG emission intensity ratio calculation, we have used total employee numbers at the end of the period in the respective years as the denominator. Per employee, GHG emission in Mega Tons of CO<sub>2</sub> was 1.26 in 2021 and 1.23 in 2022.

## Reduction of GHG Emissions

GHG emission due to electricity consumption (scope 2) was lower by 40 Metric Tons in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent in 2022 compared to 2021 due to reduction initiatives.

## Waste

### Waste Generation and Significant Waste-Related Impacts

Due to the nature of the operation, the main source of waste generation comes from the usage of paper. At Dhaka Bank, there are several inputs, activities, and outputs that lead to waste-related impacts. These include:

#### i. Inputs:

- Paper, pen, and other office supplies used in day-to-day operations
- Electronic equipment and devices, such as computers, printers, and mobile phones
- Energy and water used in the bank's branches and offices
- Consumables, such as food and beverages, used in staff canteens and other facilities
- Construction materials and resources used in the bank's building projects

#### ii. Activities:

- Paper-based record-keeping and documentation
- Printing and photocopying of documents
- Electronic waste generated by the disposal of outdated or broken electronic equipment
- Energy and water consumption in the bank's branches and offices
- Waste generated by staff and customers, such as food packaging and drink containers

#### iii. Outputs:

- Paper waste generated from printing and photocopying
- Electronic waste generated from the disposal of outdated or broken electronic equipment
- Energy and water waste resulting from inefficient use
- Food and drink packaging waste generated by staff and customers
- Construction waste generated from building projects

These impacts relate to waste generated in the organization's activities, such as paper and electronic waste generated by the bank's internal operations. Additionally, waste could also be generated upstream or downstream in its value chain. For example, waste could be generated by suppliers of office supplies or construction materials or by customers who use the bank's services and generate waste in the process.

### Management of Significant Waste-Related Impacts

The usage of paper is being rationalized, and unnecessary printing has been highly discouraged through green banking initiatives. Employees are encouraged to print both pages and reuse papers to reduce waste. Our green banking policy

and Green office guide have created awareness among our employees to use papers responsibly. The GSD sets yearly goals and takes various initiatives to reduce paper waste, and collects and monitors waste-related data.

Dhaka Bank concentrates predominantly on the use of electronics for communication to reduce paper usage. Consequently, internal and external communications of the bank are done through emails or other electronic media. One side used papers are also reused for printing draft copies of the office documents. To reduce the environmental impact of paper waste, the bank has been optimizing its internal operations by gradually moving to a paperless environment and introducing products and services that aim to reduce and eliminate paper consumption for its customers through digitalization.

Some actions and circularity measures that we have taken include:

- Implementing paperless processes wherever possible to reduce paper waste
- Encouraging staff and customers to reduce waste generation through awareness campaigns and recycling initiatives
- Ensuring that construction projects are designed to minimize waste and promote sustainable building practices
- Implementing energy and water efficiency measures to reduce waste and promote sustainable resource use
- Developing a waste management plan that outlines the bank's waste management goals and strategies for achieving them.

We use a variety of processes to collect and monitor waste-related data, including:

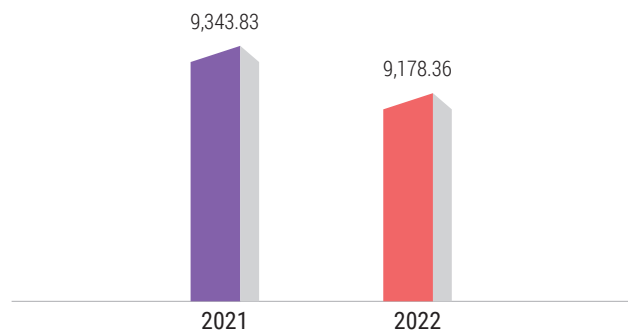
- Tracking and reporting on waste reduction to monitor progress toward waste management goals
- Collecting data on energy and water consumption to identify opportunities for reducing waste and promoting sustainable resource use

### Waste generated

Sources of Energy Consumption	Paper Consumption (Ream)	
	2021	2022
Paper Consumption (Ream)	9,344	9,178

### Paper Consumption

(Ream)



Dhaka Bank currently tracks its paper usage. Due to its green banking and paperless banking initiatives, paper usage (in reams) went down in 2022 compared to 2021.

## Social Impact

Dhaka Bank is committed to managing its social impacts in a responsible manner as a socially responsible bank. The bank's operations and decisions can have a significant impact on society, and thus we have implemented a range of initiatives to manage our social impacts.

Ethical business practices and responsible conduct are key components of Dhaka Bank's social impact management strategy. The bank is committed to upholding high ethical standards and complying with all relevant laws and regulations. A comprehensive code of conduct has been developed to govern interactions with customers, employees, and stakeholders, ensuring that actions promote positive social outcomes and respect human rights. Furthermore, Dhaka Bank prioritizes financial inclusion and empowerment of underprivileged communities. A range of financial products and services has been developed to cater to the needs of low-income individuals

and small businesses. Microfinance services, small business loans, and other financial products are provided to promote economic growth and reduce poverty.

Social awareness and education are also critical components of the bank's social impact management strategy. Regular training programs and awareness campaigns are organized to promote social responsibility and encourage ethical behavior among employees, customers, and stakeholders. Additionally, Dhaka Bank is committed to supporting social development initiatives in the communities it serves. Dhaka Bank Foundation and the Communication & Branding division actively support social development initiatives. Financing and other support for social projects, such as education and healthcare initiatives, are provided. Additionally, philanthropic activities that promote positive social outcomes are engaged in.

# CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) INITIATIVES

'Excellence in Banking' is our motto and to become the best performing bank in the country is our mission. As a leading private commercial bank in Bangladesh, our eminence is backed by quality products and services, superior technology and highly motivated personnel to realize your dream. Dhaka Bank Limited is the brainchild of a host of committed entrepreneurs and farsighted dreamers of banking excellence. Established in July 5, 1995, the Bank is now an admired provider of financial services and has positioned itself as a strong brand in the mind of customers.

The term "corporate social responsibility" (CSR) refers to a self-regulatory process used by banks to guarantee that they are actively adhering to the letter and spirit of the law, moral principles, and regional or global conventions. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is becoming increasingly important for the banking sector. Banks are expected to contribute to the sustainable development of the communities they operate in, and they have a role to play in addressing social and environmental issues. CSR helps banks build their reputation and strengthen their relationship with customers, employees, and other stakeholders. It also helps banks comply with regulatory requirements and meet the expectations of investors. Overall, CSR can enhance the long-term viability and profitability of banks while contributing to a more sustainable and equitable society. The Bangladesh Bank CSR Guideline served as the inspiration for our CSR plan.

Dhaka Bank's CSR efforts aim to create a sustainable and responsible future by engaging in various initiatives to empower communities and protect the environment. Dhaka bank focuses on education, healthcare, disaster relief, and promoting eco-friendliness through its activities, programs, and partnerships with various organizations. We believe in promoting a positive impact on society by supporting the underprivileged, addressing environmental concerns, and contributing to the development of the nation. Dhaka Bank gives priority to long-term initiatives that will have a long-term, positive influence on the nation's population and society. At Dhaka Bank, employees work with a greater mission. They are motivated to contribute to the bank's social initiatives like financial assistance towards Flood affected people, Blanket distribution to cold hit peoples all over Bangladesh and Scholarship to meritorious students. Dhaka Bank also contributed in sports like Bangladesh Football Federation for development of Women's Football team.

During 2022, Dhaka Bank has spent an amount of BDT 230.81 million for the overall betterment of the nation.

## Donation for Social Improvement by CSR in Matrix

BDT in Million except %

Initiatives	Donation	Percentage (%)
Education	13.19	5.71%
Health	106.74	46.25%
Disaster Management	100.00	43.32%
Sports, Art & Culture	10.50	4.55%
Others	0.38	0.17%
<b>Total</b>	<b>230.81</b>	<b>100%</b>

## Education

Education is one of the most important components of Corporate Social Responsibility. Understanding the importance of education, Dhaka Bank donated for mental and physical development of Autistic Children and Underprivileged people with Autism and Neuro-Development Disability. In the year 2022, Dhaka Bank spent around BDT 13.19 million for direct scholarship and educational infrastructural development purpose with special support for educational expenses to develop and progressive human resources towards Prime Minister's Education Assistance Trust.

Initiatives	BDT in Millions
Monthly Scholarship for 5 students of Department of Banking & Insurance, University of Dhaka	0.18
Support for educational expenses to develop and progressive human resources towards Prime Minister's Education Assistance Trust	9.16
Support for Operational Expenses for Underprivileged People with Autism and Neuro-Development Disability towards PFDA Vocational Training Institute	2.40
Underprivileged People with Autism and Neuro-Development Disability towards Proyash, a specialized school for Autistic Children	0.50
Support for Operational Expenses for Mental and Physical Development for Autistic Children towards SEID, a specialized school for Autistic Children	0.60
Financial support for the Publication of a Research Work on Biography of "Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib Renu" towards Bayanno Bangla Gobeshona Sangshta to publish the biography of "Begum Fazilatunnesa Mujib Renu" accomplished by an M. Phill researcher (Sub: Political Life of Bangobondhu) of History Department, University of Dhaka	0.30
Financial support for the Publication of "Mohan Muktijudhe Shahid Budhijibi" by Muktijuddho Projonmo Command	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.19</b>



## Disaster Management & Infrastructure Improvement

Dhaka Bank is committed to the welfare of the community at large. The Bank responds promptly to support the affected humanity. In 2022, the Bank provided financial assistance to the homeless people to carry out its humanitarian activities and financial assistance towards the poor and distressed people of flood affected areas of the country through Prime Minister's Relief and Welfare Fund For this purpose, Dhaka Bank donated BDT 100.00 million in 2022.

Initiatives	BDT in Million
Financial Assistance towards Poor and Distressed people of Flood affected Areas of the Country Prime Minister's Relief and Welfare Fund	100.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## Sports, Arts and Culture

During 2022 Dhaka Bank contributed BDT 10.50 million for the development of Women's Football Team, establishing an Art Exhibition & Permanent Art Gallery in Dhaka University to accelerate the exercise of Art and Culture internationally.

Initiatives	BDT in Million
To patronize Women's Football Team for the Development of Bangladesh Women's National Football team towards Bangladesh Football Federation	9.00
Financial Support for Organizing and establishing an Art Exhibition & Permanent Art Gallery in Dhaka University towards Dhaka University Alumni Association	1.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.50</b>

## Health

Dhaka Bank is providing treatment support and Financial Support to poor and needy patients. BIRDEM Hospital is a partner in this great social work through a sophisticated treatment and nursing. In the year 2022, Dhaka Bank spent around BDT 106.74 million for the poor and needy patients.

Initiatives	BDT in Million
Financial support for poor women and children towards Centre for Women & Child Health, a specialized hospital for women and children	4.80
Financial support for poor and needy patients towards BIRDEM Hospital in a regular basis	2.40
Support for the Marginalized people impacted due to COVID-19 as Special CSR fund through BRAC (NGO) towards the People of Satkhira, Rajshahi, Jashore, Joypurhat, Bogura, Narayanganj for COVID-19	20.30
Financial Assistance towards National Healthcare Centre (Bangladesh Diabetic Samity ) for Purchasing an Ambulance to support the emergency Patients	2.48

Initiatives	BDT in Million
Treatment expense of Breast Cancer Patient (Advance Stage)	1.00
Treatment Expense of Bypass Surgery Patient for Heart Operation	0.50
Treatment Expense of a Cardiac Patient for Heart Operation for treating Blockage in Heart	0.02
Financial Support for the treatment of Urethral Stricture Patient	0.20
Treatment of Md. Hasan Ahmmed, Deputy Director of Bangladesh Bank for Blood Cancer Treatment	0.20
Treatment of Ms. Tuhina Akter from Mirpur, for Lung Cancer Treatment	0.20
Treatment of Mr. Shahneoj Sumon, Joint Director of Bangladesh Bank for Blood Cancer Treatment	0.10
Treatment of Ms. Dilara Begum from Mirpur, for Kidney Transplant Treatment	0.20
Finacial Support for the treatment of Ms. Nusrat Sharmin Resma from Mymensing, for Lung Cancer Treatment on T-Cell Lung Lymphoma	0.01
Financial Support for the treatment of Artificial Leg surgery for a Disable Person	0.10
Financial assistance for Distributing Blanket to the cold affected people towards Prime Minister's Relief Fund and distributing to Lower-Income People of Bangladesh to Alleviate Winter Sufferings	65.50
Blankets for Cold Affected People 21,000 pcs of Blanket to the cold affected people	8.82
<b>Total</b>	<b>106.74</b>

## Other Social Projects

In 2022, Dhaka Bank donated/ sponsored/ spent BDT 0.38 million for the promotion of National Integrity and Prevention of Corruption as social projects.

Initiatives	BDT in Million
Distribution of Iftar Box on the occasion of Ramadan towards the underprivileged and special schools for physical & mental development of the special children, abandoned, blind and orphans	0.26
Promotion of National Integrity and Prevention of Corruption related Advertisement on The Daily Manobkantha, Amader Somoy and Media New Age Ltd	0.09
Financial Support for National Day Observation for the Prevention of Drugs Abuse And Awareness Creation on International Day against Drug Abuse 2022 towards Narcotics Control Directorate, Under The Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt of the People's Republic of Bangladesh	0.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.38</b>

# CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY (CSR) INITIATIVES

## Dhaka Bank Limited Donates Blankets to Prime Minister's Relief Fund



Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, Chairman, Dhaka Bank Limited and Mr. Amir Ullah, Director, Dhaka Bank Limited donated blankets to Prime Minister's Relief Fund with an aim to help the cold stricken poor and distressed communities of the country on November 10, 2022 at Prime Minister's Office, The Hon'ble Prime Minister, Government Republic of Bangladesh, Sheikh Hasina received the donation as Blanket at Prime Minister's Office Physically.

## Dhaka Bank Limited Donates 10 Crore to Prime Minister's Relief and Welfare Fund for Flood Affected People of Bangladesh



Mr. A.T.M. Hayatuzzaman Khan, Former Chairman & Sponsor of Dhaka Bank Limited along with Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank Limited donated Taka 10 Crore to Prime Minister's Relief and welfare Fund with an aim to help the flood affected people of the country on June 27, 2022 at Prime Minister's Office. The Hon'ble Prime Minister of the people's republic of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina also graced the occasion virtually from her official residence Gono Bhaban.

### Donate an Ambulance to Hayatuzzaman - Ibrahim Healthcare Center



Dhaka Bank Limited provided an ambulance to Hayatuzzaman-Ibrahim Healthcare Center for providing emergency medical treatment to underprivileged sections of the society to perform its Corporate Social Responsibility program. Mr. Nazrul Islam Babu MP, Narayanganj-2 was present as the chief guest at that ceremony. Mr. A T M Hayatuzzaman Khan, Founder Vice Chairman of Dhaka Bank Limited, Mr. Abdul Hai Sarkar, Chairman of Dhaka Bank Limited, Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank Limited, along with other distinguished persons were also present.

### Financial Assistance to Nasima Sultana for Cancer Treatment



Dhaka Bank Limited donated Taka 10 Lac as financial assistance to Nasima Sultana for Cancer Treatment under Corporate Social Responsibility at Dhaka Bank Head Office. Mr. Arham Masudul Huq, CEO of Dhaka Bank Foundation handover the Cheque to Nasima Sultana with the presence of Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank Limited.

# INTEGRATED REPORTING FRAMEWORK



# INTEGRATED REPORTING

## Elements of an Integrated Report

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## Our Approach to Integrated Reporting

Welcome to Dhaka Bank's annual Integrated Report (IR) 2022. We are pleased to present our Integrated Report 2022. Dhaka Bank Limited prepares its Integrated Report with the aim of highlighting how the bank, as a financial institution, has excellently managed its business to deliver consistent value to its stakeholders. Our Integrated Report gives a clear indication of our business model, strategic focus, resource allocation and future outlook to help the stakeholders evaluate the bank's intrinsic value creation capability. In our integrated report, we also focused on the key factors that are material to our present and future value creation. We have prepared our integrated report in accordance with the Framework of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC).

### Scope, Boundaries & Comparability of this Report

Our IR covers the period from January 01, 2022 to December 31, 2022 by following the guidelines of Integrated Report issued by ICAB referred as the Integrated Reporting Checklist which is

in congruence with the Integrated Reporting Framework model issued by the IIRC and concerns the operations of Dhaka Bank Limited and its subsidiaries. There is no significant change regarding scope, boundary and reporting basis.





## Stakeholder Engagement


### Approach to Stakeholder Engagement

Dhaka Bank's approach to engaging with stakeholders is based on a commitment to transparency, accountability, and responsiveness. We recognize that stakeholders are essential to our success, and engaging with them is vital to building trust and maintaining positive relationships. We define stakeholders as groups that have an impact on and are affected by the Bank's operations. Based on this, we have identified several categories of stakeholders we engage with, including internal stakeholders such as employees, management, and shareholders, and external stakeholders such as customers, depositors, regulators, suppliers, and communities. By analyzing the Bank's impact areas, we identify stakeholders that may get affected.

The purpose of our stakeholder engagement is to identify the needs and expectations of our stakeholders, communicate information about our products and services, obtain feedback, and identify potential risks and opportunities. We understand that engaging with our stakeholders in a meaningful way is critical to our success as a responsible and responsive entity. Therefore, we seek to ensure that our stakeholder engagement is transparent, effective, and responsive to the needs of our stakeholders. By doing so, we believe that we can build trust, enhance our reputation, and ultimately achieve our goals in a sustainable and responsible manner.

Dhaka Bank has established an engagement process that provides stakeholders with a direct means of communicating with the Bank. Through this process, stakeholders are able to share their concerns in real-time, and their feedback is incorporated into both day-to-day operations and strategic planning. This approach ensures that all stakeholders are provided with a platform to participate in the exchange of ideas and that their contributions are taken into consideration in decision-making processes. All interested parties can freely and openly share their perspectives. Our definition of effective stakeholder engagement entails continuous dialogue and long-lasting relationships based on honesty, openness, and close collaboration. We believe that by actively involving stakeholders and taking their hopes and dreams into account, Dhaka Bank can continue to prosper and contribute to the development of the communities it serves while ensuring its long-term viability.

Category	About the Stakeholder	Our Response to Stakeholders
 <p><b>Shareholders</b></p>	<p>Shareholders remain Dhaka Bank's key stakeholders, who, having invested capital, require information continuously to track the bank's performance and achievements in enhancing their wealth. Furthermore, shareholders hold the management accountable and can influence strategic decisions that are important for the bank's long-term success.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensuring an optimal return on investment</li> <li>Managing Public affairs management</li> <li>Maintaining consistent ratings through financial commitments</li> <li>Engaging in greater transparency in line with the Corporate Governance Codes</li> <li>Maintaining the bank's reputation and credibility</li> <li>Safeguarding asset quality</li> <li>Following transparency and integrity in financial reporting</li> <li>Answering investor's queries efficiently and fairly</li> <li>Ensuring responsible investment and recovery</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Regulators</b></p>	<p>As a financial institution, Dhaka Bank is subject to various rules and regulations, such as capital adequacy, liquidity, and credit risk management. Regulators monitor the bank's compliance with these regulations and ensure that it is taking adequate steps to manage risks and protect depositors' interests. Furthermore, regulators help to maintain the overall stability of the financial system by supervising banks' operations and taking corrective measures if necessary. As a listed financial institution and holder of public deposit Dhaka Bank is regulated by the following regulators: Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), National Board of Revenue (NBR), Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE), Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE), Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSC).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Maintaining a framework that promotes good governance and ethical behavior at all levels</li> <li>Contributing to National Exchequer, which contributes to the Government's revenue collection</li> <li>Providing timely and accurate information</li> <li>Ensuring proper compliance and timely reporting to government bodies and regulators as per requirement</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Local Communities</b></p>	<p>By serving the financial needs of local communities, Dhaka Bank can build long-term relationships with customers and develop a loyal customer base. This can lead to increased bank deposits, loans, and fee-based income, contributing to its financial success. Moreover, Dhaka Bank can contribute to the economic development of local communities by providing financing to small and medium-sized enterprises, which can create jobs and stimulate economic growth. Thus, local communities are important not only for Dhaka Bank's financial success but also for its role in promoting social and economic development in Bangladesh. As a responsible member of society, Dhaka Bank has responsibilities towards the local community from a broader sustainability perspective. Therefore, we express our commitment to society and communities in the form of services as well as donations.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Acting in a socially responsible manner</li> <li>Doing our part to improve the quality of life for all members of the society</li> <li>Investing in entrepreneurs</li> <li>Addressing rural youth</li> <li>Empowering women</li> <li>Performing CSR activities</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Customers</b></p>	<p>Dhaka Bank's customers range from individuals who need basic banking services, such as savings and checking accounts, to businesses and corporations that require complex financial services, such as trade finance, project finance, and cash management solutions. Customers are vital for Dhaka Bank as they are the primary source of revenue for the bank. Depositors provide the bank with the necessary funds to loan out to the borrowers. By meeting the financial needs of customers, Dhaka Bank can generate income from interest on loans, fees for services, and other financial products. Satisfied customers can also lead to increased business through referrals and repeat business, which can help to drive the bank's growth and profitability. Additionally, by building strong relationships with customers, Dhaka Bank can gain valuable insights into their financial needs and preferences, which can help it to tailor its products and services to meet their specific needs. Therefore, it is important for Dhaka Bank to build bonds with them and also to attract new customers to sustain the business.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resolving complaints quickly</li> <li>Maintaining service excellence</li> <li>Introducing innovative and user-friendly services</li> <li>Maintaining data security and customer privacy</li> <li>Ensuring honest marketing and communication</li> <li>Reaching out to customers by widening banking channels across the country</li> <li>Offering fast and prompt customer service via uninterrupted digital banking channels</li> <li>Offering competitive rate of returns decided by ALCO</li> <li>Complying properly with the Shari'ah</li> </ul>

Category	About the Stakeholder	Our Response to Stakeholders
 <p><b>Employees</b></p>	<p>Employees are the most valuable resources of Dhaka Bank Limited. We have always been very passionate about human capital management and take responsibility for developing employee potential and leveraging employee skills in the organization. Dhaka Bank continues to implement HR policies and practices aimed at growing and developing employees and ensuring their active contribution towards achieving corporate goals. Dhaka Bank strongly believes that the skills and enthusiasm of its employees are a major force that helps it to achieve sustainable results.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Providing training for skill development</li> <li>• Ensuring a proper work environment</li> <li>• Promoting and maintaining an amicable relationship among all employees</li> <li>• Shaping future leaders</li> <li>• Maintaining proper work appraisal</li> <li>• Ensuring all employees have a proper work-life balance</li> <li>• Ensuring the safety of employees through measures such as fire extinguishers, exit stairs, smoke-free premises, etc.</li> <li>• Providing competitive rewards and benefits</li> <li>• Promoting greater diversity and inclusion</li> </ul>
 <p><b>Suppliers</b></p>	<p>Suppliers provide the bank with goods and services necessary for its daily operations. The primary supplier categories include construction service providers, ATM providers, computer hardware and software providers, advertising agencies, stationery providers, security firms, printer vendors, newspaper suppliers, and mineral water distributors. Suppliers have become increasingly important to Dhaka Bank with the expansion of its branches and increasing requirements for stationery and other related supplies. Reliable and efficient suppliers help the bank to maintain its daily operations, ensure its smooth functioning, and provide high-quality services to its customers. Furthermore, suppliers play an essential role in the bank's cost management strategy as they can affect its overall cost structure. By working with high-quality and cost-effective suppliers, Dhaka Bank manages its costs, which contributes to its profitability and long-term financial success.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working with suppliers to address issues in the supply chain</li> <li>• Complying with contractual terms</li> <li>• Paying timely to vendors</li> <li>• Promoting local suppliers</li> <li>• Assessing the Environmental and social risks of the given resources</li> <li>• Ensuring a fair supplier selection process</li> <li>• Maintaining robust relationships with service providers</li> <li>• Complying with proper procurement regulations</li> </ul>

Ensuring meaningful engagement with our stakeholders is a top priority for Dhaka Bank. Engaging with our stakeholders in a meaningful way requires more than just communicating information or obtaining feedback. It requires a commitment to transparency, responsiveness, and building trust through ongoing engagement. The primary ways we seek to ensure meaningful engagement with our stakeholders include the following:

- **Tailored engagement approaches:** Different stakeholders have different needs and preferences when it comes to engagement. Therefore, we use different channels and approaches to engage with customers, shareholders, and employees. We tailor our engagement approach to ensure that it is appropriate and effective for each stakeholder group.
- **Clear communication:** Effective communication is critical to meaningful engagement. We ensure that our communication is clear, concise, and easily understandable. We also use various channels, such as social media, websites, and community meetings, to communicate with our stakeholders in a timely and transparent manner. The bank publishes quarterly financial statements, half-yearly financial statements, and annual reports as its

principal communication to its external stakeholders and encourages communications from them throughout the year. The financials and all price-sensitive information are published in newspapers, on the bank's website, and social media platforms. AGM is the primary means of communication with the shareholders and usually occurs within the first six months of each fiscal year. Additionally, the bank's website provides info on management, its vision and mission, value statement, investor relations, branch network, products and services, promotions, and events. The bank also regularly publishes relevant info through newspapers and other social media platforms.

- **Listening and feedback:** We believe that effective engagement requires us to actively listen to our stakeholders and to seek out their feedback. As a result, we provide various platforms for our stakeholders to provide feedback and suggestions. Anyone can leave feedback on Dhaka Bank's website. We also ensure that we respond to their feedback promptly and meaningfully. At the AGM, the adoption of annual financial statements and the Directors' Report, election or reelection of the Board members, and appointment of the statutory and compliance auditors are made.

- **Proactive and responsive:** We strive to be proactive and responsive to the needs of our stakeholders. For example, if we receive feedback about an issue with our products or services, we take immediate action to resolve the issue and prevent it from happening again. We also proactively seek ways to improve our operations and address emerging issues that may affect our stakeholders. Any complaints received through our branches or website are taken into account with utmost sincerity and resolved promptly.
- **Accountability:** We take accountability seriously and ensure that we act responsibly. We are transparent about our performance and communicate openly with our stakeholders about our successes and challenges. We also have a clear system of governance in place to ensure that we operate ethically and responsibly. Consequently, we are compliant with the regulations and requirements of the Bangladesh Bank, the NBR, and the BSEC. Additionally, we submit the required reports in a timely manner.

## Employment

### New Employee Hires and Employee Turnover

#### New employee hires:

Category	2021	2022
Male	153	45
Female	54	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>57</b>

#### Employee turnover:

Category	2021	2022
Male	77	79
Female	18	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>98</b>

Benefits provided to full-time employees that are not provided to temporary or part-time employees

Dhaka Bank frequently reviews salary and benefits in light of the market to ensure they remain competitive. With that in mind, in 2022, salaries were adjusted accordingly. On the 25th of every month (or the preceding business day if the 25th falls on a holiday), all employees receive their monthly salary, which consists of their base salary plus any applicable fringe benefits and any other benefits they may be eligible for. The bank attracts, motivates, and retains top talents due to its generous total rewards package. Employees of both genders are guaranteed equal pay for equal work under the Bank's compensation policy, which prohibits any kind of discrimination. Employees also receive a bonus each year based on the bank's success, along with a competitive monthly base salary and a generous assortment of allowances. Among the many tangible and intangible advantages are:

- Hospitalization Benefit
- Maternity benefits
- Car loan facility
- Cars for top-level Executive employees
- Car allowance for all Executive level employees
- Leave fair assistance allowance
- House loan facility
- Technical allowance
- Festival bonus
- Annual leave
- Maternity leave
- Staff loan at a reduced interest rate
- House furnishing allowance
- Mobile phone allowance
- Travel allowance
- Study leave etc.

The Bank also provides long-term as well as retirement benefits to employees:

- Leave encashment
- Provident fund
- Gratuity benefit
- Superannuation
- Partial and full disability benefit
- Death benefit to family members etc.
- Parental leave

Particulars	2022
Employees that were entitled to leave	31
Employees that took parental leave	31
Returned to work in the reporting period after parental leave ended	All
Total number of employees that returned to work after parental leave ended that were still employed 12 months after their return to work	All
Return to work and retention rates of employees that took parental leave	100%

## Health and Safety

### Health and Safety Management System

Dhaka Bank complies with the directives of Bangladesh Bank regarding fire safety as well as follows its own fire safety mechanism. HRD and GSD of the bank take care of the health and safety issues of the employees. A Fire and Safety Team under the GSD is in place to address fire and safety issues at the Bank. Apart from this, all security guards have been provided



with basic fire and safety training to strengthen the network and are capable of handling fire and safety matters. All the branches and premises have a fire safety mechanism. By adopting the sound "Smoke-free Workplace" policy, fire and health hazards are reduced in the bank. As per Internal Control & Compliance guidelines, Dhaka Bank ensures the following:

- Ensuring 24-hour' duty of security guard
- Ensuring the duty of Gunman during office hour
- Ensuring CCTV coverage for 24 hours
- Ensuring adequate Fire Extinguishers in branch premises
- Ensuring generator backup during office hours
- Testing of the security alarm of the branch
- Ensuring adequate smoke detectors on branch premises
- Quarterly checking of electrical wires of the branch by a qualified electrician
- Checking of duty of security guard by the branch officials during holiday
- Ensuring availability of Emergency contact numbers, i.e., Police station, Fire station, RAB, Hospital, etc., in branches.

The Bank has launched some initiatives for managing employee health and well-being. The bank arranged several health awareness programs during 2022 for its employees. Creating awareness and communicating what should be done in particular scenarios has been communicated to the employees as one of the key agendas throughout the year. All permanent employees, along with their dependents, are entitled to get hospitalization benefits.

At Dhaka Bank, the physical, mental, and social well-being of the employees always gets priority, as healthy and motivated employees are the foundation of a successful organization. We continuously focus on improving the health and safety of employees that includes proper workplace design and decoration of head office and branches, maintaining the cleanliness at the workspace, holding awareness sessions related to physical and psychosocial well-being, email communication on various health and safety-related topics, sending alerts to employees on emergency situations, arranging fire drill sessions, financial support for medical care, etc.

### **Hazard Identification, Risk Assessment, and Incident Investigation**

All the branches and departments are well decorated, have sufficient breathing spaces, and are adequately equipped with fire-fighting equipment and fire drills. If any deviation is found, we take prompt steps and thus ensure a modern, healthy, and safe workplace for its employees. The GSD is entrusted to regularly monitor safety measures in all branches. The HR and the respective employee line manager take care of the health

and safety issues of the employees. To identify work-related hazards and assessed risks, the bank checks critical areas to prevent fires arising from short circuits or other sources. Basic instructions to handle fire and safety equipment are placed in the offices of the bank. The bank has its own inspection mechanism regarding fire and safety measures; any issue found in the process is immediately resolved by the appropriate internal function. At the branch level, all branches have emergency exits.

The core safety team monitors the facilities and equipment at Head Office and Branch levels with the help of their representatives in other Divisions and Branches. Equipment maintenance is ensured through continuous visits and monitoring of the core safety team, and their representatives and records are maintained accordingly. A fire safety audit is maintained through the continuous monitoring and inspection conducted by the Bank's core fire and safety team. The core Fire and Safety team and the representatives of other divisions and branches ensure awareness/training of first aid and fire fighting for the staff.

Fire drills are conducted two times a year. In addition, a massive fire drill for Head Office employees and Dhaka area branches is arranged regular basis, which is conducted by Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defence. In the last Fire Drill, almost all the employees participated.

### **Occupational Health Services**

Dhaka Bank recognizes the importance of providing occupational health services to its employees to ensure their well-being and safety. The bank's occupational health services are designed to identify and eliminate hazards and minimize employee health and safety risks. These services contribute significantly to promoting a healthy and safe work environment. The occupational health services provided by Dhaka Bank include health and safety training, first aid, and emergency response. These services are designed to identify and address any potential health hazards in the workplace, such as exposure to chemicals, noise, and ergonomic risks.

Dhaka Bank ensures the quality of its occupational health services by adhering to international standards and guidelines. The bank's occupational health services comply with local laws and regulations as well as international standards. The bank conducts regular audits and assessments to ensure that its occupational health services meet these standards. The bank also facilitates employees' access to occupational health services. Dhaka Bank ensures that all employees are aware of the occupational health services available to them and the benefits of using them. The bank encourages employees to seek medical attention as soon as they feel unwell or if they suspect that they may have been exposed to a health hazard. Furthermore, the bank provides education and training programs to help employees identify and manage occupational

health risks. The bank's training programs are designed to raise awareness of potential hazards and how to avoid them, as well as to encourage employees to report any potential hazards to the medical team. Some additional measures include:

- Regular Checking of Critical Areas to prevent fires arising from short circuits or other sources.
- Smoke-free working environment
- Regular cleaning of office premises, toilets, and washrooms to avoid physical injuries, illness
- Filling up a check-list on safety and security and reporting the same to Head Office and
- Letter, Email, or any other means can be used to report work-related hazards are in place in order to describe hazardous situations.

### Worker Participation, Consultation, and Communication on Occupational Health and Safety

Dhaka Bank provides access to and communicates relevant information on occupational health and safety to workers through various channels, including training programs, safety meetings, and regular communication from the occupational health and safety team. The bank also encourages workers to report any potential hazards or health issues they may encounter in the workplace.

### Prevention and Mitigation of Occupational Health and Safety Impacts Directly Linked by Business Relationships

Dhaka Bank's approach to preventing or mitigating significant negative occupational health and safety impacts is guided by its commitment to responsible business practices and its desire to create a safe and healthy workplace for its employees and stakeholders. To prevent and mitigate these impacts, Dhaka Bank has implemented a range of measures, including:



#### Risk assessments

The bank conducts regular risk assessments to identify and assess the hazards and risks associated with its operations, products, and services. The risk assessments take into account the potential impact on occupational health and safety and are used to develop appropriate mitigation measures.



#### Due diligence

The bank conducts due diligence on its suppliers and business partners to ensure that they meet the bank's occupational health and safety standards. This includes assessing the suppliers' policies and procedures related to occupational health and safety and conducting on-site inspections to verify compliance.



#### Continuous improvement

The bank is committed to continuous improvement in its occupational health and safety performance. The bank regularly reviews and updates its policies and procedures to ensure that they are effective in preventing and mitigating negative impacts.

### Work-related Injuries

At Dhaka Bank, we take our commitment to workplace health and safety seriously. As part of our disclosure, we provide the following information:

a. For all employees:

- In the reporting period, we had no fatalities due to work-related injuries.
- In the reporting period, we had no high-consequence work-related injuries.

- The work hour was 1952 hours per employee during the reporting period, and the total combined work hours were 3,855,200

b. For all workers who are not employees but whose work and/or workplace is controlled by the organization:

- In the reporting period, we had no fatalities due to work-related injuries.
- In the reporting period, we had no high-consequence work-related injuries.

- In the reporting period, we had no recordable work-related injuries.
  - The work hour was 1952 hours per employee during the reporting period, and the total combined work hours were 1,173,152
- c. The work-related hazards that pose a risk of high-consequence injury include slips, trips, falls, and electrical hazards. These hazards have been determined through a hazard identification and risk assessment process. None of these hazards caused or contributed to high-consequence injuries during the reporting period. We have implemented measures to eliminate or minimize these hazards, including providing manual handling training, inspections of work areas, and using electrical safety equipment.
- d. We have taken actions to eliminate other work-related hazards and minimize risks using the hierarchy of controls, such as implementing engineering controls to reduce exposure to noise and providing personal protective equipment.
- e. There are no workers excluded from this disclosure.

## Training and Education

### Average Hour of Training Per Employee

Training data are provided below:

Training Organizer	Number of Trainings	Number of Participants	Training Hours
DBTI	106	3,386	27,088
Bangladesh Bank (BB)	11	20	256
Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM)	36	89	1,720
Bangladesh Association of Banks (BAB)	9	37	640
Others	54	328	5,626
Total	216	3860	35,330
Per employee training hours on average			18

### Programs for Upgrading Employee Skills and Transition Assistance Programs

Dhaka Bank emphasizes developing and upgrading its employees' skills to maintain their competitiveness and enhance their performance. To this end, the bank has implemented a variety of training and development programs that cover a broad range of areas. These include technical and professional training programs, leadership and management development programs, and soft skills training programs. The technical and professional training programs aim to develop and enhance the employees'

technical and functional competencies in areas such as banking operations, risk management, and customer service. The leadership and management development programs focus on developing the leadership and management skills of the bank's managers and supervisors. The soft skills training programs aim to enhance the employees' interpersonal and communication skills, including teamwork, time management, and conflict resolution. The bank also provides various assistance programs to support the career development of its employees. These include mentoring and coaching programs, career counselling services, and educational assistance programs, which provide financial support for employees pursuing further education.

The bank's training system facilitates attention to the regular periodic assessment of skill gaps at various levels concerning existing and emerging business opportunities. Skill-building in credit, Forex, customer relationship management, marketing of products and services, credit monitoring and recovery, risk management, technology-based banking, branch management, complying with statutory, legal, and policy requirements, and AML-CFT issues always receives special attention around the year. To encourage employees for continuous self-development, we reimburse the examination fees and cash incentive/Honorarium for certification courses, i.e., FCA, FCMA, CFA, CDCS, CSDG, Banking Diploma from IBB, and other recognized professional courses.

Dhaka Bank has always believed that learning and development play a vital role in shaping its human capital, and accordingly, it has taken various learning initiatives during the reporting period. The bank's comprehensive learning management system provides learning through various channels like e-learning modules, physical classes at the bank's own Training Institute, Online Classes arranged by the Training Institute, training at Bangladesh Bank Training Institute, BIBM, and other local and foreign Training Institute, etc. As part of its ongoing transformation, the bank aspires to build a pipeline of leaders with the potential to take on leadership roles and play an instrumental role in driving future growth.

Dhaka Bank conducts in-house training through its Dhaka Bank Training Institute (DBTI). DBTI is committed to developing the bank's human resources, the driving force, through structured modular training programs. These programs are designed through proper Training Need Assessment (TNA). DBTI conducts various courses, workshops, and executive development programs mainly for Officers and Executives of the Bank. The banking sector is complex and diverse, with evolving threats and risks. So, the training module is updated from time to time in the changing financial market context.

HRD regularly undertakes effectively designed training programs based on need assessment. Dhaka Bank believes that continuous efforts should be given so that employees acquire and develop the right set of skills required to face the challenge of the ever-changing market.

## Strategic Focus

Improved performance through capacity building and employee productivity revitalizing efficient service delivery, organizational effectiveness, strong public relations and customer satisfaction preparing employees with expertise,

necessary skills and knowledge properly addressing employee motivation, satisfaction, health and morale to improve employee productivity altogether culminate performance of the bank.



## Our Commitment



Commitment to ethical business practices



Sustainable Products



Ensuring systemic risk control and mitigation



Committed to fulfil our Corporate Social Responsibility



Sustainable Financing



Integration of ESG considerations into our lending decision-making process

## ESG Approach and Focus Area



### Environment

Environmental risk rating is an evaluation of the potential environmental and social risks associated with a particular project or investment. The purpose of such a rating is to help investors and lenders assess the level of environmental and social risk associated with a project and make informed decisions about whether or not to invest. As a financial institution, Dhaka Bank Limited recognizes the importance of managing environmental and social risks associated with its lending activities. As part of its commitment to managing environmental and social risks, Dhaka Bank Limited has implemented a comprehensive environmental and social risk management system. This system includes policies, procedures, and guidelines for

identifying and assessing environmental and social risks associated with its lending activities.

Dhaka Bank Limited also requires its clients to submit an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report for all new projects. This report helps the bank assess the potential environmental and social impacts of a project and identify any mitigation measures that may be required. By implementing a comprehensive environmental and social risk management system, Dhaka Bank Limited is taking an important step towards ensuring that its lending activities are sustainable and socially responsible. This approach can help to reduce the potential environmental and social risks associated with its lending activities and promote more sustainable development in Bangladesh.



### Social

Dhaka Bank has initiated a number of social responsibility services like tree plantation campaigns, park development, pollution checkup camps etc. To achieve its green banking objectives, the bank is focused on improving its internal operations and providing sustainable finance solutions to its customers. The bank is also providing sustainable finance solutions to its customers, such as financing for renewable energy projects, green buildings, and sustainable agriculture. It is also promoting financial literacy and education on sustainable finance to raise awareness among its stakeholders.

It has implemented various initiatives to reduce its carbon footprint, such as installing solar panels and energy-efficient lighting systems in its branches. Dhaka Bank limited is committed to fulfilling its share of responsibility as a responsible corporate citizen. As a token of the initiatives Dhaka Bank Limited has already developed a green square in front of the High Court named "Kadam Fountain" and another small park in front of the Dhaka Bank head office. Dhaka Bank also decorated the road island from Central Eidgah to Kakrail Mosque with plantation of tree and flower plant as part of the Governmental beatification program.

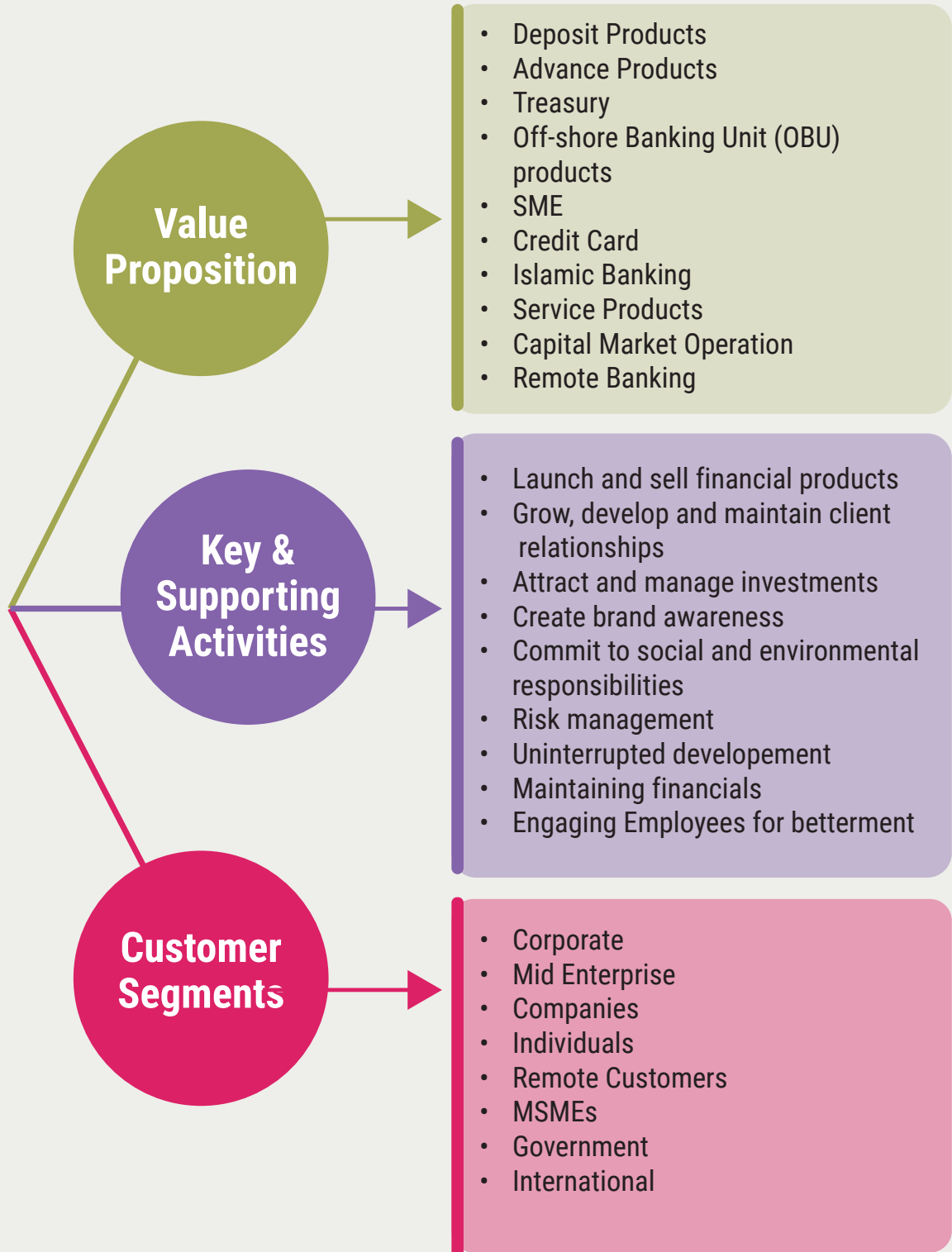


### Government

The Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank is the highest governance body, and it acknowledges its fiduciary duty to shareholders in creating and safeguarding their assets. The Board recognizes the critical importance of good corporate governance. Therefore, it is committed to ensuring the long-term sustainability of the

bank's business and operations by integrating robust governance ethics and business integrity into its strategies and operations. As stewards of all shareholders, the Board considers it a key responsibility to promote and protect their interests.

# BUSINESS MODEL



### Our Partners

- Investment Partners
- Regulatory Agencies
- Government
- Technology
- Vendors
- Stock Exchange
- Other Banks
- NGOs

### Process

- Branch Operations
- Intermediation
- IT Operations
- Investment Banking
- Online Banking
- Alternative Delivery Channel

### Resources

- Funds
- Human resources
- Intellectual capital
- Knowledgeable Directors and Management
- Natural and other resources
- Relationships with stakeholders
- Policy incentives
- Loan asset
- Equity
- Skilled Employees
- IT Infrastructure

### Channel

- Branch Banking
- Internet Banking
- SMS Banking
- ATM
- Website
- Marketing
- Campaign

### Relationship

- Customer Service
- Automated Service
- Personal Assistance
- Advisory Service
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- Long Term Customer Relationship



### Cost Structure

- Interest expense
- Salaries and Allowance
- Software Maintenance
- Branding and Advertisements

### Revenue

- Interest Income
- Investment Income
- Fees & Commission
- Other Operating Income

### External Factors

- Liquidity
- GDP growth
- Credit growth

# SWOT Analysis

# S

## STRENGTHS

- High service levels
- Strong Brand Value
- Highly automated systems accustomed with Core Banking Software
- Strong Financial Position to meet all sorts of liability
- Centralized Foreign Trade Business
- Solid financial reserves
- Stable entity Credit Rating
- Eminent and experienced Board of Directors and Senior Management Team
- Diversified Business Segments



# W

## WEAKNESS

- Limited scope of diversification of products
- Credit concentration
- Poor recovery from Non-performing Loan
- Online fraud
- Undifferentiated products
- Rising deposit costs



# O

## OPPORTUNITIES

- The scope of digital transformation and reducing operating expenses
- Develop a customer relationship culture
- Attract new customers through special offers
- Incorporating unbanked people
- Shift to a customer-centric marketing outlook
- Target more price inelastic markets
- Expand our product mix
- More clearly differentiate our product offering
- Broaden our geographic reach



# T

## THREATS

- Consumers are becoming more price sensitive
- Lack of stability in the capital market
- Cyber security
- Rising fixed costs
- Exchange rate fluctuation
- Sudden regulatory changes
- Growing competitive pressures





## Market Forces and Competitive Landscape

### Competitive Rivalry

The Banking Industry is considered as one of the most competitive industry in Bangladesh. There are around 61 Banks and 35 NBFIs currently operating in Bangladesh. Major challenge for the Banks is to attract Clients. To attract more Clients than the competitors, Banks are offering new services to the Customers. The banking competition is often a race to determine which Bank can offer both the best and fastest services. The following competition faced by Dhaka Bank Limited in the year 2022:

- **Switching Cost:** The switching cost is low due to high competition among the service providers.
- **Increase Investment in Technology:** To provide better Financial Services there is no alternative to investing in the technology sector including all security measures for Clients and for the Bank itself.
- **Number of Competitors:** Currently in Bangladesh there are 61 scheduled Banks, 5 non-scheduled Banks and 35 NBFIs are operating. So competition is very high.
- **Customer Loyalty:** From the very beginning Dhaka Bank Limited's customers have been loyal. However, competition from all banks in the industry, along with the intense price war had led to a decline in the number of loyal customers making the banking industry extremely competitive.

### Power of Customer

A single Customer doesn't pose much of a threat to the Banking Industry, but switching costs can affect the power of buyers. Due to the excess liquidity in the Banks, switching cost is lower nowadays. So it's being tough for the Banks to hold the Clients. If a Client get lower rate in others Banks or Financial Institutions he/she wants to switch the Bank. As a result the bargaining power of the buyers in terms of loan is very high. The status of buyer's power for Dhaka Bank is as follows:

- As there are so many Banks present in the industry, Clients hold a higher bargaining power because of a relatively low switching cost.
- As so many Financial Institutions are now growing rapidly and providing different services as substitutes for the Banking facilities which giving Customers greater access and increasing their switching options.
- Due to easy access to other Banks and NBFIs some of our Corporate Clients have become more price sensitive compared to the past.
- As it needs a high amount of fixed cost to enter into the Banking Industry, it creates extra pressure to capture more Customers.

- Source of funds, including Customer deposits and borrowings from other Financial Institutions, is largely based on the market and the depositors. Therefore, power of Depositors is often considered to fluctuate between medium to high.
- The resources are not equally distributed in the country. So a few Depositors hold the lion's share of deposits, which results in giving them excess bargaining power.
- However, in recent years the Banking Industry is facing a liquidity crisis. Due to this, Depositors possess significant powers as different Banks are approaching them for deposit offering higher interest rates.

### Power of Supplier

For Banking Industry, depositors are the main resource. To run the industry, huge amount of capital is needed. Depositors are the main suppliers for the Banks. As a result power of depositors is high in the Banking Industry. Different Financial Institutions are offering different rates to the depositors to attract them. Usually depositors want to invest in the Banks or FIs where they can get higher interest rate. It increases the power of the depositors in the Banking Industry in Bangladesh. In addition there are some more reasons for the customers to trust in a particular bank. Dhaka Bank possesses some of the strong points like:

- Upward Growth
- Brand Value
- Corporate Governance
- HR Competence; i.e. e-learning Program with Trainings on AML-CFT, Credit- & Trade, Appraisers' TNA-based Training, OMEGA Performance Certification
- Banking Innovation; i.e. i-khata, Bills to Cash, DBL Shukti, Pay Master
- Technological Advancement; i.e. UBS, DBL go, C-solution, Trade Cloud, EMV Chip based Contactless Credit Card, 2FA/OTP
- Strong Management
- Prudent Risk Management

### Threat of New Entrants


Banking Industry is such an Industry where the threat of new entrants is very high in Bangladesh. New entrants in the Banking Industry decreases the profit of the existing institutions. With so many new Banks entering the market each year the threat of new entrants should be extremely high. If the authority don't take proper initiatives, competition will further increase. Which will have a negative impact in the portfolio of the Banking Industry. The threat of new entrants in Bangladesh is very high due to the following reasons:

- The Government is giving approval for new Banks and Financial Institutions every year. In the past few years, a number of new Banks and NBFIs have entered into the market, which is very competitive. Few other Banks are also in pipeline for getting approval.
- Nowadays different Foreign Institutions are providing funding facilities to the local Companies at lower interest rate. Also they are imposing easy terms and conditions. In future, many more foreign Banks and Financial Institutions may get entry to this market which may further enhance the competition.

### Threat of Substitute Products

Products from different Banks are not the threats of the Banking Industry. But different products from NBFIs can be a threat for the Banks. NBFIs are offering specialized financial services those were previously provided by the scheduled Banks. The industry does not suffer any real threat of substitutes as far as deposits or withdrawals. However insurances, mutual funds, and fixed income securities are some of the many banking services that are also offered by non-banking financial institutions. There is also the threat of payment method substitutes and loans are relatively high for the industry.

## PESTEL Analysis



### Political

● Macroeconomic Dimensions	● Impact on the industry	● Dhaka Bank Scenario	● Evident in
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Political stability is important for banking sector. As this is election year, there may be some regulations and policies in order to maintain stability.</li> <li>● Level of corruption - especially levels of regulation in financial sector.</li> <li>● Bureaucracy and interference in banking industry by government.</li> <li>● Legal framework for contract enforcement.</li> <li>● Trade regulations &amp; tariffs related to Financial.</li> <li>● Favored trading partners.</li> <li>● Pricing regulations.</li> <li>● Taxation - tax rates and incentives.</li> <li>● Wage legislation - minimum wage and overtime.</li> <li>● Work week Banks.</li> <li>● Mandatory employee benefits.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Government laws affect the state of the banking sector. The government can intervene in the matters of banking whenever, leaving the industry susceptible to political influence.</li> <li>● Due to national election, investors will have a conservative approach. Loans and Advances will show a static growth. In addition there may be liquidity crisis.</li> <li>● More compliance issues will be required.</li> <li>● As the government invested in many mega projects, we may see less such investments in near future. This may slow down the GDP growth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dhaka Bank management is assessing the stability of political environment and its effect in bank.</li> <li>● Strategic steps are taken to mitigate political risk. The bank has special identification and treatment towards PEPs.</li> <li>● The bank focuses on SME in addition to corporate focus. It will help reduce sudden shock.</li> <li>● Dhaka Bank strictly follow trade and tariff related regulations.</li> <li>● The bank follows all taxation policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Message from Chairman, Managing Director &amp; CEO and Directors' Report.</li> </ul>



## Economic

- Macroeconomic Dimensions
- Impact on the industry
- Dhaka Bank Scenario
- Evident in

- Type of economic system in countries of operation – what type of economic system there is and how stable it is.
- Government intervention in the free market and related Financial Market.
- Exchange rates & stability of host country currency.
- Efficiency of financial markets.
- Infrastructure quality in banks.
- Skill level of workforce in Banks.
- Education level in the economy.
- Labor costs and productivity in the economy.
- Economic growth rate.
- Unemployment rate.
- Inflation rate.
- Interest rates.

- The banking industry and the economy are tied. How income flows, whether the economy is prospering or barely surviving during times of recession, affects how much capital banks can access. Spending habits, and the reasons behind them, affect when customers borrow or spend funds at banks.
- Additionally, when inflation skyrockets, the bank experiences the backlash. Inflation affects currency and its value and causes instability. Foreign investors think twice before providing their funds when a particular country's currency value is high.
- Exchange rates also affect banks globally – stable currencies such as the US dollar impact other currencies, spending habits, and inflation rates in other countries.
- The advance portfolio may face a stagnant condition.
- Interest rate may rise and result in increased inflation.
- In foreign currency account management there may be some difficulties..

- Dhaka Bank has the insight to grasp any opportunity ahead.
- In case of financial inclusion, the bank is playing significant role.
- To mobilize deposit the bank has strong interconnected network.
- Non funded facility focus will let us to depend less on interest income only.
- Well-designed strategies will help to mitigate FX risk.
- The bank has a strong risk management team to absorb any unanticipated risk.
- In case of client selection the bank follows good borrower selection criteria.
- The bank has a skilled asset management and recovery team.

- Message from Chairman, Managing Director & CEO and Directors' Report.



## Social

- Macroeconomic Dimensions
- Impact on the industry
- Dhaka Bank Scenario
- Evident in

- Demographics and skill level of the population.
- Class structure, hierarchy and power structure in the society.
- Entrepreneurial spirit and broader nature of the society. Some societies encourage entrepreneurship while some don't.

- Cultural influences, such as buying behaviors and necessities, affect how people see and use banking options. People turn to banks for advice and assistance for loans related to business, home, and academics. Consumers seek knowledge from bank tellers regarding saving accounts, bank related credit cards, investments, and more.
- Consumers desire a seamless banking experience. And technology is developing to allow consumers to buy products easier, without requiring assistance directly from banks.

- Dhaka Bank always facilitate in improving the living standard of the society by encouraging SME and major sectorial lending, generating employment, etc. This stimulate GDP growth and per capita income.
- Keeping in mind the needs of customer, the bank always focuses on developing products as per customer preference. Ex. Shukti account.

- Message from Chairman, Managing Director & CEO and Directors' Report.



## Technological

- Macroeconomic Dimensions
- Impact on the industry
- Dhaka Bank Scenario
- Evident in

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Technology's impact on product offering.</li> <li>● Impact on cost structure in banking industry.</li> <li>● Impact on value chain structure in Financial sector.</li> <li>● Rate of technological diffusion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Technology is changing how consumers handle their funds. Many banks offer a mobile app to witness accounts, transfer funds, and pay bills on smartphones.</li> <li>● Debit cards are also changing. Chips have been implemented, machines rather than swiping them.</li> <li>● Even banks themselves are utilizing technology within the workplace. Telecommunicating through virtual meetings is being embraced. It replaces the need for in-person meetings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dhaka Bank always focuses on coping with advanced technology. Process automation, UBS software installation are the relevant activities.</li> <li>● DBL go app is the first in the country to introduce fund transfer to countries largest mobile financial service provider bKash.</li> <li>● C-Solution, Trade Cloud are introduced to ease customers' cash management and LC processing in a more secured way.</li> <li>● Chip based cards are used to maintain security.</li> <li>● Contactless card is introduced to save time of customers.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● IT Division.</li> </ul>
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## Environmental

- Macroeconomic Dimensions
- Impact on the industry
- Dhaka Bank Scenario
- Evident in

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Weather and climate change.</li> <li>● Laws regulating environment pollution.</li> <li>● Air and water pollution regulations.</li> <li>● Recycling policy.</li> <li>● Waste management in financial sector.</li> <li>● Attitudes toward "green" or ecological products.</li> <li>● Attitudes toward and support for renewable energy.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● With the use of technology – particularly with mobile banking apps – the use for paper is being reduced.</li> <li>● The need to drive directly to a branch to handle affairs is minimized as well.</li> <li>● Many issues are taken care of through mobile apps and online banking services.</li> <li>● Consumers can apply for credit cards by online. Thus, reducing individual environmental footprints.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dhaka Bank is committed to sustainable development initiatives. For these green banking, SME financing are focused more nowadays.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Green Banking.</li> </ul>
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## Legal

- Macroeconomic Dimensions
- Impact on the industry
- Dhaka Bank Scenario
- Evident in

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Anti-trust law in Banking industry and overall in the country</li> <li>● Discrimination law</li> <li>● Copyright, patents / Intellectual property law</li> <li>● Consumer protection and e-commerce</li> <li>● Employment law</li> <li>● Data Protection</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The banking industry follows strict laws regarding privacy, consumer laws, and trade structures to confirm frameworks within the industry. Such structures are required for customers in the allocated country and for international users.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Dhaka Bank follows all the legal policies and regulations related to banking ethics. In this era of fraud and financial crime the bank acts more cautiously to prevent cyber-crime and maintain ethical banking practices.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Message from Chairman, Managing Director &amp; CEO and Directors' Report</li> </ul>
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# MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS



# CORPORATE BANKING

With the rising of Bangladesh in achieving sustainable development goals, the country is working towards graduating from Least Developed Countries (LDC) to Developing Economy by 2026. Being a corporate business focused bank, Dhaka Bank Limited (DBL) serves a diverse clientele, stretching from mid to large business conglomerates across the country as well as boosting the SME sector of the country in various capacities to contribute in accomplishing the national goals combined.

Corporate Banking Division is playing a pivotal role in overall business portfolio of Dhaka Bank Limited by offering 360 degree solution to corporate customers with tailored services & products. Dhaka Bank's business portfolio is already well diversified and almost all the big names from every business sector are doing business with us since long which depicts the trustworthiness that DBL earned during its journey of long 27 years. This is also a mark of efficiency and recognition to the sophistication in the relevant line of business.

## Tailored Service and Products

Dhaka Bank Limited identifies that corporate customers' needs vary from one to another and customized solutions are critical for the success of their business. Its product basket ranges from short term financing for day to day business operations to long term loans for expansion of business along with other numerous facilities to support their various business activities.

Dhaka Bank offers a full variety of advisory, financing and operational facilities to its corporate client groups combining trade, treasury, investment and transactional banking activities in one package. Whether it is a Project Finance, Term Loan,

Import or Export Deal, Working Capital Requirement or Forward Cover for a Foreign Currency Transaction, Dhaka Bank Corporate Banking offers our esteemed corporate customer the right solution.

## Commercial Loans

Commercial loans of Dhaka Bank are granted to a variety of business entities, usually to assist with short-term funding needs for operational costs or for the purchase of equipment to facilitate the operating process. It carries the prime portion of corporate lending comprising a complete range of banking products namely working capital finance, trade finance and other loans intended to serve commercial purpose. This segment of financing extends supports to large and thriving business entities in Bangladesh including commodity trading, financing in infrastructures like roads, bridges, transportations, etc. and lots of industrial undertakings.

## Project Finance

Dhaka Bank has been involved in financing a number of large projects including various infrastructural projects all over the country since its commencement. The bank arranges project financing in support of entrepreneurship, innovative schemes and ventures profitable in terms of commercial, economic and environmental outlook. It includes understanding the rationale of the project, measuring the project viability, preparing the financial plan, assessing the risks, designing the financing structures, etc. Besides, it follows up the projects to ensure compliance and provides advisory service for successful outcome.



## Trade Finance

Foreign trade is one the decisive factors to success in the banking industry now a days. The exporters earn the necessary foreign currencies of the banks that is used to fulfil the payment obligations against the imports. A significant part of Dhaka Bank's portfolio consists of trade finances in different modalities, which is conducted through its countrywide network of 19 nos of Authorized Dealer (AD) branches including 01 central AD license for all the Non-AD branches. Which basically means that all the eligible customers can avail trade finances from whichever branch they choose to bank with.

## Working Capital Finance

Dhaka Bank Limited encourages working capital finance. Working Capital is the life blood for any business. Dhaka Bank's working capital financing includes all sorts of facilities for every sector of businesses and industries with respect to their nature of operation. Both funded and non-funded facilities are allowed under the working capital financing. Short Term Loan, Overdraft, Cash Credit, LTR, Time Loan are some of the funded facilities whereas Letter of credit and Bank Guarantee are non-funded facilities offered by Dhaka Bank.

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# SYNDICATIONS AND STRUCTURED FINANCE

Syndications & Structured Finance Unit has ended the year with notable performances in 2022. Since its inception in 2004, the unit has been effectively supporting the corporate clients for their unique financial needs with diversified and innovative range of products and services viz. Term Loan, in both Local and Foreign Currencies, Long-Term ECA finance, IPFF financing for infrastructure projects, Acquisition Financing, Commercial Paper, Preference Shares and Project Bonds, etc.

In continuation of the previous years, the Unit, this year, has demonstrated its commitment to be partnering infrastructure and other projects of national importance towards sustainable economic growth of the country. The key achievements of the Unit in the year are as follows:

1. Financial closure of Syndicated Term Facility of BDT 9,000.00 million for Bashundhara Oil and Gas Company Limited –the largest petroleum refinery in the private sector of Bangladesh.
2. Raising of Preference Shares (Redeemable, Non-convertible and Cumulative) of BDT 900.00 million for United Tank Terminal Limited - country's largest liquid storage facility of United Group.
3. Mandated to arrange Syndicated Term Loan of BDT 5,000.00 million for Ananta Real Estate Limited - the first LEED Platinum Certified Gated Community under Residential Category in Bangladesh.



Bashundhara Oil and Gas Company Limited - The largest petroleum refinery in the private sector of the country at East West Special Economic Zone, Keranigonj, Dhaka.



United Tank Terminal Limited – Liquid fuel storage facility of 100,000 MT at Anwara, Chattogram.



Midland East Power Limited - 150 MW (net) HFO based power plant at Ashugonj, Brahmanbaria.



Flamingo Fashions Limited - Readymade garments manufacturing factory located at Gazipur.



# MSME & EMERGING BUSINESS

Reducing poverty rates and improving employments are major goals of our national economy. To achieve this goal there are various programs and activities. Both labor intensive and capital intensive industries are flourishing in this populous country. But labor intensive industries have become more important in the context of time. Cottage, Micro, Small & Medium (CMSME) is an employment oriented industry. In this sector, as there is a wide range of employment opportunities for families, there are also employment opportunities for the unemployed youth of the country.

Bangladesh, like any other country in the world, has been giving importance to the Cottage, Micro, Small & Medium (CMSME) sector for poverty alleviation, employment, and domestic production growth. Bangladesh also considers the CMSME sector as an engine of growth. Bangladesh currently has about 78 Lakh SME entrepreneurs. It is estimated that CMSMEs constitute a significant component of economic enterprises accounting over 97% of all enterprises in Bangladesh. The sector employs about 25 million people. Expansion of CMSME business portfolio would ensure sustainable profitability impacting overall socioeconomic scenario of the country.

## Benefits for Banks in Growing CMSME Business

- Provision Benefit; For Standard CMSME loan General Provision is 0.25%; but for other than CMSME Standard loan it is 1.00% to 5.00%.
- Refinance Benefit from Central Bank and other bilateral local/international stakeholders
- Portfolio Diversification & Lower Concentration Risk
- Central Bank & other Regulatory Compliance
- Pricing Benefit
- Overall Economic Development
- Capital requirement for External Credit Rating, Risk Weighted 75% is required for Un-rated SME loan (Up to Tk. 30.00 lac) but it is 125% for Corporate loan.
- SME creates 80% industrial employment opportunities of our country.
- Country has about 78 Lakh Small and Medium Entrepreneurs.
- Contribution to the GDP from this sector is more than 25%.

## 1. CMSME Stimulus Fund Package

It is imperative that we target and tailor our financial Products nurturing the CMSME Business Entrepreneurs as guided by our regulatory patron. However, with the emergence of COVID 19 Pandemic since 2020 CMSME Business sector has been affected the most due to imposition of lockdowns and various other restrictions. In order to keep the momentum going, Bangladesh Government has injected working capital fund into 3 (Three) phases under Stimulus Packages for CMSME sector. Accordingly, Dhaka Bank had been given a target of Tk. 250.00 Crore (Taka Two hundred Fifty Crore) for the financial year 2020-2021 as the 1st phase Stimulus Fund, a target of Tk. 240.00 Crore (Taka Two hundred Forty Crore) for the financial year 2021-2022 as the 2nd phase Stimulus Fund and a target of Tk. 220.00 Crore (Taka Two hundred Twenty Crore) for the financial year 2022-2023 as the 3rd phase Stimulus Fund to provide financial aid to the CMSME sector under CMSME Stimulus Fund Package of Bangladesh Bank.

## 2. Refinance Term Loan Scheme for CMSME Enterprises

Bangladesh Bank has formed a refinancing scheme of BDT 250 Billion for Cottage, Micro, Small & Medium (CMSME) entrepreneurs. Under the BDT 250 Billion Refinance Scheme against term loan financing to CMSME Enterprises, the CMSMEs will get term loans with a maximum interest rate of 7%. Being a partner Bank, DBL will get the refinance fund at the rate of 2% from Bangladesh Bank. Dhaka Bank Limited and Bangladesh Bank have signed an agreement in this regard on August 24, 2022. Bangladesh bank has assigned a target of BDT 420 Crore to Dhaka Bank.

## 3. Supply Chain & Distributor Finance

Working capital is compared to the lifeblood of a business. For an CMSME entity, it is something more than that. A comparatively smaller entity that does business in credit usually has an enormous need of working capital. At times, the business may collapse even due to a shortage of working capital. The same challenge arises with the mass number of distributor businesses in Bangladesh, a country with a diverse economy. In such circumstances, Supply Chain Finance & Distributor Finance are ideal facilities for these CMSMEs.

### 3 (A). Supply Chain Finance (SCF)

Supplier finance is based on the receivable of suppliers. A supplier provides the goods or services to the Corporate buyer, based on the received & endorsed invoices from buyer, bank finances 80-100% (on invoice value) to the supplier. On or before

maturity the repayment is made by corporate buyer. The four forms of SCF are as follows:

- (A) Online Invoice Financing/ Bills to Cash
- (B) Factoring facility
- (C) Purchase order facility
- (D) Reverse Factoring

### 3 (B). Distributor Finance (DF)

Distributor finance is a kind of financing that benefits both the distributors and manufacturers/ corporate sellers. It commonly refers to a mode of financing in which the financier makes payment to the manufacturer/principal for lifting goods on behalf of its distributors and the distributors after a certain credit term pays the money back to the financier (Bank).

Dhaka Bank Limited is focusing more on such Supply Chain and Distributor Finance to play the role of torchbearer for the CMSME industry of Bangladesh to boost & flourish the economy. SCF and DF will play a significant role in the future growth of Bangladesh's Economy.

### 4. Credit Guarantee Scheme

The Central Bank has launched Credit Guarantee Scheme, the cottage, micro, small and medium enterprises (CMSMEs) will now get credit-guarantee facility against under the BDT 250 billion refinancing scheme for them. The Portfolio Guarantee limit will be determined each year. The CGS Unit of BB will bear loss up to 30% of the portfolio guarantee limit. The guarantee coverage ratio for a single client will be maximum 70% of the loan principal within the Portfolio Guarantee limit. Dhaka Bank Limited and Bangladesh Bank have signed an agreement in this regard on November 17, 2022. DBL is currently identifying suitable clients to put under this credit guarantee scheme.

### 5. SME Foundation Refinancing Scheme

CMSME Clusters are interconnected enterprises located in a specific location, producing the same or similar products and/ or delivering same or similar services. There are 177 CMSME clusters in 51 districts of Bangladesh. These clusters were marked by SME Foundation [SME-F] and so far SME-F has trained around 4,500 entrepreneurs in 23 of these clusters. Dhaka Bank has already financed Medicine Plant Cluster in Rangpur; Dairy Cluster in Chatmohor; Kaluhati Footwear Cluster in Rajshahi, Furniture Cluster in Rajshahi and Straw Basket Cluster of Sherpur, Bogra through SME Foundation Refinancing scheme.

### 6. Oditiya Loan & Refinance Scheme for Woman Entrepreneurs

The last few decades, women have achieved great strides in Bangladesh by participating in the economy. However, women

entrepreneurs face severe obstacles when running their own business. To help alleviate some of these thresholds, DBL intends to support their initiatives and to create better business scope. In tune with this spirit, "Oditiya Loan" facility is formulated with the aim to aid business women in their business activities to gain profitability and sustainability. Oditiya Loan is an EMI based/structured repayment method loan facility to facilitate women entrepreneurs to procure current business asset or to acquire fixed assets for the business. Bangladesh Bank has also developed separate "Refinance Scheme for Small Enterprise" under Woman Entrepreneurs Fund to encourage banks to lend to Woman Entrepreneurs. Women Entrepreneurs will be able to avail loans at 5% interest rate (subject to approval from Bangladesh Bank). Existing loan interest rate for the general public is 9%. The lower interest rate of 5% is to encourage women entrepreneurs to engage in business with low-interest loans.

### 7. Dbl Start-up Fund

Dhaka Bank is continuing its focus to widen its CMSME portfolio by promoting fresh lending to new borrowers belonging to various CMSME business segments. In previous years, Dhaka Bank had introduced DBL Easy Loan facility, which is attributed as a collateral free credit facility by submitting legally vetted property/collateral documents only. Under the scheme, experience eligibility for any CMSME business owned by a male and a female is 3 (Three) years and 2 (Two) years respectively. In addition, DBL Shuchona Loan had been introduced to facilitate the untapped business segment (the 1st time borrowers) without having any formal business credit history. Recently, "DBL Start-up Fund" has been introduced as well, it is a Term Loan Product for CMSME clients to promote new entrepreneurs. The aim of this facility is to encourage and support young entrepreneurs and transform their innovative ideas into businesses. This will lead to economic development and create new employment opportunities in our country. New entrepreneurs with age between 21 years to 45 years will be eligible for a maximum of Tk.10.00 Million term loan paying a maximum 4% interest rate. Entrepreneurs with innovative ideas will get top priority while their educational qualification, technical expertise, training, experience and social acceptance will be taken into consideration.

### 8. DBL House Building SME Loan

Another credit scheme is DBL House Building SME Loan (HBSM) that has catered considerable impact in and around the outskirts of metropolitan areas. DBL HBSM helped to create stable source of income for the locals, having ownership of considerable land property. After attaining formal financial assistance, the locals initiate to build Paka or Semi-Paka single/multi storied lodgings with improved sanitation and healthy environment aimed to address housing problem for the garments workers of mainly Savar, Ashulia and Gazipur locality, where many number of manufacturing factories are located and workers from different other parts of the country gets employment opportunity.



Dhaka Bank Limited has recently signed a Participation Agreement with Bangladesh Bank for providing Term Loan Facilities to Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (CMSMEs) Customers. Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank Limited and Mr. Md. Jaker Hossain, Director, SMESPD, Bangladesh Bank signed the agreement on behalf of the respective organizations. Mr. Abdur Rouf Talukder, Honorable Governor of Bangladesh Bank, Mr. Abu Farah Md. Nasser, Deputy Governor, BB, Mr. Md. Obaidul Hoque, Executive Director, BB, Mr. Manoj Kumar Howlader, Director, BB were also present during the Participation Agreement Signing program.



Dhaka Bank Limited & GPH Ispat Limited, A Leading Steel Manufacturer in Bangladesh, signed an Agreement on Distributor Finance Program at the Head Office of Dhaka Bank Limited. Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank Ltd. along with other Senior Officials warmly welcomed Mr. Mohammad Jahangir Alam, Managing Director of GPH Ispat Limited in the Ceremony.

# BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Operations Division's steadfast dedication to providing excellent customer service has led to noteworthy advancement in its operational areas in 2022. Operations Division is responsible for a number of service delivery units. The Division's key responsibilities include Settlement of Treasury Functions, Settlement of Foreign Remittance, Cash Management Operations, Bond Market Operations, RTGS & BEFTN Operations, Central Automated Cheque Processing Operations, etc. In order to better serve its customers, the Operations Division implemented a variety of payment and transaction products that are supported by cutting-edge technology. The Operations Division is always aware of the appropriate settlement of various payments and transactions and compliance issues in a central processing environment.

The following units are working under Operations Division,

- Money Market Operations
- Forex Back Office Operations
- Cash Management Operations
- FI Operations
- NRB Remittance Operations
- Inward & Outward Remittance Operations
- SWIFT Operations
- Branch Operations

## Money Market Operations

Financial instruments with high liquidity and brief maturities are traded in the money market. Banks and non-bank financial institutions participate in Bangladesh's money market, where they typically borrow and lend large sums of money for brief periods. Treasury Bills and Bonds, as well as Bangladesh Bank Bills, are traded in money market operations. REPO and reverse REPO transactions with treasury bills and bonds are carried out under the money market operations to meet short-term requirements and investment opportunities in the financial market.

At a glance settlement position during 2022:

Particulars	Number of Deals	Amt in Crore (BDT)
Call Placement & Borrowing	1,421	86,395.00
FDR Placement & Borrowing	58	3,352.00
Repo & Reverse Repo	659	35,587.16
Govt. Security purchase, Sell & Coupon collection	348	4,605.24
BBK Cheque issued for VAT & Corporate Clients	56	71.37

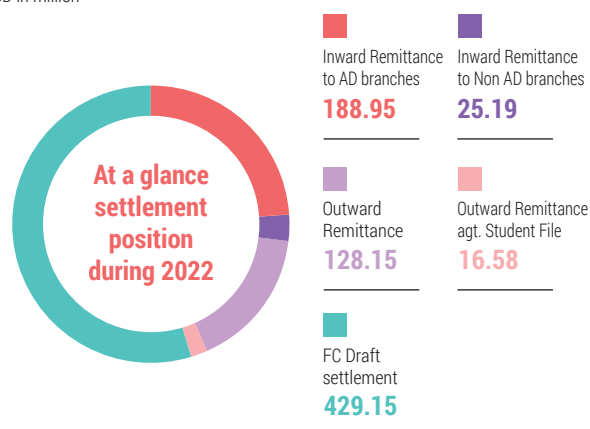
## Foreign Remittance Operations

Remittance is any country's main source of cash flow. A family's consumption and purchasing power tend to rise as a result of remittances. Access to better food, education, healthcare, housing, and lifestyle are some of the benefits that follow from this. It raises a nation's GDP and per capita income. Operations Division settles a variety of Inward & Outward Remittances centrally to help its customers, which guarantees not only better, more reliable service but also complies with regulatory requirements.

At a glance settlement position during 2022:

Particulars	Number of Transactions	Amt in USD (Million)
Inward Remittance to AD branches	5,117	188.95
Inward Remittance to Non AD branches	2,667	25.19
Outward Remittance	4,258	128.15
Outward Remittance agt. Student File	2,776	16.58
FC Draft settlement	15,046	429.15

USD in million



## SWIFT Operations

SWIFT (Society for Worldwide Interbank Financial Telecommunication) is a global member-owned cooperative and the world's leading provider of secure financial messaging services. Between member banks worldwide, SWIFT runs a messaging service for financial messages like letters of credit, payments, and securities transactions. SWIFT's primary responsibility is to deliver these messages quickly and securely, both of which are critical factors in financial matters. Formatted messages are created by member organizations and sent to

SWIFT for delivery to the target member organization. Operating from its headquarters in Brussels, SWIFT processes data at facilities in the US and Belgium.

Currently, the following processes are being implemented through SWIFT operations under Operations Division on regular basis:

- Processing of Treasury payments
- Processing of FC Fund Transfer (Cross Border)
- Processing of Outward Remittance
- Processing of confirmation relating to Treasury payments
- Processing of confirmation relating to FC placement
- Processing of OBU fund transfer activities
- Processing of quires on Inward & Outward Remittance
- Obtaining accounts statement (MT 950/940)
- Processing of quires on export & other proceeds etc.
- Processing of Letters of Credit /Bank Guarantee, Confirmations, etc.

### Cash Management Operations

Dhaka Bank Limited has introduced a range of Cash Management Solutions to enable Corporate Group to manage their cash flows efficiently and effectively by optimizing liquidity, reducing default risk, and lowering operating costs in order to maintain sufficient liquidity of Clients and maximize their return. Our Cash Management products and services add transactional value by automating our customers' collection and payment processes, resulting in a win-win situation. In accordance with this, the Operations Division has undertaken the following commendable initiatives.

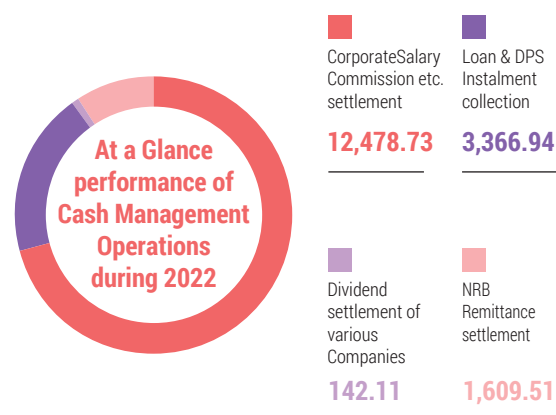
- Collection arrangement has been made with DESCO/ DPDC/Dhaka WASA /Chattogram WASA/Titas Gas /PDB/ Karnaphulli Gas and one of the largest enterprises in the Power Sector viz-Rural Electrification Board.
- Central Software (DBL –C Solution) has been developed in order to settle Cash dividends/ Payroll/Commission / Payables of various Insurance Companies and Corporate clients.
- DBL successfully initiated a number of depository relationship with Grameen Phone Ltd, Banglalink, Robi Axiata, bKash, Nagad etc.
- Successfully implemented Automated Chalan System, Sanchaypatra Online Management System and VAT Online System in order to facilitate the customers as well as Corporate Customers.

In addition to that, DBL signed a number of agreements with a corporate group, Garments Industries, and Institutional Clients to disburse monthly salaries under Cash Management Operations.

At a Glance performance of Cash Management Operations during 2022:

Particulars	No. of Instructions	Amt. in Crore(BDT)
Corporate Salary /Commission etc. settlement	263,880	12,478.73
Loan & DPS Instalment collection	114,790	3,366.94
Dividend settlement of various Companies	80,797	142.11
NRB Remittance settlement	157,091	1,609.51
FC Cheque Collection & processing relating to BEPZA	873	97.13 Million USD

BDT in crore



### RTGS Operations

RTGS is a real-time interbank large-value electronic funds transfer mechanism used for local and foreign currency transactions within Bangladesh. Participating banks can transfer funds in both real time and 'gross' modes. When a transaction is settled in real-time, it means there is no waiting period. 'Gross settlement' means that the transaction is recorded in the central bank's account one to one, without any netting with other transactions. Only credit transfers from participating banks are accepted by the BD-RTGS system, whereas Bangladesh Bank and other payment system operator(s) may be permitted to settle both credit and debit transactions.

At a Glance performance of RTGS Operations during 2022:

Particulars	No. of Instructions	Amt in Crore (BDT)
Outward Fund Transfer	77,041	3,700.16
Inward Fund Transfer	86,768	3,625.55

# PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING (ML), TERRORIST FINANCING (TF) & PROLIFERATION FINANCING (PF)

Money laundering has significant economic and social consequences, especially for developing countries and emerging markets. The easy passage of funds from one institution or relatively facile systems that allow money to be placed without raising any questions, is fertile territory for money launderers. The upholding of legal, professional and ethical standards is critical to the integrity of financial markets, any misstep or violation may end up with unpleasant happening in our banking venture. New business model on digital platform such as eCommerce, money service business, virtual currency transaction, etc surfaced to challenge public trust for their repeated violation on Customers' right and illegal channeling of money. Besides, international hundi system and informal remittance took advantage of foreign currency crisis in the country exploiting the trade system through mispricing of commodities. Dhaka Bank Limited, as a reporting organization to Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU) continued its commitment to customer service in a compliant manner as best as possible. The Bank strictly adheres to its compliance obligation to keep all stakeholders safe from the clutches of money laundering (ML), terrorist financing (TF) and proliferation financing (PF).

## Setting the Tone From the Top

The Board is aware of their ultimate responsibility for the AML/CFT compliance programme of the Bank. Our Honourable Board of Directors has embedded a culture of compliance into the overall structure of the Bank and has ensured an ongoing administration of an effective AML/CFT programme. The Board together with Senior Management would firmly assert that their commitment on AML/CFT flows through all service areas and lines of business and holds responsible parties and stakeholders accountable for compliance.

## Our AML/CFT Compliance Programme

With an aim to step up our initiatives against the prevailing ML/TF threats, the Bank established an AML/CFT programme with the following:

- A system of internal policies, procedures and controls (first line of defense);

[Equipped with ML & TF Risk Management Guidelines/ ML & TF Risk Assessment Guidelines/ Customer Acceptance Policy/ Guidelines for Prevention of Trade Based Money

Laundering/ Checklist for Prevention of Credit Backed Money Laundering/ Operations Manual, etc)

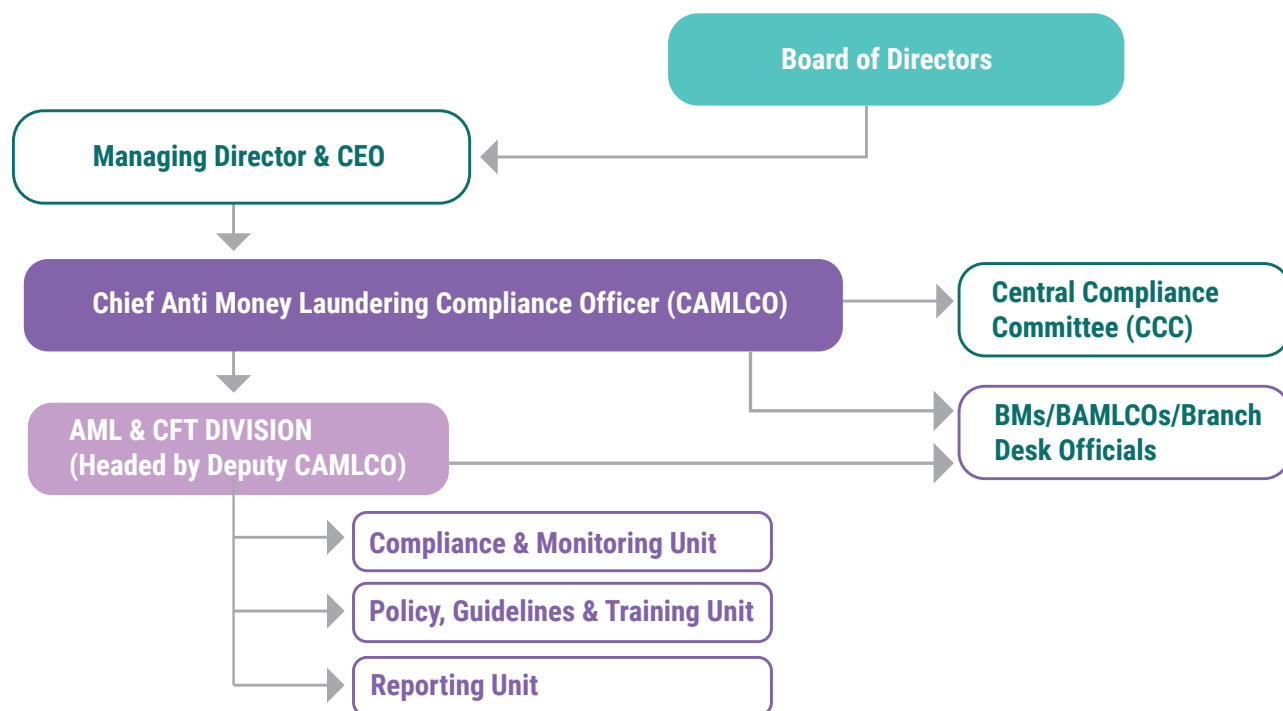
- A designated compliance function with a compliance officer (second line of defense);
- An ongoing employee training program; and
- An independent audit function to test the overall effectiveness of the AML program (third line of defense).

For leading and managing all aspects of the AML/CFT compliance programme, we have assigned a qualified individual as the Chief Anti Money Laundering Compliance Officer (CAMLCO) who is duly assisted by the Deputy CAMLCO & Head of AML & CFT Division. A Central Compliance Committee (CCC) comprises heads of core business divisions at Head Office to set out Bank's AML/CFT strategies while AML & CFT Division headed Deputy CAMLCO extends everyday supports to implement those plans. Branch Anti Money Laundering Compliance Officers (BAMLCO) are deployed at Branches as the front soldiers of AML/CFT compliance. Thus, we have made available our AML/CFT resources for your ready reference and a forum of contacts for any clarification and guidance on AML/CFT issues.



CAMLCO, Deputy CAMLCO, AML Officials along with participants in AML/CFT Training at Chittagong.

## Functional Organogram of AML & CFT Division



## AML/CFT initiatives 2022

### MD's Alert Notice on the Fight Against ML, TF & PF

At the beginning of 2022, the Managing Director & CEO set out a declaration on Bank's commitment to fight money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing, which has been conveyed to all Employees. The alert notice concludes with a firm commitment that it is every Employee's responsibility to protect themselves as well as the institution from the evils of money laundering as the consequence is severe. A synopsis of the message is as follows:

- Accountability of Employees for AML/CFT compliance
- Bank's regulatory bindings
- AML/CFT compliance programme & structure of the Bank
- Customer due diligence
- Monitoring of customer transaction
- An effective training programme
- Day-to-day compliance requirements
- Consequence of non-compliance
- Emerging challenges

### Risk Based Approach

- During the year 2022, database for high risk customers including PEP/ Influential Person has been updated and scrutinized based on nature of business, size of business/ income, source of fund and KYC Risk Grading as well as high profile of customers. Relevant accounts were reviewed during the period.

- Domestic PEP (Influential Person) accounts were approved by CAMLCO, Head Office after necessary review under a set procedure.
- Daily newspapers were checked to find whether any account of criminals, money launderer found in Bank's system. If positive match found, branches reported that as suspicious activity.
- Low scoring Branches under Independent Testing Procedure were visited by AML & CFT Division and were provided required supports and guidance to improve their rating.
- All new and transferred Branch Anti Money Laundering Compliance Officers (BAMLCO) were assigned by Central Compliance Committee (CCC) after assessment of their competence through a set procedure.
- During the reporting period, all existing RMAs have been checked and reviewed by our International Divisions and relationship with suspicious institutions has been cancelled. It has been ensured that the Bank has no relationship with Shell Banks.
- UN/ International Sanction Lists were checked against Bank's Customer Database through nScreening software and positive hits have been cleared by Branches. False Positive Reports are preserved by Branches.
- Emerging risks from e-Commerce, money changers, digital hundi, virtual currency, digital business, NGO/NPO, etc were brought to enhanced monitoring and necessary guidance and instructions were issued to Branches.

## Review of AML/CFT Policy and Procedure

Customer Acceptance Policy was reviewed and revised policy was approved by the Honourable Board of Directors. The Bank took steps to review the status of policy, guideline, tools and procedures related to prevention of money laundering and terrorist financing and set out a plan to formulate, revise or modify those AML/CFT rules and procedures with an intimation to Management.

## Customer Due Diligence

Certainly a sound customer due diligence (CDD) programme is one of the best ways to prevent money laundering and other financial crime. Customer knowledge is what the entire AML/CFT compliance program is built upon. The more we know about our customers, the greater is the chance of preventing money laundering abuses. So an account as it grows and matures over time or closes its terms, the Bank has ensured that the account is protected by adequate information under all circumstances. In 2022, necessary circulars and guidance were provided to Branches for emerging new Customer groups and the remedial measures against the ensuing KYC risks.

## Transaction Monitoring

The Bank has established adequate tools and procedures at Branch level to monitor and assess transactions in customer accounts. AML & CFT Division has enhanced follow-up on Branches regarding effective application of all transaction monitoring tools. A new CTR Monitoring Template has been introduced to Branches to examine all CTR Transactions against the transaction profile (TP), source of fund, nature and size of business, profession, etc. Structuring Report is in place to assess and find any attempt to avoid reporting to the Regulator knowingly. CASA exception report is available to the Branches to check any amount of cash transaction below Tk. 10.00 lac where there may be willful attempt to avoid CTR. Further TP exceed report are reviewed by Branches to resolve major deviations in TP and watch over any suspicious attempt. The Bank is completely aware of the necessity that appropriately functioning technology and automation have immense scopes for improved defenses in the fight against suspicious transaction and financial crime.

## Cash Transaction Report

The Bank processes Cash Transaction Report (CTR) via goAML middleware centrally from the reporting wing of AML & CFT Division and the same tool is deployed at branch level so that they are able to see, check and analyze CTR data to identify unusual transactions. All through the year, a total of 120,000 no CTRs approx.. have been reported to BFIU through goAML software after necessary assessment by Branches.

## Reporting of Suspicious Transaction Report (STR)/ Suspicious Activity Report (SAR)

Bank's reporting system and escalation process have been strengthened through effective procedure, training, circulars, guideline and audit/ inspection across the Bank/Branches. All possible resources, tools and techniques have been put in place

in the identification and reporting of suspicious transaction. Employees have been given strong message about their responsibilities on reporting STR/SAR to respective reporting line and also been cautioned about failure to maintain AML/CFT compliance. The Bank also took steps to assess classified and written-off loans to find if there is any suspicion.

## Training and Awareness Initiatives

Training is one of the most important ways to stress the importance of AML/CFT efforts as well as educating employees about what to do if they encounter potential money laundering. Our AML/CFT Division has established training requirements and standards and accordingly ensures that Employees are made aware of and have a working understanding of the AML/CFT risks and mitigation measures in their departments or areas of responsibilities. In 2022, AML & CFT Division arranged day-long training sessions for 530 bank officials in total. AML training focused on KYC lapses, maintenance of high risk accounts, PEP/ IP account, etc, transaction monitoring and reporting of STR as well as overall compliance on the instructions of BFIU Master Circular 26 for the prevention of money laundering, terrorist financing and proliferation financing.

## Prevention of Trade Based Money Laundering

The Bank has taken appropriate steps to implement Guidelines for Prevention of Trade Based Money Laundering (TBML) with special attention to areas related to infrastructure risk assessment, customer/transaction/enterprise level risk assessment and so forth. As per Dhaka Bank policy, establishment of any correspondent relationship with shell banks is prohibited. DBL does not enter into any relationship with shell banks and before establishing correspondent relationship with any foreign institution, the Bank takes appropriate measures to satisfy that foreign respondent institutions do not permit their accounts to be used by shell banks. The Bank has upgraded its previous core banking software from Flexcube to UBS. In the current system, every Letter of Credit (LC) passes through 'nScreen' software for screening the entire LC contents i.e. sanctioned entity, port, place, country, shipping line, item, individuals, etc. In case of income SWIFT message, all the messages enter the SWIFT module after screening the same through "nScreen" software to protect any incoming sanctioned SWIFT message. Credit report of buyer is rigorously analyzed and on the basis of satisfactory credit report, lien of Export Order is made and we also verify unit price by comparing the same from different website and previous database. We also check entire journey of the vessels through "LLyods list intelligence" software including transshipment, container checking, screening of sanctions against the vessels and the beneficial owners. Users are not allowed to purchase/ negotiate any export bill without limit tracking in the core banking system and purchase limit is inputted in CBS by another independent team on the basis of HO approval.

## Prevention of Credit Backed Money Laundering

In the context of rising events of credit frauds, scams, illegal diversion of funds/ illicit flow of fund, willful default of loan,



etc, Bank has to safeguard itself from growing ML/TF threats related to credit portfolio. In line with the prevailing perspectives and regulatory recommendations, the Bank has introduced a Checklist for Prevention of Credit Backed Money Laundering (CBML) throughout the Bank considering key ML/TF risk elements in the credit portfolio. The procedure obligates Branch/ concerned Division/Unit to assess related ML/TF risk elements in respective borrower's business thorough the CHECKLIST which is duly reviewed by Head Office credit analysts. This initiative will enhance AML/CFT standard in Bank's credit portfolio, help the Bank meet regulatory requirement and offer scopes to upgrade overall AML ratings of the Bank.

### Meetings of Central Compliance Committee (CCC)

To formulate AML/CFT strategy of the Bank and supervise the implementation of AML/CFT plans and programmes around the year, the Bank has constituted Central Compliance Committee (CCC) headed by the Chief Anti Money Laundering Compliance Officer (CAMLCO). CCC comprises members from the Heads of all core banking segments. The Committee holds 04 (four) Quarterly Meetings effectively on yearly basis. During the period under review, the Committee held all Quarterly Meetings to discuss all important AML issues and take necessary decision.

### Our Ultimate Compliance Goal

We work together as a financial intermediary to expand the business, generate profit and optimize shareholders' value. On the other hand, as trusted custodian of public funds, we have a significant responsibility to protect Customers' deposit and the interests of all stakeholders. As such, when we procure business, we ensure that it is safe and secured within a legal framework. We will pursue our business goal with all of our strength and passion, but only if our earnings and achievements are justified by the laws of the land. The Bank is always guided by local and international standard to make the Bank "a leading compliant bank" in Bangladesh.

### Customer Services and Compliant Management System

The Bank has established Central Customer Services and Compliant Management Cell (CCS&CMC) at Head Office to supervise overall complaint management activities of the Bank. During the year 2022, the Bank managed customer complaints as per 'Guidelines for Customer Services & Complaint Management' issued by FICSD of Bangladesh Bank. The key focus was to establish complaint management system at Branch-level and Zonal Offices, enhance complaint lodgment procedures through various means and expedite complaint resolution process.

### Complaint Analysis and Activities Summary 2022

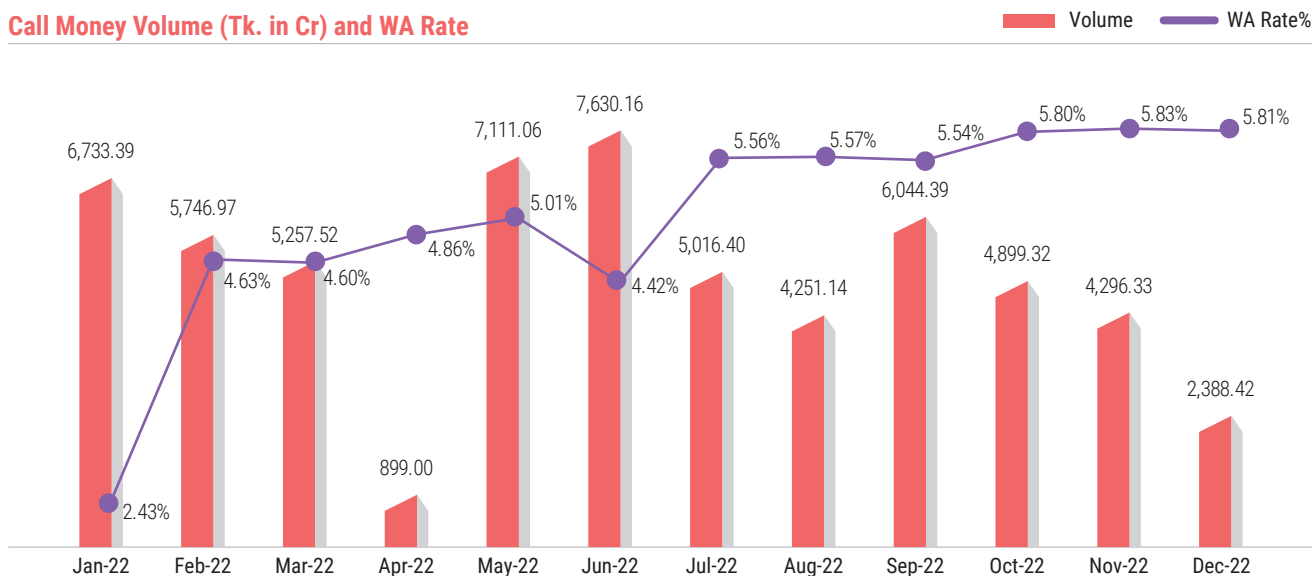
- As per complaint statistics, during the year the Bank received 104 no. of complaints from regular Customers, Walk-in Customers & other sources. All complaints were duly addressed after necessary investigations in line with Bank's complaint redressed system.
- 50 no. of complaints have been received through FICSD, Bangladesh Bank. All these complaints have been settled by regular complaint handling procedure such as discussion and meeting with Customers, HO query/investigation, meeting with Bangladesh Bank, communication with Branches/Customers, review by management/ CCS&CMC, etc.
- The biggest part of complaints sourced through DBL Web Mail. This indicates that Customers and people prefer digital platform as an easy medium for voicing Complaints; At present, the Bank has different channels for raising Complaints such as Complaints Box at Branch-level, email (complaint.cell@dhakabank.com.bd), DBL websites, mobile/phone, written complaints, Bangladesh Bank Complaint Window, etc.
- Complaints related to improper customer services and misbehavior of service providing officials at Branches have been brought to the notice of Branch Management and the same has been resolved through fruitful meeting of Branch Officials and communication to Customers. In some cases, responsible Officers were cautioned against their negligence while in other instances, Branch apologized to concerned Customers for their offence.
- Central Complaint Cell under Operations Division conducted face to face conversation between complainant and bank official in different occasions to resolve the complaint.
- Updates about status of resolution of outstanding Complaints routed through FICSD, Bangladesh Bank were provided to their end in writing from time to time.
- Complaint status of the Bank was regularly reported to EDW portal of Bangladesh Bank on monthly basis. The same was also reported to National Integrity Strategy Action Plan on quarterly basis.
- Updated list of Members of Central & Zonal Complaint Cells are displayed at Bank website at regular interval.

# ASSET-LIABILITY MANAGEMENT

Dhaka Bank Limited has a dynamic treasury team having expertise in Liquidity Management, Foreign Exchange Dealing and Asset Liability Management. The major task of money market desk is to maintain liquidity ratio like CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) and SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio) properly. To maintain these two ratios, money market desk engages in all types of money market products like call money, term placement, SWAP, Repo, Reverse Repo etc. aligning with regulatory requirements. In addition, the money market desk of treasury division performs investments related tasks to maintain SLR requirements and participates in auction for

purchase of Government Treasury Bills and Bonds. During 2022, Dhaka Bank dependency on money market was moderate and within the limit of wholesale borrowing and the cost of money market borrowing was less than cost of deposits which contributed to the profitability of bank. The money market was most liquid during the 1st quarter of 2022 and the weighted average call money rate at the end of March 2022 stood 4.60%. However, money market started getting tightened from April 2022 continued to December 2022. The weighted average call money rate at the end of December 2022 stood 5.81%.

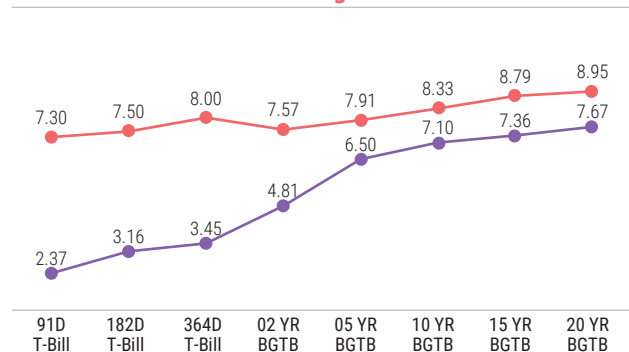
**Call Money Volume (Tk. in Cr) and WA Rate**



Source: Bangladesh Bank

Treasury bond market consists of primary issues of treasury bonds of different maturities (2, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years), and secondary trading as well. Primary dealer banks are authorized to participate directly in the primary auctions. Other bank and non-bank investors can invest in treasury securities through participating in primary auctions with linked primary dealer and can also conduct secondary trading. Non-resident individual and institutional investors can also participate in primary and secondary market. G-sec market during 2022 saw a significant rise in yield of securities due to liquidity pressure among the banking sectors and govt. borrowing pressures from banking sectors.

**G-Sec Yield% Movement During 2022**



At the end of December 2022 reserve money registered a 17.41% growth (y-o-y) which was 6.45% at the end of December 2021 due to substantial increase of net domestic assets (NDA).

Broad money (M2) recorded 8.47% growth (y-o-y) at the end of December 2022 against 9.60% growth at the end of the same month of the previous year, due to a sizeable negative growth in net foreign assets (NFA) of the banking system. On the other hand, private sector credit growth surged to 12.89% (y-o-y) in December 2022 compared with 10.68% growth at the end of the same month of the preceding year.

### Foreign Exchange Market

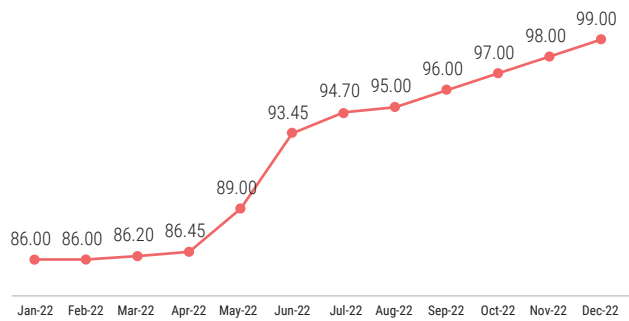
FX market, in the year 2022, was very tough for the commercial banks of Bangladesh. Overall market has been slowed down due to Covid-19 pandemic in 2020-21. Usance LCs opened during this period have been deferred to 2022. The market faced final strike on its shoulder due to ongoing Russia-Ukraine war. The effect of Russia-Ukraine war has been massive globally. Commodity price sky-rocketed because of the war. As a result, the demand for US Dollar increased and became the strongest currency against all the currency pair ever. Because of the higher amount of Usance LC payment and increase of commodity price, there was huge demand for US Dollar.

Throughout the year, there was huge roar in the market for euro currency. There was always a buyer side pressure in the market. With this back drop, Bangladesh Bank & BAFEDA issued a series of directives to control the market volatility. BDT has been depreciated by 15.11% in the year 2022. To control the market volatility, Net Open Position (NOP) of the banks has been revised by the Central Bank at the mid of year 2022. Regulator issued some precise directives for dealing with corporate dealing, forward sell-buy and other FX derivatives. Similarly, increasing import payment, which outrun export growth, results in growing

trade deficit. This has impacted exchange rate negatively during FY22. To meet the excess demand and to cover up the sought-out situation in the interbank market, BB sold around USD 12.97 billion during the year 2022.

Taka per value against USD stated below:

### Exchange Rate (USD/BDT)



### Asset Liability Management

Asset and liability management (ALM) is a practice used by financial institutions to mitigate financial risks resulting from a mismatch of assets and liabilities. By strategically matching of assets and liabilities, financial institutions can achieve greater efficiency and profitability while also reducing risk. Some of the most common risks addressed by ALM are interest rate risk and liquidity risk. Aside from interest and liquidity risks, other types of risks are also mitigated through ALM. One example is currency risk, which are risks associated with changes to exchange rates. When assets and liabilities are held in different currencies, a change in exchange rates can result in a mismatch. Another example is capital market risk, which are risks associated with changing equity prices. Such risks are often mitigated through futures, options, or derivatives.



Dhaka Bank organizes Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO) meeting every month. All major strategic plans regarding interest rates on Deposits and Advances, Market Risk, Foreign Exchange Risk and compliance with the regulatory requirement of Bangladesh Bank are taken through ALCO. Along with monthly ALCO meeting Dhaka Bank organizes special ALCO meeting as and when required by the bank. The Minute on the key points of the discussion is prepared and the action points are highlighted to strengthen the balance sheet position in every ALCO meeting. The Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) of the Dhaka Bank Monitors Market Risks and Liquidity Risks analyzes the market views, competition and the prospective target market. ALCO

prepares the liquidity plan as per the Maturity Profile of Assets and Liabilities, Deposits and Advances, analyzes the Factor Sensitivity of interest rates and calculates VAR on daily basis of Asset and Liability of the bank.

ALCO prepares necessary papers after analyzing market information from collected from Treasury Division, Finance & Accounts Division and from all other well conversant members of the committee. The findings of the papers are discussed in the ALCO meeting and strategic decisions are taken. ALCO also includes invitees to enrich the decision making process by their valuable understanding.

**The members of the committee are:**

The Managing Director & CEO, (Chairman)
The Additional Managing Director
The Deputy Managing Director – Credit Risk Management,
The Deputy Managing Director- Operations
The Deputy Managing Director & CEMO
The Chief Financial Officer
The Chief Risk Officer
The Head of Corporate Banking Division
The Head of Retail Banking Division
The Head of Credit Risk Management Division
The Head of Islamic Banking Division
The Head of Offshore Banking
The Head of Treasury (Secretary)

# HUMAN RESOURCES

Employees are the foundation of every successful business. Dhaka Bank Limited (DBL) is committed to recruit, retain and empower talented people and provide an enabling environment to fosters their careers and sustain. HR plays a key role in assisting companies dealing with a fast-changing business environment such as DBL and also helps to meet the greater demand for quality employees in the 21st century. Our employees are our asset and are critical to our success. Due to the service based nature of banking business, Human Resources are a crucial component. The enhancement of employee engagement and productivity as well as the creation of a positive corporate culture are all reinforced by HR. A high performance culture is encouraged by DBL to ensure employees are empowered, skillful and enable DBL to achieve excellent results and a significant level of growth. Moreover, the HR department is in charge of the personal development and wellbeing of employees.

Efficient and skilled manpower in the sector are essential to manage the financial risks that the banks need to take on regular basis. The Human Resource Division is responsible for finding such talented manpower and placing them in right places in

the banks. Apart from the risks in the banking, our people are responsible for the customer satisfaction. It is the responsibility of the HRD to make sure that there are eligible people working in each designation. The HR management needs to think both about the quantity and quality requirement in the bank and deal with the shortage in the skilled manpower supply efficiently.

DBL ensures that everyone receives an equal opportunity and that there is no discrimination. Employees receive necessary training and are well equipped to carry out their roles without difficulty. In addition, it is made certain that employees experience career development through job enrichment and promotion which is a part of the succession plan of the company. The effort and performance that our team mates portray are well recognized and rewarded at DBL. The Bank continuously undertakes multiples initiatives for strengthening and developing its human resources through recruitment, training, employee engagement, compensation and benefits, welfare and retention.

The Bank's people philosophy is guided by the business strategy which pivots around the delivery of three important vectors -

Growth, Profitability, and Sustainability as well the Bank's aspiration to become the preferred banker for all.

## Manpower Planning and Recruitment

Planning is the process that helps an organization identify current and future workforce needs that need to be considered in order to achieve its strategic goals. Human resource planning allows businesses to plan ahead, thus maintaining a steady supply of qualified employees. This process helps businesses assess their needs and plan ahead to meet those needs. To retain employees and stay competitive, HRPs are often concerned with organizational design, employee motivation, succession planning, and improving overall return on investment.

Recruiting top talent in the financial services arena is a highly competitive and complex arena and one that is filled with immense challenges. The Bank recruited 57 new employees during 2022 including specialized staff with expertise in a niche and key focus areas to strengthen its capabilities and strength in different domain areas.

### Year Wise Recruitment

Category	2021	2022
Experienced	34	38
Fresher	184	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>57</b>

### Employee Nature

Category	2021	2022
Confirmed	1,815	1857
Undergoing Training/Probation	195	115
Contractual	2	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>1,975</b>

### Employee Per Branch

Distribution	2021	2022
Total Number of Branches	112	116
Total Number of Sub-Branches	21	25
Employee per Branch	18	17
<b>Total Number of Employees</b>	<b>2,012</b>	<b>1,975</b>

### Division wise Employee Distribution

Division	2021			2022		
	No. of Branches	No. of Employees		No. of Branches	No. of Employees	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Dhaka (Including Head Office)	58	1,066	413	59	1,059	407
Chattogram	27	255	27	27	230	25
Sylhet	6	51	4	6	46	4
Khulna	4	28	8	6	35	8
Rajshahi	10	87	11	11	90	10
Barishal	1	10	0	1	9	0
Rangpur	4	29	6	4	29	6
Mymensingh	2	14	3	2	14	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>463</b>

## Promote Diversity & Inclusion

There has been a renewed focus on bringing in a diverse workforce in Bank during the year. Gender diversity remained same at 23% by the year-end. As our recruitment effort did not move as we would like due to the pandemic situation, at least our female employee composition remained the same.

The Bank encourages the culture to be inclusive, promoting gender balance, and respecting the contribution of all employees regardless of gender, age, race, disability. Every employee is treated no different and everyone's opinion is valued and a high morale is established. As a result, they have a sense of belonging and work with productivity, efficiently and effectively. As of 31 December 2022, Bank's total workforce was 1975, out of which 23% are women employees. Women employees are spread across all levels of hierarchy, as well as geography. To increase diversity at the mid-senior level, the Bank is focusing on engaging more female employees in leadership role, i.e. Manager, Manager Operations, Credit In-Charge, Foreign Trade In-Charge, General Banking In-Charge etc.

### Age Group Wise Employee Distribution

Age Group	2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Above 60 years	2	0	3	0
51-60 years	106	30	121	34
41-50 years	403	116	420	120
31-40 years	721	212	732	217
21-30 years	308	114	236	92
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>463</b>

### Service Length Wise Employee Distribution

Service Length	2021		2022	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
16 years and above	271	77	305	88
11 – 15 years	216	104	240	103
6 – 10 years	387	93	392	88
3 – 5 years	385	113	370	114
Below 3 years	281	85	205	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>472</b>	<b>1,512</b>	<b>463</b>

## Engage, Develop and Nurture

DBL emphasizes on the development of human resources as it is essential for growth. Human resources have unlimited potential and capabilities thus DBL offers opportunities such as employee training, employee career development, performance management and development, succession planning, key employee identification, and organization development. Human resource Development (HRD) enables an employee to acquire and sharpen their capabilities to perform various functions that are associated with their present or future role. Employees are motivated by fulfilling higher order needs and taking up responsibilities. DBL ensures that everyone has a sense of responsibility and feel like their contribution is valued.

Aligned to the business strategy of building in-depth customer engagement, the Bank scaled up its talent acquisition mechanism to onboard talent catering to the additional footprint of new branches. The Bank nurtures talent from the beginning by hiring young talent around the country. This enables the Bank to build a pipeline of young leaders.

## Build Future Ready Workforce

Talent identification and building a leadership pipeline has continued to be one of the key focus for the Bank during the year and the Human Resource Department is responsible for that. The talent management framework has been revamped and a rigorous talent review process has been built to ensure talent classification and succession planning. It is vital that true talent and skills are recognized and valued

The continuous success of any organization is determined by how well it manages and motivates its people, as well as how it grooms talent and the leadership team. The Bank continues with its integrated performance and capability management philosophy. Prospective leaders as a part of this succession planning programs were provided with a differentiated learning experience in building & strengthening capabilities in Credit Risk, Foreign Trade, Process Excellence & Operations. The Bank institutionalizes a strong risk and compliance culture ensuring that adherence to the same is not the sole responsibility of specific employees, but should be part of the entire organization's culture.

## Health and Safety Drives

Dhaka Bank has launched several initiatives for managing employee health and well-being such as arranging various health awareness programs during the year 2022. All permanent employees along with their dependents were entitled to get hospitalization benefit.

Throughout the year our Central Quick Response Team (CQRT)

as well as Regional Quick Response Team monitored the COVID-19 situation and activated Business Continuity Plan (BCP) when required. The Bank laid down the Work from Home (WFH) framework and guidelines cohesively with IT Division, HR, and Operations teams worked round the clock to ensure that systems and processes run seamlessly. According to the Bangladesh Bank Guidelines, Branches had operated for fewer hours with minimum staffing, whilst other employees remained virtually connected with customers through digital channels. DBL remained in continuous touch with employees through digital means.

In addition, DBL had arranged health awareness programs for Dhaka Bank employees at our head office in coordination with Carnival Care Limited & Bio-Xin cosmeceuticals.

## Employee Engagement

Employee engagement starts with an individual. From there, it can go out like a light or spread like wildfire. An engaged Employee is aware of business context, and works with Colleagues to improve performance within the job for the benefit of the organization. At DBL we ensure that every employee feel like they are part of the organization and are valued. High levels of engagement not only affect the performance level, but also promote retention of talent, foster customer loyalty and improve stakeholder value. In 2022 we have celebrated "International Women's Day", participated in the "Bankers Championship Trophy 2022" arranged by ACE & "Corporate Cricket Tournament" arranged by Bdjobs.com limited.

## Code of Conduct

The Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines and standards created to help employees and directors make judgments regarding their behavior in light of the firm's operations. The highest standards of morality and professionalism are upheld by Dhaka Bank Limited (DBL). The DBL Code of Conduct outlines the fundamental standards of ethical behavior that Dhaka Bank employees are expected to embrace and maintain. Our Code demonstrates how we uphold our beliefs both as an individual and as a collective in order to inspire public confidence and trust. All employees are required to uphold the highest moral standards in accordance with the responsibilities and traditions of the Dhaka Bank network of institutions. The purpose of this code of conduct is to create ethical guidelines for workers in the areas of confidentiality, conflict of interest, and professional conduct in order to protect the reputation the bank and its subsidiaries enjoy. The Bank intends to conduct its operations and business in a fair, honest, and ethical manner in order to protect the long-term interests of its shareholders, clients, and other stakeholders. This is accomplished by adopting this Code. Moreover, the Code provides guidelines for the Bank's

compliance with specific policies and principles for honest, ethical, and fair corporate conduct.

### Equal Opportunity and Sexual Harassment

Dhaka Bank guarantees that every employee is equal and that there is a fair system where everyone receives the same opportunities. In addition, the bank ensures that the workplace is free of any kind of discrimination, harassment or inappropriate behavior. Comprehensive policies and procedures have been laid down to create an environment where there is respect and dignity in every engagement. The Bank has implemented a Sexual Harassment Policy to ensure a working environment in line with our values, where all individuals are treated equally, fairly and with dignity and also foster compliance with governing laws pertaining to sexual harassment. The policy applies equally to all employees of Dhaka Bank Limited including permanent, casual, contractual employees, clients, non-employees looking for work at Dhaka Bank Limited and other stakeholders of Bank.

### Female Counsel

To ensure that our colleagues are stress-free and have support, we have a designated Female Counselor in the Human Resources Division. The female counselor is the primary contact point for our all female colleagues for any advice related to their career development, harassment issues, or any kind of job related issues. This enables our colleagues to not only cope with stress but also reach their full potential and realize their capabilities.

### Learning and Development

The Bank has always believed that learning and development plays a vital role in shaping the organization's human capital and accordingly it has taken various learning initiatives during the last year. The Bank's comprehensive learning management

system provides learning through various channels like e-learning modules, physical classes at Bank's own Training Institute, Online Classes arranged by our Training Institute, training at Bangladesh Bank Training Institute, BIBM, and other local and foreign Training Institute, etc. As part of its ongoing transformation, the Bank aspires to build a pipeline of leaders with the potential to take on leadership roles and play an instrumental role in driving the future growth of the Bank.

The Bank has a training system, which facilitates attention to the regular periodic assessment of skill gaps at various levels concerning existing and emerging business opportunities. Skill-building in credit, Forex, customer relationship management, marketing of products and services, credit monitoring and recovery, risk management, technology-based banking, branch management, complying with statutory, legal, and policy requirements, and AML-CFT issues always receives special attention around the year. Training programs were also held on thrust areas like financing MSMEs, retail lending, agriculture finance, soft skills development, etc.

Another area of our priority is to focus on personalized training and capability building to develop the right leaders and teams who are fit for the future. We want to address all capability gaps and preparing our employees to adapt to the fast-changing environment to meet its objectives. A considerable number of employees were certified on the OMEGA Credit Certification and Standard Chartered Bank's AML-CFT Certification. Our own Training Institute in partnership with subject matter experts across Risk, Credit, Trade, IT, and other areas further helped to solidify internal capabilities. To encourage our colleagues for continuous self-development, we reimburse the examination fees & payment of cash incentive / Honorarium in respect of certification courses i.e. FCA, FCMA, CFA, CDCS, CSDG, Banking Diploma from IBB, and other recognized professional courses.



Dhaka Bank Limited Celebrated International Women's Day 2022 with all the female employees of Dhaka Bank, who were seen posing in the Cake Cutting Celebration Program at Dhaka Bank Head Office Premises on 08th March, 2022.

# INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

Information Technology (IT) plays a critical role in Dhaka Bank, allowing the bank to efficiently manage and process large amount of data, as well as to provide a wide range of services to customers through digital channels. This includes online banking, mobile banking, and other digital platforms that allow customers to access their accounts, transfer funds, and make payments from anywhere.

IT systems also support the back-end operations of banks, such as accounting, risk management, and compliance. Additionally, IT is also used in the development of financial products and services, such as different loan and deposit products and robotic platforms. With the rise of fintech and digital transformation, the use of IT in the Dhaka Bank is contributing a lot to its growth.

## A. IT Infrastructure & Application

### Core Banking System (CBS)

DBL started its journey with the PC bank software and implemented FLEXCUBE in 2004 as its core banking solution (CBS). In 2018 DBL has migrated to Flexcube Universal Banking Solution (FCUBS), a product of Oracle Financial Service Software Limited (OFSS). FCUBS 12.0.3 has numerous features to confront the ongoing market demand. It is one of the best CBS in the world used by countless banks. It has Conventional & Islamic banking modules required by the bank and supports multi country operations. Bank is using this solution for its OBU operations also. It has interface with Debit Cards, ATM, POS, SWIFT, Internet banking, Mobile Apps Etc. It can be used as a Centralized or De-centralized model with full redundancy. It has multilayer security option.

### Cards Management System

DBL cards management system TranzWare is a product of Compass Plus, Russia and PA DSS certified solution. It has all the issuing and acquiring modules and supports most of the networks like VISA, MasterCard etc. it also supports EMVCO Chip and Contactless card feature. Tranzware solution is equipped with Access Control Server (ACS) for e-commerce 2FA transaction.

DBL also has achieved PCI DSS (Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard) certification which ensures the security of card data. By demonstrating compliance with PCI DSS requirements, DBL has reduced the risk of data breaches and protect its customers' financial information. Additionally, Obtaining PCI DSS certification shows customers and partners that DBL takes security seriously and is committed to protecting their sensitive information.

### Identity and Access Management System

Bank has implemented Oracle Identity and Access Management for identity governance, access management and directory service which is ensuring security by single identity and sign on options. Identity & Access Management (IAM) is an integrated system of business processes, policies, and technologies' that enable organizations to facilitate and control user's access to critical

online applications and resources. Bank has Implemented Oracle PAM solution for ensuing privilege access management. Control access for remote user either internally or externally for services, has been confined and limited in multiple context. External access has been authenticated via 2FA to avoid unauthorized access. Terminal servers enable businesses to centrally host applications and resources and publish them to remote client devices, regardless of the location and platform of the end-user device. It is also facilitating a single point of maintenance and allow to monitor the infrastructure from a central dashboard in securely.

### Data Center

The bank setup Data Center for its Production and DR operations. Production Data Center has been designed as per EPI recommendations. Bank selected Cisco SDN based solution for its Network infrastructure considering its security and flexibility. All types of redundancy and security option maintained for it as per EPI recommendation.

### Server and Storage

The bank implemented Oracle Sun SuperCluster M7 for its Core Banking and Cards system. SuperCluster has high-performance Architecture which is engineered for performance, security & efficiency. It has Silicon Secured Memory and Transparent Data & Network Encryption without impacting performance. Both Production and DR site have the same hardware. In addition to the above, bank is using EMC storage and IBM/HP/DEL servers both in Production & DR site for other banking systems.

### Data Backup

Bank is using EMC Data Domain system for its Server level data backup solution which has data encryption, compression & deduplication capability and is instantly replicating data to DR site. For End-user data backup, bank is using EMC Avamar backup and recovery system which has also data encryption, compression, deduplication and single step data recovery capability.

### Sub-branch Banking

Dhaka Bank has sub-branches to facilitate banking services at the door-step of customer. Sub-branches are operated under the umbrella of a main branch where customer will get almost all regular services like account opening, cash deposit-withdrawal etc.

## B. Process Automation

### Customer Self Onboarding:

Know your customer (KYC) is a mandatory process determined by Bangladesh Bank which must be followed by every bank during the time of account opening. Dhaka Bank Limited has introduced e-KYC as per the guideline of Bangladesh bank. e-KYC is a combination of paperless customer onboarding by promptly identifying and verifying customer identity, maintaining KYC profile in a digital form and determining customer risk grading through digital means. The process is very fast and reduces the previous normal KYC onboarding time from 4-5 days to 5-6 minutes.



## E-lending

The E-lending is a single platform for Loan approval system where Branch credit officer submit the information for loan proposal and subsequently the same come to Head office credit officer and upon approval of the loan, the system generate the sanction advice for customer. In future consumer loan approval process will be incorporated in this solution.

## Robotic Process Automation (RPA)

Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is a solution to tackle rule based, repetitive tasks and processes. RPA uses Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning capabilities to handle high-volume, repeatable tasks that previously required humans to perform. These tasks can include queries, data collection, calculations and maintenance of records and transactions, etc. RPA technology, sometimes called a software robot or bot, mimics a human worker, logging into core applications, entering data, calculating and completing tasks, and logging out. Robotics drives efficiency benefits, along with improvements in quality, scalability and resilience in a cost effective way. Bank has deployed RPA in myriad business areas like NID verification, Nostro Account Reconciliation, loan payment, rate change of loans and overdraft, account opening/closing, loan interest reversal, cheque book destroy and account status change (maker and checker).

## C Solution

C Solution to automate Cash Management activities where customers can digitally send bulk collection and payment requests to the bank to credit it to their beneficiaries (within or across the bank). It has maker/checker concept, 2FA option like OTP and notification system.

## Bills-to-Cash

Bills-to-Cash to automate Invoice and Distributor financing. It is end to end solution where Buyer, Seller and Bank can digitally send request and approve. It has maker/checker concept, 2FA option like OTP and notification system.

## Payment through Mobile Financial Services (MFS)

bKash Limited is the largest mobile financial services (MFS) provider in Bangladesh. bKash along with Dhaka Bank's network of branches, sub-branches and SME service centers make a perfect example of financial inclusion. Under this arrangement, DBL customers can enjoy fund transfer facility from personal accounts to bKash. This can be done through both "Direct Banking" (DBL's internet banking) and "GO" (DBL's mobile application).

## DBL Remit book

Bank's remittance business has grown significantly during the last couple of years and as a result, in order to streamline the remittance business and disburse it to the beneficiaries in a quick, secure and convenient manner, a robust, scalable and secure Remittance Management Software is required. DBL REMITTBOOK developed Venture Solutions Limited (VSL) is a complete remittance management solution from fund origination to distribution. It is dynamically managing all the operational procedures of collecting money from senders at the multi-layered source-end and distributing money to the beneficiaries at the multi-layered distribution-end through single channel.

## Nano Deposit

Nano deposit is a great initiative taken by Dhaka Bank to integrate and build up new relation with bKash users who may not have an account at Dhaka Bank Limited. Any bKash user can request to open a nano deposit account at Dhaka Bank Limited through his/her bKash app by selecting deposit amount and tenure. Client's bKash account will be credited with the principal and interest amount after successful completion of deposit tenure.

## Artificial Intelligence (AI) Based Instant Loans

Dhaka Bank disburse small-scale personal loans within two hours after clients submit their application. As such, an account holder of the private lender can take between Tk 10,000 and Tk 3,00,000 in loans without producing any paper documents.

Dhaka Bank scrutinize the credit status of loan seekers by verifying their credit information bureau report of the central bank. The lender disburses the loan by using artificial intelligence (AI) technology, which verify the clients' behaviour through their accounts on social media.

A dedicated mobile application has been prepared and loan seekers have to download it with their smartphone. The new initiative help clients reduce the time needed to manage funds as people currently have to wait at least five to seven days to get a personal loan. In addition, clients no longer need to visit bank branches to manage small loans. However, clients have to submit national identification related information and upload their picture with the app.

## C. Digital Banking

### Internet Banking

Dhaka Bank Internet Banking is the internet banking platform of the Bank serving the clients to access their account and card information and to perform transactions. This service platform has been overhauled and revamped during Jul 2019 with new user interface (using Dashboard) and acknowledgement receipt functionality. Customer must use OTP for other account transfer and getting notification after each transaction.

### Mobile Apps-Dhaka Bank GO

Dhaka Bank Go is the mobile application available for clients in both android and apple platform. The mobile app is well recognized by the clients who have been observed very frequently these days. At time of registration, Customer's Mobile IMEI number is tagged with his/her User ID and system validate it at the time of login. Customer must use OTP for other account transfer and getting notification after each transaction.

### Call Center & IVR

The solution has Inward & Outward Voice Call option, Predictive Dialer, Tele-banking and Web Chat option. Registered customers can do banking through IVR using their TPIN in secured way.

### Cards and ATM

The bank has fully pledged Cards Management System, currently offering local and international Debit, Prepaid and Credit Cards of global scheme like Visa & MasterCard and locally it has total presence in National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB). We support all kind of transaction set like ATM, POS, E-commerce. Recent years in view of the security in concern, the bank has

introduced 2FA (Dual Factor Authorization) for e-commerce transaction. In the context of innovation & go with the green in slogan, the bank has introduced Green PIN facility to its customers to generate his/her own Card PIN over the phone.

#### D. Green Banking

Green Banking is an umbrella term referring to practices and guidelines that make banks sustainable in economic, environment, and social dimensions. It aims to make banking processes and the use of IT and physical infrastructure as efficient and effective as possible with zero or minimal impact on the environment. Considering the nature of banking processes and infrastructures, Dhaka Bank Limited is using workflow based Document Management System for the following request handling and document digitization:

- LC Origination and Amendment
- Loan Origination
- Debit Cards issuing
- Credit Cards approval

#### Storing Digital Copy of all Forms, Supporting Documents and Reports

As a part of Green Banking initiative, the Bank is also sending e-statement and e-advice to the customers in addition to the SMS notification. SWIFT soft copy of Letter of Credit (LC) is sent to client e-mail addresses by an automated process.

#### E. Evaluation of IT Security Risk

Dhaka Bank Limited has achieved the prestigious ISO 27001 - Information Security Management (ISMS) certification in 2022 which is an internationally recognized certification. ISO 27001 standard provides a framework for establishing, implementing, maintaining, and continually improving the security of sensitive information. It covers people, processes, and technology and provides a systematic approach to managing sensitive information.

ISO 27001 specifies the requirements for an information security management system and covers the following key areas:

1. Risk management: Organizations must identify, assess, and prioritize risks to their information assets and implement appropriate controls to mitigate them.
2. Information security controls: Organizations must implement a set of security controls to protect their

information assets, such as access control, encryption, backup and recovery and incident management.

3. Continual improvement: Organizations must continuously assess and improve their information security management system to ensure its effectiveness.

Adherence to ISO 27001 demonstrates an organization's commitment to information security and helps organizations protect sensitive information, meet regulatory requirements, and improve their reputation. To achieve certification, organizations must undergo a rigorous assessment by an independent third-party auditor.

Dhaka Bank IT has performed vulnerability assessment and penetration testing by renowned firm KPMG Bangladesh. The necessity of VAPT are:

- To keep the financial data secure while transferring it between systems or over networks.
- To protect user data
- To identify security vulnerabilities within an application.
- To find out loopholes within the system.
- To assess the tolerance of business in cyber-attacks.
- To implement effective security strategy in the organization.

The risks were identified by KPMG through tests and results are broken down into High, Medium and Low level as per the severity of the risk. The whole assessment was performed on Internal system, External system, ATM, Network device, Operating system and Database. Dhaka Bank has implemented all the recommendations to mitigate the risk.

In conclusion, Dhaka Bank Limited is at the forefront of information technology in Bangladesh's banking sector. The bank's commitment to digital transformation and innovation has enabled it to provide its customers with modern, convenient, and secure banking services. As the banking industry continues to evolve, Dhaka Bank is well positioned to meet the changing needs of its customers and maintain its position as a leading player in the market.



At a signing ceremony in Dhaka on Monday 11 January 2022 Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank Ltd. and Mr. Deepak Saluja, Managing Director of CASHe Alliance Limited signed an agreement on behalf of their respective organizations. Through the partnership, TSLC Alliance is looking to launch its unrivalled and progressive mobile-first credit-led risk scoring platform, powered by Artificial Intelligence and machine learning, in Bangladesh

# INTERNAL CONTROL & COMPLIANCE

An effective internal control and compliance system ensures effective risk management. Scope of internal control includes audit, identifying risks and adopting measures to mitigate those risks. Internal Audit, reinforces the control system through regular review of the effectiveness of the controls. It is the framework under which internal controls are developed, implemented and monitored. A properly designed and consistently enforced system of operational and financial internal control produce reliable assurance over the financial reports and compliance. E-effective internal control system reduces the possibility of significant errors and irregularities as well as assist to identify and prevent exceptions. In line with the Bangladesh Bank Guideline on 'Internal Control & Compliance', Dhaka Bank Limited has prepared and implemented appropriate Internal Control and Compliance Policy. Dhaka Bank follows a 3 Lines of Defense (LoD) model to define roles and responsibilities within the Bank. This model embeds accountabilities and responsibilities on risk management and the control environment within each LoD. The model applies to all products, functions and businesses to identify, assess and mitigate by the risk and policy owners.

Internal Audit is the third line of defense. Internal Audit unit, under Internal Control and Compliance of Dhaka Bank Limited, drives Risk Based Internal auditing (RBIA) which links internal auditing to Bank's overall risk management framework. Internal Audit provides independent assurance to management and the non-executive Risk and Audit Committee that the bank's risk management, governance and internal control processes are designed and operating effectively. Internal Audit provides independent assurance with respect to the design and operating effectiveness of the risk management and control frameworks across Dhaka Bank.

In order to oversee and assure an efficient, effective and compliant Internal Control System in the Bank, Internal Control & Compliance Division segregates its functions into 03 (Three) separate units- Audit & Inspection Unit, Compliance Unit and Monitoring Unit.

**Audit and Inspection Unit:** Audit Unit of ICCD of Dhaka Bank is applying risk based internal audit methodology for doing their audit functions. Under risk-based internal audit, the focus shifts from the full-scale transaction testing to risk identification, prioritization of audit areas and allocation of audit resources in accordance with the risk assessment. The key role of Internal

Audit is to independently and objectively evaluate and report on the effectiveness of bank's risk management, control, and governance processes. Internal Audit Unit of Dhaka Bank is conducted based on Annual Audit Plan structured on a risk based approach and approved by the Audit Committee of the Board to provide vital information about risks and controls to assist the management.

In 2022, audit department conducted audit of 111 branches/SME service centers out of 112 according to Annual Audit Plan. The audit of 25 divisions/units and 1 subsidiary was conducted as against planned audit of 29 divisions/units and 1 subsidiary of the Bank. Also 157 surprise cash audits out of 175, 12 IT/IS audits out of 14 and 1 regulatory mandated audit out of the same were conducted in 2022. Furthermore, 8 fraud deterrence audits, 6 AML audits and 1 regulatory mandated audit were conducted beyond the Annual Audit Plan of 2022. After finalization of audit report, audit rating is calculated based on audit findings as well as Dhaka Bank ICC Policy & Manual. Those Audit ratings are informed to the Branch/Division with audit report. Major audit findings include, but not limited to, different types of operational lapses due to human error, non-compliance of internal policies or circulars, lack of thorough knowledge about relevant laws and regulations etc. The deficiencies identified during the audits are notified to the appropriate level (business/support heads) and significant audit findings are reported to the Managing Director & CEO and to the Audit Committee of the Board.

**Monitoring Unit:** Monitoring of key risks is a part of the daily activities of the Bank as well as periodic evaluations of the business lines and support units. The frequency of monitoring diverse activities of our Bank is determined by considering the associated risks and the frequency and nature of deviations occurring in the operating environment.

**Compliance Unit:** Compliance department is entrusted with the responsibility of upholding compliance culture throughout the Bank by following certain rules, regulations, guidelines and policies issued by regulators and by the Bank itself. This department ensures compliance of obligatory laws, rules, and guidelines in every units of the Bank and provides required guidance for remediation of issues of regulatory inspections and review overall position and coordinate between units in this regard.

# ISLAMIC BANKING

Dhaka Bank Limited opened its first Islamic Banking Branch on July 02, 2003 at Motijheel C/A, Dhaka and the second one is Islamic Banking Branch, Chattogram opened on May 22, 2004.

Dhaka Bank Limited is a provider of online Banking Services and any of its clients may avail Islamic Banking Services of our two Islamic Banking Branch through any of its branches across the country. Besides conventional branches of Dhaka Ltd. offers Shariah based Islamic Banking services to its clients through online banking.

Dhaka Bank Limited Islamic Banking Branches offers fully Shariah-based, interest free, sharing Banking Services. The Shariah Supervisory Committee of Dhaka Bank Limited consists of 7 members who provide guidance in various banking issues as per Shariah. The Shariah Auditor of Islamic Banking Divisions of Head Office inspected all of the 2 Islamic Banking branches as per ICCD guideline of Bangladesh Bank and submitted report to the Shariah Supervisory Committee thereon.

## Distribution of Profit Under Islamic Banking Operation

Dhaka Bank Limited operating 2 Islamic Banking Branches in complying with the rules of Islamic Shariah which absolutely prohibits receipts and payment of interest in any form. The modus operandi of these two branches is totally different from other conventional branches. A separate balance sheet, daily position and income-expense statement are being maintained as recommended by the Central Shariah Board for Islamic Banking in Bangladesh.

## Fixation of Final Rate for the year 2022

Profit and Loss of Islamic Banking Branches is calculated annually as on 31st December in every year and the profit distributed to the different types of Mudaraba depositors according to the Weightage based.

Provisional profit are applied to the different types of depositors at the rates to be declared by the Bank from time to time taking into consideration of the industry trend and that of the rates of other Islamic Banks in Bangladesh. Final Rates of profit are declared annually on the basis of income earned from different investments and other business by individual branches and distributed as per weightage of the different deposit products.

## Position of 2 Islamic Banking Branches

At the end of the year 2022, the Deposit and Investment of Islamic Banking Branches of Dhaka Bank Limited stands at Tk.16,187 million & Tk.7,818 million respectively and the profit was Tk.327 million and at the same time Asset of Islamic Banking Operations stand at Tk.17,069 million.

## Islamic Banking Products and services

At present Dhaka Bank offers almost all the deposit & investment products those are available in the country under its Islamic banking operations for collecting & sourcing and utilization of funds or in other words, pooling resources and deployment of the said resources.

## DEPOSIT PRODUCT

- Al-Wadeeah Current Account
- Mudaraba Savings Account
- Mudaraba Term Deposit
- Mudaraba Special Notice Deposit Account
- Mudaraba Hajj Savings Scheme
- Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme
- Mudaraba Special Deposit Scheme T
- Tawfeer Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme
- Tawfeer Mudaraba Savings Bond
- Mudaraba Gold Deposit Account
- Mudaraba Platinum Deposit Account
- Mudaraba Silver Deposit Account
- Mudaraba Ratib (Salary) Account
- Mudaraba Double Deposit Scheme
- Mudaraba Term Deposit Plus
- Mudaraba Gift Cheque
- Mudaraba Cash Waqf Deposit Account.
- Tayyebah Islamic Credit Card

## INVESTMENT PRODUCTS

- Murabaha Purchase Order
- Bai-Muazzal Industrial
- Bai-Muazzal Others
- Murabaha Post Import Trust Receipt
- Murabaha Term Finance Industrial
- Murabaha Term Finance Others
- Hire Purchase Shirkatul Meelk
- Ijarah Transport
- Ijarah Machinery & Equipment

## Activities – Year 2022

- During the year 2022 a comprehensive policy & guideline of Islamic Banking is finalized and taken approval from the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited.
- The Management has taken initiative to setting up Islamic Banking Services Desk at 11 different conventional branches of Dhaka Bank Limited and our honorable Board of Director approved the same.
- The honorable Board of Directors approved the Brand name and LOGO of Islamic Banking as "Tayyebah" Dhaka Islamic Banking.
- The Management of Dhaka Bank Limited has successfully launched the brand name of Tayyebah and Tayyebah Islamic Credit Card on 20.10.2022.
- In 2022, total 127 numbers of conventional branches/Sub-Branches/SME Service Centre took part in Islamic Banking Business activities and collected total fresh deposit of Tk. 418.00 Crore through online banking.

In 2022, Islamic banking Division has launched following Products-

- Tayyebah Islamic Credit Card.

# RETAIL BUSINESS

Since the inception of Dhaka Bank's Retail Business Division the bank has grown in all facets of Retail Banking products. The client base of the bank in Retail segment increased 15% in 2022 compared to previous year.

The year 2022 has been the year of great move towards the achievement of significant market share in the Retail Business of the country. Retail Banking Division stepped significantly into retail market in all aspects i.e retail loans, credit card, retail deposits and digital products and services. Overall growth of Retail asset portfolio increased 67% from that of previous year and Retail deposit portfolio increased 49% from that of previous year. Contribution to bank's profitability increased 18% in 2022 than that of previous year. The bank opted Digital transformation in banking as the need of time. Dhaka Bank Limited has introduced several initiatives of its kind to serve customers better in the banking industry.

- **ezyBank Assisted Version** – ezyBank Assisted Version – The ezyBank mobile banking application was introduced in 2021 to allow customers to open instant Dhaka Bank accounts. However, to support clients for instant account opening through branches, ezyBank Assisted Version was introduced in 2022. With this version, Dhaka Bank branch officials supported the customers in applying for instant account opening from branch level.
- **Dhaka Bank Card Experience Center** – To enhance banking experience of premium credit cardholders of Dhaka Bank, Retail Business Division introduced the Card Experience Center, located at the 2nd Floor of Dhaka Bank Corporate Office. Dhaka Bank Signature, Platinum & Titanium Credit Cardholders can receive all forms of credit card related services from this one stop service & solution point. Along with the excellence in service experience, customers can also enjoy world class coffee experience from the Italian franchise C-House Milano.
- **ezyDPS** – To allow customers to open DPS online, the ezyDPS option was introduced in all the ezyBank application channels. Customers can apply for instant online DPS during account application and on fund deposit the DPS will be generated automatically.
- **Student Prepaid Card: ASPIRE** – Dhaka Bank Limited has introduced "ASPIRE Student Prepaid Card" for facilitating the student segment to avail card facility from Dhaka Bank Limited. This is a Prepaid Card product where the students having an account with Dhaka Bank can apply for the card from any Dhaka Bank branches, Dhaka Bank Online Platforms and Student Banking Center.

The ASPIRE Student Prepaid Card is a reloadable prepaid card that can be used locally or globally. The card can

be loaded from any Dhaka Bank branches, Dhaka Bank account through DBL Go or through EFT/ NPSB of any other bank.

- **Dhaka Bank GREEN PIN Service** – Dhaka Bank Limited has introduced Digital PIN generation service "GREEN PIN". By simply calling at our 24/7 Call Center number 16474 or overseas number +8809678016474, all Dhaka Bank cardholders after activating their cards can easily set his/her 04-digit desired card PIN anytime from anywhere.
- **TAYYEBAH VISA Platinum Islamic Credit Card** – Dhaka Bank Limited has introduced "Tayyebah VISA Platinum Islamic Credit Card" for facilitating all the customer segment especially those who wants to avail credit card facility but due to credit card being interest bearing is discouraged in using it. This is a Credit Card product following the Islamic Shariah Concept where any customers interested in the product can apply for the card from any Dhaka Bank branches, Dhaka Bank Online Platforms and through Dhaka Bank Sales Executives.

The Tayyebah VISA Platinum Islamic Credit Card is a multi-currency card that can be used locally and globally. The credit card monthly bill can be paid from any Dhaka Bank branches, Dhaka Bank account through DBL Go or through EFT/ NPSB of any other bank.

- **Nano Savings Scheme (NSS)** – Dhaka Bank launched Nano Savings Scheme (NSS), a monthly recurring saving scheme (like DPS) for bKash customers using the bKash App. Using the bKash App, customers now can request to open a NSS at Dhaka Bank. This has given us an exposure to 3.00 crore bKash app users who have the potential to open Dhaka Bank NSS.
- **Dhaka Bank Nano loan: eRin** – Dhaka Bank Limited soft launched the latest digital endeavor e-Rin Nano Loan Service - an End to End Digital Lending Product. This is one of the pioneer product in the industry. Using the eRin mobile application, Dhaka Bank employees, its payroll clients and Dhaka Bank DPS & FDR accountholders can apply for a short term personal loan of amount BDT 10,000 to BDT 25,000 for a tenure of 03 months or 06 months.
- **Digital Transactions:** Transactions through digital platform increased 32% in 2022 from that of previous year. Transactions of Credit Card increased 56% in 2022 than that of previous year.

The year was one of the best year for Retail Business considering the growth in Retail Deposit Portfolio. A total of Tk. 24,343 crore has grown in CASA (Low cost and Cost Free) deposit. With this growth, Retail Deposit Portfolio stands at Tk. 10,832 crore which is 45% of the total Base Deposit.

Numbers of CASA account have increased by 15% and new debit card issuance have seen a growth of 41% in the year 2022.

The division has entered in agreement with Top notch real estate developers and auto dealers dealing in passenger cars like Sedan, MPV, SUV both brand new and recondition. The numbers of such partners have increased the foothold of the bank in the retail loan segment. These partners have already started giving business boost. Our total number of developers under agreement stands at 34 and Auto vendor numbers at 70.

In the year 2022, the Bank kept on its pace in disbursing retail loans. 55% retail lending was extended as secured loans such as Car, Home and security covered loans and only 45% was extended as unsecured loans. The focus has always been to do sourcing of loans from credit-safe salaried segment.

The Bank has continued to strengthen its Card Business ecosystem and has observed an ascent in business parameters. The card operating revenue increased by 52% over the year of 2022. Now, with over 1000 discount merchant partners, 250 Swipe-it (installment purchase) merchant partners and 26 Buy 1 Get 1 merchant partners, Dhaka Bank Card proposition is considered as one of the most prospering cards in the industry.

## Major Retail Banking Campaigns / Initiatives in 2022

### Campaigns

- Aboard ezy: Season 2 – Digital Account Opening Campaign
- MasterCard Spend & Win Campaign 2022
- MasterCard Fiesta – MasterCard Titanium Credit Card Acquisition Campaign
- Car Loan Campaign - “বৈশাখী উল্লাস”
- Corporate Fiesta – Credit Card Acquisition Campaign
- Retail Recovery Campaign 2022
- DBL Staff Retail Loan Take Over Campaign 2022
- Credit Card Acquisition Campaign for Payroll Clients of DEPZ Branch

- Round the year card campaigns including ‘Buy One - Get One/ Two/ Three Free’, Discounts with partner merchants, Cashback Campaigns and much more.

### Business Initiatives

- The Bank has a total of 120 partners’ student consultancy firms. Showpna Jatra Student file services of Retail Business Division contributed in bank’s profitability significantly in 2022.
- The division arranged three big events for its student file partners in the city of Dhaka, Chottogram and Sylhet. With the participation of partners, the division opened student files three times better than that of previous year.
- Payroll accounts observed a remarkable growth in 2022. Major payroll booked in 2022 are PMG Gallery, Hashy Tiger Co. LTD, Lakshampur Municipality, Edison Logistics Ltd, ANANTA Real Estate Ltd, Rahmat Group, Police Lines High School, Joslon Ltd, Aaron Denim Ltd deserve special mention which have chosen Dhaka Bank as payroll account partner during 2022.
- Collection & recovery effort of retail loans observed a marked growth in 2022. Classified loans reduced from 4.99% to 3.28% at the end of 2022.
- Payroll Banking Unit has conducted multiple Roadshows to Corporate Head Office premise of Payroll Clients to promote retail banking products namely eRin, Credit Card, Retail Loans and myWage Prepaid Cards. The Roadshows were carried out at namely – Purbani Fashions Ltd, NAFA Apparels Ltd, Harry Fashios Ltd, TigerCo Ltd, Experience Group, Farzana Shakils, MGH, SSL, Aman Group and more.

The Bank will continue to investment and grow the Retail Banking and Cards Business with special focus on technological intervention. Priority banking, Digital services and client value proposition. With the highest level Digital innovation and revamped proposition of the Cards and Digital Banking, Retail Banking business of the Bank looks forward to grow aggressively over 2023.



An official launching ceremony was held at the premise of the prominent educational institute - Independent University, Bangladesh on September 21, 2022. The student prepaid card was jointly unveiled by Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank Limited and Professor Niaz Ahmed Khan, Ph.D, Pro-Vice Chancellor of Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB) at the event.

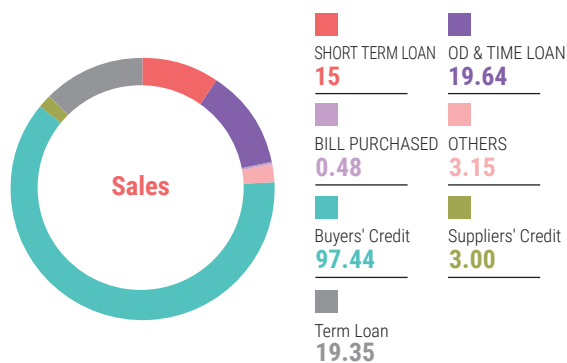
# OFF-SHORE BANKING

We have come a long way since we launched our Off-shore Banking operations in Dhaka Export Processing Zone 15 years ago. We are one of the pioneers among local banks in Bangladesh to set up Off-shore Banking Unit, which started its operation in the year of 2006 at Dhaka Export Processing Zone, Savar, Dhaka. We have another Unit in Chattogram Export Processing Zone and one Customer Service Centre in Cumilla Export Processing Zone.

Though the country's offshore banking market is dominated by the foreign banks, Dhaka Bank has been able to make its strong and delightful presence by attracting a good number of customers in a short period of time through effective marketing, competitive pricing and ensuring highest levels of professionalism along with excellent customer services backed by quality human and technological supports. OBU has invested around USD 158.06 million in offshore market in the year of 2022 to support Type-A industries, local entrepreneurs as well as to strengthen its asset portfolios. Portfolio of the unit as of December 31, 2022 is shown in the following info graph:

OBU Business Portfolio	
A-type Industries	USD million
Short Term Loan	15.00
OD, CC & Time Loan	19.64
Bills Purchased	0.48
Others	3.15

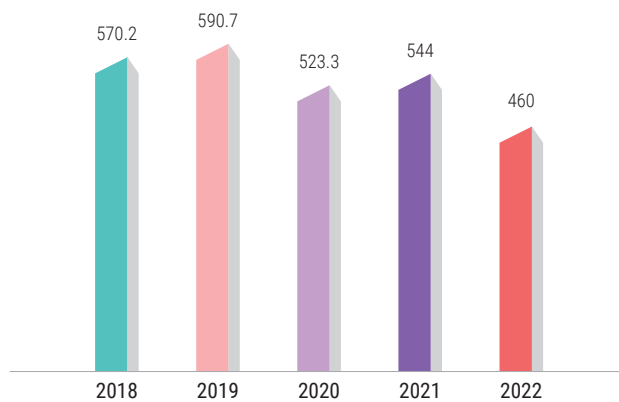
To Local Industries	USD million
Buyers Credit	97.44
Suppliers credit	3.00
Term Loan	19.35



OBU of the bank has added diversification in its overall portfolio to mitigate overall credit risk of the bank. The unit also earns reasonable spread on different type financing. Profitability curve of the unit looks as follows:

## OBU Profitability

Amount in BDT million



## Nature of facilities extended by OBU

Dhaka Bank OBU extends the following funded, non-funded and working capital facilities to the Type "A" industries of EPZ:

- EXP Certifying
- LC Advising
- Export Bill Negotiation
- Export Bill Discounting
- LC Opening
- LTR creation
- Short Term Loan
- OD for working capital
- Guarantee
- NFC Deposit
- Current FC Account Deposit
- FC Term Deposit

We also extend the following facilities to the bonafide local entrepreneurs for their business growth as well as employment generation:

- UPAS LC Financing
- Suppliers Credit facilities
- Exporters Financing etc.

# INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS

International Division is the gateway of a bank that helps to connect to the rest of the world. This division facilitates smooth foreign trade & guarantees business, channelizes wage earners' remittance, and works for the expansion and enrichment of foreign correspondent relationships. International Division carries out its functions through its following units:

- i. Financial Institutions (FI) Unit
- ii. Guarantee Business
- iii. Central Bank Reporting and Approval Processing Unit
- iv. Remittance Unit

## Financial Institutions (FI) Unit

The trade finance business is one of the major concentration areas of Dhaka Bank. At present, this sector is more focused and is expecting substantial growth in the coming years. Financial Institutions Unit has been playing a pivotal role as a facilitator to overall trade finance and foreign exchange transactions under prevailing local and international laws. In this regard, FI needs to maintain Relationship Management Applications (RMA), Nostro Accounts, and correspondent banking arrangements with different banks and financial institutions both at home and abroad.

FI Unit is currently maintaining 35 Nostro accounts and around 475 RMAs with renowned leading banks worldwide. Currently, Dhaka Bank is availing credit lines with more than 75 prominent global banks for trade loans, confirmation, and discounting of import LCs. Dhaka Bank is also using credit lines and trade finance guarantee programs of international Development Finance Institutions (DFI) such as ADB, IFC, and USDA which are arranged and maintained by the FI Unit. The Unit also ensures that all AML/CFT and other related queries and compliance issues are properly met and answered within the stipulated time to maintain and strengthen the relationships of Dhaka Bank with its international and local counterparties.

## Guarantee Unit

International Division of Dhaka Bank deals with Foreign Guarantee business and maintains credit lines with 53 international banks worldwide having strong financial strength and reputation. Dhaka Bank through its International Division issues Bid Bond Guarantees, Performance Guarantees, and Advance Payment Guarantees in favour of the beneficiaries in Bangladesh, especially, the different government bodies involved in infrastructure development and outsourcing of sensible and important materials/services/support required for the country against counter guarantee issued by the international banks at the request of their foreign principals. Thus, Dhaka bank through its International Division has been contributing to the overall development of the country. In this process of foreign guarantee business, International Division communicates with all the stakeholders/parties involved in the business, provide pricing and services, obtains approval from the management, and takes

other necessary steps to accomplish a guarantee transaction. In the year 2022, Dhaka Bank handled around USD29.09 million in guarantee business against counter guarantees.

## Central Bank Reporting and Approval Processing Unit

International Division is continuously working to meet Bangladesh Bank's numerous reporting requirements and compliance queries for foreign exchange transactions of Authorized Dealers (AD) of Dhaka Bank. The unit has to submit various periodic reports (more than 40) to Bangladesh Bank and any other information as and when asked for. Different types of approval related to foreign exchange transactions, trade-related approvals, and applications are also sent to Bangladesh Bank through ID.

## Remittance Unit

Dhaka Bank at present is doing business with 15 prominent exchange houses located in countries such as the USA, UAE, UK, Italy, and others. This unit is continuously working on the expansion of the remittance business and bringing in funds at competitive rates.

## International Division in 2022

In the year 2022, International Division's FI Unit was engaged in strengthening its correspondent networks to facilitate the Bank's trade finance business. Even amid the Russia-Ukraine War and the pandemic situation, International Division has strived to uphold Dhaka Bank's international business. The division has managed credit lines with 05 new correspondent banks including DBS Bank, Singapore, and extended the credit lines of 05 existing correspondent banks. Dhaka Bank has routed 28,333 LCs through its correspondent banks with a total value of USD 2.26 billion in 2022. Among this value, USD 1.12 billion was arranged by International Division through confirmation, discounting, and trade loans. Clients were offered multiple options in routing their LCs with confirmation and discounting facilities without any major hurdle. During the year, the Guarantee business stood at USD 29.09 million and the remittance received was around USD 460.54 million.



Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank Limited received the certificate and crest from Mr. Sazzad Anam, Executive Director & Head of J.P. Morgan Bangladesh Representative Office.



# LIABILITY & CASH MANAGEMENT

The Year 2022 has been very challenging for Liability & Cash Management Unit (L&CMU). Like all other businesses, the efforts and activities were initially slowed down by the prolonged 3rd wave of Covid-19 pandemic and then by the global economic crisis; but advantaging on the clients' necessity to perform transaction activities, merged with the extensive efforts of the branches and the unit itself, L&CMU on-boarded new clients like Meghna Group of Industries, JK Group Edison Real Estate Limited, Omera Petroleum Limited, Nuvista Pharma Limited Mir Concrete Products Limited, Amann Bangladesh Limited etc. Some companies have booked their sister concerns with our cash management services after satisfactory results with existing relationships. L&CMU has continued booking clients outside Dhaka and this year, a number of clients have been booked from different EPZs of the country where most of the owners' are foreign investors. L&CMU has tried to keep up the pace with the recovering economic activities during the pandemic.

Since the beginning of the year, the aim was to push the growth of Low Cost and Cost Free Deposit through supporting the branches with liability marketing and booking of new cash management accounts along with re-establishing business activities with the inactive clients.

The number of booked Clients under Cash Management Services was 174 as on December 31, 2022 which was 109 in January 01, 2022. Average fund retention was Tk. 802.30 crore (as on December 31, 2022) which is a remarkable number considering the fact that the volume was 504.90 crore at the beginning of 2022 and the economic condition was disrupted during the financial crisis. As the global economic crisis hit the country and banks faced a scarcity of funds, L&CMU started to explore other platforms to mobilize deposit for the Bank. As a part of that, the unit launched DBLOTC, a central over the counter (OTC) service through API connectivity to ensure real time reconciliation of funds collected physically through branches. L&CMU also assisted in introducing a service called NSS (Nano Savings Scheme) in collaboration with bKash Ltd. through which bKash app users can open Dhaka Bank Monthly Saving Schemes.

The unit also booked new Fixed Deposits with new to bank clients and existing clients. After the success of the first installment, L&CMU drove the second season of cash management account acquisition campaign "Transaction Banking Fiesta". The Unit also played an integral part in driving the second season of Ezy Account onboarding campaign "Aboard Ezy".

## Highlights for 2022

### Cash Management Unit

- Highest Day End Balance was Tk. 1,190.00 crore for several days during August 2022.
- The number of booked Clients under Cash Management Services at the end of 2022 was 174 (as on December 31, 2022) which was 109 the beginning of the year.
- Average fund retention was Tk. 802.30 crore as on December 31, 2022.
- Continued to book cash management clients outside of Dhaka; especially from EPZs.

### Liability Marketing

- The number of new CASA & SND accounts opened 71,087 in 2022 which were 50,026 and 53,523 in 2020 and 2021 respectively.
- Total number of DPS stood at 28,957 as of December, 31, 2022; of which 7,829 were Nano Savings Schemes (Nano DPS).
- In the year of economic instability, L&CMU booked a total of Tk. 168.80 crore in the form of fixed deposits which helped the bank in the time of liquidity crisis.

### Product & Service Launches

- Launched DBLOTC, a central over the counter (OTC) service through API connectivity to ensure real time reconciliation of funds collected physically through branches.
- The unit assisted in introducing Monthly Nano Savings Scheme (NSS) in collaboration with bKash where bKash customers would be able open Dhaka Bank Monthly Savings Scheme from bKash app instantly. This was first of its kind for any bank in Bangladesh. In 2022, there have been 6,553 Nano Savings Schemes booked through this service.
- The unit launched e-Rin, an AI-based instant loan disbursement platform in partnership with CASHe Alliance Limited to expedite small scale personal loan disbursement digitally within a short time. This platform was introduced to support Retail Banking Division for fast disbursement of small-scale loans. As of December 2022, a total of 1,133 nano loans have been disbursed which amounted for Tk. 2,67,85,000.

## Campaigns

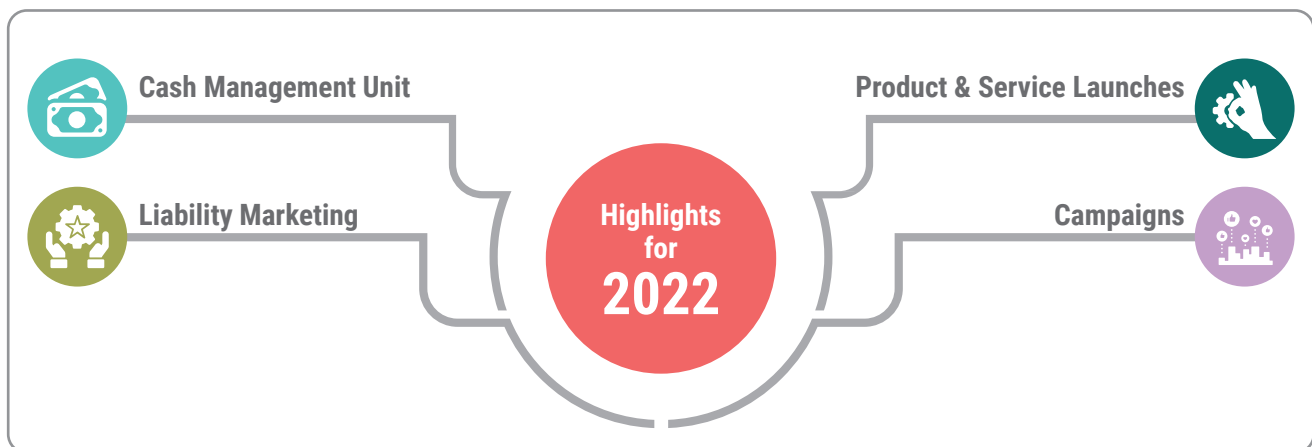
- Successfully driven Transaction Banking Fiesta Season 2, the second installment of L&CMU's own cash management account acquisition campaign where 21 new clients were on-boarded. The average float for these accounts was BDT 44.00 crore.
- Successfully driven the "Aboard Ezy Season 2" Campaign to acquire 14,945 new CASA accounts that generated BDT 23,000,00,00 in deposit. This was the first time that DPS acquisition was also done through this campaign and 2,754 new DPS were opened which generated a total volume of Tk. 38,21,000.00.

## Other Highlights of 2022

- The unit successfully booked Sena Edible Oil Industries, a concern of Sena Kalyan Sangstha (SKS) with an opening deposit of BDT 2.25 crore in SND. The bank has also sanctioned a credit facility of Tk. 100 crore to the client to strengthen the relationship with them.

## Moves in 2023

- Will continue to give better shapes to our existing Payment and Collection Solutions and will continue to excel at providing automated Cash Management Services to the maximum number of Corporate Clients with the support of our Branches.
- As the bank along with the industry is experiencing a prolonged period of financial crisis, L&CMU will extensively focus on booking low cost deposit in the form of SND, CASA & Term Deposits to mitigate the liquidity crisis as much as possible.
- The unit aims to manage a portfolio of Tk. 1500 crore with a client base of 250 (including C Solution Users, OTC users, SND & CASA) by the end of the year 2023.
- L&CMU will work tirelessly to ensure that the bank has a global client base of 1,00,000 accounts (CASA & SND) and 1,00,000 Nano Savings Schemes by the end of 2023.



Dhaka Bank Limited has signed two agreements on March 28, 2022 for providing cash management services & payroll banking services to Coppertech Industries Limited at Dhaka Bank Limited's Gulshan Head Office. Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank Limited and Mr. Abbasi Adam Ali, Managing Director, Coppertech Industries Limited exchanged the agreements on behalf of their respective organizations. Mr. Mohammad Abu Jafar, Additional Managing Director, Dhaka Bank Ltd., Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director, Dhaka Bank Limited, Mr. Akhlaqur Rahman, Deputy Managing Director, Dhaka Bank Limited along with other senior officials of both the organizations were also present at the signing ceremony.

# DHAKA BANK TRAINING INSTITUTE

Banks across the globe are aware that there have been huge changes in recent years. In an ever changing and fast paced financial arena, training and development is an indispensable function. Employees are company's greatest asset. With training & development, focusing on filling in knowledge gaps and upskilling employees, companies have reported to organizational growth and sustainability. A well-trained teams increased their productivity. Equipping employees with the ability to do their jobs better is just a smart move.

The need for continuous enhancement of professional excellence of Dhaka Bank employees was duly recognized by its Board of Directors, which lead the creation of Dhaka Bank Training Institute (DBTI) in 2000. At present, DBTI is performing its activities at its peak.

DBTI is committed to develop the human resources, the driving force of the bank through structured modular training programs. While designing & formulating a course, workshop DBTI go through a complete Training Need Assessment (TNA). DBTI always try to keep its courses content up to date and aligned with different leading training institute in the country and abroad. The course content is also commensurate with the level of experience of the participants. In the year of 2022, DBTI conducted 6365 man-hour training under 106 training programs on diverse topic for 3,386 Officers and Executives of Dhaka Bank.

Besides conventional banking related training programs, DBTI also facilitated and conducted various Executive Development

Programs, workshops, discussion meetings and exchanged views to meet the banking industry challenges. Besides, traditional class-room based session, DBTI has been offering online-based training sessions since 2020 considering the pandemic situation. Moreover, DBTI also adopted Hybrid-Learning Model in 2022 to take the benefits and opportunities of the blended learning. DBTI also arranges outreach programs for officers/executives of branches outside Dhaka.

## Academic & Logistics

Besides, the Principal of DBTI and internal faculty resource from Dhaka Bank; DBTI invites external resource persons comprising learned and well-experienced professionals to facilitate its programs. They lead the class sessions with their versatile knowledge & experience and develop the participants with the holistic approaches and broader perceptions.

With a view to providing training with modern amenities, DBTI equipped with modern class-room facilities, computer-lab, library, prayer-room and well-tidy dining room. For its participants, DBTI has a library containing books on banking, economics and other related disciplines and different local and international journals and periodicals. At present, we have around 1,500 books in our library. Besides, Dhaka Bank Training Institute Hostel is operative since September 09, 2012 with full board residential accommodation for 45 participants (participants from outside Dhaka).



Dhaka Bank Training Institute (DBTI) conducted three-week long Foundation Training for the Officers of Dhaka Bank Limited during 04-22 September, 2022. In the concluding ceremony, Honorable Chief Guest Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO, of the Bank awarded Certificate to the participants

# RMG

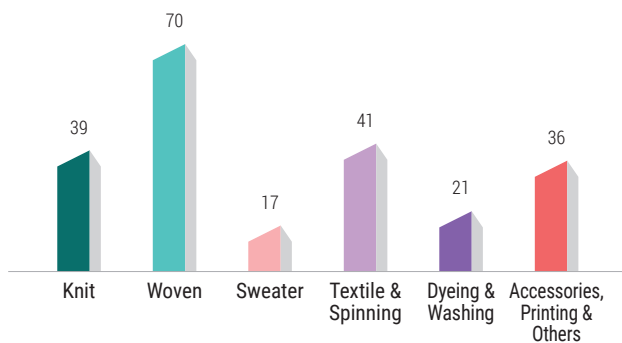
## FINANCING

Bangladesh the 2nd largest apparel exporters in the world after China. In FY2021-22, overall national export was US\$ 52.08 billion and RMG export was US\$ 42.61 billion (Source: EPB). Around 81.82 per cent of the country's export earnings come from RMG. Production of Ready Made Garment is also vital to our economy, as the sector is creating largest job opportunities for women, and the largest source of foreign currency. International brands appreciate Bangladesh as a sourcing location because of reliable production quality, fast times and low costs. In banking, RMG clients are major source of fee based income.

RMG Division mainly deals with different export oriented readymade garments producers and respective suppliers, which includes all direct and deemed exporters operating in our country including specialized zones, i.e. EPZs and EZs. Direct exporters include manufacturer of Knit Garments, Woven Garments, Sweaters and Lingerie whereas deemed exporters include different Textiles & Spinning Mills (including fabric weavers), Knitting Mills (engaged in fabric knitting only), accessories factories like button, zipper, elastic, drawstring, sewing thread, hanger, gum tape, poly bag, carton etc producers to supply to export oriented RMG factories, and also those factories engaged in different value addition works like dyeing, printing, washing and finishing etc of different garments items.

Total number of clients of Dhaka Bank Limited involved in direct & deemed export of RMG were 224 by the end of December 2022, of which, 8 new clients have been included in RMG portfolio during 2022. Clients involved in direct export were 126 (Knit: 39, Woven: 70 & Sweater: 17) & deemed export were 98 (consists of accessories, spinning, washing, fabrics, textile, dyeing, printing, etc.)

### Sector-wise Number of RMG Clients

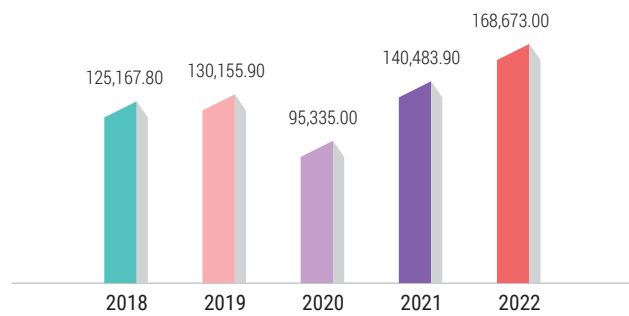


Total export reflected by RMG concerns of Dhaka Bank Limited was US\$ 1,793.06 million (~Tk.168,673.00 million) in 2022 & showing approx. 20.07% increase from total export of previous year.

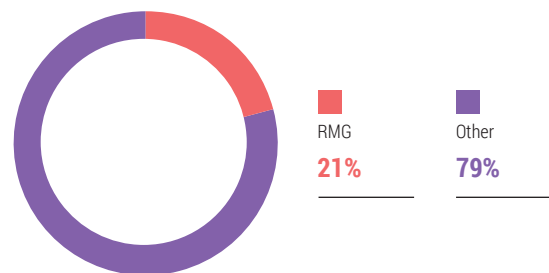
Total funded exposure of RMG concerns 2022 was Tk.50,714.40 million as on 31.12., representing ~21.17% of the Bank's total funded exposure (Showing approx. 20.07% growth from last year). Total non funded exposure was Tk. 35,532.30 million as on 31.12.2022, representing ~21.47% of the Bank's total non-funded exposure. Total funded & non funded exposure was Tk.86,246.60 million as on 31.12.2022, representing ~21.29% of the Bank's total exposure (showing approx. 5.89% increase from last year).

### Yearly Export Performance

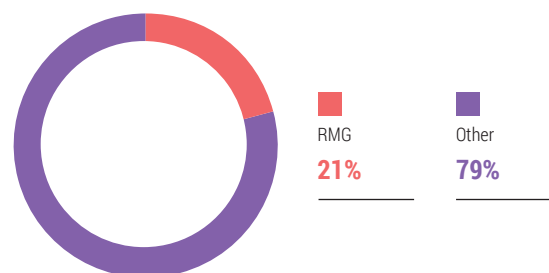
Taka in million



### Funded Exposure of RMG vs Total Funded Exposure of the Bank



### Total Exposure of RMG vs Total Exposure of the Bank



# AGRICULTURE BANKING

The economy of Bangladesh is directly and indirectly dependent on the agricultural sector. The contribution of the agriculture sector to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) in the fiscal year 2021-2022 is 11.50%. Agriculture sector also has an indirect contribution in the growth of industry and service sector. Besides, 40.60% of the country's total labor force is directly involved in agriculture. Apart from food production, the agricultural sector is playing an important role in solving nutritional problems, increasing export income, creating employment and above all increasing the gross domestic product of the country.

However, agriculture-driven growth, poverty reduction, and food security are at risk: multiple shocks from COVID-19 related disruptions to extreme weather, pests, and conflicts are impacting agricultural production, resulting in higher food prices. Also, the war in Ukraine has triggered a global food crisis that is driving millions more into extreme poverty. The agri-friendly policies are helping to overcome the situations by increasing agricultural production at the farmer level, swelling the pace of commercial agriculture, ensuring food and nutrition security and continuing income-generating activities through employment creation in rural areas, marketing of agricultural products and fair prices at the farmer level.

Without healthy, sustainable and inclusive food system we will not be able to achieve our development goals. There is

no alternative for improvement of agricultural systems to ensure food and nutrition security for the growing population of the country. Giving importance to this issue, the Bangladesh government has taken various initiatives; As a result, the country has become ample in the production of food grains. Besides, the progress in the production of fish and livestock, vegetables and fruits has risen to an enviable position today. Due to the development of the agricultural sector, poverty alleviation is becoming easier and the per capita income of the country is increasing gradually.

As per Agriculture & Rural Credit Policy and Program, Dhaka Bank is trying to increase disbursement more loans in this sector to boost up rural economy so that more employment could be created and thus helps in poverty alleviation. Following table shows the disbursement of agriculture loan for last five years:

Amount in BDT million	
Year	Amount
2018	2,492
2019	3,937
2020	3,693
2021	4,624
2022	8,323



Dhaka Bank Limited disbursed Agriculture loan among flower farmers at Godkhali, Jhikorgacha, Jashore. Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank Limited and Mr. Md. Rafiqul Hasan, Additional District Commissioner, Jashore were present in the ceremony.

**Emranul Huq**  
Managing Director & CEO

# RISK MANAGEMENT & CONTROL ENVIRONMENT



# RISK MANAGEMENT OF DHAKA BANK

Dhaka Bank Limited has established Risk Management Division (RMD) integrating the Existing 'Risk Management Unit' and 'Basel Implementation Unit' for strengthening risk management activities of the bank with effect from February 26, 2013. Previously, RMD was known as "Risk Management Unit" (RMU) and before that it was "Basel II Implementation Unit". RMD looks after effectiveness of the Core Risks Management of the Bank and also ensure the capital management of the Bank under Basel Accords together with the directives of Bangladesh Bank from time to time.

## Risk management Framework

Risk Management is an integrated, bird's eye view approach for consolidating all individual risk management functions. It

adopts/ formulates contemporary risk management methods to identify, measure monitor and control risks throughout the banking organization. The objectives of Risk Management are to ensure:

- The individuals who take and manage the risks clearly understand the same
- Risk taking decisions are explicit and clear
- The organization's risk exposure is within the respective limits.
- Decisions relating to risk are in line with the business strategy and objectives.
- The expected payoffs compensate for the risks taken and
- Adequate capital to support the Risk



### Risk governance should follow a 3-lines-of-defense-model

1. First Line of Defense (Business and operation units)
2. Second Line of Defense (Appropriate Internal Control framework like Policy, Procedures, frameworks, tools, techniques)
  - Credit Risk Management Guidelines
  - Operational Guidelines

- Asset Liability Management Guidelines
- Foreign Exchange Risk Management Guidelines
- Money Laundering & Terrorist Financing Management Guidelines
- ICT Security Policies
- ICC Guidelines
- ESRM Policy of the bank, etc.

3. Third Line of Defense (Bank's Internal Audit) (Risk Based Supervision)

### Risk Management Guidelines

Dhaka Bank introduced comprehensive Risk Management Guidelines in June 2019 in alignment with its nature, size and complexity of business activities. The guidelines in details depicts how to assess and treat risks faced by the bank given its structure and how risk management should be a top-down approach at every organization.

As per the guideline, the Chief Risk Officer (CRO) shall undertake certain responsibilities to ensure accurate risk management across the bank:

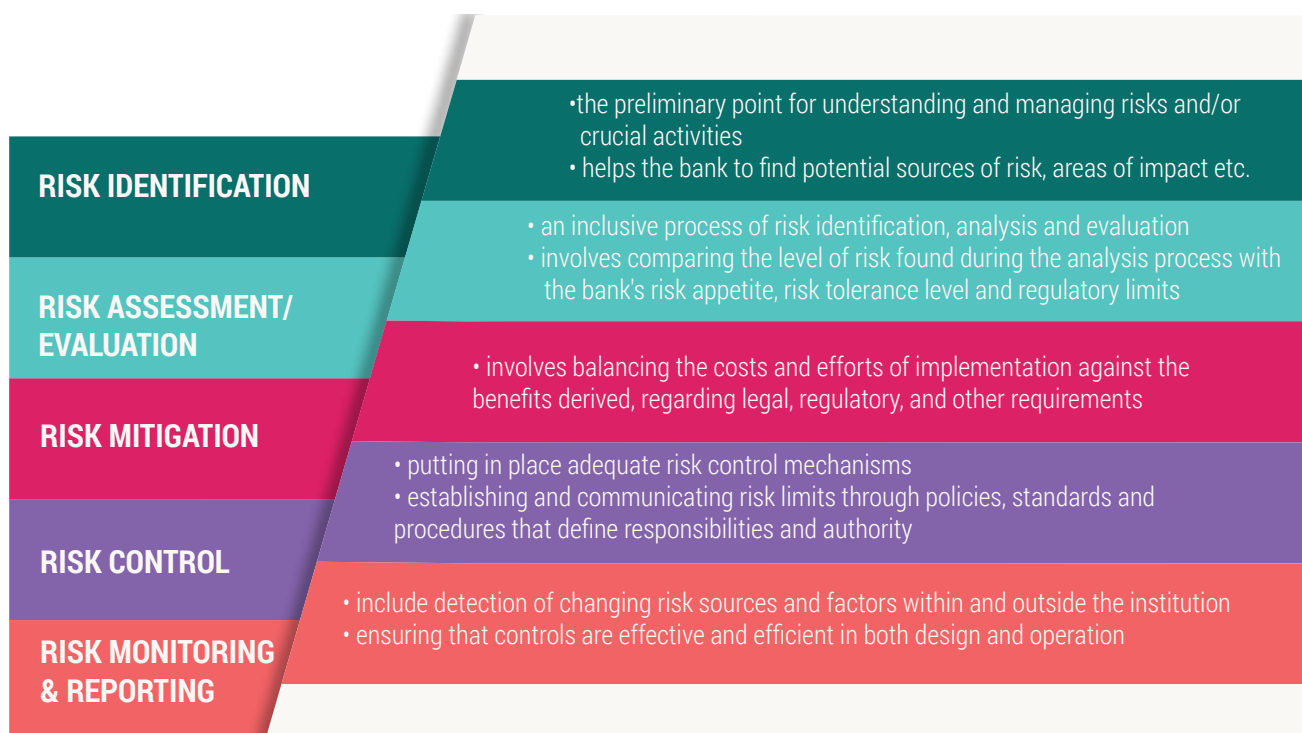
- Actively engage with the management in the process of setting risk appetite and limits for the various business lines with a view to achieve bank's overall strategic planning and monitoring their performance relative to risk-taking and limit adherence.
- Contributing and participating in key decision-making processes (i.e. strategic planning, capital and liquidity

planning, new products and services, compensation design and operation).

- Providing opinion regarding extent of risk in case of credit proposal for large loan before submission to EC/board for sanctioning.
- Ensuring proper disclosure of key performance indicators of the bank via Pillar III of Basel III accords.
- Building risk culture throughout the bank through Risk Register.

### Risk Mitigation Methodology

Banking is about managing risk and return. The most optimum management of risk ultimately brings success for a bank. Risk Management is one of the most fundamental functions of a banking institution. Having uncertainty directly related with regular banking operations, a sound risk management framework is a must to bring prime return to all its stakeholders.



#### a. Credit Risk and its mitigation

Credit risk refers to the risk that a borrower may not repay a loan and that the bank may lose the principal of the loan or the interest associated with it. Credit risk also refers to the risk of negative effects on the financial result and capital of the bank caused by borrower's default on its obligations to the bank.

Generally credits are the largest and most obvious source of credit risk. However, credit risk could stream from both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet activities. It may arise from either an inability or an unwillingness to perform in the

pre-committed contracted manner. Credit risk comes from a bank's dealing with individuals, corporate, banks and financial institutions or a sovereign.

The assessment of credit risk involves evaluating both the probability of default by the borrower and the exposure or financial impact on the bank in event of default.

The Credit Risk Management (CRM) division of the bank should be responsible for:

- Application of credit risk policy/ strategy approved by the Board



- Ensure compliance with limits approved by the Board
- Placing at the Board with recommendation for approval of credit proposal and ensuring that proposal contains standard presentation and accurate financials.

### Principles of the bank's credit risk management:

Bank's credit risk management is mostly addressed based on the following principles:

#### A. Establishing an appropriate credit risk environment

**Principle 1:** The board is responsible for approving and periodical reviewing the credit risk strategy and significant credit risk policies of the bank. The strategy should reflect the bank's risk appetite and the level of profitability the bank expects to achieve for incurring various credit risks.

**Principle 2:** Senior management is responsible for implementing the credit risk strategy approved by the board and for developing policies and procedures for identifying, measuring, monitoring and controlling credit risk.

**Principle 3:** The Bank should identify and manage credit risk inherent in all products and activities.

#### B. Operating under a sound credit granting process

**Principle 4:** The Bank must operate under sound, well-defined credit-granting criteria. These criteria should include a thorough understanding of the borrower or counter party, as well as the purpose and structure of the credit, and its source of repayment.

**Principle 5:** The Bank should establish overall credit limits at the level of individual borrowers, and group of connected counter parties that aggregate different types of exposures, both in the banking and trading book and on and off balance sheet.

**Principle 6:** The Bank should have a clearly established process in place for approving new credits as well as the extension of existing credits.

**Principle 7:** All extensions of credit must be made on an arm's-length basis. In particular, credits to related companies and individuals must be monitored with particular care and other appropriate steps taken to control or mitigate the risks of connected lending.

#### C. Maintaining an appropriate credit administration, measurement and monitoring process

**Principle 8:** The Bank should have in place a system for the ongoing administration of their various credit risk-bearing portfolios.

**Principle 9:** The Bank must have in place a system for monitoring the condition of individual credits, including determining the adequacy of provisions and reserves.

**Principle 10:** The Bank should develop and utilize internal risk rating systems in managing credit risk. The rating system

should be in line with the regulatory instructions and consistent with the nature, size and complexity of a bank's activities.

**Principle 11:** The Bank must have information systems and analytical techniques that enable management to measure the credit risk inherent in all on balance sheet and off-balance sheet activities. The management information system should provide adequate information on the composition of the credit portfolio, including identification of any concentrations of risk.

**Principle 12:** The Bank must have in place a system for monitoring the overall composition and quality of the credit portfolio.

**Principle 13:** The Bank should take into consideration potential future changes in economic conditions when assessing individual credits and their credit portfolios, and should assess their credit risk exposures under stressful conditions.

#### D. Ensuring adequate controls over credit risk

**Principle 14:** The Bank should establish a system of independent, ongoing credit review and the results of such reviews should be communicated directly to the board and senior management.

**Principle 15:** The Bank must ensure that the credit-granting function is being properly managed and that credit exposures are within levels consistent with prudential standards and internal limits. The Bank should establish and enforce internal controls and other practices to ensure that exceptions to policies, procedures and limits are reported in a timely manner to the appropriate level of management.

**Principle 16:** The Bank must have a system in place for managing problem credits and various other workout situations.

### b. Market Risk and its mitigation

The market risk is the risk of valuation loss or reduction in the expected earnings stemming from adverse fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, interest rates, equity prices, credit spreads and cross currency basis spreads.

Market risks predominantly arise from the Bank's core business activities and the liquidity portfolio needed to support these activities. The Bank's strategy is to obtain cost-efficient funding from diversified sources and provide lending that is tailored to the needs of its customers. This gives rise to foreign exchange risk and structural interest rate risk due to mismatches in the Bank's assets and liabilities in terms of currency composition, maturity profile and interest rate characteristics.

Market risk exposure-

- may be explicit in portfolios of securities/equities and instruments that are actively traded;
- may be implicit such as interest rate risk due to mismatch of assets and liabilities; and
- may arise from activities categorized as off-balance sheet items

The risk arising from market risk factors such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and equity prices have been noted below:

### i. Interest rate risk and its mitigation

Interest rate risk is the potential impact on the bank's earnings and net asset values due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises when a bank's principal and interest cash flows (including final maturities), both on and off balance sheet, have mismatched re-pricing dates. The amount of risk is a function of the magnitude and direction of interest rate changes and the size and maturity structure of the mismatch position. Bank's lending, funding, and investment activities give rise to interest rate risk.

Interest rate risk management must be conducted within the context of a comprehensive business plan.

The bank has developed and implemented effective and comprehensive procedures and information systems to manage and control interest rate risk in accordance with its interest rate risk policies. These procedures are in accordance to the size and complexity of the bank's interest rate risk-taking activities.

The Bank manages interest rate risk by using derivatives to convert fixed rate funding into floating rate liabilities. Fixed rate lending that is not match-funded, is converted to floating rate receivables. This portfolio hedging approach ensures that interest rate risk between lending and funding in each currency remains low. The majority of the Bank's interest rate risk, therefore, stems from the portfolio of liquid assets.

### ii. Foreign Exchange Risk and its mitigation

Foreign exchange risk is the current or prospective risk to earnings and capital arising from adverse movements in currency exchange rates.

The foreign exchange positions arise from the following activities:

- Trading in foreign currencies through spot, forward and option transactions as a market maker or position taker, including the unheeded positions arising from customer driven foreign exchange transactions.
- Holding foreign currency positions in the banking book (e.g. in the form of loan, bonds, deposits or cross border investments); or
- Engaging in derivative transactions that are denominated in foreign currency for trading or hedging purposes.
- In the foreign exchange business, bank also faces the risk of default of the counter parties or settlement risk. Thus bank may incur replacement cost, which depends upon the currency rate movements.

The bank also face another risk called time-zone risk, which arises out of time lags in settlement of one currency in one

center and the settlement of another currency in another time zone.

The foreign exchange transactions with counter parties situated outside Bangladesh also involve sovereign or country risk.

The followings few of the methods that are followed to mitigate foreign exchange risk:

**Limits:** Each dealer is allocated individual limit by the Head of Treasury who is usually delegated by the CEO. Dealing limits are set according to the bank's size and complexity of business, market conditions, and counterparty.

**Stop-loss Limit:** This is another mechanism of mitigating foreign exchange risk. Every dealer is assigned a stop-loss limit to restrict intuition-driven trades by the Head of Treasury based on the organization's portfolio and risk appetite. Limits are also set for individual deals and dealer portfolio positions.

**Valuation:** The Treasury back-office evaluates all outstanding positions at current market rates (mark-to-market) to determine their market value on a daily basis. This practice provides information regarding the profitability or loss of outstanding contracts.

### iii. Equity Price Risk

Equity price risk is the risk that the fair value of equities decreases as a result of changes in the levels of equity indices and the value of individual stocks. These losses could arise because of changes in the value of listed shares held directly by the bank; changes in the value of listed shares held by a bank subsidiary; changes in the value of listed shares used as collateral for loans from a bank or a bank subsidiary, whether or not the loan was made for the purpose of buying the shares; and changes in the value of unlisted shares.

Equity price risk associated with equities could be systematic or unsystematic. The former refers to sensitivity of portfolio's value to changes in overall level of equity prices, while the latter is associated with price volatility that is determined by firm specific characteristics.

Diversification is one of the ways to mitigate equity price risk. Diversifying among various equity asset classes is of the utmost importance in mitigating equity risk.

### iv. Commodity risk

Commodity risk is the threat of changes to a commodity price that may have a negative effect on future market value and income.

### c. Operational Risk Management and its mitigation

Operational risk is the prospect of loss resulting from inadequate or failed procedures, systems or policies, employee errors, systems failures, fraud, other criminal activities, internal process errors or unforeseeable external events.

It is clear that operational risk differs from other risks in that it is typically not directly taken in return for an expected reward, but exists in the natural course of corporate activity, and that this affects the risk management process. At the same time, failure to properly manage operational risk can result in a misstatement of a bank's risk profile and expose the bank to significant losses.

Operational risk is a type of risk that has huge scope of occurrence in everyday banking activities. As per regulator, there are 6 fundamental principles that the bank should address in its approach to operational risk management. Dhaka Bank has applied this principle throughout the bank to its best capacity to mitigate operational risk. The principles are:

- Ultimate accountability for operational risk management rests with the board, and the level of risk that the organization accepts, together with the basis for managing those risks, is driven from the top down by those charged with overall responsibility for running the business.
- The board and senior management shall ensure that there is an effective, integrated operational risk management framework. This shall incorporate a clearly defined organizational structure, with defined roles and responsibilities for all aspects of operational risk management/monitoring and appropriate tools that support the identification, assessment, control and reporting of key risks.
- The board and senior management shall recognize, understand and have defined all categories of operational risk applicable to the bank. Furthermore, they shall ensure that their operational risk management framework adequately covers all of these categories of operational risk, including those that do not readily lend themselves to measurement.
- Operational risk policies and procedures that clearly define the way in which all aspects of operational risk are managed shall be documented and communicated. These operational risk management policies and procedures should be aligned to the overall business strategy and should support the continuous improvement of risk management.
- All business and support functions shall be an integral part of the overall operational risk management framework in order to enable the institution to manage effectively the key operational risks facing the bank.
- Line management shall establish processes for the identification, assessment, mitigation, monitoring and reporting of operational risks that are appropriate to the needs of the bank, easy to implement, operate consistently over time and support an organizational view of operational risks and material failures.

Apart from such compliance, Dhaka Bank also issues circulars time to time to different business/operational units regarding operational risk related issues that the Bank may face.

#### **d. Asset-liability Risk Management and its mitigation**

Asset Liability Management (ALM) can be defined as a mechanism to address the risk faced by a bank due to a mismatch between assets and liabilities either due to liquidity or changes in interest rates. Liquidity is an institution's ability to meet its liabilities either by borrowing or converting assets. Apart from liquidity, a bank may also have a mismatch due to changes in interest rates as banks typically tend to borrow short term and lend long term. An insightful view of ALM is that it simply combines portfolio management techniques (that is, asset, liability and spread management) into a coordinated process. Thus, the central theme of ALM is the coordinated – and not piecemeal – management of a bank's entire balance sheet.

The management of the bank sets different limits in managing risk and exposures. The current limit of all indicators along with recent utilization is included for management review. Also trend for last few months are also included for better understanding of the behavior of the indicators.

Some key mitigating factors for ALM risk are mentioned below:

**Structural Liquidity Profile (SLP):** SLP is a statement that contains the net gap between assets and liabilities at different maturity bucket. If the net gap shows that there is more cash outflow than cash inflow under particular maturity buckets, then it indicates that the Bank has to take precautionary measures or keep provision to cater for the cash outflow. Thus, this helps the Bank to projects its cash inflow/ outflow at different time period.

**Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR):** LCR or Liquidity Coverage Ratio is a new liquidity standard introduced by the BCBS. This standard is built on the methodologies of traditional liquidity coverage ratio used by banks to assess exposure to contingent liquidity events. The minimum acceptable value of this ratio is 100 percent.

**Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR):** The NSFR 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).

**Wholesale Borrowing Guidelines (WBG):** The aim of wholesale borrowing (WB) guidelines is to set a limit for borrowed fund. The limit should be set in absolute amount based on bank's regulatory capital (Tier-1 plus Tier-2) capital and considering liquidity needs due to maturity mismatch, borrowing capacity of the bank and historic market liquidity. WB covers call borrowing, Short Notice Deposit from banks and financial institutions, placement received with maturity less than 12 months, commercial papers/similar instruments and overdrawn Nostro-accounts.

**Commitments Limit:** Total Commitments include undrawn portions of continuous loan including interest thereon and undrawn portions of term loans, outstanding irrevocable letters of credit and similar instruments, letters of guarantee, acceptances and similar instruments. The commitment limit should be fixed considering three important ratios. These are: i) Total commitments to total Assets, ii) Total commitments to Total Eligible Capital and iii) Total commitments to total High Quality Liquid Assets (HQLA). The highest acceptable limits of these ratios are less than 50%, less than 500% and less than 250% respectively. The commitment limit should be the lowest amount of the three ratios mentioned above.

**Advance to Deposit Ratio (ADR):** Advance to Deposit Ratio, actually the ratio is determined by putting Advance in numerator and Liabilities (excluding capital) in denominator. Considering the regulatory liquidity requirements (CRR and SLR), the maximum value of the ratio shall be derived using the formula  $[100\% - CRR * SLR]$ . However, excessive lending may expose the bank in serious liquidity and interest rate risk as the market liquidity may tighten any time.

### e. Internal Control & Compliance Risk Management and its mitigation

Internal control as defined in accounting and auditing, is a process for assuring achievement of an organization's objectives in operational effectiveness and efficiency, reliable financial reporting, and compliance with laws, regulations and policies. However, in broader concept, internal control involves everything that controls risks to an organization.

Internal control can be defined with the help of five following components:

- **Control Environment** - sets the tone for the organization, influencing the control consciousness of its people. It is the foundation for all other components of internal control.
- **Risk Assessment** - the identification and analysis of relevant risks to the achievement of objectives, forming a basis for how the risks should be managed.
- **Information and Communication** - systems or processes that support the identification, capture, and exchange of information in a form and time frame that enable people to carry out their responsibilities.
- **Control Activities** - the policies and procedures that help ensure management directives are carried out.
- **Monitoring** - processes used to assess the quality of internal control performance over time.

Dhaka Bank has a vigorous organizational structure in place that ensures transparency, accountability and authenticity. The definition of internal control implies that everyone in the bank has responsibility for internal control to some extent. Virtually all employees produce information used in the internal control system or take other actions needed to affect control. Also, all

personnel should be responsible for communicating upward problems in operations, non-compliance with the code of conduct, or other policy violations or illegal actions.

Roles and responsibilities of management, board of directors and employees of the Bank are noted below:

### Management

The CEO & Managing Director of the Bank has overall responsibility for designing and implementing effective internal control in Bank. More than any other individual, the chief executive sets the "tone at the top" that affects integrity and ethics and other factors of a positive control environment.

The senior management of the Bank will assign responsibility for establishment of more specific internal control policies and procedures to personnel responsible for the functions of the individual units/divisions.

### Board of Directors

The management of the Bank is accountable to the Board of Directors, which provides governance, guidance and oversight in achieving the business goals of the bank. The Board will set effective upward communications channels and capable financial, legal and internal audit functions, is often best able to identify and correct problems relating to internal control of the Bank.

### Auditors

The internal auditors and external auditors of the Bank also measure the effectiveness of internal control through their regular course of activities. They will assess whether the controls are properly designed, implemented and working effectively, and make recommendations on how to improve internal control. They may also review Information technology controls, which relate to the IT systems of the bank.

### f. Money Laundering & Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Risk Management and its mitigation

Money laundering is a financial crime which includes concealment, misrepresentation and disguise of illegal income sources; it often involves taking advantage of vulnerable financial institutions, especially in developing economies. Money Laundering is happened by launderers worldwide.

Money laundering has a major impact on a country's economy as a whole, impeding the social, economic, political, and cultural development of a society. Both money laundering and terrorist financing can weaken individual financial institution, and they are also threats to a country's overall financial sector reputation. Combating money laundering and terrorist financing is, therefore, a key element in promoting a strong, sound and stable financial sector.

Terrorist financing can simply be defined as financial support, in any form, of terrorism or of those who encourage, plan, or engage in terrorism.

Dhaka Bank has its own mechanism in place to combat money laundering & CFT. The Bank has Chief Anti-money Laundering Compliance Officer (CAMLCO) and Deputy CAMLCO. For proper reviewing of account transactions and fostering anti-money laundering culture throughout the branch, every branch has a Branch Anti-money Laundering Compliance Officer (BAMLCO). Training is conducted regularly for all officers to ensure KYC compliance, to identify suspicious activities or transactions and to disseminate knowledge regarding existing anti-money laundering act and punishment.

Monitoring is one of the crucial aspects of managing Money Laundering Risk. Generally, inconsistencies are investigated against stated purpose of the account such as- transaction profile (TP), source of fund etc. Some common mitigation tools for anti-money laundering are-

CTR (Cash Transaction Report): Cash transactions (deposits or withdrawals) that breach certain limits set by Bangladesh Bank are reported to the Central Bank.

STR (Suspicious Transaction Report): Any unusual transaction by the customer in any account is reported to the central bank.

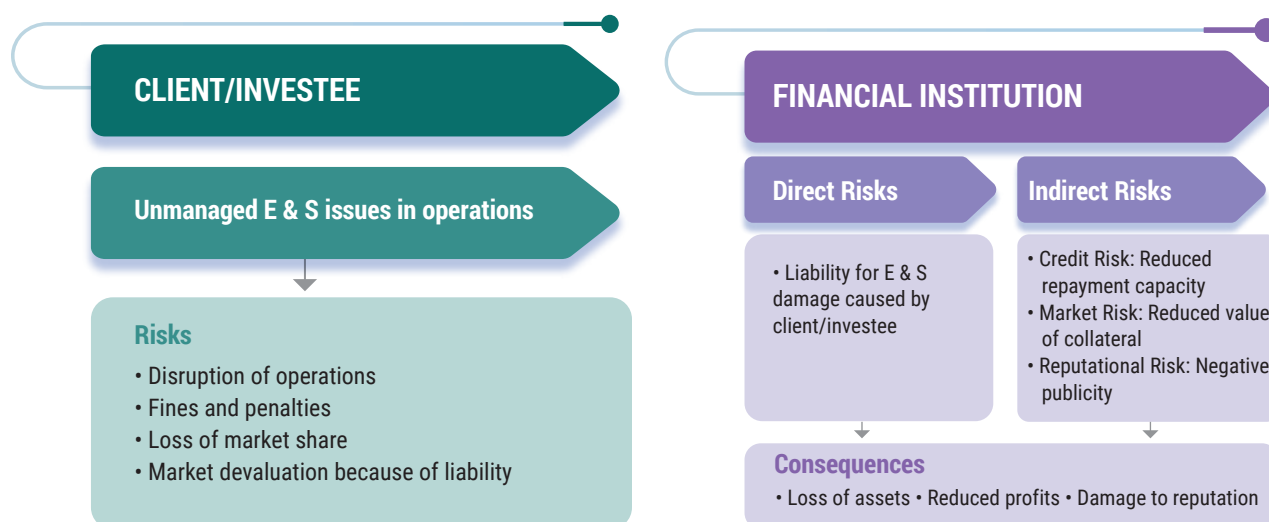
SAR (Suspicious Activities Report): Any unusual behavior or activity by customer is reported to the central bank.

**Guideline for Trade Based Money Laundering (TBML):** As one of the fastest growing economy, Bangladesh is significantly vulnerable to this risk. TBML takes advantage of the complexity of trade systems, most prominently in international contexts where the involvement of multiple parties and jurisdictions make AML checks and customer due diligence processes more difficult. TBML primarily involves the import and export of goods and the exploitation of a variety of cross-border trade finance instruments.

In Dhaka Bank, Trade Based Money Laundering is mitigated in the following ways:

- Proper KYC (know your customer) of buyers and suppliers through credit report and other available sources.
- Checking the authenticity of financial institutions through correspondence with advising/ negotiating/ issuing banks.
- Carrying out Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) in case of suspicious activities/ irregularities.
- Vessel check through tracking system named Lloyd's software .
- Thoroughly verify country of origin, buyers/ suppliers name in the sanction list.

## E & S RISK FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS



Environmental and social risks can be mitigated through compliance with environmental and social regulations and international environmental and social standards. These risks are not static, but rather are dynamic over time and subject to change.

Dhaka Bank formulated its Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) Policy in September, 2018 that depicts the Bank's commitment towards Environmental and Social Risk Management. The ESRM policy of the Bank is applied in considering loan categories of the following: agriculture, retail, trade, microfinance, SME, corporate finance and project finance.

### Disclosure of Risk Reporting

Risk Management Reporting is an integral part of Dhaka Bank. It has two broad aspects. The first one would be the Risk Reporting and the second one is Risk Analysis.

Risk Reporting allows the bank to identify and measure the level of risk the bank is exposed to and take corrective measures accordingly. Risk analysis is the analysis of significant risk indicators that which plays an important role in judging the bank's overall risk appetite.

## Risk Reporting

Name	Description
Risk Management Report	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prepared in accordance with the guidelines and supervision of Bangladesh Bank.</li> <li>provides a comprehensive overview of the bank's risk profile across all key risk dimensions.</li> </ul>
Capital-to-Risk-Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>represents an assessment to measure the adequacy of the bank's capital against its risk exposure .</li> <li>calculated and reported in accordance with the risk based capital adequacy guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.</li> </ul>
ICAAP Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>provides a measure of the bank's capital requirement adequacy against the organization's entire risk profile.</li> </ul>
Stress testing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>presents the effects of several assumptions applied to measure the capital base level in stressed scenarios.</li> </ul>

## Large Loan Concentration

	2022	2021
Total Large Loan %	38.84%	53.75%
Top-20 Borrowers' Concentration %	19.20%	15.70%

## Capital Management of the Bank

The capital management framework of Dhaka Bank aims to ensure that the bank is able to maintain adequate capital level both in solo basis and consolidated basis. The bank capital management objectives are:

- Preserving adequate capital resources to meet minimum regulatory capital requirements set by Bangladesh Bank in accordance with Basel III requirements.
- Maintaining sufficient capital resources to support the bank's risk appetite.
- Covering unexpected loss of the bank and support the bank's credit rating.
- Ensuring the bank holds capital in excess of minimum requirements in order to achieve the target capital adequacy ratios set by management and approved by the board, to maintain minimum adequacy in stress situation.

(BDT in Crore)

Particulars	2022	2021
Risk Weighted Asset	22,491	21,389
Total Eligible Capital (Solo)	3,176	3,133
Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) (Solo)	14.12%	14.65%
Total Eligible Capital (Consolidated)	3,238	3,193
Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) (Consolidated)	14.11%	14.66%

## Risk Management Report

Risk Management Report consisting of various data related to Credit Risk, Market Risk, Liquidity Risk and Operational Risk from all related divisions are presented in the monthly meeting of Executive Risk Management Committee and Sub-risk Committee conducted under the supervision of Risk Management Division.

Credit risk under Risk Management Report covers the sector concentration of the portfolio, area concentration, classification, recovery, provisioning, top 20 defaulters, collateral, fund diversion etc. Market Risk covers the Interest Rate Risk, Foreign Exchange Risk, and Equity Risk. Liquidity Risk covers Statutory Liquidity Requirement (SLR), Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR), Advance Deposit Ratio (ADR) etc. Operational Risk covers internal fraud, external fraud, evaluation of core risk management, etc.

The Risk Management Report is submitted to the Risk Management Committee of the Board and the decisions are communicated to relevant divisions of the bank for implementation. The report is submitted to Bangladesh Bank on quarterly basis.

## Basel III: Dhaka Bank Perspective

Dhaka Bank believes that stepping into the Basel III regime, the new capital accord, is sincere and most appropriate decision of Bangladesh Bank. This changeover is justified in order to make Bank's capital more risk-sensitive and shock-absorbent in changed scenario of banking industry of our country which is characterized by increased complexity, increased use of information technology and diversity in the asset portfolio of the Banks. Accordingly, Dhaka Bank has taken the issue of Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks under Basel III accord, as one of its topmost priorities.

Dhaka Bank has established an independent Basel Unit (BU) at Head Office on January 10, 2016 for effective implementation of the new capital accord and ensuring Board & Senior Management oversight. The BU, is exclusively responsible for planning & reviewing the implementation of Basel III accord as per Bangladesh Bank's Road Map, for liaison about issues of Basel III with top management of DBL, for capacity building of concerned Bank personnel and for planning & developing process for assessing overall capital adequacy.

Dhaka bank has formed an exclusive body, named SRP Team to ensure that Dhaka Bank has a process for assessing overall capital adequacy in relation to their risk profile and a strategy for maintaining their capital at an adequate level. Accordingly DBL is ensuring compliance under Pillar-2: Supervisory Review Process of Basel III Accord.

## Supervisory Review Process (SRP) Team

The SRP Team, responsible for assessing overall capital adequacy in relation to their risk profile and capital planning, consisting of following members representing Senior Management and different cross-functional Divisions of the Bank:

Designation	Position in the Team
Managing Director & CEO	Chairman
Additional Managing Director	Member
DMD – RM	Member
DMD - IT & Operations	Member
Chief Risk Officer (CRO)	Member
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Member
Head of ICC Division	Member
Head of CRM Division	Member
Head of CPC – Credit Division	Member
Deputy Head, RMD	Member Secretary

### Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process has been formulated by Bangladesh Bank to facilitate the process of

implementation of the Pillar-2 Supervisory Review Process (SRP) of Basel III.

A dialogue between SRP team of the Bank & Supervisory Review Evaluation Process (SREP) team of the Bangladesh Bank will also be held. The objective of the dialogue is to determine the adequate level of capital needed for a bank by reviewing the ICAAP and strategies of the bank.

The bank conducts ICAAP reporting each year to incorporate the additional capital requirement under Pillar 2 Supervisory Review Process. The assessment started from the year 2011 based on the year end figure of 2010 and completed the assessment up to the year 2021. The assessment for the year 2022 is under process.



Mr. Emranul Huq, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank Limited presided over the Annual Risk Conference-2022 at the Head Office of the bank located in Gulshan, Dhaka. Chief Risk Officer - Mr. Darashiko Khosru and other Senior Management of Dhaka Bank were present there.

# AUDITOR'S REPORT & AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS





# DHAKA BANK LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Dhaka Bank Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Dhaka Bank Limited and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as well as the separate financial statements of Dhaka Bank Limited (the "Bank"), which comprise the consolidated and separate balance sheets as at 31 December 2022 and the consolidated and separate profit and loss accounts, consolidated and separate statements of changes in equity and consolidated and separate cash flow statements for the year then ended, and notes to the consolidated and separate financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Group and separate financial statements of the Bank give a true and fair view of the consolidated balance sheet of the Group and the separate balance sheet of the Bank as at 31 December 2022, and of its consolidated and separate profit and loss accounts and its consolidated and separate cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as explained in note 2.1.

#### 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 Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Group and the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of *Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code)* and the guidelines issued by Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) and Bangladesh Bank, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) Bye Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated and separate financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

1. Measurement of provision for loans and advances	
See notes no. 2.1, 2.15.3, 7, 7(a), 7.10, 7.11, and 15.1 to the financial statements.	
The key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
The process of estimating provision for loans and advances associated with credit risk is judgmental and complex. While estimating such provision certain judgmental factors need to be considered including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Future business performance of the borrower;</li><li>• Key assumptions relating to further business performance of the borrower;</li><li>• Market value of the collateral;</li><li>• Ability to repossess collateral; and</li><li>• Recovery rates.</li></ul>	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Credit monitoring and provisioning process;</li><li>• Identification of loss events, including early warning and default warning indicators; and</li><li>• Review of quarterly Classification of Loans (CL).</li></ul>
Furthermore, these provisions are processed manually using the voluminous data extracted from the IT system of the Bank and following the instructions of Bangladesh Bank (the central bank of Bangladesh) issued from time to time.  Due to high level of judgement involved and using some manual process in estimating the provision for loans and advances, we considered this to be a key audit matter.	Our substantive procedures in relation to the provision for loans and advances portfolio comprised the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reviewed the adequacy of the Bank's general and specific provisions;</li><li>• Assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts are based, recalculated the provisions and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information; and</li></ul>

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

<b>1. Measurement of provision for loans and advances (continued)</b>	
See notes no. 2.1, 2.15.3, 7, 7(a), 7.10, 7.11, and 15.1 to the financial statements.	
<b>The key audit matter</b>	<b>How the matter was addressed in our audit</b>
At year end the Group and Bank reported total gross loans and advances of BDT 238,842 million (2021: BDT 214,607 million) and BDT 239,686 million (2021: BDT 215,459 million) respectively and provision for loans and advances of BDT 16,169 million (2021: BDT 14,289 million) and BDT 15,905 million (2021: BDT 14,045 million) respectively.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.</li> </ul>
<b>2. Loans and advances</b>	
See notes no. 2.1, 2.15.3, 7, 7(a) to the financial statements.	
<b>The key audit matter</b>	<b>How the matter was addressed in our audit</b>
<p>Loans and advances are the main elements of financial statements of the Bank. Income of the Bank is mainly dependent on the portfolio of loans and advances. Management performance is highly dependent on the target achievement of loans and advances. Loan disbursement requires robust documentation followed by approval from appropriate level of authority.</p> <p>We have identified loans and advances as key audit matter because there is an inherent risk of fraud in disbursement of loans and advances by management to meet specific targets or expectations.</p>	<p>We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on credit appraisal, loan disbursement procedures and monitoring process of loans and advances.</p> <p>We have performed procedures to check whether the Bank has ensured appropriate documentation as per Bangladesh Bank regulations and the Bank's policy before disbursement of loans and advances. In addition, we have performed procedure to check whether the loans and advances are recorded completely and accurately and existed at the reporting date.</p> <p>Furthermore, we have assessed the appropriateness of disclosure against Bangladesh Bank guidelines.</p>
<b>3. IT systems and controls</b>	
<b>The key audit matter</b>	<b>How the matter was addressed in our audit</b>
<p>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 manual with automated (IT dependent) controls.</p> <p>We have focused on user access management, developer access to the production environment and changes to the IT environment. These are key to ensure that manual with automated controls and automated controls are operating effectively.</p>	<p>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). We have performed audit procedures to ensure that requests for access to systems were appropriately reviewed and authorised. We tested the Bank's periodic review of access rights. We also inspected requests of changes to systems for appropriate approval and authorisation. We considered the control environment relating to various interfaces, configuration and other application layer controls identified as key to our audit.</p> <p>In addition, we understood where relevant, changes were made to the IT landscape during the audit period and tested those changes that had a significant impact on financial reporting.</p>

## Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual Report but does not include the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read the annual report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

## Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements and Internal Controls

Management is responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group and also

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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

In preparing the consolidated and separate financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Group's and 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 Group and the Bank or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

### Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated and separate 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 consolidated and separate financial statements

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated and separate 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 Group'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 Group's and 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 consolidated and separate 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 Group and the Bank to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated and separate financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated and separate financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the group audit. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated and separate 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

## Independent Auditor's Report (continued)

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 Bank Company Act, 1991 and the rules and regulations issued by Bangladesh Bank, we also report that:

- (i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- ii) to the extent noted during the course of our audit work performed on the basis stated under the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements* section in forming the above opinion on the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the separate financial statements of the Bank and considering the reports of the Management to Bangladesh Bank on anti-fraud internal controls and instances of fraud and forgeries as stated under the management's responsibility for the financial statements and internal control:
  - (a) internal audit, internal control and risk management arrangements of the Group and 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 and its related entities;
- (iii) financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022 of two subsidiaries namely Dhaka Bank Securities Limited and Dhaka Bank Investment Limited have been audited by ACNABIN Chartered Accountants and have been properly reflected in the consolidated financial statements;
- (iv) in our opinion, proper books of accounts as required by law have been kept by the Group and the Bank so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- (v) the records and statements submitted by the branches have been properly maintained and consolidated in the financial statements;
- (vi) the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss account together with the annexed notes dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- (vii) the expenditures incurred by the Bank were for the purpose of the Bank's business for the year;
- (viii) the consolidated financial statements of the Group and the separate 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 Bangladesh Bank;
- (ix) adequate provisions have been made for advance and other assets which are in our opinion, doubtful of recovery;
- (x) the information and explanations required by us have been received and found satisfactory;
- (xi) we have reviewed over 80% of the risk weighted assets of the Bank and spent over 2,203 person hours; and
- (xii) Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) as required by Bangladesh Bank has been maintained adequately during the year.

The engagement partner on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is Ali Ashfaq.



Ali Ashfaq, Partner, Enrolment no: 509  
Rahman Rahman Huq, Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration Number: [N/A]

Dhaka, 30 April 2023

DVC: 2304300509AS500934

Dhaka Bank Limited and its Subsidiaries  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**  
As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>PROPERTY AND ASSETS</b>			
<b>Cash</b>	3(a)	<b>13,420,787,807</b>	<b>19,838,530,649</b>
Cash in hand (Including foreign currencies)	3.1(a)	3,028,429,777	2,301,460,729
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) (Including foreign currencies)	3.2(a)	10,392,358,030	17,537,069,920
<b>Balance with other banks and financial institutions</b>	4(a)	<b>14,848,489,063</b>	<b>22,466,559,288</b>
In Bangladesh	4.1(a)	11,327,519,127	20,331,837,107
Outside Bangladesh	4.2(a)	3,520,969,936	2,134,722,181
<b>Money at call and short notice</b>	5(a)	<b>280,000,000</b>	<b>5,650,000,000</b>
<b>Investments</b>	6(a)	<b>56,648,020,842</b>	<b>52,359,063,988</b>
Government	6.1(a)	44,012,496,595	38,596,716,627
Others	6.2(a)	12,635,524,247	13,762,347,361
<b>Loans, advances and lease/investments</b>	7(a)	<b>238,841,569,135</b>	<b>214,607,304,713</b>
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc./investments	7.1(a)	237,018,744,824	211,439,820,530
Bills purchased and discounted	8(a)	1,822,824,311	3,167,484,183
<b>Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures</b>	9(a)	<b>9,002,757,922</b>	<b>8,974,910,455</b>
<b>Other assets</b>	10(a)	<b>14,651,441,293</b>	<b>12,674,526,722</b>
<b>Non-banking assets</b>	11(a)	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>347,693,066,062</b>	<b>336,570,895,815</b>
<b>LIABILITIES and CAPITAL</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents</b>	12(a)	<b>35,385,087,024</b>	<b>44,590,746,254</b>
<b>Deposits and other accounts</b>	13(a)	<b>242,979,711,012</b>	<b>229,945,560,865</b>
Current accounts and other accounts		44,148,445,755	34,172,428,617
Bills payable		2,401,706,309	2,210,072,255
Savings bank deposits		29,697,933,319	28,665,174,772
Term deposits	13.4(a)	166,731,625,629	164,897,885,221
<b>Bond</b>	14	<b>5,020,000,000</b>	<b>5,200,000,000</b>
<b>Other liabilities</b>	15(a)	<b>42,798,266,610</b>	<b>35,868,544,558</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>326,183,064,646</b>	<b>315,604,851,677</b>
<b>Capital/Shareholders' Equity</b>			
<b>Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company</b>		<b>21,509,928,621</b>	<b>20,965,972,653</b>
Paid-up capital	16.2	9,496,247,530	9,496,247,530
Statutory reserve	17	9,496,247,530	9,086,264,187
Other reserve	18(a)	108,619,666	81,457,759
Surplus in profit and loss account	19(a)	2,408,813,895	2,302,003,177
Non-controlling interest	19.1(a)	72,795	71,485
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>		<b>21,510,001,416</b>	<b>20,966,044,138</b>
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		<b>347,693,066,062</b>	<b>336,570,895,815</b>

	Notes	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS</b>			
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>	21	<b>169,316,263,372</b>	<b>191,376,959,350</b>
Acceptances and endorsements		69,491,221,305	64,281,656,460
Irrevocable letters of credit		24,768,423,842	52,467,266,855
Letters of guarantee		44,887,153,787	45,816,134,359
Bills for collection		15,505,026,211	15,917,400,906
Other contingent liabilities		14,664,438,227	12,894,500,770
<b>Other Commitments</b>		-	-
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		-	-
<b>Total Off-Balance Sheet items including contingent liabilities</b>		<b>169,316,263,372</b>	<b>191,376,959,350</b>

The notes 1 to 50 and annexures A to M form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director & CEO



Director



Director



Director

As per our report on same date.



**Auditor**

Ali Ashfaq, Partner  
Enrolment Number: 509  
Rahman Rahman Huq  
Chartered Accountants  
KPMG in Bangladesh  
Firm Registration Number: N/A  
DVC: 2304300509AS500934

Dhaka, 30 April 2023

Dhaka Bank Limited and its Subsidiaries

## CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
Interest income/profit on investments	22(a)	16,155,500,449	14,857,899,527
Interest/profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	23(a)	(12,786,897,915)	(10,397,504,835)
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>3,368,602,534</b>	<b>4,460,394,692</b>
Investment income	24(a)	4,003,590,339	3,615,937,843
Commission, exchange and brokerage	25(a)	6,041,494,819	3,517,743,459
Other operating income	26(a)	229,971,433	258,586,106
<b>Total operating income (a)</b>		<b>10,275,056,591</b>	<b>7,392,267,408</b>
		<b>13,643,659,125</b>	<b>11,852,662,099</b>
Salary and allowances	27(a)	3,266,439,461	2,526,368,655
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	28(a)	350,508,380	340,328,218
Legal expenses	29(a)	48,461,069	37,101,435
Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.	30(a)	45,832,131	45,205,612
Stationery, printings, advertisements etc.	31(a)	241,452,840	219,719,175
Chief Executive's salary and fees	32(a)	14,384,000	13,145,000
Directors' fees	33(a)	4,453,532	4,380,389
Auditors' fees	34(a)	2,593,250	3,386,750
Depreciation and repairs of bank's assets	35(a)	1,121,875,515	975,857,321
Other expenses	36(a)	1,569,970,366	840,709,579
<b>Total operating expenses (b)</b>		<b>6,665,970,543</b>	<b>5,006,202,133</b>
<b>Profit before provision and taxes (c = (a-b))</b>		<b>6,977,688,582</b>	<b>6,846,459,966</b>
Provision against loans and advances	37(a)	3,194,074,774	2,122,909,960
Provision against good borrower	15.2	-	-
Provision for diminution in value of investments	38(a)	25,000,000	-
Other provisions	39(a)	(174,181,997)	490,822,398
<b>Total provision (d)</b>		<b>3,044,892,777</b>	<b>2,613,732,358</b>
<b>Total Profit before taxes (c-d)</b>		<b>3,932,795,805</b>	<b>4,232,727,608</b>
Provision for Taxation		2,259,852,300	2,096,259,113
Current tax		2,342,483,368	2,067,715,624
Deferred tax		(82,631,068)	28,543,489
<b>Net Profit after Taxation</b>		<b>1,672,943,505</b>	<b>2,136,468,496</b>
<b>Net profit after tax attributable to:</b>			
Equity holders of DBL		1,672,942,195	2,136,460,422
Non-controlling interest		1,310	8,074
		<b>1,672,943,505</b>	<b>2,136,468,496</b>
<b>Profit available for distribution</b>			
Surplus in profit and loss account from previous year	19(a)	2,302,003,177	2,108,972,761
Net profit for the period		1,672,942,195	2,136,460,422
		<b>3,974,945,372</b>	<b>4,245,433,182</b>
<b>Appropriations</b>			
Statutory reserve		409,983,343	822,825,938
General reserve		-	-
Investment fluctuation fund		-	4,700,000
Dividends etc.		1,139,549,704	1,075,046,885
Start-up fund		16,598,430	40,857,182
Surplus in profit and loss account		2,408,813,895	2,302,003,177
		<b>3,974,945,372</b>	<b>4,245,433,182</b>
<b>Consolidated earning per share (CEPS)</b>		<b>1.76</b>	<b>2.25</b>

The notes 1 to 50 and annexures A to M form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director & CEO



Director



Director



Director

As per our report on same date.



Auditor

Dhaka, 30 April 2023

Ali Ashfaq, Partner, Enrolment Number: 509  
Rahman Rahman Huq, Chartered Accountants  
KPMG in Bangladesh, Firm Registration Number: N/A  
DVC: 2304300509AS500934

**CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

For the period ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Interest/Profit receipts in cash		19,509,341,276	17,396,053,994
Interest/Profit payments		(12,689,354,867)	(10,448,187,354)
Dividend receipts		309,612,429	184,169,098
Recovery of loans previously written off		85,221,768	123,190,654
Fee and commission receipts in cash		2,135,689,792	2,585,550,098
Cash payments to employees		(3,280,823,461)	(2,539,513,654)
Cash payments to suppliers		(353,170,620)	(317,750,404)
Income taxes paid		(2,179,843,267)	(1,709,540,718)
Receipts from other operating activities	41(a)	453,728,994	272,867,371
Payments for other operating activities	42(a)	(1,943,865,564)	(1,679,866,495)
<b>Operating profit before changes in operating assets &amp; liabilities (i)</b>		<b>2,046,536,480</b>	<b>3,866,972,591</b>
<b>Increase/Decrease in operating assets and liabilities</b>			
Purchase/Sale of trading securities		(3,017,225,867)	(6,239,057,997)
Loans and advances to customers		(24,234,264,422)	(15,965,477,347)
Other assets	43(a)	4,287,803	(37,763,239)
Deposits from other banks		(5,199,303,686)	698,795,825
Deposits from customers		18,233,453,833	24,068,411,947
Other liabilities account of customers		246,107,494	54,865,547
Other liabilities	44(a)	412,956,910	(1,406,849,674)
<b>Cash flow from operating assets and liabilities (ii)</b>		<b>(13,553,987,935)</b>	<b>1,172,925,062</b>
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities (a)= (i+ii)</b>		<b>(11,507,451,455)</b>	<b>5,039,897,653</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from sale of securities		556,108,214	531,151,102
Payment for purchase of securities		(1,244,479,380)	(3,794,872,252)
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(281,658,176)	(263,165,223)
Sale of property, plant & equipment		704,549	1,265,244
Purchase/Sale of subsidiary		-	-
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities (b)</b>		<b>(969,324,793)</b>	<b>(3,525,621,129)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Borrowing from other banks		(9,205,659,230)	11,533,116,171
Receipts from issuance of perpetual bond		1,420,000,000	-
Payments for redemption of non convertible subordinated bond		(1,600,000,000)	(1,600,000,000)
Dividends paid		(1,139,549,704)	(537,523,445)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities (c)</b>		<b>(10,525,208,934)</b>	<b>9,395,592,726</b>
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a+b+c)</b>		<b>(23,001,985,182)</b>	<b>10,909,869,250</b>
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent		3,596,261,815	794,325,109
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning period		47,958,422,637	36,254,228,278
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period*</b>		<b>28,552,699,270</b>	<b>47,958,422,637</b>
<b>*Closing cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Cash in hand		3,028,429,777	2,301,460,729
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)		10,392,358,030	17,537,069,920
Balance with other banks & financial institutions		14,848,489,063	22,466,559,288
Money at call on short notice		280,000,000	5,650,000,000
Prizebond		3,422,400	3,332,700
<b>Total</b>		<b>28,552,699,270</b>	<b>47,958,422,637</b>
<b>Net Operating Cash Flows Per Share (NOCFPS)</b>		<b>(12.12)</b>	<b>5.31</b>



Dhaka Bank Limited and its Subsidiaries

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Particulars	Paid up capital	Statutory Reserve	General Reserve	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Investment Revaluation Reserve	Investment Fluctuation Fund	Non-controlling Interest	Surplus in profit and loss account	Total Equity
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2022</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>	<b>9,086,264,187</b>	<b>6,560,631</b>	-	<b>20,997,128</b>	<b>53,900,000</b>	<b>71,485</b>	<b>2,302,003,177</b>	<b>20,966,044,138</b>
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	27,161,907	-	-	-	27,161,907
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,672,943,505	1,672,943,505
Transfer to reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,139,549,704)	(1,139,549,704)
Changes in reserve	-	409,983,343	-	-	-	-	-	(409,983,343)	-
Start-up fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(16,598,430)	(16,598,430)
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,310	(1,310)	-
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>	<b>6,560,631</b>	-	<b>48,159,035</b>	<b>53,900,000</b>	<b>72,795</b>	<b>2,408,813,895</b>	<b>21,510,001,416</b>

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Particulars	Paid up capital	Statutory Reserve	General Reserve	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Investment Revaluation Reserve	Investment Fluctuation Fund	Non-controlling Interest	Surplus in profit and loss account	Total Equity
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2021</b>	<b>8,958,724,090</b>	<b>8,263,438,249</b>	<b>6,560,631</b>	-	<b>48,649,969</b>	<b>49,200,000</b>	<b>63,411</b>	<b>2,108,972,761</b>	<b>19,435,609,111</b>
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	(27,652,841)	-	-	-	(27,652,841)
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,136,468,496	2,136,468,496
Transfer to reserve	-	-	-	-	-	4,700,000	-	(4,700,000)	-
Stock dividend	537,523,440	-	-	-	-	-	-	(537,523,440)	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(537,523,445)	(537,523,445)
Changes in reserve	-	822,825,938	-	-	-	-	-	(822,825,938)	-
Start-up fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(40,857,182)	(40,857,182)
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,074	(8,074)	-
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>	<b>9,086,264,187</b>	<b>6,560,631</b>	-	<b>20,997,128</b>	<b>53,900,000</b>	<b>71,485</b>	<b>2,302,003,177</b>	<b>20,966,044,138</b>

Dhaka Bank Limited  
**BALANCE SHEET**  
 As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>PROPERTY AND ASSETS</b>			
Cash	3	<b>13,420,667,807</b>	<b>19,838,425,649</b>
Cash in hand (Including foreign currencies)	3.1	3,028,309,777	2,301,355,729
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) (Including foreign currencies)	3.2	10,392,358,030	17,537,069,920
<b>Balance with other banks and financial institutions</b>	4	<b>14,702,011,051</b>	<b>22,211,041,163</b>
In Bangladesh	4.1	11,181,041,115	20,076,318,982
Outside Bangladesh	4.2	3,520,969,936	2,134,722,181
<b>Money at call on short notice</b>	5	<b>280,000,000</b>	<b>5,650,000,000</b>
<b>Investments</b>	6	<b>53,369,835,960</b>	<b>49,124,077,080</b>
Government	6.1	44,012,496,595	38,596,716,627
Others	6.2	9,357,339,365	10,527,360,453
<b>Loans, advances and lease/investments</b>	7	<b>239,685,748,429</b>	<b>215,458,643,693</b>
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc./investments	7.1	237,862,924,118	212,291,159,510
Bills purchased and discounted	8	1,822,824,311	3,167,484,183
<b>Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures</b>	9	<b>8,941,524,752</b>	<b>8,954,869,250</b>
<b>Other assets</b>	10	<b>16,156,425,152</b>	<b>14,114,146,537</b>
<b>Non-banking assets</b>	11	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>346,556,213,151</b>	<b>335,351,203,372</b>
<b>LIABILITIES and CAPITAL</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents</b>	12	<b>35,385,087,024</b>	<b>44,565,190,826</b>
<b>Deposits and other accounts</b>	13	<b>243,427,305,558</b>	<b>230,417,348,446</b>
Current accounts and other accounts		44,148,445,755	34,172,428,617
Bills payable		2,401,706,309	2,210,072,255
Savings bank deposits		29,697,933,319	28,665,174,772
Term deposits		167,179,220,175	165,369,672,802
<b>Bond</b>	14	<b>5,020,000,000</b>	<b>5,200,000,000</b>
<b>Other liabilities</b>	15	<b>41,951,115,760</b>	<b>34,926,816,025</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>325,783,508,342</b>	<b>315,109,355,297</b>
<b>Capital/Shareholders' Equity</b>			
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>		<b>20,772,704,809</b>	<b>20,241,848,075</b>
Paid-up capital	16.2	9,496,247,530	9,496,247,530
Statutory reserve	17	9,496,247,530	9,086,264,187
Other reserve	18	54,719,666	27,557,759
Surplus in profit and loss account	19	1,725,490,083	1,631,778,599
<b>Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity</b>		<b>346,556,213,151</b>	<b>335,351,203,372</b>

	Notes	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS</b>			
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>	21	<b>169,316,263,372</b>	<b>191,376,959,350</b>
Acceptances and endorsements		69,491,221,305	64,281,656,460
Irrevocable letters of credit		24,768,423,842	52,467,266,855
Letters of guarantee		44,887,153,787	45,816,134,359
Bills for collection		15,505,026,211	15,917,400,906
Other contingent liabilities		14,664,438,227	12,894,500,770
<b>Other commitments</b>		-	-
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		-	-
<b>Total Off-Balance Sheet items including contingent liabilities</b>		<b>169,316,263,372</b>	<b>191,376,959,350</b>

The notes 1 to 50 and annexures A to M form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director & CEO



Director



Director



Director

As per our report on same date.



Auditor

Ali Ashfaq, Partner  
Enrolment Number: 509  
Rahman Rahman Huq  
Chartered Accountants  
KPMG in Bangladesh  
Firm Registration Number: N/A  
DVC: 2304300509AS500934

Dhaka, 30 April 2023

**PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT**

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
Interest income/profit on investments	22	16,210,256,283	14,913,888,936
Interest/profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	23	(12,801,155,909)	(10,394,221,944)
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>3,409,100,374</b>	<b>4,519,666,992</b>
Investment income	24	3,885,346,738	3,445,847,615
Commission, exchange and brokerage	25	5,949,131,021	3,335,726,780
Other operating Income	26	227,974,940	257,236,937
		<b>10,062,452,699</b>	<b>7,038,811,332</b>
<b>Total operating income (a)</b>		<b>13,471,553,073</b>	<b>11,558,478,323</b>
Salary and allowances	27	3,219,196,546	2,488,230,819
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	28	344,862,906	334,758,386
Legal expenses	29	48,126,569	36,583,058
Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.	30	45,389,393	44,803,816
Stationery, printings, advertisements etc.	31	239,598,097	216,860,152
Chief Executive's salary and fees	32	14,384,000	13,145,000
Directors' fees	33	3,477,200	3,548,800
Auditors' fees	34	2,213,750	2,110,250
Depreciation and repairs of bank's assets	35	1,098,603,900	958,818,995
Other expenses	36	1,560,353,056	831,756,999
<b>Total operating expenses (b)</b>		<b>6,576,205,416</b>	<b>4,930,616,274</b>
<b>Profit before provision and taxes (c = (a-b))</b>		<b>6,895,347,657</b>	<b>6,627,862,049</b>
Provision against loans and advances	37	3,174,074,774	2,022,909,960
Provision against good borrower	15.2	-	-
Provision for diminution in value of investments	38	-	-
Other provisions	39	(174,181,997)	490,822,398
<b>Total provision (d)</b>		<b>2,999,892,777</b>	<b>2,513,732,358</b>
<b>Total Profit before taxes (c-d)</b>		<b>3,895,454,880</b>	<b>4,114,129,692</b>
Provision for Taxation		2,235,611,919	2,058,402,034
Current tax	15.7	2,321,284,933	2,037,109,110
Deferred tax		(85,673,014)	21,292,924
<b>Net Profit after Taxation</b>		<b>1,659,842,961</b>	<b>2,055,727,658</b>
<b>Profit available for distribution</b>			
Surplus in profit and loss account from previous year	19	1,631,778,599	1,514,780,946
Net profit for the period		1,659,842,961	2,055,727,658
		<b>3,291,621,560</b>	<b>3,570,508,604</b>
<b>Appropriations</b>			
Statutory reserve		409,983,343	822,825,938
General reserve		-	-
Dividends etc.		1,139,549,704	1,075,046,885
Start-up fund		16,598,430	40,857,182
Surplus in profit and loss account		1,725,490,083	1,631,778,599
		<b>3,291,621,560</b>	<b>3,570,508,604</b>
<b>Earning per share (EPS)</b>	40	<b>1.75</b>	<b>2.16</b>

The notes 1 to 50 and annexures A to M form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director &amp; CEO



Director



Director



Director

As per our report on same date.



Auditor

Dhaka, 30 April 2023

Ali Ashfaq, Partner, Enrolment Number: 509  
Rahman Rahman Huq, Chartered Accountants  
KPMG in Bangladesh, Firm Registration Number: N/A  
DVC: 2304300509AS500934

**CASH FLOW STATEMENT**

For the period ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Interest/Profit receipts in cash		19,553,610,930	17,357,763,383
Interest/Profit payments		(12,703,612,861)	(10,444,904,462)
Dividend receipts		201,855,008	108,358,891
Recovery of loans previously written off		85,221,768	123,190,654
Fee and commission receipts in cash		2,043,325,994	2,403,533,419
Cash payments to employees		(3,233,580,546)	(2,501,375,819)
Cash payments to suppliers		(335,327,809)	(300,357,276)
Income taxes paid		(2,191,930,935)	(1,677,177,698)
Receipts from other operating activities	41	451,732,501	271,518,202
Payments for other operating activities	42	(1,933,271,922)	(1,670,082,326)
<b>Operating profit before changes in operating assets &amp; liabilities (i)</b>		<b>1,938,022,128</b>	<b>3,670,466,968</b>
<b>Increase/Decrease in operating assets and liabilities:</b>			
Purchase/Sale of trading securities		(2,974,027,893)	(5,911,365,718)
Loans and advances to customers		(24,227,104,736)	(16,798,169,774)
Other assets	43	(46,090,105)	19,801,314
Deposits from other banks		(5,199,303,686)	698,795,825
Deposits from customers		18,209,260,798	24,051,568,953
Other liabilities account of customers		246,107,494	54,865,547
Other liabilities	44	573,876,505	(912,661,353)
<b>Cash flows from operating assets and liabilities (ii)</b>		<b>(13,417,281,623)</b>	<b>1,202,834,794</b>
<b>Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities (a)= (i+ii)</b>		<b>(11,479,259,495)</b>	<b>4,873,301,762</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Proceeds from sale of securities		556,108,214	522,351,102
Payment for purchase of securities		(1,244,479,380)	(3,794,872,252)
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(226,380,451)	(245,118,511)
Sale of property, plant & equipment		704,549	1,265,244
Purchase/sale of subsidiary		-	-
<b>Net cash flows from investing activities (b)</b>		<b>(914,047,068)</b>	<b>(3,516,374,417)</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Borrowing from other banks		(9,180,103,802)	11,566,024,793
Receipts from issuance of Perpetual bond		1,420,000,000	-
Payments for redemption of non convertible subordinated bond		(1,600,000,000)	(1,600,000,000)
Dividends paid		(1,139,549,704)	(537,523,445)
<b>Net cash flows from financing activities (c)</b>		<b>(10,499,653,506)</b>	<b>9,428,501,348</b>
<b>Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a+b+c)</b>		<b>(22,892,960,069)</b>	<b>10,785,428,693</b>
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent		3,596,261,815	794,325,109
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning period		47,702,799,512	36,123,045,710
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period*</b>		<b>28,406,101,258</b>	<b>47,702,799,512</b>
<b>*Closing cash and cash equivalents</b>			
Cash in Hand		3,028,309,777	2,301,355,729
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)		10,392,358,030	17,537,069,920
Balance with other banks & Financial Institutions		14,702,011,051	22,211,041,163
Money at call on short notice		280,000,000	5,650,000,000
Prize Bond		3,422,400	3,332,700
<b>Total</b>		<b>28,406,101,258</b>	<b>47,702,799,512</b>
<b>Net Operating Cash Flows Per Share (NOCFPS)</b>	46	<b>(12.09)</b>	<b>5.13</b>

**STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY**

For the year ended 31 December 2022

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Paid up capital	Statutory Reserve	General Reserve	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Investment Revaluation Reserve	Surplus in profit and loss account	Total Equity
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2022</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>	<b>9,086,264,187</b>	<b>6,560,631</b>	-	<b>20,997,128</b>	<b>1,631,778,599</b>	<b>20,241,848,075</b>
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	27,161,907	-	27,161,907
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	1,659,842,961	1,659,842,961
Stock dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(1,139,549,704)	(1,139,549,704)
Start-up fund	-	-	-	-	-	(16,598,430)	(16,598,430)
Changes in reserve	-	409,983,343	-	-	-	(409,983,343)	-
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>	<b>6,560,631</b>	-	<b>48,159,035</b>	<b>1,725,490,083</b>	<b>20,772,704,809</b>

For the year ended 31 December 2021

Particulars	Paid up capital	Statutory Reserve	General Reserve	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Investment Revaluation Reserve	Surplus in profit and loss account	Total Equity
<b>Balance as at 1 January 2021</b>	<b>8,958,724,090</b>	<b>8,263,438,249</b>	<b>6,560,631</b>	-	<b>48,649,969</b>	<b>1,514,780,946</b>	<b>18,792,153,885</b>
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	(27,652,841)	-	(27,652,841)
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	2,055,727,658	2,055,727,658
Stock dividend	537,523,440	-	-	-	-	(537,523,440)	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(537,523,445)	(537,523,445)
Start-up Fund	-	-	-	-	-	(40,857,182)	(40,857,182)
Changes in reserve	-	822,825,938	-	-	-	(822,825,938)	-
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>	<b>9,086,264,187</b>	<b>6,560,631</b>	-	<b>20,997,128</b>	<b>1,631,778,599</b>	<b>20,241,848,075</b>

## LIQUIDITY STATEMENT (ASSET AND LIABILITY MATURITY ANALYSIS)

As at 31 December 2022

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Up to 01 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
<b>Assets:</b>						
Cash in hand (Including Balance with BB & its agents)	13,420,667,807	-	-	-	-	13,420,667,807
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	6,682,011,051	7,500,000,000	520,000,000	-	-	14,702,011,051
Money at call on short notice	280,000,000	-	-	-	-	280,000,000
Investment	1,349,416,347	9,386,349,004	6,743,199,869	15,495,842,773	20,395,027,967	53,369,835,960
Loans and Advances	64,166,047,432	37,977,695,380	56,314,741,214	54,863,097,918	26,364,166,485	239,685,748,429
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	2,751,582,093	6,189,942,658	8,941,524,752
Other assets	602,909,545	-	1,066,353,472	12,714,060,825	1,773,101,310	16,156,425,152
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>86,501,052,182</b>	<b>54,864,044,384</b>	<b>64,644,294,555</b>	<b>85,824,583,609</b>	<b>54,722,238,420</b>	<b>346,556,213,151</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>						
Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank, other banks, financial institutions and agents	(1,845,300,200)	(10,073,467)	(28,537,943,943)	(4,991,769,414)	-	(35,385,087,024)
Deposits & other accounts	(104,489,648,718)	(55,575,062,736)	(41,681,297,052)	(25,008,778,231)	(16,672,518,821)	(243,427,305,558)
Bond	-	-	(1,600,000,000)	(2,000,000,000)	(1,420,000,000)	(5,020,000,000)
Other liabilities	(7,192,672,320)	-	(34,758,443,440)	-	-	(41,951,115,760)
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>(113,527,621,238)</b>	<b>(55,585,136,203)</b>	<b>(106,577,684,435)</b>	<b>(32,000,547,645)</b>	<b>(18,092,518,821)</b>	<b>(325,783,508,342)</b>
<b>Net Liquidity Gap</b>	<b>(27,026,569,056)</b>	<b>(721,091,819)</b>	<b>(41,933,389,880)</b>	<b>53,824,035,964</b>	<b>36,629,719,599</b>	<b>20,772,704,809</b>
<b>Cumulative Liquidity Gap</b>	<b>(27,026,569,056)</b>	<b>(27,747,660,875)</b>	<b>(69,681,050,755)</b>	<b>(15,857,014,791)</b>	<b>20,772,704,808</b>	<b>-</b>

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2022

### 1. Reporting entity - The Bank and its activities

#### 1.1 Legal status and nature of the entity

Dhaka Bank Limited ("the Bank") was incorporated in Bangladesh as a Public Limited Company on 06 April 1995 under the Companies Act, 1994 and commenced commercial operation on 05 July 1995. The Bank went for public issue of shares on 25 November 1999 and its shares are listed with both the Stock Exchanges (Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd. and Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd.) of Bangladesh. Currently, it has 113 branches all over Bangladesh which includes 71 urban and 42 rural branches, two Offshore Banking Units at DEPZ & CEPZ, Chattogram, 3 SME Service Centers and 25 sub branches. Out of the above, 2 branches of the Bank are run under Islamic Shariah, with a working method substantially different from conventional branches. The Bank has two subsidiary companies in the name of Dhaka Bank Securities Limited and Dhaka Bank Investment Limited. The Bank has been holding 99.99% shares of Dhaka Bank Securities Limited (which has 6 branches in Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet) and Dhaka Bank Investment Limited. Moreover, the Bank has a dedicated philanthropic unit named Dhaka Bank Foundation, operating since 28 July 2004.

The registered office of the Bank is at Plot: CWS (C)-10, Bir Uttam A. K. Khandaker Road, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh.

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 comprise the Bank and its subsidiaries (collectively the 'Group' and individually 'Group entities').

#### 1.2 Principal activities of the Bank

The principal activities of the Bank are to provide wide array of financial products (loans and deposits) and services that includes all kinds of conventional and Islamic banking services to its customers. It offers corporate banking, retail banking, trade services, cash management, treasury, SME, retail, custodial and clearing services to its customers. These activities are conducted through its branches, SME service centres, sub branches, Islamic windows and vibrant alternative delivery channels (ATM booths, internet banking) in Bangladesh. The Bank also provides off-shore banking services through its Offshore Banking Units (OBU) and islami banking services through its Islamic Bank branch.

#### 1.3 Offshore banking

Offshore Banking Unit (OBU) is a separate business unit of the Bank, operates its business through a separate counter as governed under the rules and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank and a Policy for Offshore Banking Operation issued by Bangladesh Bank through BRPD circular no. 02, dated 25 February 2019 and BRPD circular letter no. 09 dated 27 May 2019. It gives loans (on and off-balance sheet exposures) and takes deposits in freely convertible foreign currencies to and from person/institution not resident in Bangladesh and Type-A (wholly foreign owned) units in EPZs in Bangladesh. It also gives long term finance to industrial units outside EPZs and Type-B and Type-C industrial units within the EPZs subject to compliance by the industrial units with the guidelines of Bangladesh Investment Development Authority (BIDA) and Bangladesh Bank. Besides, this unit provides bill discounting/financing facilities accepted by Authorised Dealer (AD) in Bangladesh against usance LCs in accordance with Bangladesh Bank (BB) guidelines. Currently, the Bank has two OBUs in DEPZ and CEPZ. The Bank obtained DEPZ Offshore Banking Unit permission vide letter no. BRPD (P)744(92)/2005-2181 dated 18 June 2005 and CEPZ Offshore Banking Unit permission vide letter no. BRPD (P-3)744(92)/2017-123 dated 05 January 2017. The Bank commenced the operation of its DEPZ Offshore Banking Unit with effect from 10 May 2006 and CEPZ Offshore Banking Unit with effect from 12 February 2017. Separate financial statements of Offshore Banking Units are shown in **Annexure-J**.

#### 1.4 Islamic banking

The Bank operates Islamic Banking in two branches designated for this purpose in compliance with the rules of Islamic Shariah. A separate balance sheet, profit and loss account and a statement of profit rate on deposits (shown in Annexure-I) and the figures appearing in the annexure have been incorporated in the respective heads of these financial statements as recommended by the Central Shariah Board for Islamic Banks in Bangladesh. A separate division for Islamic Banking has been formed at Head Office to monitor and comply with the rules of Islamic Shariah and other Regulatory bodies. Separate financial statements of Islamic Banking Branch are shown in **Annexures-I(1)** and **Annexures-I(2)**.



## 1.5 SME service center

The main functions of SME Service Centers are to render services only for receiving application, disbursement, monitoring and recovery of SME/retail loans. They also serve the customers for opening of account, payments of foreign remittance etc.

## 1.6 Sub-branches

As per BRPD Circular No. 28 dated 27 December 2018, the Central Bank allowed all schedule banks for expanding its banking business in Bangladesh and providing banking services to the disadvantaged/rural people by providing extended financial services through opening of sub-branches. The sub-branches are meant to operate within the limited expenditure under the supervision of a nearby full-fledged branch of the bank. Sub-branches are functioning as a new dimension to the banking sector of Bangladesh at minimum cost with the same services/transactions just like any operational branch except foreign exchange transactions. In addition, transactions of the sub-branches are reflected on the balance sheet of the attached/mother branches. A Bank has to take permission from Bangladesh Bank for opening each sub-branch. Dhaka Bank Limited has already opened 25 sub-branches and will expand its network in days to come.

## 1.7 Central Processing Center (CPC)

Dhaka Bank Limited has established the Central Processing Center (CPC) for trade and credit operations. The center maintains its accounting records in the general ledger of the respective branches. The import/export related processing and credit operations are centrally controlled and monitored by the CPC for efficient and effective decision-making and reduction of cost.

## 1.8 Custodian service

The Bank obtained permission to work as a security custodian from Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission vide its certificate no. SC-09/2006 dated 18 May 2006 under the Securities and Exchange Commission (Securities Custodial Service) Rules, 2003.

## 1.9 Subsidiaries of the Bank

The Bank has two subsidiaries. These are Dhaka Bank Securities Limited and Dhaka Bank Investment Limited. Details of the subsidiaries have been presented in note no. 1.9.1 to 1.9.2.

### 1.9.1 Dhaka Bank Securities Limited (Former DBL Securities Limited)

As per decision of the 153rd meeting of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited, a separate subsidiary company in the name of DBL Securities Limited was formed to carry out the stock broker and stock dealer activities of Capital Market Services Division of the Bank. The Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited in its 208th meeting renamed the subsidiary Company as "Dhaka Bank Securities Limited" instead of "DBL Securities Limited". Dhaka Bank subscribed Tk.149,999,990 divided into 14,999,999 shares @ Tk.10 each with 99.99% of contribution to equity participation. Further, Tk.1,350,000,000 were injected by Dhaka Bank Limited as fresh capital during the year 2011. 05 (five) new Directors were inducted in the Board of Dhaka Bank Securities Limited by transferring 05 (five) share certificates @Tk.10.00 each of Dhaka Bank Securities Limited held by Dhaka Bank Limited. Now, the total number of shareholding in Dhaka Bank Securities Limited is 209,743,556 shares after considering the stock dividend issued from 2011 to 2021.

The financial statements, audited by ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants, have been enclosed in **Annexure L**.

### 1.9.2 Dhaka Bank Investment Limited

As per approval of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited in its 190th meeting, a separate subsidiary Company in the name and style of "Dhaka Bank Investment Limited" was formed with Authorized Capital of Tk. 2,000,000,000 and Paid-up Capital of Tk. 250,000,000, amongst other, to conduct Merchant Banking Activities, to act as Issue Manager, Securities Management and Brokerage, Custodian Service, Investment and Asset Management, Portfolio Management, Capital Market operation etc. Dhaka Bank Limited subscribed Tk.249,999,940 divided into 24,999,994 shares @Tk.10 each with 99.99% of contribution to equity participation.

The financial statements, audited by ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants, have been enclosed in **Annexure M**.

## 2. Consolidated and separate financial statements

The separate financial statements of the Bank as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 comprise those of Domestic Banking Unit (main operations) and Offshore Banking Unit (OBU), and the consolidated financial statements of the Group comprise those of 'the Bank' (parent company) and its subsidiaries. There were no significant changes in the nature of principal business activities of the Bank and the subsidiaries during the financial period. A summary of accounting principles and policies which have been applied consistently (unless otherwise stated), are set out below and in the notes of respective areas:

## 2.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements and statement of compliance

The separate financial statements of the Bank as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022 comprise those of Domestic Banking Unit (Main operations) and Offshore Banking Unit (OBU), and the consolidated financial statements of the group comprise those of 'the Bank' (parent company) and its subsidiaries. There were no significant changes in the nature of principal business activities of the Bank and the subsidiaries during the financial year.

The financial statements of the Bank are prepared in accordance with IFRSs (including IASs) and the requirements of the Bank Company (amendment) Act, 2013, the rules and regulations issued by Bangladesh Bank, the Companies Act, 1994, The Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (Public Issues) Rules, 2020, Income Tax Ordinance and Rules, 1984, The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012, The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Rules, 2016, Dhaka Stock Exchange Ltd. (DSE), Chittagong Stock Exchange Ltd. (CSE) and Central Depository Bangladesh Ltd. (CDBL) and Financial Reporting Act, 2015. In case any requirement of the Bank Company (amendment) Act, 2013, and provisions and circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank differ with those of IFRSs (including IASs), the requirements of the Bank Company (amendment) Act, 2013, and provisions and circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank shall prevail. Material departures from the requirements of IFRS are mentioned in i to xvii.

In addition to foregoing directives and standards, the operation of Islamic Banking branches are accounted for in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards issued by the Accounting and Auditing Organization for Islamic Financial Institutions, Bahrain, and BRPD circular no. 15, dated 09 November 2009. A separate balance sheet, profit and loss account and a statement of profit paid on deposits are shown in **Annexure-I(1)** and **Annexure-I(2)** and the figures appearing in the annexure have been incorporated in the related heads of these financial statements as recommended by the Central Shariah Board for Islamic Banks in Bangladesh.

### i) Presentation of financial statements

**IFRS:** As per IAS 1, a complete set of financial statements comprises a statement of financial position, a statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income, a statement of changes in equity, a statement of cash flows, notes comprising a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information and comparative information. IAS 1 has also stated the entity to disclose assets and liabilities under current and non-current classification separately in its statement of financial position.

**Bangladesh Bank:** The presentation of these financial statements in prescribed format (i.e. balance sheet, profit and loss account, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, liquidity statement) and certain disclosures therein are guided by the First Schedule (section-38) of The Bank Company Act, 1991, and amendment thereon and BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003 and subsequent guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. In the prescribed format there is no option to present assets and liabilities under current and non-current classification.

### ii) Investment in shares, mutual fund and other 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 and unquoted shares are revalued on the basis of year-end market price and Net Assets Value (NAV) of last audited balance sheet respectively. As such, provision is made for any loss arising from diminution in value of investments (portfolio basis); otherwise investments are recognised at costs.

### iii) Revaluation gain/loss on government securities

**IFRS:** Government securities refer primarily various debt instruments which include both bonds and bills. As per requirements of IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, bonds can be categorised as "Amortised Cost (AC)" or "Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)" or "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)". Bonds designated as Amortised Cost are measured at amortised cost method and interest income is recognised through profit and loss account. Any changes in fair value of bonds designated as FVTPL is recognised in profit and loss account. Any changes in fair value of bonds designated as FVOCI is recognised in other reserve as a part of equity.

As per requirements of IFRS 9, bills can be categorised either as "Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)" or "Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)". Any change in fair value of bills is recognised in profit and loss or other reserve as a part of equity respectively.

**Bangladesh Bank:** According to DOS circular no. 5 dated 26 May 2008 and further clarification in DOS circular no. 5 dated 28 January 2009, Government securities/bills are classified into Held for Trading (HFT) and Held to Maturity (HTM). HFT securities are revalued on the basis of mark to market and any gains on revaluation of securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are recognised in other reserves as a part of equity and any losses on revaluation of securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are charged in the profit and loss account. Interest on HFT securities including amortisation of discount is recognised in the profit and loss account. HTM securities which have not matured as at the balance sheet date are amortised and gains or losses on amortisation are recognised in other reserve as a part of equity.

**iv) 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 Department of Off-Site Supervision (DOS) Circular letter no. 06 dated 15 July 2010 and subsequent clarification in DOS circular no. 02 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 transaction and the financial asset is derecognised in the seller's book and recognised in the buyer's book.

**v) Provision on loans and advances**

**IFRS:** As per IFRS 9 an entity shall recognise an impairment allowance on loans and advances based on expected credit losses. At each reporting date, an entity shall measure the impairment allowance for loans and advances at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on these loans and advances has increased significantly since initial recognition whether assessed on an individual or collective basis considering all reasonable information, including that which is forward-looking. For those loans and advances for which the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, at each reporting date, an entity shall measure the impairment allowance at an amount equal to 12 months expected credit losses that may result from default events on such loans and advances that are possible within 12 months after reporting date.

**Bangladesh Bank:** As per BRPD Circular no. 09 (7 April 2022), BRPD Circular no. 14 (22 June 2022), BRPD Circular no. 16 (18 July 2022), BRPD Circular no. 33 (3 August 2022), BRPD Circular no. 51 (18 December 2022), BRPD Circular no. 52 (21 December 2022), BRPD Circular no. 53 (22 December 2022), BRPD circular no. 53 (30 December 2021), BRPD circular no. 52 (29 December 2021), BRPD circular no. 51 (29 December 2021), BRPD circular no. 50 (14 December 2021), BRPD circular no. 45 (04 October 2021), BRPD circular no. 19 (26 August 2021), BRPD circular no. 05 (24 March 2021), BRPD circular no. 13 (27 June 2021), BRPD circular no. 03 (31 January 2021), BRPD circular no. 56 (10 December 2020), BRPD circular no. 52 (20 October 2020), BRPD circular no. 16 (21 July 2020), BRPD circular no. 3 (23 April 2019), BRPD circular no. 1 (20 February 2018), BRPD circular no. 15 (27 September 2017), BRPD circular no. 16 (18 November 2014), BRPD circular no. 05 (29 May 2013), BRPD circular no. 19 (27 December 2012) and BRPD circular no. 14 (23 September 2012) a general provision at 0.25% to 5% under different categories of unclassified loans (good/standard loans) has to be maintained regardless of objective evidence of impairment. And specific provision (other than short-term agricultural and micro-credits) for sub-standard loans, doubtful loans and bad losses has to be provided at 20%, 50% and 100% respectively for loans and advances depending on the duration of overdue. Moreover, a provision for Short-Term Agricultural and Micro-Credits has to be provided for 'sub-standard' and 'doubtful' loans at the rate of 5%, 20% and a 100% provision for the 'bad/Loss' loans. Such provision policies are not specifically in line with those prescribed by IFRS 9.

**vi) Recognition of interest in suspense**

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

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

**vii) 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 Comprehensive Income (SCI) statement.

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

**viii) Financial instruments – presentation and disclosure**

In several cases, Bangladesh Bank guidelines categorise, recognise, measure and present financial instruments differently from those prescribed in IFRS 9. As such full disclosure and presentation requirements of IFRS 7 and IAS 32 cannot be made in the financial statements.

**ix) Financial guarantees**

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

**Bangladesh Bank:** As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003, financial guarantees such as letter of credit and letter of guarantee will be treated as off-balance sheet items. No liability is recognised for the guarantee except the cash margin. As per BRPD circular no. 1 dated 3 January 2018 and BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, the Bank is required to maintain provision at 1% against gross off-balance sheet exposures.

**x) Cash and cash equivalents**

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

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

**xi) Non-banking asset**

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

**Bangladesh Bank:** As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003, there is a separate balance sheet item named non-banking assets existed in the standard format. As per BRPD circular no. 22 dated 20 September 2021, there is separate guideline for accounting for Non-banking asset.

**xii) Cash flow statement**

**IFRS:** Cash flow statement can be prepared either direct method or indirect method as per IAS 7. 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 statement has been prepared following a mixture of direct and indirect methods.

**xiii) Balance with Bangladesh Bank: (Cash Reserve Ratio-CRR)**

**IFRS:** CRR maintained 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 including CRR is treated as cash and cash equivalents.

**xiv) Presentation of intangible asset**

**IFRS:** Intangible asset must be identified and recognised, 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.

**xv) Off-balance sheet items**

**IFRS:** There is no requirement for disclosure of off-balance sheet items on the face of the balance sheet.

**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 the balance sheet.

**xvi) 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.

## xvii) **Loans, advances and lease/investments net of provision**

**IFRS:** Loans and advances/investments should be presented net of provisions.

**Bangladesh Bank:** As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, provision on loans and advances are presented separately as liability and cannot be netted off against loans and advances.

## 2.2 **Basis of measurement**

The financial statements of the Group have been prepared on historical cost basis except for the following:

- Government Treasury Bills and Bonds designated as 'Held for Trading (HFT)' are presented at value using mark to market concept with gain crediting to revaluation reserve; and
- Government Treasury Bills and Bonds designated as 'Held to Maturity (HTM)' are carried at amortised cost.

## 2.3 **Going concern**

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern assumption that the Bank will continue in operation over the foreseeable future. The Bank has neither any intention nor any legal or regulatory compulsion to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of any of its operations. Key financial parameters (including liquidity, profitability, asset quality, provision sufficiency and capital adequacy) of the Bank continued to demonstrate a healthy trend for a couple of years. The Bank has been awarded AA in long term and ST-2 in short term by Emerging Credit Rating Limited. Rating details are shown in note 2.32. The management does not see any issue with respect to going concern due to the recent pandemic COVID-19. Besides, the management is not aware of any other material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

## 2.4 **Functional and presentation currency**

These financial statements are presented in Bangladesh Taka (Taka/Tk) which is the Bank's functional currency. Except as otherwise indicated, financial information presented in Taka has been rounded to the nearest integer.

## 2.5 **Use of judgments and estimates**

In preparing these consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Accounting Standards (IAS) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), management has required to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of bank's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

### **The most critical estimates and judgments are applied to the following:**

- Provision for loan and advances/investments- as explained in note 2.15.3;
- Employee benefit- as explained in note 2.23;
- Income tax- as explained in note 2.24;
- Deferred tax assets/liabilities- as explained in note 15.8; and
- Depreciation rates of depreciable assets regard to non-current assets- as stated in **Annexure-D**.

However, underlying assumptions on estimates are reviewed on a going concern basis and revisions thereon are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised. It is also required to disclose the contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements in accordance with the guidelines as prescribed by IAS 37: "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets".

### **Provision**

Provisions are liabilities that are uncertain in timing or amount. Provisions are recognised in the following situations:

- the entity has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of past events;
- probable out flow of resources to settle the obligation and the obligation can be measured reliably;
- it is more likely than not that outflow of resources will be required to settle the present obligation exists at the end of reporting period.

### **Contingent Liability**

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events. A contingent liability arises when some, but not all, of the criteria for recognizing a provision are met.

IAS 37 applies prudence by deeming a past event to give rise to a present obligation and an entity shall not recognise a contingent liability. However, if it is possible rather than probable that an obligation exists, a contingent liability will exist, not a provision in the financial statements. An entity shall disclose for each class of transaction of contingent liability at the end of the reporting period if the contingent liability is not remote.

### **Contingent Assets**

A contingent asset is possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Entity. Contingent assets are never recognised rather they are disclosed in the financial statements when they arise.

## **2.6 Reporting period**

These financial statements cover one calendar year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

## **2.7 Dividend**

Dividend on ordinary shares is recognised as a liability and deducted from retained earnings when they are approved by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Bank.

## **2.8 Date of authorization**

The Board of Directors has authorised this financial statements for public issue on 30 April 2023.

## **2.9 Cash flow statement**

The cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with IAS 7 as well as considering the requirements specified in BRPD circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003 issued by the Banking Regulation and Policy Department of Bangladesh Bank.

## **2.10 Statement of changes in equity**

The Statement of changes in equity reflects information about the increase or decrease in net assets or wealth. Statement of changes in equity is prepared principally in accordance with IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements" and under the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular no. 14 dated 25 June 2003.

## **2.11 Liquidity statement**

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

<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Basis</b>
Cash, balance with other banks and financial institutions, money at call and short notice, etc.	Stated maturity/observed behavioural trend.
Investments	Residual maturity term.
Loan and advance/investment	Repayment /maturity schedule and behavioural trend (non-maturity products)
Fixed assets	Useful life
Other assets	Realisation/amortisation basis
Borrowing from other banks and financial institutions	Maturity/repayment term
Deposits and other accounts	Maturity/behavioural trend (non-maturity products)
Other long term liabilities	Maturity term
Provisions and other liabilities	Settlement/adjustment schedule basis

## **2.12 Financial statements for Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU)**

Reporting currency of Off-shore Banking Unit is US Dollar. However, foreign currency transactions are converted into equivalent Taka using the ruling exchange rates on the dates of respective transactions as per IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates". Foreign currency balances held in US Dollar are converted into Taka at period end mid rate of exchange as at 31 December 2022.

## 2.13 Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these consolidated financial statements of the group and those of the Bank have been applied consistently except otherwise instructed by Bangladesh Bank as the prime regulator. Certain comparative amounts in the financial statements have been reclassified and rearranged to conform to the current period's presentation.

### Accounting policies of subsidiaries

The financial statements of subsidiaries (Dhaka Bank Securities Limited and Dhaka Bank Investment Limited) which are included in the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Group have been prepared using uniform accounting policies of the Bank (Parent) for transactions and other events in similar nature. There is no significant restriction on the ability of subsidiaries to transfer funds to the parent in the form of cash dividends or to repay loans and advances. All subsidiaries of the Bank have been incorporated in Bangladesh.

### 2.13.1 Accounting policy for IFRS 16: Leases

At inception of a contract, the Group assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. 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.

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Group allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of its relative stand-alone prices.

The Group recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case, the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Group's incremental borrowing rate. Generally, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate.

The Group determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease and type of the asset leased.

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- the exercise price under a purchase option that the Group is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the Group is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Group's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Group changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

### 2.13.2 Basis of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the financial statements of Dhaka Bank Limited and those of its two subsidiaries (Dhaka Bank Securities Limited and Dhaka Bank Investment Limited) prepared as at and for the year ended 31 December 2022. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with IFRS 10 'Consolidated Financial Statements'.

Name of subsidiary	Ownership	Date of incorporation	Country of operation	Status	Regulator	Year/period closing
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	99.99%	19-Jul-10	Bangladesh	Majority Owned	Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC)	31 December
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	99.99%	2-Dec-13	Bangladesh	Majority Owned	Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC)	31 December

### 2.13.3 Non-controlling interest

The Group elects to measure any non-controlling interests in the subsidiaries either:

- at fair value; or
- at their proportionate share of the acquired identifiable net assets, which are generally at fair value.

### 2.13.4 Transactions eliminated on consolidation

Intra-group balances and income and expenses arising from intra-group transactions are eliminated in preparing these consolidated financial statements.

### 2.14 Foreign currency transactions

According to IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates", transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at that date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies that are measured at fair value are retranslated into the functional currency at the spot exchange rate at the date that the fair value was determined. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency differences arising on translation are recognised in the profit and loss statement.

### 2.15 Assets and basis of their valuation

#### 2.15.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with Bangladesh Bank and its agent banks, balance with other banks and financial institutions, money at call on short notice and prize bonds.

#### 2.15.2 Investments

All investments (other than government treasury securities) are initially recognised at cost including acquisition charges associated with the investment. Premiums are amortised and discount accredited using the effective or historical yield method. Accounting treatment of government treasury bills and bonds (categorised as HFT and HTM) are made in accordance with Bangladesh Bank DOS Circular letter no. 05 dated 26 May 2008 and subsequent clarifications DOS Circular letter no. 05 dated 28 January 2009.

##### Held to Maturity

Investments which have 'fixed or determinable payments' and are intended to be held to maturity are classified as 'Held to Maturity'. These are measured at amortised cost at each year end by taking into account any discount or premium in acquisition. Any increase or decrease in value of such investments are booked under equity and in the profit and loss statement respectively.

##### Held for Trading

Investments classified in this category are acquired principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing in short trading or if designated as such by the management. After initial recognition, investments are mark to market weekly and any decrease in the present value is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and any increase is booked to Revaluation Reserve Account as per DOS Circular no. 05 dated 28 January 2009.



### Investment in quoted shares

These securities are bought and held primarily for the purpose of selling them in future or held for dividend income. These are valued and reported at cost price as per Bangladesh Bank's guidelines. Booking of provision for investment in securities (gain/loss net off basis) are made as per DOS circular no. 4 dated 24 November 2011.

### Investment in unquoted shares

Investment in unquoted shares are recognised at cost under cost method. Adjustment is given for any shortage of book value over cost for determining the carrying amount of investment in unquoted shares.

Value of investments has been shown as under:

Investment Class	Initial Recognition	Measurement after initial recognition	Recording of changes
Government treasury securities-Held to Maturity (HTM)	Cost	Amortised cost	Increase in value of such investments is booked to equity, decrease to profit and loss account.
Government treasury securities-Held for Trading (HFT)	Cost	Fair value	Loss to Profit and Loss Account, gain to Revaluation Reserve.
Debenture/Bond	Face value	Face value	None
Shares (Quoted)*	Cost	Cost	Loss (net off gain) to profit and loss account but no unrealised gain booking.
Shares (Unquoted)*	Cost	Lower of cost or Net Asset Value (NAV)	Loss to profit and loss account but no unrealised gain booking.
Prize bond	Cost	Cost	None

\* Provision for shares against unrealised loss (net off gain) has been taken into account according to DOS circular no. 4 dated 24 November 2011 of Bangladesh Bank.

### Investment in Subsidiaries

Investments in subsidiaries are accounted for under the cost method of accounting in the Bank's financial statements in accordance with IAS 27 'Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements' and IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements". Impairment of investment in subsidiaries (if any) the Bank takes it into account as per the provision of IAS 36 "*Impairment of Assets*".

#### 2.15.3 Loans and advances/investments and provisions for loans and advances/investments

- a) Loans and advances of conventional banking/investments of Islamic Banking branches are non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market and that the Bank does not sell in the normal course of business.
- b) At each balance sheet date and periodically throughout the year, the Bank reviews loans and advances to assess whether objective evidence that impairment of a loan or portfolio of loans has arisen supporting a change in the classification of loans and advances, which may result in a change in the provision required in accordance with BRPD Circular no. 09 dated 7 April 2022, BRPD Circular no. 14 dated 22 June 2022, BRPD Circular no. 16 dated 18 July 2022, BRPD Circular no. 33 dated 3 August 2022, BRPD Circular no. 51 dated 18 December 2022, BRPD Circular no. 52 dated 21 December 2022, BRPD Circular no. 53 dated 22 December 2022, BRPD circular no. 53 dated 30 December 2021, BRPD circular no. 52 dated 29 December 2021, BRPD circular no. 51 dated 29 December 2021, BRPD circular no. 50 dated 14 December 2021, BRPD circular no. 45 dated 04 October 2021, BRPD circular no. 19 dated 26 August 2021, BRPD circular no. 13 dated 27 June 2021, BRPD circular no. 05 dated 24 March 2021, BRPD circular no. 03 dated 31 January 2021, BRPD circular no. 56 dated 10 December 2020, BRPD circular no. 52 dated 20 October 2020, BRPD circular no. 16 dated 21 July 2020, BRPD circular no. 03 dated 21 April 2019, BRPD circular no. 01 dated 20 February 2018, BRPD circular no.15 dated 27 September 2017, BRPD circular no. 16 dated 18 November 2014, BRPD circular no. 05 dated 29 May 2013, BRPD circular no. 19 dated 27 December 2012 and BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012. The guidance in the circular follows a formulaic approach whereby specified rates are applied to the various categories of loans as defined in the circular. The provisioning rates are as follows:

Types of loans and advances	Provision				
	STD	SMA	SS	DF	BL
<b>Consumer:</b>					
House building and professional	1.00% - 2.00%	1.00% - 2.00%	20.00%	50.00%	100.00%
Other than housing finance & professionals to setup business	2.00%	2.00%	20.00%	50.00%	100.00%
Provision for loan to broker house, merchant banks, stock dealers etc.	2.00%	2.00%	20.00%	50.00%	100.00%
Short-term agri-credit and micro credit	1.00%	1.00%	5.00%	5.00%	100.00%
Small and medium enterprise finance	0.25%	0.25%	20.00%	50.00%	100.00%
Cottage, micro and small credit (CMSME)	0.25%	0.25%	5.00%	20.00%	100.00%
Others	1.00%	1.00%	20.00%	50.00%	100.00%

BRPD circular no.14 (23 September 2012) as amended by BRPD circular no. 19 (27 December 2012) also provides scope for further provisioning based on qualitative judgments. In these circumstances, impairment losses are calculated on individual loans considered individually significant based on which specific provisions are raised. If the specific provisions assessed under the qualitative methodology are higher than the specific provisions assessed under the formulaic approach above, the higher of the two is recognised in liabilities under "Provision for loans and advances" with any movement in the provision charged/released in the profit and loss account. Classified loans are categorised into sub-standard, doubtful and bad/loss based on the criteria stipulated by Bangladesh Bank guideline.

- c) Loans and advances are written off to the extent that i) there is no realistic prospect of recovery and ii) against which legal cases are filed, where required and classified as bad/loss as per BRPD circular no. 02 dated 13 January 2003, BRPD circular no. 13 dated 07 November 2013 and BRPD circular no. 01 dated 06 February 2019 of Bangladesh Bank.

These write off however will not undermine/affect the claim amount against the borrower. Detailed memorandum records for all such written off accounts are maintained and followed up.

- d) Amounts receivable on credit cards are included in advances to customers at the amounts expected to be recovered.

#### 2.15.4 Staff loan

House building and car loan are provided to the permanent staff at a subsidised rate. Criteria and detail of type wise staff loan are given below:

**House building loan:** A permanent staff completing 5 years (7 years for lateral staff) of service and all permanent staff from SPO can avail house building loan subject to getting approval from Managing Director, CEO and recommended by the concerned divisional head.

**Car loan:** All permanent staff from AVP can avail car loan subject to getting approval from Managing Director, CEO and recommended by the concerned divisional head.

#### 2.15.5 Fixed assets (property, plant and equipment)

##### Recognition and measurement

As per IAS 16 "Property, plant and equipment" Items of fixed assets excluding land are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Land is carried at cost.

Purchase of software that is integral to the related equipment is capitalised as part of that equipment.

Cost includes expenditure that are directly attributable to the acquisition of asset and bringing to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the intended manner.

When significant parts of an item of fixed asset have different useful lives, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of fixed assets.

The gain or loss on disposal of an item of fixed asset is determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of the item of fixed asset, and is recognised in other income/other expenses in profit or loss account.

## Subsequent costs

The cost of replacing a component of an item of fixed asset is recognised in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the group and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced parts is derecognised. The costs of the day to day servicing of fixed assets are recognised in the profit and loss account as incurred.

## Depreciation

Depreciation on fixed assets are recognised in the profit and loss statement on straight line method over its estimated useful lives. In case of acquisition of fixed assets, depreciation is charged from the month of acquisition whereas depreciation on disposed off fixed assets are charged up to the month prior to the disposal. Asset category wise depreciation rates for the current and comparative periods are as follows:

Category of assets	Rate of depreciation
Land	Nil
Building & Renovation	2.5%
Furniture and fixtures	10%
Office Appliances & Equipment	20%
Computer	20%
Software	10%
Motor Vehicle	20%

### 2.15.6 Non-banking assets

Non-banking assets were acquired by the entity due to failure of borrowers to repay the loan in time taken against mortgaged property. The Bank was awarded absolute ownership on few mortgaged properties (mostly land) through the verdict of honourable court under section 33 (7) of the Artha Rin Adalat Ain, 2003. The value of the properties has been recognised in the financial statements as non-earning assets on the basis of third party valuation report. As per BRPD circular no.22 dated 20 September 2021, there is separate guideline for accounting for Non-banking asset.

### 2.15.7 Provisions for other assets

BRPD Circular no.14 (25 June 2001) and subsequent BRPD Circular no.04 (12 April 2022) requires provision on other assets which are outstanding with certain maturity. The Bank maintains provisions in line with this circular unless it assesses there is no doubt of recovery on items of other assets in which case no provision is kept.

### 2.15.8 Intangible assets and its amortisation

Intangible assets comprise separately identifiable intangible items arising from the use of Flexcube Universal Banking System (UBS) from Oracle Financial Services Software Limited. Intangible assets are recognised at cost. Intangible assets with a definite useful life are amortised using the straight line method over its estimated useful economic life.

### 2.15.9 Reconciliation of inter-bank and inter-branch account

Account with regard to inter-bank (in Bangladesh and outside Bangladesh) are reconciled regularly and there are no material differences which may impact the financial statements significantly. Unreconciled entries/balances in the case of inter-branch transactions on the reporting date are not material.

## 2.16 Liabilities and basis of their valuation

### 2.16.1 Tier-II Subordinated Bond

Tier-II Subordinated Bond includes fund raised from several banks, financial institutions and other organization through issuance of 7 (seven) years Bonds for Taka 3,000 million during 2016 and 7 (Seven) years Bonds for Taka 5,000 million during 2018. Details are shown in note 14.

#### 2.16.1.1 Perpetual Bond

Dhaka Bank Limited has successfully launch the first Perpetual Bond of Tk. 200.00 crore. The issuance process of "Dhaka Bank Perpetual Bond" was initiated back in 2021 and with subsequent approvals from the regulators, the Bank had partially completed subscription of Tk. 200.00 crore within 31 December 2022. Details are shown in note 14.

### **2.16.2 Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents**

Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents includes refinance from Bangladesh Bank against agro-based credit, SME and EDF Loan etc., interest-bearing borrowings against securities from Bangladesh Bank, call borrowing from other banks and borrowing from other multilateral organisations. These items are brought to financial statements at the gross value of the outstanding balance. Details are shown in note 12.

### **2.16.3 Deposits and other accounts**

Deposits and other accounts include non interest-bearing current deposit redeemable at call, interest bearing on demand and short-term deposits, savings deposit and fixed deposit. These items are brought into financial statement at the gross value of outstanding balance. Details are shown in note 13.

### **2.16.4 Provision for liabilities**

As per IAS 37, provisions are recognised when it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle a current legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

### **2.16.5 Provision for Off-balance sheet exposure**

As per BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, the Bank has recognised 1% General Provision on the following off balance sheet exposures as defined in BRPD circular no. 10 dated 24 November 2002, considering the exemption as provided through BRPD circular no. 01 dated 03 January 2018, BRPD circular no. 7 dated 21 June 2018, BRPD circular no. 13 dated 18 October 2018, BRPD circular no. 02 dated 25 February 2019, BRPD circular no. 09 dated 27 May 2019.

- Acceptances & Endorsements;
- Letters of Guarantee; and
- Irrevocable Letters of Credit.

### **2.16.6 Provisions on balances with other banks and financial institutions (Nostro accounts)**

Provision for unsettled transactions on nostro accounts is made as per Foreign Exchange Policy Department (FEPD) circular no. FEPD (FEMO) / 01/2005-677 dated 13 September 2005 of Foreign Exchange Policy Department (FEPD) of Bangladesh Bank and reviewed semi-annually by our management along with duly certified by the external auditor. On the reporting date, the Bank has no unsettled transactions outstanding for more than 3 months and no provision has been made in this regard.

### **2.16.7 Provision for rebate to good borrower**

Previously commercial banks were required to maintain provision of rebate amount (@10% of interest charged against loans to good borrowers) identified on the basis of prescribed guidelines stated in BRPD circular no. 06 dated 19 March 2015 and BRPD circular Letter no. 03 dated 16 February 2016 for onward rebate to the recognised good borrowers. However, Bangladesh Bank during 2020 issued another circular BRPD circular no. 14 dated 18 June 2020, wherein it is mentioned that from 2020 banks need not to provide any rebate to good borrowers. Hence, from 2020, no further good borrowers' provision was accounted for in the financial statements.

### **2.16.8 Other liabilities**

Other liabilities comprise items such as provision for loans and advances/investments, provision for taxation, interest payable, interest suspense, accrued expenses, lease obligation etc. Other liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet according to the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, Income Tax Ordinance, 1984 and internal policy of the Bank.

## **2.17 Capital/Shareholders' equity**

### **2.17.1 Authorised capital**

Authorised capital is the maximum amount of share capital that the Bank is authorised by its Memorandum and Articles of Association to issue (allocate) among shareholders. This amount can be changed by shareholders' approval upon fulfilment of relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 1994. Part of the authorised capital usually remains unissued. The part of the authorised capital already issued to shareholders is referred to as the issued share capital of the Bank.

### **2.17.2 Paid up capital**

Paid up capital represents total amount of shareholders' capital that has been paid in full by the ordinary shareholders. Holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time and are entitled to vote at shareholders' meetings. In the event of a winding-up of the Bank, ordinary shareholders rank after all other shareholders and creditors and are fully entitled to any residual proceeds of liquidation.

### 2.17.3 Statutory reserve

Statutory reserve has been maintained in accordance with provisions of section 24 of The Bank Company Act, 1991 and amendment thereon such transfer shall continue until the reserve balance equals its paid up capital together with the share premium.

### 2.17.4 Revaluation reserve for government securities

Revaluation reserve for government securities arises from the revaluation of treasury bills, Bangladesh Bank bills and treasury bonds (HFT and HTM) in accordance with the DOS Circular no. 5 dated 26 May 2008 and DOS(SR) 1153/120/2010 dated 8 December 2010.

### 2.17.5 Capital management

The Bank has a capital management process in place to measure, deploy and monitor its available capital and assess its adequacy. This capital management process aims to achieve the following objectives:

- To comply with the capital requirements set by the regulators;
- To safeguard the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern so that it can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders;
- To maintain a strong capital base to support the development of its business.

Capital is managed in accordance with the Board approved Capital Management Planning. Senior management develops the capital strategy and oversee the capital management planning of the Bank. The Bank's finance, treasury and risk management divisions are key participators in implementing the Bank's capital strategy and managing capital. Capital is managed using both regulatory capital measures and internal matrix.

## 2.18 Revenue recognition

### 2.18.1 Interest income

Interest on loans and advances is calculated on daily product basis. Based on product features, interest is accrued or charged to customers' accounts on monthly/quarterly basis.

In accordance with BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, as amended by BRPD circular No. 19 dated 27 December 2012 and BRPD circular no. 56 dated 10 December 2020, interest accrued on sub-standard loans and doubtful loans are credited to an "Interest Suspense Account" which is included within "Other liabilities". Interest from loans and advances ceases to be accrued when they are classified as bad/loss. It is then kept in interest suspense in a memorandum account.

### 2.18.2 Profit on investment (Islamic Banking)

Mark-up on investment is taken into income account proportionately from profit receivable account. Overdue charge/compensation on classified investments are transferred to profit suspense account instead of income account.

### 2.18.3 Investment income

Income on investments are recognised on accrual basis. Investment income includes discount on treasury bills and Bangladesh Bank bills, interest on treasury bonds and fixed deposit with other banks. Capital gain on investments in shares are also included in investment income. Capital gain is recognised when it is realised.

### 2.18.4 Fees and commission income

The Bank earns commission and fee income from a diverse range of service provided to its customers. Commission and fee income is accounted for as follows:

- income earned on the execution of a significant act is recognised as revenue when the act is completed
- income earned from services provided is recognised as revenue as the services are provided
- commission charged to customers on letters of credit and letters of guarantee are credited to income at the time of effecting the transactions.

### 2.19 Interest paid on subordinated bond, borrowing and other deposits (Conventional banking)

Interest paid and other expenses are recognised on accrual basis.

### 2.20 Profit shared on deposits (Islamic banking)

Profit shared to mudaraba deposits are recognised on accrual basis.

### 2.21 Dividend income

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive income is established. Dividends are presented under investment income.

## 2.22 Others

### Foreign exchange gain/ loss

Exchange income includes all gain and losses from foreign currency day to day transactions, conversions and revaluation of non monetary items.

## 2.23 Employee benefits

### 2.23.1 Provident Fund

Provident Fund benefits are given to the permanent staff of the Bank in accordance with the registered Provident Fund rules. The Commissioner of Income Tax, Taxes Zone-5, Dhaka, has approved the Provident Fund as a recognised fund within the meaning of section 2(52) read with the provisions of part - B of the First Schedule of Income Tax Ordinance, 1984. The recognition took effect on 1 July 1996. The Provident Fund is operated by a Board of Trustees consisting of 7 members of the Bank. All confirmed employees of the Bank are contributing 10% of their basic salary as subscription to the Provident Fund. The Bank also contributes equal amount to the Provident Fund. Contributions made by the Bank are charged as expense and the Bank bears no further liability. Interest earned from the investments is credited to the members' account on yearly basis. By Law, the Provident fund is duly audited by Mak & Co., Chartered Accountants.

### 2.23.2 Gratuity Fund

Gratuity Fund benefits are given to the staff of the Bank in accordance with the approved Gratuity Fund rules. National Board of Revenue has approved the Gratuity Fund as a recognised gratuity fund with effect from 25 April 2006. The Gratuity Fund is operated by a Board of Trustee consists of 10 members of the Bank. Provision for gratuity is made annually covering all its permanent eligible employees. A valuation of gratuity scheme is regularly carried out by a professional Actuarial & Pension Consultants, M/S Z. Halim & Associates to assess the adequacy of the liabilities provided for the scheme as per IAS 19 "Employee Benefits". On continuing fund basis valuation, the Bank has been maintaining adequate provision against gratuity scheme. By Law, the Gratuity fund is duly audited by Mak & Co., Chartered Accountants.

### 2.23.3 Superannuation fund

The Bank operates a Superannuation Fund Trust by a Board of Trustees consisting of ten members at present. The death-cum survival benefits are given to the employees as per the eligibility narrated in the Trust Rules. The fund got recognition from the National Board of Revenue (NBR) with effect from 1 January 2001 under section 3 & 4 of part- A of first schedule of Income Tax Ordinance, 1984. During the year 2017, Dhaka Bank Limited had appointed an actuary and the Bank contributes to the fund annually as per Superannuation Fund Rules of the Bank. The Bank has conducted an actuarial valuation for the said Superannuation Fund and contributions to the fund are maintained as per actuary report. By Law, the superannuation fund is duly audited by Mak & Co., Chartered Accountants.

Moreover, in the Bank, performance bonus provision is there, which is distributed among the employees on the basis of individual employee's yearly performance with a view to recognise welfare of the employees and reward their participation and contribution to the company.

## 2.24 Tax expense

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognised in the profit and loss statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity.

### 2.24.1 Current tax

Current tax is the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the period, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Details are shown in note 15.7.

### 2.24.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is not recognised for the following temporary differences:

- temporary differences on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries to the extent that it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future;

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities against current tax assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity or on different tax entities but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

A deferred tax asset is recognised for unused tax losses, tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised.

### 2.24.3 Tax exposures

In determining the amount of current and deferred tax, the Group takes into account the impact of uncertain tax positions and whether additional taxes and interest may be due. This assessment relies on estimates and assumptions and may involve a series of judgments about future events. New information may become available that causes the Bank to change its judgment regarding the adequacy of existing tax liabilities; such changes to tax liabilities will impact tax expense in the period that such a determination is made.

### 2.25 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of the Group's and the Bank's non-financial assets other than deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or its Cash Generating Unit (CGU) exceeds its estimated recoverable amount.

The recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is the greater of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset or CGU.

For the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGU.

Impairment losses (if any) recognised in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

### 2.26 Earnings per share

The Group and the Bank present basic and diluted Earnings Per Share (EPS) data for its ordinary shares. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank by the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to the ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares, which comprise share options granted to employees. No diluted earnings per share is required to be calculated for the period.

### 2.27 Compliance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)

Name of the standards	IFRS Ref.	Implementation status 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	Applied with some departure (note 2.1)
Operating Segments	IFRS-8	Applied with some departure (note 2.30)
Financial Instruments	IFRS-9	Applied with some departure (note 2.1)
Consolidated Financial Statements	IFRS-10	Applied
Joint Arrangements	IFRS-11	Not applicable
Disclosure of Interest in Other Entities	IFRS-12	Applied
Fair Value Measurement	IFRS-13	Applied with some departure (note 2.1)
Regulatory Deferral Accounts	IFRS-14	Not applicable

Name of the standards	IFRS Ref.	Implementation status by the Bank
Revenue from contract with customers	IFRS-15	Applied
Leases	IFRS-16	Applied
Insurance Contracts	IFRS-17	Not Applicable
Presentation of Financial Statements	IAS-1	Applied with some departure (note 2.1)
Inventories	IAS-2	Not Applicable
Statement of Cash Flows	IAS-7	Applied with some departure (note 2.1)
Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	IAS-8	Applied
Events After the Reporting Period	IAS-10	Applied
Construction Contracts	IAS-11	Not Applicable
Income Taxes	IAS-12	Applied
Property, Plant and Equipment	IAS-16	Applied
Employee Benefits	IAS-19	Applied
Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	IAS-20	Not Applicable
The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	IAS-21	Applied
Borrowing Costs	IAS-23	Not Applicable
Related Party Disclosures	IAS-24	Applied
Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	IAS-26	Not Applicable
Separate Financial Statements	IAS-27	Applied
Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures	IAS-28	Not Applicable
Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies	IAS-29	Not Applicable
Financial Instruments: Presentation	IAS-32	Applied with some departure (note 2.1)
Earnings Per Share	IAS-33	Applied
Interim Financial Reporting	IAS-34	Applied
Impairment of Assets	IAS-36	Applied
Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	IAS-37	Applied
Intangible Assets	IAS-38	Applied
Investment Property	IAS-40	Not Applicable
Agriculture	IAS-41	Not Applicable

In order to comply with certain specific rules and regulations of Bangladesh Bank which are different to IAS/IFRS, some of the requirements specified in these IAS/IFRSs are not applied. Refer to note 2.1 for such recognition and measurement differences that are most relevant and material to the Bank and the Group.

The Standard regards a retirement benefit plan as a reporting entity separate from the employers of the participants in the plan. Therefore, it is not applicable for the Bank's financial statements as it is the employer and not the retirement benefit plan itself.

The objective of IAS 34 is to prescribe the minimum content of an interim financial report and to prescribe the principles for recognition and measurement in complete or condensed financial statements for an interim period and hence it is not applicable for annual financial statements. However, the Bank being a listed entity in Dhaka and Chittagong Stock Exchanges regularly publishes Interim Financial Report complying with IAS 34.

## 2.28 Standards issued but not yet effective

A number of new standards and amendments to standards are effective for annual periods beginning after 1 January 2022 and earlier application is permitted; however, the Bank has not early adopted the other new or amended standards in preparing these financial statements.

The following amended standards and interpretations are not expected to have a significant impact on the Bank's financial statements:

- IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts and amendments to IFRS 17 Insurance Contracts;
- Disclosure of Accounting Policies (Amendments to IAS 1 and IFRS Practice Statement 2);
- Definition of Accounting Estimates (Amendments to IAS 8).

## 2.29 Offsetting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the group has a legal right to set off the recognised amounts and it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.



Income and expenses are presented on a net basis only when permitted under IFRSs, or for gains and losses arising from a group of similar transactions such as in the group's trading activity.

### 2.30 Segment reporting

The Group and the Bank have no identified operating segment and as such presentation of segment reporting is not made in the financial statements as per IFRS 8. However business segments wise limited disclosures are furnished in note 48.

Inter-segment transactions are generally based on inter-branch fund transfer measures as determined by the management. Income, expenses, assets and liabilities are specifically identified with individual segments. Based on such allocation, segment balance sheet as on 31 December 2022 and segment profit and loss account for the year ended 31 December 2022 have been prepared.

### 2.31 Materiality and aggregation

Each material class of similar items has been presented separately in the financial statements. Items of dissimilar nature also have been presented separately unless they are immaterial in accordance with IAS 1 "Presentation of Financial Statements".

### 2.32 Credit rating of the Bank

As per BRPD circular no. 6 dated 5 July 2006, the Bank has done its credit rating by Emerging Credit Rating Limited based on the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2021. The following ratings have been awarded:

Particulars	Periods	Date of Rating	Long term	Short term	Rating Valid
Entity Rating	January to December 2021	17-May-22	AA	ST-2	7-Apr-23
Entity Rating	January to December 2020	18-May-21	AA	ST-2	7-Apr-22
Entity Rating	January to December 2019	30-Jun-20	AA	ST-2	7-Apr-21
Entity Rating	January to December 2018	29-May-19	AA	ST-2	7-Apr-20
Entity Rating	January to December 2017	23-May-18	AA	ST-2	7-Apr-19

### 2.33 Related party disclosures

A party is related to the company if:

- (i) directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, the party controls, is controlled by, or is under common control with, the company; has an interest in the company that gives it significant influence over the company; or has joint control over the company;
- (ii) the party is an associate;
- (iii) the party is a joint venture;
- (iv) the party is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or its parent;
- (v) the party is a close member of the family of any individual referred to in (i) or (iv);
- (vi) the party is an entity that is controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced by or for which significant voting power in such entity resides with, directly or indirectly, any individual referred to in (iv) or (v); or
- (vii) the party is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of the company, or of any entity that is a related party of the company.

Details of the related party disclosures presented in Annexure-G.

### 2.34 Events after reporting period

As per IAS -10 "Events after Reporting Period" events after the reporting period are those events, favourable and unfavourable, that occur between the end of the reporting period and the date when the financial statements are authorised for issue. Two types of events can be identified:

- (a) adjusting events after the reporting period (those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period); and
- (b) non adjusting events after the reporting period (those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting period).

Details of the Events after reporting period presented in note no. 49.

		31.12.2022	31.12.2021
		Taka	Taka
<b>3.</b>	<b>Cash</b>		
	Cash in hand (Note: 3.1)	3,028,309,777	2,301,355,729
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) (Note: 3.2)	10,392,358,030	17,537,069,920
		<b>13,420,667,807</b>	<b>19,838,425,649</b>
<b>3(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated Cash</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 3)	13,420,667,807	19,838,425,649
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	120,000	105,000
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>13,420,787,807</b>	<b>19,838,530,649</b>
<b>3.1</b>	<b>Cash in hand</b>		
	In local currency	3,002,811,107	2,265,868,323
	In foreign currencies	25,498,670	35,487,406
		<b>3,028,309,777</b>	<b>2,301,355,729</b>
	Cash in hand (local currency) includes balance of cash held at Automated Teller Machine (ATM).		
<b>3.1(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated cash in hand</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 3.1)	3,028,309,777	2,301,355,729
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	120,000	105,000
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>3,028,429,777</b>	<b>2,301,460,729</b>
<b>3.2</b>	<b>Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)</b>		
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank		
	In local currency	9,925,184,942	16,918,545,903
	Conventional	9,304,990,108	16,406,522,671
	Al-Wadiah current account	620,194,834	512,023,232
	In foreign currencies	279,420,871	484,099,742
		10,204,605,813	17,402,645,645
	Balance with Sonali Bank as agent of Bangladesh Bank	187,752,217	134,424,275
		<b>10,392,358,030</b>	<b>17,537,069,920</b>
	As per Bangladesh Bank circulars/guidelines, balance with Bangladesh Bank is a part of cash and cash equivalent regardless of any restriction. However, to meet up the foreign currency liabilities of the Bank, the cover fund against the liabilities has been kept and booked in Bangladesh Bank FC Clearing account as well as Nostro Bank Accounts.		
<b>3.2(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 3.2)	10,392,358,030	17,537,069,920
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>10,392,358,030</b>	<b>17,537,069,920</b>
<b>3.3</b>	<b>Statutory deposits</b>		
	Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio have been calculated and maintained as per Section 33 of The Bank Company Act, 1991 and amendment thereon and MPD Circular no. 4, dated 1 December 2010, MPD Circular no. 2 dated 10 December 2013, MPD Circular no. 1 dated 23 June 2014, MPD Circular no. 1 dated 03 April 2018 and MPD Circular no. 3 dated 9 April 2020.		
<b>3.3.1</b>	<b>Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)</b>		
	<b>Conventional Banking</b>		
	<b>Bi-weekly Requirement</b>		
	<b>(4.00% of average demand and time liabilities)</b>		
	Required reserve	8,713,926,890	7,658,465,235
	Actual reserve maintained	9,171,339,369	9,579,659,466
	<b>Surplus</b>	<b>457,412,479</b>	<b>1,921,194,231</b>
	<b>Required</b>	<b>4.00%</b>	<b>4.00%</b>
	<b>Maintained</b>	<b>4.21%</b>	<b>5.00%</b>

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>Daily Requirement (3.50% of Average Demand and Time Liabilities)</b>		
Required reserve	7,597,203,006	6,671,023,088
Actual reserve maintained	9,809,360,707	16,345,847,762
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>2,212,157,700</b>	<b>9,674,824,674</b>
<b>Required</b>	<b>3.50%</b>	<b>3.50%</b>
<b>Maintained</b>	<b>4.52%</b>	<b>8.58%</b>
<b>Islamic Banking Bi-weekly Requirement (4.00% of average demand and time liabilities)</b>		
Required reserve	569,838,390	407,797,140
Actual reserve maintained	609,636,609	501,465,007
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>39,798,219</b>	<b>93,667,867</b>
<b>Required</b>	<b>4.00%</b>	<b>4.00%</b>
<b>Maintained</b>	<b>4.28%</b>	<b>4.92%</b>
<b>Daily Requirement (3.50% of average demand and time liabilities)</b>		
Required reserve	498,608,591	356,822,498
Actual reserve maintained	620,194,834	512,023,232
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>121,586,243</b>	<b>155,200,734</b>
<b>Required</b>	<b>3.50%</b>	<b>3.50%</b>
<b>Maintained</b>	<b>4.35%</b>	<b>5.02%</b>
<b>3.3.2 Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) Conventional Banking (13% of average demand &amp; time liabilities)</b>		
Required reserve	29,034,820,978	25,673,495,835
Actual reserve maintained	47,234,150,553	49,039,435,077
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>18,199,329,575</b>	<b>23,365,939,242</b>
<b>Required</b>	<b>13.00%</b>	<b>13.00%</b>
<b>Maintained</b>	<b>21.15%</b>	<b>24.83%</b>
<b>Islamic Banking (5.50% of average demand and time liabilities)</b>		
Required reserve	783,527,786	560,721,068
Actual reserve maintained	1,170,843,257	818,304,794
<b>Surplus</b>	<b>387,315,471</b>	<b>257,583,726</b>
<b>Required</b>	<b>5.50%</b>	<b>5.50%</b>
<b>Maintained</b>	<b>8.22%</b>	<b>8.03%</b>
<b>Held for Statutory Liquidity Ratio (Conventional)</b>		
Cash in hand	2,983,322,964	2,262,777,026
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent Bank(s) over CRR	1,317,253,394	8,858,774,124
Government securities (excluding Assured Liquidity Support)	42,933,574,195	37,917,883,927
	<b>47,234,150,553</b>	<b>49,039,435,077</b>
<b>Held for Statutory Liquidity Ratio (Islamic)</b>		
Cash in hand	44,986,814	38,578,702
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent Bank(s) over CRR	50,356,444	104,226,092
Government securities (excluding Assured Liquidity Support)	1,075,500,000	675,500,000
	<b>1,170,843,258</b>	<b>818,304,794</b>

Dhaka Bank Limited has maintained the above SLR and CRR requirement based on weekly average total demand and time liabilities (ATDTL) of the base month which is two months back of the reporting month.

As per DOS Circular No. 05 dated 26 May 2008, all the Government treasury bond and bill will be open for SLR requirement and Dhaka Bank Limited has maintained the minimum SLR as per said circular.

		31.12.2022	31.12.2021
		Taka	Taka
<b>3.4</b>	<b>Maturity grouping of cash</b>		
	On demand	13,420,667,807	19,838,425,649
	Upto 1 month	-	-
	Over 1 month but not more than 3 months	-	-
	Over 3 months but not more than 6 months	-	-
	Over 6 months but not more than 1 year	-	-
	Over 1 year but not more than 5 years	-	-
		<b>13,420,667,807</b>	<b>19,838,425,649</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Balance with other banks and financial institutions</b>		
	In Bangladesh	(Note: 4.1) 11,181,041,115	20,076,318,982
	Outside Bangladesh	(Note: 4.2) 3,520,969,936	2,134,722,181
		<b>14,702,011,051</b>	<b>22,211,041,163</b>
<b>4(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated balance with other banks and financial institutions</b>		
	In Bangladesh	(Note: 4.1(a)) 11,327,519,127	20,331,837,107
	Outside Bangladesh	(Note: 4.2(a)) 3,520,969,936	2,134,722,181
		<b>14,848,489,063</b>	<b>22,466,559,288</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>In Bangladesh</b>		
	<b>Current deposits</b>		
	Sonali Bank Limited	93,707,951	62,036,375
	Janata Bank Limited	4,960,472	670,462
	Standard Chartered Bank (Visa Settlement)	11,468,317	17,466,885
	Agrani Bank Limited	21,630,601	30,704,194
	Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited	10,543,544	10,384,349
	United Commercial Bank Limited	1,074,929	2,892,977
	ICB Islamic Bank Limited	11,300,000	11,300,000
		<b>154,685,814</b>	<b>135,455,242</b>
	<b>Special Notice Deposits (SND)</b>		
	Dutch Bangla Bank Limited	5,325,751	29,090,112
	Sonali Bank Limited	77,298	76,167
	AB Bank Limited	211,946	1,702,413
	Agrani Bank Limited	14,700	16,747
	Janata Bank Limited	720,439	188,475
	National Bank Limited	5,167	189,826
		<b>6,355,301</b>	<b>31,263,740</b>
	<b>Fixed deposits</b>		
	<b>Commercial Banks</b>		
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited	-	858,000,000
	IslamiBank Bangladesh Limited	-	3,861,000,000
	Community Bank Limited	170,000,000	-
	The City Bank Limited	-	1,029,600,000
	Al Arafah Islami Bank Limited	-	429,000,000
	Trust Bank Limited	-	2,960,100,000
	NCC Bank Limited	-	257,400,000
	Modhumoti Bank Limited	-	42,900,000
	Midland Bank Limited	-	171,600,000
	AB Bank Limited	-	1,000,000,000
	Jamuna Bank Limited	-	1,500,000,000
	Placement with OBU	8,083,318,269	10,254,770,010
		<b>8,253,318,269</b>	<b>22,364,370,010</b>
	Less : Inter Unit (OBU)	8,083,318,269	10,254,770,010
		<b>170,000,000</b>	<b>12,109,600,000</b>

		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>Financial Institutions</b>			
Phoenix Finance & Investments Limited		100,000,000	100,000,000
Prime Finance		200,000,000	300,000,000
IDLC Finance Limited		2,550,000,000	3,300,000,000
NHFIL		100,000,000	-
DBH		3,000,000,000	-
IPDC Finance Limited		4,900,000,000	4,100,000,000
		<b>10,850,000,000</b>	<b>7,800,000,000</b>
		<b>11,181,041,115</b>	<b>20,076,318,982</b>
<b>4.1(a) Consolidated in Bangladesh</b>			
Dhaka Bank Limited	(Note: 4.1)	11,181,041,115	20,076,318,982
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		274,569,585	416,013,610
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		319,502,973	311,292,096
		11,775,113,673	20,803,624,688
Less: Intercompany transaction		447,594,546	471,787,581
		<b>11,327,519,127</b>	<b>20,331,837,107</b>
<b>4.2 Outside Bangladesh (Nostro Accounts)</b>			
<b>Current deposits</b>			
Standard Chartered Bank, New York		783,418,646	247,019,185
Mashreq Bank, New York		303,784,159	153,994,977
J P Morgan AG, OBU		-	28,504,693
Indusind Bank Mumbai, OBU		106,226	625,974
Standard Chartered Bank, OBU		288,016,669	156,863,148
Commerz Bank, Frankfurt (USD)		1,567,666,043	76,261,188
Habib American Bank		114,695,734	422,350,383
Wells Fargo Bank		100,660,204	82,312,237
JP Morgan Chase Bank		83,888,797	123,829,726
Standard Chartered Bank, Mumbai		86,712,712	165,538,855
Sonali Bank		11,106,288	34,951,430
AB Bank		21,609,794	99,744,603
Nepal Bangladesh Bank		6,368,790	29,434,404
Sampath Bank		3,323,140	15,535,882
Bhutan National Bank		12,390,080	7,719,526
Bank of Bhutan		1,856,152	5,314,266
Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd.		19,760,937	46,775,527
ICICI Bank Limited		23,083,856	47,291,371
Mashreq Bank, Mumbai		23,525,777	141,693,556
United Bank of India, Kolkata (ACUD)		241,466	105,578,686
Axis Bank Ltd, India		4,026,108	63,618,199
Union Bank of Switzerland		1,367,416	6,825,872
Commerz Bank, Frankfurt (EURO)		20,327,559	3,178,347
Standard Chartered Bank, Frankfurt		5,390,082	14,525,093
Unicredit S.P.A.		4,241,585	7,742,671
United Bank of India, Kolkata (EURO)		610,419	3,808,086
Commerz Bank, Frankfurt (AUD)		3,235,259	4,909,488
Standard Chartered Bank, Japan		14,214,998	22,335,286
Standard Chartered Bank, London		3,550,358	3,806,447
Commerz Bank, Frankfurt (CAD)		2,568,079	10,659,671
Al-Rajhi Bank, Saudi Arabia		1,024,808	1,973,404
Zhejiang Chouzhou Commercial Bank, China		3,666,349	-
HDFC Bank Limited, Mumbai		4,531,446	-
		<b>3,520,969,936</b>	<b>2,134,722,181</b>

(Details are given in **Annexure - A**)

In order to meet up the foreign currency liabilities of the Bank, the cover fund against the liabilities has been kept and booked in Nostro Bank Accounts as well as Bangladesh Bank Foreign Currency Clearing account. All balances of Nostro Accounts have been reconciled.

		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>4.2(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated outside Bangladesh (Nostro Accounts)</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 4.2)	3,520,969,936	2,134,722,181
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>3,520,969,936</b>	<b>2,134,722,181</b>
<b>4.3</b>	<b>Account-wise/grouping of balance with other banks and financial institutions</b>		
	Current deposits	3,675,655,750	2,270,177,423
	Short-notice deposits	6,355,301	31,263,740
	Fixed deposits	11,020,000,000	19,909,600,000
		<b>14,702,011,051</b>	<b>22,211,041,163</b>
<b>4.4</b>	<b>Maturity grouping of balances with other banks and financial institutions</b>		
	On demand	3,675,655,750	138,268,980
	Upto 1 month	3,006,355,301	6,548,900,000
	Over 1 month but not more than 3 months	7,500,000,000	13,623,572,183
	Over 3 months but not more than 6 months	520,000,000	1,900,300,000
	Over 6 months but not more than 1 year	-	-
	Over 1 year but not more than 5 years	-	-
	Over 5 years	-	-
		<b>14,702,011,051</b>	<b>22,211,041,163</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Money at call on short notice</b>		
	With banking companies (Note: 5.1)	280,000,000	-
	With non-banking financial institutions (Note: 5.2)	-	5,650,000,000
		<b>280,000,000</b>	<b>5,650,000,000</b>
<b>5(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated money at call on short notice</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 5)	280,000,000	5,650,000,000
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>280,000,000</b>	<b>5,650,000,000</b>
<b>5.1</b>	<b>With banking companies</b>		
	Midland Bank	150,000,000	-
	Community Bank	130,000,000	-
		<b>280,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>
	ICB Islamic Bank Limited has been repaying their liabilities phase by phase under "The Oriental Bank Limited (Reconstruction) Scheme, 2007 as per Bangladesh Bank instructions vide Ref : BRPD(R-1)651/9(10)2007-446 dated 02.08.2007. <b>The outstanding amount of Tk.1.13 Crore now presented under the head "Balance with other banks and financial institutions".</b>		
<b>5.2</b>	<b>With non-banking financial institutions</b>		
	IDCOL	-	5,000,000,000
	IPDC	-	150,000,000
	DBH	-	500,000,000
		<b>-</b>	<b>5,650,000,000</b>
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Maturity grouping of money at call &amp; short notice</b>		
	On demand	280,000,000	5,650,000,000
	Up to 1 month	-	-
	Over 1 month but not more than 3 months	-	-
	Over 3 months but not more than 6 months	-	-
	More than 6 months but less than 1 year	-	-
	More than 1 year but less than 5 years	-	-
	More than 1 years	-	-
		<b>280,000,000</b>	<b>5,650,000,000</b>

		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>6. Investments</b>			
Government securities	(Note: 6.1)	44,012,496,595	38,596,716,627
Other investments	(Note: 6.2)	9,357,339,365	10,527,360,453
		<b>53,369,835,960</b>	<b>49,124,077,080</b>
<b>6(a) Consolidated investments</b>			
Dhaka Bank Limited	(Note: 6)	53,369,835,960	49,124,077,080
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		3,278,184,882	3,234,986,908
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
		<b>56,648,020,842</b>	<b>52,359,063,988</b>
<b>6.1 Government securities</b>			
Treasury Bills	(Note: 6.1.1)	7,283,179,846	-
Treasury Bonds	(Note: 6.1.2)	34,283,894,349	36,551,383,927
Government Islamic Bond		-	100,000,000
Government Ijarah Sukuk		2,442,000,000	1,942,000,000
Prizebond		3,422,400	3,332,700
		<b>44,012,496,595</b>	<b>38,596,716,627</b>
<b>6.1(a) Consolidated government securities</b>			
Dhaka Bank Limited	(Note: 6.1)	44,012,496,595	38,596,716,627
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
		<b>44,012,496,595</b>	<b>38,596,716,627</b>
<b>6.1.1 Treasury bills</b>			
91 days treasury bills		1,964,468,000	-
182 days treasury bills		1,049,183,100	-
364 days treasury bills		4,269,528,746	-
		<b>7,283,179,846</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>6.1.2 Treasury bonds</b>			
2 years Bangladesh government treasury bond		1,987,144,684	1,658,708,254
5 years Bangladesh government treasury bond		9,539,172,235	6,083,589,483
10 years Bangladesh government treasury bond		13,537,915,249	20,552,129,087
15 years Bangladesh government treasury bond		8,227,658,305	7,760,769,347
20 years Bangladesh government treasury bond		992,003,876	496,187,756
		<b>34,283,894,349</b>	<b>36,551,383,927</b>
<b>6.2 Other investments</b>			
Investment in shares	(Note: 6.2.1)	3,254,839,365	3,332,360,453
Investment in subordinated bonds	(Note: 6.2.2)	3,452,500,000	4,545,000,000
Investment in perpetual bond	(Note: 6.2.3)	1,650,000,000	1,650,000,000
Investment on Beximco Green Sukuk al Istisna'a		1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
		<b>9,357,339,365</b>	<b>10,527,360,453</b>
<b>6.2(a) Consolidated other investments</b>			
Dhaka Bank Limited	(Note: 6.2)	9,357,339,365	10,527,360,453
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		3,278,184,882	3,234,986,908
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
		<b>12,635,524,247</b>	<b>13,762,347,361</b>
<b>6.2.1 Investment in shares</b>			
Quoted (Publicly Traded)		392,839,365	382,360,453
Unquoted		2,862,000,000	2,950,000,000
		<b>3,254,839,365</b>	<b>3,332,360,453</b>
(Details are given in <b>Annexure - B</b> )			

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>6.2.2 Investment in subordinated bonds</b>		
Mutual Trust Bank Limited (MTBL)	360,000,000	540,000,000
The City Bank Limited	372,500,000	485,000,000
One Bank Limited	360,000,000	420,000,000
Bank Asia Limited	300,000,000	450,000,000
Shahjalal Islami Bank Limited	300,000,000	400,000,000
Trust Bank Limited	300,000,000	400,000,000
Dutch Bangla Bank Limited	300,000,000	400,000,000
Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited	300,000,000	400,000,000
Southeast Bank Limited	150,000,000	300,000,000
Eastern Bank Limited	160,000,000	200,000,000
United Commercial Bank Limited	550,000,000	550,000,000
	<b>3,452,500,000</b>	<b>4,545,000,000</b>

MTBL Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was 16.02.2017 and redemption started from 16.02.2020; Mercantile Bank Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 29.06.2014 and redemption started from 30.06.2017; The City Bank Limited Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 12.12.2018 and redemption started from 21.12.2021; One Bank Limited Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 27.10.2016 and redemption started from 27.10.2019 (30 Crore); One Bank Limited Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 12.12.2018 and redemption will be started on 12.06.2023 (30 Crore); Bank Asia Limited Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 23.04.2017 and redemption started from 23.04.2020; Shajalal Islami Bank Limited Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 19.12.2018 and redemption started on 19.12.2021; Trust Bank Limited Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 19.12.2018 and redemption started on 19.12.2021; Dutch Bangla Bank Limited Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 24.12.2018 and redemption started on 24.12.2021; Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 24.12.2018 and redemption started on 24.12.2021; Southeast Bank Limited Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 27.10.2016 and redemption started from 27.10.2019; Eastern Bank Limited Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 09.07.2019 and redemption started from 09.07.2022; United Commercial Bank Limited Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 29.09.2020 and redemption will be started from 29.09.2023.

As per DOS Circular no. 02 dated 16 September 2013 and subsequent DOS Circular no. 03 dated 20 December 2015 of Bangladesh Bank, the total market value of investment in the capital market of any Bank cannot be exceeded 25% of the total amount of paid up capital, share premium account, statutory reserve and surplus in profit and loss account of the Bank. In compliance with the guidelines of the Bangladesh Bank, the portfolio exposure of Dhaka Bank Limited is 16.53% as of 31 December 2022.

### 6.2.3 Investment in perpetual bond

UCBL perpetual bond	650,000,000	650,000,000
Trust Bank perpetual bond	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
	<b>1,650,000,000</b>	<b>1,650,000,000</b>

### 6.3 Investment in securities are classified as per Bangladesh Bank Circular

#### Held for Trading (HFT)

28 days treasury bills	-	-
30 days treasury bills	-	-
91 days treasury bills	1,964,468,000	-
182 days treasury bills	1,049,183,100	-
364 days treasury bills	4,269,528,746	-
2 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	-	657,353,450
5 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	1,101,746,220	1,634,427,522
10 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	-	4,180,450,516
15 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	649,425,727	-
20 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	499,780,846	-
	<b>9,534,132,639</b>	<b>6,472,231,488</b>

#### Held to Maturity (HTM)

7 days Bangladesh Bank bills	-	-
91 days treasury bills	-	-
182 days treasury bills	-	-
364 days treasury bills	-	-
2 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	1,987,144,684	1,001,354,804
5 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	8,437,426,015	4,449,161,961
10 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	13,537,915,249	16,371,678,572
15 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	7,578,232,578	7,760,769,347
20 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	492,223,031	496,187,755
	<b>32,032,941,557</b>	<b>30,079,152,439</b>
	<b>41,567,074,195</b>	<b>36,551,383,927</b>



		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
As per DOS Circular no. 01 dated 19 January 2014, the maximum limit of holding approved Securities under Held to Maturity (HTM) is 110% of SLR for all nonprimary dealer Banks and Dhaka Bank Limited has invested in treasury bonds under HTM category as per said circular.			
<b>6.4</b>	<b>Assets pledged as security</b>		
	<b>Assets in the amounts shown below were pledged as security for the following liabilities</b>		
	Liabilities to bank	-	-
	Liabilities to customers	-	-
		-	-
	<b>Following assets were pledged as security for the above mentioned liabilities</b>		
	Claim on banks	-	-
	Claim on customers	-	-
		-	-
<b>6.5</b>	<b>Maturity grouping of investments</b>		
	On demand	1,349,416,347	3,332,700
	Over 2 days but not more than 3 months	9,386,349,004	7,723,807,833
	Over 3 months but not more than 6 months	3,528,257,890	1,773,420,682
	More than 6 months but less than 1 year	3,214,941,979	5,330,987,347
	Over 1 year but not more than 5 years	15,495,842,773	13,061,152,998
	Over 5 years	20,395,027,967	21,231,375,519
		<b>53,369,835,960</b>	<b>49,124,077,080</b>
<b>7.</b>	<b>Loans, advances and lease/investments including Bills purchased and discounted</b>		
	Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc./investments	(Note: 7.1) 237,862,924,118	212,291,159,510
	Bills purchased and discounted	(Note: 8) 1,822,824,311	3,167,484,183
		<b>239,685,748,429</b>	<b>215,458,643,693</b>
<b>7(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated loans, advances and lease/investments including bills purchased and discounted</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited	(Note: 7) 239,685,748,429	215,458,643,693
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	1,575,595,165	1,592,249,192
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		241,261,343,594	217,050,892,885
	Less: Intercompany transaction	2,419,774,459	2,443,588,172
		<b>238,841,569,135</b>	<b>214,607,304,713</b>
<b>7.1</b>	<b>Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc./investments Broad category-wise breakup</b>		
	In Bangladesh		
	Secured overdraft/guard	47,254,999,368	43,019,298,700
	Cash credit/murabaha	6,675,149,774	3,857,711,227
	House building loan	2,829,056,095	2,472,707,440
	Transport loan	1,915,817,440	2,589,917,253
	Term loan	79,975,669,192	77,953,099,115
	Loan against trust receipt	5,545,558,494	4,636,697,923
	Payment against documents	5,437,665	18,730,970
	Loan against accepted bills	4,109,643,128	1,541,388,680
	Packing credit	1,063,915,669	661,934,660
	Lease finance/izara	6,494,856,855	4,906,934,466
	Credit card	854,604,204	708,596,415
	Retail loan	1,520,003,874	1,035,055,899
	Other loans	79,618,212,360	68,889,086,762
		237,862,924,118	212,291,159,510
	Outside Bangladesh	-	-
		<b>237,862,924,118</b>	<b>212,291,159,510</b>

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>7.1(a) Consolidated loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc./investments</b>		
Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 7.1)	237,862,924,118	212,291,159,510
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	1,575,595,165	1,592,249,192
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
	239,438,519,283	213,883,408,702
Less: Intercompany transaction	2,419,774,459	2,443,588,172
	<b>237,018,744,824</b>	<b>211,439,820,530</b>
<b>7.2 Residual maturity grouping of loans including bills purchased and discounted</b>		
Repayable on demand	34,359,000,338	21,290,361,885
Up to 1 month	29,807,047,094	21,938,946,607
Not more than 3 months	37,977,695,380	34,591,167,761
More than 3 months but not more than 6 months	40,047,596,407	37,482,093,400
More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	16,267,144,807	24,010,357,022
More than 1 year but not more than 5 years	54,863,097,918	40,711,558,994
More than 5 years	26,364,166,485	35,434,158,024
	<b>239,685,748,429</b>	<b>215,458,643,693</b>
<b>7.3 Investment in lease/izara finance</b>		
Lease rental receivable within 1 year	2,118,628,964	1,889,602,214
Lease rental receivable more than 1 year	5,534,268,590	3,564,072,565
<b>Total lease/izara rental receivable</b>	7,652,897,554	5,453,674,779
Less: unearned interest/profit receivable	1,158,040,699	546,740,313
<b>Net investment in lease/izara finance</b>	<b>6,494,856,855</b>	<b>4,906,934,466</b>
<b>7.4 Product wise loans and advances</b>		
Loans	183,932,774,976	165,414,149,583
Cash credits	6,675,149,774	3,857,711,227
Overdrafts	47,254,999,368	43,019,298,700
Bills purchased and discounted (Note: 8)	1,822,824,311	3,167,484,183
	<b>239,685,748,429</b>	<b>215,458,643,693</b>
<b>7.5 Loans on the basis of significant concentration including bills purchased &amp; discounted</b>		
a. Advances to allied concerns of directors (Note: 7.5.1)	23,343,300	60,979,810
b. Advances to chief executive	-	-
c. Advances to other senior executives	-	-
<b>d. Advances to customer's group:</b>		
Agriculture loan	5,841,576,716	3,530,982,759
Commercial lending	13,870,563,499	11,429,072,979
Export financing	24,925,964,111	16,850,248,179
Consumer credit scheme	3,422,934,155	4,569,278,537
Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)	28,678,693,917	25,862,162,669
Staff loan	1,055,273,092	1,303,399,516
Others	161,867,399,639	151,852,519,245
	<b>239,685,748,429</b>	<b>215,458,643,693</b>

**7.5.1** The amount represents loan in the name of existing directors & related parties of the Bank. Details are provided in **Annexure-G**.

**7.6 Advances to customers for more than 10% of Bank's total capital**

**Total capital of the Bank**

Number of customers	26	27
Amount of outstanding loans and advances*	122,854,825,000	124,540,224,000
Amount of classified loans and advances	-	-
Measures taken for recovery	-	-

\*The amount represents the sum of total loans and advances (both funded and non-funded) to each customer exceeding 10% of total capital of the Bank as at 31 December 2022.

(Details are given in **Annexure - C**)

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>7.7 Industry-wise loans, advances and lease/investments</b>		
Agricultural	6,842,327,057	3,530,982,759
Pharmaceuticals	4,743,535,766	2,442,609,619
Textile & garment	60,854,896,857	51,901,680,790
Chemical	12,237,775,490	7,355,278,187
Food & allied	12,202,127,681	10,495,144,171
Transport & communication	4,252,389,087	4,872,941,704
Electronics & automobile	12,154,572,098	9,912,394,776
Housing & construction	20,969,487,900	20,236,080,710
Engineering & metal industries including ship breaking	19,544,800,565	19,284,999,698
Energy & power	11,293,328,530	8,371,590,892
Service	14,787,661,589	16,191,527,959
Others	59,802,845,809	60,863,412,428
	<b>239,685,748,429</b>	<b>215,458,643,693</b>
<b>7.8 Geographical location-wise (division) distribution</b>		
<b>Urban</b>		
Dhaka region	189,501,412,189	162,896,276,459
Chattagram region	32,285,087,665	33,912,846,808
South region	2,017,412,071	1,933,982,193
North region	3,333,441,636	3,259,541,826
Sylhet region	736,031,943	887,094,550
Other	-	734,585,905
	<b>227,873,385,504</b>	<b>203,624,327,741</b>
<b>Rural</b>		
Dhaka region	9,370,324,215	9,129,347,194
Chattagram region	1,010,822,874	1,040,358,106
South region	24,102	-
North region	1,360,273,559	1,598,544,282
Sylhet region	70,918,175	66,066,370
Other	-	-
	<b>11,812,362,925</b>	<b>11,834,315,952</b>
	<b>239,685,748,429</b>	<b>215,458,643,693</b>
<b>7.9 Sector-wise loans, advances and lease/investments</b>		
Government & autonomous bodies	1,014,775,515	-
Financial institutions (Public & Private)	19,773,060,228	27,515,549,308
Private sector	218,897,912,686	187,943,094,385
	<b>239,685,748,429</b>	<b>215,458,643,693</b>
<b>7.10 Classification of loans, advances and lease/investments</b>		
<b>Unclassified*</b>		
Standard	221,834,102,203	202,552,511,548
Special mention account	5,663,906,939	5,761,477,564
	<b>227,498,009,142</b>	<b>208,313,989,112</b>
<b>Classified</b>		
Sub-standard	602,286,142	392,444,639
Doubtful	137,028,320	55,649,818
Bad or loss	11,448,424,825	6,696,560,124
	<b>12,187,739,287</b>	<b>7,144,654,581</b>
	<b>239,685,748,429</b>	<b>215,458,643,693</b>

\*Unclassified loans and advances includes loans under stay orders from the Honourable High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

			31.12.2022	31.12.2021
			Taka	Taka
<b>7.11</b>	<b>A) Provision required for loans and advances</b>			
	<b>Status</b>	<b>Rate %</b>		
	<b>Unclassified</b>			
	Unclassified	0.25	50,718,178	37,901,572
	Unclassified	1	1,567,321,519	1,354,873,082
	Unclassified	1.25	21,848,169	29,436,339
	Unclassified	1.75	5,422,878	15,359,895
	Unclassified	2	282,958,696	395,600,280
	Unclassified	2.25	1,866,043	-
	Unclassified	2.75	10,264,037	27,307,987
	Unclassified	3	64,677,376	62,520,504
	Unclassified	3.25	-	-
	Unclassified	3.75	8,641,356	-
	Unclassified	4	194,610,944	322,324,563
	Unclassified	4.25	-	-
	Unclassified	5	7,181,581	856,266
	Unclassified	6	52,950,203	-
	Unclassified	20	113,607,384	42,713,932
	Unclassified	21	117,755,164	256,623,925
	Unclassified	22	-	425,342,698
	Unclassified	22.5	-	54,206,798
	Unclassified	23	79,672,575	97,806,408
	Unclassified	50	1,615,996,587	1,055,353,376
	Unclassified	51	589,730,372	428,572,679
	Unclassified	100	6,251,262,388	824,874,422
	Special mention account	0.25	850,383	493,694
	Special mention account	1	12,467,394	9,966,135
	Special mention account	1.25	646,391	1,265,339
	Special mention account	1.75	439,558	55,440
	Special mention account	2	6,364,783	14,155,508
	Special mention account	2.25	30,003	-
	Special mention account	2.75	2,128,201	1,466,405
	Special mention account	3	12,220,821	18,389,921
	Special mention account	3.25	-	-
	Special mention account	3.75	164,067	-
	Special mention account	4	42,396,373	209,724
	Special mention account	5	-	13,870
	Special mention account	20	-	-
	Special mention account	50	-	526,283,617
	Special mention account	51	414,662,914	-
	Special mention account	51.5	474,899	-
	Special mention account	52.5	-	14,876,110
	Special mention account	53	413,019,416	590,855,442
	Special mention account	100	45,711,206	94,178,788
			<b>11,988,061,856</b>	<b>6,703,884,720</b>
	<b>Classified:</b>			
	Sub-Standard	5	8,917,621	4,417,502
	Sub-Standard	6	-	1,831,277
	Sub-Standard	6.5	-	-
	Sub-Standard	7.5	-	-
	Sub-Standard	20	34,031,847	7,054,625
	Sub-Standard	21	-	496,466,434
	Sub-Standard	22	-	-
	Sub-Standard	23	-	-
	Sub-Standard	50	-	-

			31.12.2022	31.12.2021
			Taka	Taka
Sub-Standard	100		70,031,404	5,790,801
Doubtful	5		5,172	6,451
Doubtful	20		1,891,431	874,192
Doubtful	21		-	532,602
Doubtful	21.5		-	-
Doubtful	50		8,770,947	4,386,790
Doubtful	51		-	64,289
Doubtful	52		-	-
Doubtful	53		-	-
Doubtful	100		773,546,248	4,938,590
Bad or loss	100		7,997,115,404	6,814,786,211
			<b>8,894,310,073</b>	<b>7,341,149,764</b>
Required provision for loans & advances			20,882,371,929	14,045,034,484
Total provision maintained			15,904,877,588	14,045,034,484
Provision will be maintained in future*			4,977,494,341	-
<b>Excess/short provision</b>			<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

\* As per BB NOC ref. no. DOS(CAMS)1157/41(Dividend)/2023-2133 dated 26 April 2023, shortfall of provision Taka 497.75 Crore will be maintained in the year 2023 which is presented under "Provision will be maintained in future".

**B) Provision for good borrower** **28,133,697** **28,133,697**

Provision for good borrower has been kept following the BRPD Circular No. 06, dated 19 March 2015 & BRPD Circular Letter No. 03, dated 16 February 2016.

**C) Provision required for Off-Balance Sheet exposures**

Status	Rate %		
Acceptances and endorsements	1	694,912,213	642,816,565
Letter of credit	1	247,684,238	524,672,669
Letter of guarantee	0.5	29,903,721	24,305,662
	0.75	7,082,831	10,289,416
	1	379,620,321	395,830,798
<b>Required provision</b>		<b>1,359,203,325</b>	<b>1,597,915,109</b>
Total provision maintained		1,359,203,325	1,597,915,109
<b>Excess/(Short) provision</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**7.12 Securities against loans including bills purchased & discounted**

**a. Secured**

Collateral of movable/immovable assets	126,131,355,042	118,084,517,594
Local Banks & financial Institutions guarantee	-	-
Foreign banks guarantee	-	-
Export documents	23,029,444,155	1,501,133,187
Government guarantee	-	-

Fixed deposits receipts

Own FDR	5,736,937,165	4,303,372,876
FDR of other banks	97,490,680	213,330,509
Personal guarantee	28,699,474,575	25,702,509,166
Corporate guarantee	-	-
Other securities	52,790,248,967	62,564,679,321
Government bonds	-	-

**b. Unsecured**

	236,484,950,584	212,369,542,653
	3,200,797,845	3,089,101,040
	<b>239,685,748,429</b>	<b>215,458,643,693</b>

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>7.13 Particulars of Loans, advances and lease/investments</b>		
(i) Loans considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured;	126,131,355,042	118,084,517,594
(ii) Loans considered good against which the banking company holds no security other than the debtor's personal guarantee;	28,699,474,575	25,702,509,166
(iii) Loans considered good secured by the personal undertakings of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtors;	5,834,427,845	4,516,703,385
(iv) Loans adversely classified; provision not maintained there against;	-	-
(v) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons;*	1,078,481,125	1,364,379,435
(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;	23,208,033	60,979,920
(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advance made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking companies or any of them either separately or jointly with any other person;*	1,130,236,688	1,383,133,144
(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;	74,963,596	79,733,628
(ix) Due from banking companies;	-	-
(x) Amount of classified loan on which interest has not been charged, should be mentioned as follows:	-	-
a) Decrease / increase in provision;	1,859,843,104	1,029,734,208
b) Amount realized against loan previously written off;**	93,310,901	167,322,238
c) Amount of provision kept against loan classified as "bad/loss" on the date of preparing the balance sheet;	7,997,115,404	6,814,786,211
d) Interest creditable to the interest suspense A/C;	-	-
(xi) Cumulative amount of the written off loan;***	8,243,168,604	7,043,069,200

\*The amount represents loan in the name of existing directors and officers of the Bank.

\*\*The detail of Recovery up to 31 December 2022 from loan previously written off are disclosed in **Annexure - E**

\*\*\* The detail of the amount of the written-off loans up to 31 December 2022 are disclosed in **Annexure - F**

**7.14 As per Letter No.178/FRC/APR/2021/27(45) dated 09 December 2021 issued by the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) regarding the compliance of BRPD Circular Letter No.04 dated 04 January 2021 and BRPD Circular Letter No.35 dated 06 July 2021, the status of the Bank was as follows:**

Loan Files	Compliance of BRPD Circular Letter No.04*		Compliance of BRPD Circular Letter No.35**	
	No. of Files	% of Compliance	No. of Files	% of Compliance
Complied Files	296	98%	294	97%
Total Files	303		303	

\* BRPD Circular Letter No.04: regarding accept the audited financial statement and preserve in the loan file in case of loan approval/renewal;

\*\* BRPD Circular Letter No.35: regarding verification of financial statement submitted by the borrower;

		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>8.</b>	<b>Bills purchased and discounted</b>		
	In Bangladesh	1,544,675,444	2,936,440,045
	Outside Bangladesh	278,148,867	231,044,138
		<b>1,822,824,311</b>	<b>3,167,484,183</b>
<b>8(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated bills purchased and discounted</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 8)	1,822,824,311	3,167,484,183
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>1,822,824,311</b>	<b>3,167,484,183</b>
<b>8.1</b>	<b>Maturity grouping of bills purchased &amp; discounted</b>		
	Payable within 1 month	1,120,483,987	1,492,760,950
	Over 1 month but less than 3 months	613,524,822	1,517,516,130
	Over 3 months but less than 6 months	88,815,502	157,207,103
	6 months or more	-	-
		<b>1,822,824,311</b>	<b>3,167,484,183</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures</b>		
	<b>Cost/valuation</b>		
	Land	4,658,655,505	5,022,405,505
	Building & renovation	1,496,659,650	1,106,732,156
	Furniture and fixture including office decoration	789,114,839	766,981,535
	Office appliances and equipment	2,088,518,469	1,933,370,001
	Computer	339,889,657	317,439,032
	Software	835,903,383	821,929,327
	Bank's vehicle	352,090,453	339,784,269
	Right of use assets (ROU) as per IFRS 16	3,001,386,383	2,364,048,808
	Work-in-progress - land & building	34,627,503	68,978,394
		13,596,845,843	12,741,669,027
	Less: Accumulated depreciation	4,655,321,091	3,786,799,777
		<b>8,941,524,752</b>	<b>8,954,869,250</b>
	(Details are given in <b>Annexure - D</b> )		
	BGMEA has offered a floor space at BGMEA Complex, Uttara (Phase III) through a letter ref. no. BGA/C&M/2019-10215 dated 30 October 2019 in exchange of the Bank's previous floor space at BGMEA building (Karwan bazar) and the negotiation is under process.		
<b>9(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 9)	8,941,524,752	8,954,869,250
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	61,233,170	20,041,205
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>9,002,757,922</b>	<b>8,974,910,455</b>
<b>10.</b>	<b>Other assets</b>		
	Investment in shares of subsidiary companies (Note: 10.1)	1,749,999,880	1,749,999,880
	Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc.	7,347,590	9,091,651
	Advance rent (Note: 10.1.a)	9,778,355	61,861,227
	Prepaid expenses against advertisement	19,210,985	24,813,346
	Interest/Profit accrued and other receivable (Note: 10.2)	834,969,608	1,050,940,740
	Security deposit	23,101,430	23,768,197
	Preliminary, formation, Work-in-progress, renovation expenses and branch adjustments (Note: 10.3 & 10.4)	195,046,934	168,400,042
	Suspense account (Note: 10.5)	(38,957,953)	168,073,533
	Others (Note: 10.6)	13,355,928,323	10,857,197,920
		<b>16,156,425,152</b>	<b>14,114,146,537</b>

		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>10(a) Consolidated other assets</b>			
Dhaka Bank Limited	(Note: 10)	16,156,425,152	14,114,146,537
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		297,052,470	353,666,193
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		4,781,063	13,674,861
		<u>16,458,258,685</u>	<u>14,481,487,591</u>
Less: Inter-company transactions			
Investment in Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		1,499,999,940	1,499,999,940
Investment in Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		249,999,940	249,999,940
Stock dividend from Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
Receivable from Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		3,004,793	1,173,725
Receivable from Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		53,812,719	55,787,264
		<u>1,806,817,392</u>	<u>1,806,960,869</u>
		<b><u>14,651,441,293</u></b>	<b><u>12,674,526,722</u></b>
<b>10.1 Investment in shares of subsidiary companies</b>			
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	(Note:1.9.1)	1,499,999,940	1,499,999,940
(99.99% owned subsidiary company of DBL)			
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	(Note:1.9.2)	249,999,940	249,999,940
(99.99% owned subsidiary company of DBL)			
		<b><u>1,749,999,880</u></b>	<b><u>1,749,999,880</u></b>
Shareholding in Dhaka Bank Securities Limited as at 31 December 2022 was 209,743,556 shares after considering the stock dividend issued from 2011 to 2021.			
<b>10.1.a</b>	Advance rent up to December 2022 Tk. 262,125,748.76 has been considered with right of use-assets (ROU) as per IFRS 16.		
<b>10.2 Interest accrued and other receivable</b>	Amount represents interest/profit accrued on loans/investment but not collected, commission & brokerage receivable on shares and debenture and other income receivable etc.		
<b>10.3</b>	The amount represents payment in advance against opening of new branches, various types of insurance premiums, legal expenses, software maintenance etc. The advance for work-in-progress of Head Office Building at Gulshan and Kakrail corporate office now presented as "work-in-progress land & building" under the head Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures.		
<b>10.4 Branch adjustment</b>	Branch adjustment account represents outstanding amount of Inter-Branch and Head Office transactions at the Balance Sheet date.		
<b>10.5 Suspense account</b>	Suspense account represents advance paid against renovation of different branches which is capital expenditure and will be adjusted after receiving the final bills.		
<b>10.6 Others</b>			
Advance tax	(Note: 10.6.1)	12,153,308,939	9,961,378,004
Deferred tax assets	(Note: 15.8)	560,751,886	475,078,872
Account receivable others	(Note: 10.6.2)	641,867,498	420,741,043
		<b><u>13,355,928,323</u></b>	<b><u>10,857,197,920</u></b>
<b>10.6.1 Advance tax</b>			
Opening balance		9,961,378,004	8,284,200,306
Add:Paid during the year		2,191,930,935	1,677,177,698
		<u>12,153,308,939</u>	<u>9,961,378,004</u>
Less: Adjustment during the year		-	-
		<b><u>12,153,308,939</u></b>	<b><u>9,961,378,004</u></b>
<b>10.6.2 Account receivable others</b>			
Receivable against Bangladesh/Paribar Sanchaya Patra		216,014,737	138,995,596
Fees receivable		64,446,102	76,253,558
Dividend receivable		39,646,601	33,776,470



		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
Finance to AD branches	(Note: 10.6.2.a & 10.6.2.b)	34	28
Protestation account		3,012,677	3,012,677
ATM settlement account		137,728,654	(232,960)
Receivable from exchange houses		2,368,313	1,235,824
Excise duty receivable		121,832,869	110,738,861
Receivable from Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		3,004,793	1,173,725
Receivable from Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		53,812,719	55,787,264
		<b>641,867,498</b>	<b>420,741,043</b>

**10.6.2.a** In accordance with the FE Circular no. 03 dated 04 February 2013 of Bangladesh Bank, the amount represents bills discounted to facilitate the exporters of the country.

**10.6.2.b** In accordance with the BRPD Circular no. 28 dated 05 September 2010 of Bangladesh Bank, Dhaka Bank Limited's Offshore Banking Unit (OBU) has been financing the importers who import at usance basis through Bank's Authorised Dealer (AD) branches.

## 10.7 Income generation grouping of Other assets

### Income generating

Investment in shares of subsidiary companies	1,749,999,880	1,749,999,880
Account receivable others		
Finance to AD branches	34	28
	-	-
	<b>1,749,999,914</b>	<b>1,749,999,908</b>

### Non-income generating

Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc.	7,347,590	9,091,651
Advance rent	9,778,355	61,861,227
Prepaid expenses against advertisement	19,210,985	24,813,346
Interest/Profit accrued and other receivable	834,969,608	1,050,940,740
Security deposit	23,101,430	23,768,197
Preliminary, formation, work in progress, renovation expenses and prepaid expenses	195,046,934	168,400,042
Suspense account	(38,957,953)	168,073,533
Advance tax paid	12,153,308,939	9,961,378,004
Deferred tax assets	560,751,886	475,078,872
Account receivable others		
Receivable against Bangladesh/Paribar Sanchaya Patra	216,014,737	138,995,596
Protestation account	3,012,677	3,012,677
Receivable from exchange houses	2,368,313	1,235,824
Receivable from Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	3,004,793	1,173,725
Receivable from Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	53,812,719	55,787,264
Fees receivable	64,446,102	76,253,558
Excise duty receivable	121,832,869	110,738,861
Dividend receivable	39,646,601	33,776,470
Receivable from share sale proceeds	-	-
ATM settlement account	137,728,654	(232,960)
	<b>14,406,425,237</b>	<b>12,364,146,628</b>
	<b>16,156,425,151</b>	<b>14,114,146,537</b>

## 11. Non-banking assets

Land and building	-	-
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### 11(a) Consolidated non-banking assets

Dhaka Bank Limited	-	-
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	-
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
	-	-

		31.12.2022	31.12.2021
		Taka	Taka
<b>12.</b>	<b>Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents</b>		
	In Bangladesh (Note: 12.1)	28,671,061,524	29,669,117,782
	Outside Bangladesh	6,714,025,500	14,896,073,044
		<b>35,385,087,024</b>	<b>44,565,190,826</b>
<b>12.1</b>	<b>In Bangladesh</b>		
	<b>Call Borrowing</b>		
	State Bank Of India	160,000,000	-
	Bank Asia	-	2,000,000,000
	Southeast Bank Limited	-	1,200,000,000
	Prime Bank	-	1,200,000,000
	United Commercial Bank Limited	-	1,900,000,000
	Uttara Bank Limited (SND)	-	3,500,000,000
		<b>160,000,000</b>	<b>9,800,000,000</b>
	<b>Term Borrowing</b>		
	Term Borrowing (DBU to OBU)	8,083,318,269	10,254,770,010
	Trust Bank Ltd	413,170,800	986,700,000
	One Bank Ltd	-	257,400,000
	Shahjalal Islami Bank Ltd	-	858,000,000
	BRAC Bank Limited	-	-
	Bangladesh Krishi Bank	858,958,600	-
	CB Ceylon	206,585,400	-
	NCC Bank Limited	206,585,400	-
	Borrowing from SME Foundation	10,073,467	13,300,000
		<b>9,778,691,936</b>	<b>12,370,170,010</b>
	Less : Inter Unit (OBU)	8,083,318,269	10,254,770,010
		<b>1,855,373,667</b>	<b>11,915,400,000</b>
	<b>Bangladesh Bank refinance</b>		
	Small and Medium Enterprise	759,881,250	669,616,417
	Syndication	2,526,363,765	2,042,682,122
	PC Refinance	55,500,000	-
	Export development fund	20,939,142,791	11,855,445,469
	FSSP fund	69,394,402	112,007,976
	Stimulus fund	2,465,405,649	3,073,965,798
		<b>26,815,687,857</b>	<b>17,753,717,782</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>28,671,061,524</b>	<b>29,669,117,782</b>
	<b>Outside Bangladesh</b>		
	Bank Muscat	1,032,927,000	3,003,000,000
	Nabil Bank, Nepal	-	783,588,900
	Siddhartha Bank Limited	-	588,904,500
	Caixa Bank	206,585,400	858,000,000
	RAK Bank	1,549,390,500	-
	Indusind Bank	826,341,600	858,000,000
	NMB Bank	-	858,000,000
	Ajman Bank PJSC	516,463,500	-
	Standard Chartered	1,032,927,000	2,402,400,000
	JP Morgan	-	858,000,000
	Doha Bank	1,032,927,000	858,000,000
	The C. Bank Doha Qatar	-	429,000,000
	United Bank Limited	516,463,500	-
	Aka Ausfuhrkredit	-	3,399,179,644
		<b>6,714,025,500</b>	<b>14,896,073,044</b>
		<b>35,385,087,024</b>	<b>44,565,190,826</b>

Dhaka Bank Limited received Investment Bond's Fund from Bangladesh Bank against Mudaraba Term Deposit Receipt (MTDR) as per Bangladesh Bank Circular no.FRTMD(PDS)146/2004-15 dated 15.09.2004.

## 12.2 Disclosure regarding outstanding repo on 31 December 2022

Sl. No.	Counterparty name	Agreement date	Reversal date	Amount in Taka
1	STANDCHAR	26/12/2022	02/01/2023	867,555,900
2	STANDCHAR	26/12/2022	02/01/2023	96,395,100
3	BBK	26/12/2022	02/01/2023	771,160,800
4	BBK	26/12/2022	02/01/2023	192,790,200
5	STANDCHAR	27/12/2022	03/01/2023	486,269,500
6	STANDCHAR	27/12/2022	03/01/2023	290,969,100
7	STANDCHAR	27/12/2022	03/01/2023	193,979,400
8	STANDCHAR	27/12/2022	03/01/2023	482,078,500
9	STANDCHAR	27/12/2022	03/01/2023	96,415,700
10	STANDCHAR	27/12/2022	03/01/2023	385,662,800
11	CBCL	27/12/2022	01/01/2023	749,148,000
12	CBCL	27/12/2022	01/01/2023	199,772,800
13	CBCL	28/12/2022	01/01/2023	999,053,000

## 12.3 Disclosure regarding outstanding reverse repo on 31 December 2022

Sl. No.	Counterparty name	Agreement date	Reversal date	Amount in Taka
1	JANATABK	27/12/2022	03/01/2023	416,301,572
2	JANATABK	27/12/2022	01/01/2023	520,037,465
3	AGRANIBK	28/12/2022	04/01/2023	17,919,866
4	AGRANIBK	28/12/2022	04/01/2023	23,255,633
5	AGRANIBK	28/12/2022	04/01/2023	173,747,198
6	AGRANIBK	28/12/2022	04/01/2023	122,937,401
7	AGRANIBK	28/12/2022	04/01/2023	170,986,560
8	MIDLANDBK	28/12/2022	01/01/2023	193,059,811
9	MIDLANDBK	28/12/2022	01/01/2023	355,789,476
10	MIDLANDBK	29/12/2022	01/01/2023	299,128,636
11	JANATABK	29/12/2022	05/01/2023	472,917,000
12	JANATABK	29/12/2022	05/01/2023	625,995,546

## 12.4 Disclosure regarding overall transaction of repo and reverse repo during 2022

Sl. No.	Counterparty name	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year
<b>Securities sold under Repo</b>				
1	With Bangladesh Bank	192,474,000	2,945,863,000	74,355,444
2	With other Banks & Fis	471,814,500	3,660,872,000	621,079,316
<b>Securities purchased under Reverse Repo</b>				
1	From Bangladesh Bank	-	-	-
2	From other Banks & Fis	-	6,957,070,838	1,234,014,464
			<b>31.12.2022</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>
			<b>Taka</b>	<b>Taka</b>

### 12.5 Analysis by security

Secured (assets pledge as security for liabilities)  
Unsecured

-	-
35,385,087,024	44,565,190,826
<b>35,385,087,024</b>	<b>44,565,190,826</b>

### 12.6 Repayment pattern

Repayable on demand  
Repayable on maturity

160,000,000	9,800,000,000
35,225,087,024	34,765,190,826
<b>35,385,087,024</b>	<b>44,565,190,826</b>

### 12.7 Maturity grouping

Repayable on demand  
Repayable within 1 month  
Over 1 month but within 3 months  
Over 3 month but within 6 months  
Over 6 months but within 1 year  
Over 1 year but within 5 years  
Over 5 years

160,000,000	9,800,000,000
1,685,300,200	2,102,100,000
10,073,467	13,300,000
69,394,402	112,007,976
28,468,549,541	27,421,134,930
4,991,769,414	5,116,647,920
-	-
<b>35,385,087,024</b>	<b>44,565,190,826</b>

		31.12.2022	31.12.2021
		Taka	Taka
<b>12(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 12)	35,385,087,024	44,565,190,826
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	2,419,774,459	2,469,143,600
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		37,804,861,483	47,034,334,426
	Less: Inter company transaction	2,419,774,459	2,443,588,172
		<b>35,385,087,024</b>	<b>44,590,746,254</b>
<b>13.</b>	<b>Deposits and other accounts</b>		
	Current Accounts and other Accounts (Note: 13.1)	44,148,445,755	34,172,428,617
	Bills payable (Note: 13.2)	2,401,706,309	2,210,072,255
	Savings bank deposits (Note: 13.3)	29,697,933,319	28,665,174,772
	Term deposits (Note: 13.4)	167,179,220,175	165,369,672,802
		<b>243,427,305,558</b>	<b>230,417,348,446</b>
	<b>Non-interest bearing accounts</b>		
<b>13.1</b>	<b>Current Accounts and other accounts</b>		
	Current account	21,959,262,441	21,413,607,385
	Foreign currency deposits	2,766,301,963	709,708,660
	Margin under letter of credit	3,702,948,161	2,172,042,129
	Margin under letter of guarantee	2,011,939,253	2,175,585,977
	Deposits awaiting disposal	4,427,604	6,655,106
	Sundry deposit (Note: 13.1.1)	13,703,566,333	7,694,829,360
		<b>44,148,445,755</b>	<b>34,172,428,617</b>
<b>13.1.1</b>	<b>Sundry deposit</b>		
	F.C held against back to back L/C	12,217,090,540	6,770,323,307
	Sundry creditors	1,422,372,671	859,777,565
	Unclaimed deposits	48,261,086	49,863,228
	Security deposits	15,842,036	14,865,260
		<b>13,703,566,333</b>	<b>7,694,829,360</b>
<b>13.2</b>	<b>Bills payable</b>		
	Pay order	2,347,338,799	2,138,966,358
	Demand draft	54,367,510	71,105,897
		<b>2,401,706,309</b>	<b>2,210,072,255</b>
	<b>Total non-interest bearing accounts</b>	<b>46,550,152,064</b>	<b>36,382,500,872</b>
	<b>Interest bearing Account</b>		
<b>13.3</b>	<b>Savings bank deposits</b>		
	Savings account	28,899,001,821	27,834,881,770
	Mudaraba savings accounts	798,931,498	830,293,002
		<b>29,697,933,319</b>	<b>28,665,174,772</b>
<b>13.4</b>	<b>Term deposits</b>		
	Special notice deposits	25,801,568,388	30,557,754,773
	Unclaimed dividend account*	13,505,360	13,777,169
	Fixed deposits	113,275,543,547	105,774,839,230
	Deposit pension scheme	25,662,113,292	27,917,440,800
	Gift cheque	38,049,461	36,575,166
	Non Resident Foreign Currency Deposit (NFCD)	2,388,440,127	1,069,285,664
		<b>167,179,220,175</b>	<b>165,369,672,802</b>

\*As per Clause (3) (vii) of the BSEC Directive No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2021-386/03 dated 14 January 2021, a separate line item 'Unclaimed Dividend Account' is disclosed vide note no. 13.4 in the audited annual financial statements.

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>13.4 (a) Consolidated term deposits</b>		
Dhaka Bank Limited	167,179,220,175	165,369,672,802
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	-
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
	167,179,220,175	165,369,672,802
Less: Inter company transaction	447,594,546	471,787,581
	<b>166,731,625,629</b>	<b>164,897,885,221</b>
<b>Total interest bearing account</b>	<b>196,877,153,494</b>	<b>194,034,847,574</b>
<b>Total deposits and other accounts</b>	<b>243,427,305,558</b>	<b>230,417,348,446</b>
<b>13.5 Deposits and other accounts</b>		
Deposits from banks	557,133,853	5,756,437,539
Deposits from customers	242,870,171,705	224,660,910,907
	<b>243,427,305,558</b>	<b>230,417,348,446</b>
<b>Deposits from banks</b>		
Current deposits and other Accounts	-	-
Savings bank/mudaraba	145,906	74,971,995
Special notice deposits	556,987,947	3,184,989
Fixed deposits	-	5,678,280,555
	<b>557,133,853</b>	<b>5,756,437,539</b>
<b>Deposits from customers</b>		
<b>i) Current deposits and other accounts</b>		
Current account	21,959,262,441	21,413,607,385
Foreign currency deposits	2,766,301,963	709,708,660
Margin under letter of credit	3,702,948,161	2,172,042,129
Margin under letter of guarantee	2,011,939,253	2,175,585,977
Deposits awaiting disposal	4,427,604	6,655,106
Sundry deposit	13,703,566,333	7,694,829,360
	<b>44,148,445,755</b>	<b>34,172,428,617</b>
<b>ii) Bills payable</b>		
Pay order	2,347,338,799	2,138,966,358
Demand draft	54,367,510	71,105,897
	<b>2,401,706,309</b>	<b>2,210,072,255</b>
<b>iii) Savings deposits</b>		
Savings account	28,899,001,821	27,834,881,770
Mudaraba savings accounts	798,785,592	755,321,007
	<b>29,697,787,413</b>	<b>28,590,202,777</b>
<b>iv) Term deposits</b>		
Special notice deposits	25,244,580,441	30,554,569,784
Unclaimed dividend account	13,505,360	13,777,169
Fixed deposits	113,275,543,547	100,096,558,675
Deposit pension scheme	25,662,113,292	27,917,440,800
Gift cheque	38,049,461	36,575,166
Non Resident Foreign Currency Deposit (NFCD)	2,388,440,127	1,069,285,664
	<b>166,622,232,228</b>	<b>159,688,207,258</b>
	<b>242,870,171,705</b>	<b>224,660,910,907</b>
<b>13.6 Payable on demand and time deposits</b>		
<b>a) Demand deposits</b>		
Current account	21,959,262,441	21,413,607,385
Savings deposits (10%)	2,969,793,332	2,866,517,477
Foreign currency deposits	2,766,301,963	709,708,660

	<b>31.12.2022</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b>
	<b>Taka</b>	<b>Taka</b>
Margin under letter of credit	3,702,948,161	2,172,042,129
Margin under letter of guarantee	2,011,939,253	2,175,585,977
Deposits awaiting disposal	4,427,604	6,655,106
Sundry deposit	13,703,566,333	7,694,829,360
Bills payable	2,401,706,309	2,210,072,255
	<b>49,519,945,396</b>	<b>39,249,018,349</b>
<b>b) Time deposits</b>		
Savings deposits (90%)	26,728,139,987	25,798,657,295
Special notice deposits	25,815,073,748	30,571,531,942
Fixed deposits	113,275,543,547	105,774,839,230
Deposit pension scheme	25,662,113,292	27,917,440,800
Gift cheque	38,049,461	36,575,166
Non Resident Foreign Currency Deposit (NFCD)	2,388,440,127	1,069,285,664
	<b>193,907,360,162</b>	<b>191,168,330,097</b>
	<b>243,427,305,558</b>	<b>230,417,348,446</b>
<b>13.7 Maturity grouping of deposits and other accounts</b>		
<b>Other than bank deposits</b>		
Payable on demand	46,588,201,524	36,419,076,038
Payable within 1 month	57,344,313,341	60,227,835,394
Over 1 month but within 3 months	55,575,062,736	51,205,599,790
Over 3 months but within 6 months	13,893,765,684	12,801,399,948
Over 6 months but within 1 year	27,787,531,368	25,602,799,895
Over 1 year but within 5 years	25,008,778,231	23,042,519,906
Over 5 years but within 10 years	16,672,518,821	15,361,679,937
	<b>242,870,171,705</b>	<b>224,660,910,908</b>
<b>Inter-bank deposits</b>		
Payable on demand	-	-
Payable within 1 month	557,133,853	78,156,984
Over 1 month but within 3 months	-	-
Over 3 months but within 6 months	-	5,678,280,555
Over 6 months but within 1 year	-	-
Over 1 year but within 5 years	-	-
Over 5 years but within 10 years	-	-
	<b>557,133,853</b>	<b>5,756,437,539</b>
	<b>243,427,305,558</b>	<b>230,417,348,446</b>
<b>13.8 Sector wise deposits</b>		
Government	3,078,056,107	2,402,754,596
Public sector	8,293,644,347	9,723,324,991
Private sector	232,055,605,103	218,291,268,859
	<b>243,427,305,558</b>	<b>230,417,348,446</b>
<b>13 (a) Consolidated deposits and other accounts</b>		
Dhaka Bank Limited	243,427,305,558	230,417,348,446
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	-
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
	<b>243,427,305,558</b>	<b>230,417,348,446</b>
Less: Inter company transaction	447,594,546	471,787,581
	<b>242,979,711,012</b>	<b>229,945,560,865</b>
<b>14. Bond</b>		
Non convertible subordinated bond	(Note: 14.1) 3,600,000,000	5,200,000,000
Perpetual Bond	(Note: 14.2) 1,420,000,000	-
	<b>5,020,000,000</b>	<b>5,200,000,000</b>
<b>14.1</b>	The Bank issued 1st tranche of redeemable non-convertible subordinated bond of Taka 2,000,000,000 and the Bond has been fully redeemed in December 2017.	

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
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The Bank issued 2nd tranche of non-convertible subordinated bond of Tk. 3,000,000,000 with consent of BSEC vide letter no. BSEC/CI/DS-34/2015/643 dated 28 December 2015 and subsequently approved by Bangladesh Bank vide letter no. BRPD(BFIS)661/14B(P)2016-2474 dated 17 April 2016 to strengthen the capital base in line with the newly introduced Capital Adequacy Guidelines under BASEL-III Accord. The redemption of the Bond has been started from the year 2019 (total outstanding is Tk 60 Crore as of 31 December 2022). The Bond will be fully redeemed in the year 2023.

Moreover, the Bank issued 3rd tranche of non-convertible subordinated bond of Tk. 5,000,000,000 with consent of BSEC vide letter no. BSEC/CI/CPLC/DS-210/2009/210 dated 28 March 2018 and from Bangladesh Bank vide letter no. BRPD (BFIS) 661/14B (P) 2018-2569 dated 17 April 2018. The redemption of the bond has been started from the year 2021 (total outstanding is Tk 300 Crore as of 31 December 2022) and will be fully redeemed in the year 2025.

- 14.2** Dhaka Bank Limited has successfully launched the first Perpetual Bond of Tk. 200.00 crore. The issuance process of "Dhaka Bank Perpetual Bond" was initiated back in 2021 and with subsequent approvals from the regulators, the Bank had partially completed subscription of Tk. 200.00 crore within 31 December 2022. Basic features of the bond are:

Coupon rate: Reference rate Plus Coupon margin

Here, reference rate is the latest available 20 years treasury bond rate as published by Debt Management Department of Bangladesh Bank on the quotation day and coupon margin is 2%.

Coupon range: 6.0% to 10.0%.

Contingent Convertible feature: This bonds are contingent convertible and this conversion will only be executed if the Bank's consolidated common equity Tier-I (CET-I) falls below 4.5% and the conversion amount will be to the extent of shortfall amount for reaching CET-I @ 4.5%.

Subscriber wise perpetual bond are:

**Individual subscribers**

**Institutional subscriber**

NCC Bank Limited

Community Bank Bangladesh Limited

Mercantile Bank Limited

	-	-
	850,000,000	-
	170,000,000	-
	400,000,000	-
	<b>1,420,000,000</b>	-
	<b>1,420,000,000</b>	-

**15. Other liabilities**

Accrued interest		363,082,299	265,539,251
Provision on loans and advances	(Note: 15.1)	15,904,877,588	14,045,034,484
Provision for good borrower	(Note: 15.2)	28,133,697	28,133,697
Provision for Off-Balance Sheet exposure	(Note: 15.3)	1,359,203,325	1,597,915,109
Interest suspense account	(Note: 15.4)	4,147,589,700	3,245,968,658
Provision for expenses	(Note: 15.5)	496,692,007	135,585,744
Provision for other assets	(Note: 15.6)	78,074,233	13,544,445
Fund for Dhaka Bank Foundation	(Note: 36.1)	74,134,084	41,556,867
Provision for current tax	(Note: 15.7)	13,240,564,896	10,919,279,963
Tax deducted at source & payable		545,587,210	343,541,272
Excise duty payable		318,249,184	274,187,629
Other account payable	(Note: 15.9)	5,394,927,536	4,016,528,906
		<b>41,951,115,760</b>	<b>34,926,816,025</b>

**15(a) Consolidated other liabilities**

Dhaka Bank Limited	(Note: 15)	41,951,115,760	34,926,816,025
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		896,328,555	987,334,866
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		7,639,807	11,354,655
		42,855,084,122	35,925,505,546
Less: Inter-company transactions			
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		53,812,719	55,787,264
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		3,004,793	1,173,725
		56,817,512	56,960,989
		<b>42,798,266,610</b>	<b>35,868,544,558</b>

		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>15.1</b>	<b>Provision for loans and advances</b>		
<b>i)</b>	<b>The movement in specific provision for bad and doubtful debts:</b>		
	Provision held at the beginning of the year	7,341,149,764	7,493,423,907
	Specific provision (+)	2,489,781,010	251,717,178
	Additional provision against special general provision-COVID-19 (+)	(415,791)	415,791
	Recoveries from written off loans (+)	-	-
	Fully provided debt written off (-)	(879,001,614)	(372,493,454)
	Provision no longer required (-)	(57,203,296)	(31,913,658)
	<b>Provision held at the end of the year</b>	<b>8,894,310,073</b>	<b>7,341,149,764</b>
<b>ii)</b>	<b>The movement in general provision on unclassified loans:</b>		
	Provision held at the beginning of the year	6,703,884,719	5,521,876,369
	Provision no longer required (-)	(378,026,759)	(588,768,641)
	Additional provision against special general provision-COVID-19 (+)	(176,886,486)	191,828,459
	Additional provision except special general provision-COVID-19 (+)	861,596,041	1,578,948,532
	<b>Provision held at the end of the year</b>	<b>7,010,567,515</b>	<b>6,703,884,719</b>
		<b>15,904,877,588</b>	<b>14,045,034,484</b>
<b>15.2</b>	<b>Provision for good borrower</b>		
	Opening balance	28,133,697	30,163,697
	Add: Addition during the year	-	-
	Less: Disbursement during the year	-	2,030,000
		<b>28,133,697</b>	<b>28,133,697</b>
<b>15.3</b>	<b>Provision for off-balance sheet exposures</b>		
	Opening balance	1,597,915,109	1,107,092,712
	Add: Addition during the year	(238,711,785)	490,822,398
		<b>1,359,203,324</b>	<b>1,597,915,109</b>
	Bank has made provision @ 1.00% on off balance sheet exposure (i.e. Acceptance & endorsement, letter of credit and letter of guarantee) as per BRPD Circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012 from current year's profit.		
<b>15.4</b>	<b>Interest suspense account</b>		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	3,245,968,658	2,694,392,204
	Amount transferred to "Interest Suspense" A/C during the year (+)	2,956,338,432	1,866,484,447
	Amount recovered from "Interest Suspense" A/C during the year (-)	(1,952,657,075)	(1,305,450,967)
	Amount written off during the year (-)	(102,060,316)	(9,457,026)
	<b>Balance at the end of the year</b>	<b>4,147,589,700</b>	<b>3,245,968,658</b>
<b>15.5</b>	<b>Provision for expenses</b>		
	Provision for audit fees	2,213,750	2,110,250
	Provision for house rent, bonus, utility, risk premium etc.	35,248,490	23,056,835
	Provision for promotional expenses for exchange houses	1,913,806	620,059
	Provision for superannuation fund	88,044,260	18,681,000
	Provision for gratuity fund	219,271,701	81,360,000
	Provision for travel passage	150,000,000	9,757,600
		<b>496,692,007</b>	<b>135,585,744</b>
<b>15.6</b>	<b>Provision for other assets</b>		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	13,544,445	13,544,445
	Add: Addition during the year	64,529,788	-
	Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
		<b>78,074,233</b>	<b>13,544,445</b>
<b>15.7</b>	<b>Provision for current tax</b>		
	Opening balance	10,919,279,963	8,882,170,853
	Add: Provision made during the year	2,237,640,615	2,037,109,110
		13,156,920,578	10,919,279,963
	Add: Provision for prior year	83,644,318	-
		<b>13,240,564,896</b>	<b>10,919,279,963</b>



	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>The charge for taxation is based upon profit for the year comprises:</b>		
Current tax on taxable income	2,237,640,615	2,037,109,110
Provision for prior years	83,644,318	-
	<b>2,321,284,933</b>	<b>2,037,109,110</b>
Net deferred tax liability/(asset) originated for temporary differences	(85,673,014)	21,292,924
Income tax on profit	<b>2,235,611,919</b>	<b>2,058,402,034</b>

Provision for current tax of Taka 2,237,640,615 has been accounted for as prescribed by Finance Act, of the accounting profit of the Bank after considering some of the add backs to income and disallowances of expenditure as per Income Tax Ordinance, 1984.

Income Tax Assessment for the years from 1995 to 2006 have since been completed and Bank got Tax Clearance Certificate up to 2006 (Assessment year 2007-2008) from the income tax authority. But under section 120 of Income Tax Ordinance, 1984, the assessment for the year 2004, 2005 and 2006 had been re-opened and the Bank had filed appeal to the Honorable High Court against the additional demand. The Bank has also filed appeal against the assessment order for the year 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 to the Honorable High Court. The Bank received Tax Clearance Certificate for the year 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016 & 2017. But under section 120 of income Tax Ordinance 1984, the assessment for the year 2014 had been re-opened at 07.01.2019 and the file is under DCT and waiting for Revise order after Appeal. And for the year 2018 & 2019 tribunal & Revise order is completed. For 2020, tax Assessment is completed and apply for Appeal. 2021 tax return has been submitted. For 2022, tax return will be submitted within the stipulated time.

Corporate tax position of the bank has been shown in Annexure-H.

#### 15.7.1 Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	%	Taka	%	Taka
Profit before income tax as per profit and loss account		3,895,454,880		4,114,129,692
Income tax as per applicable tax rate	37.50%	1,460,795,580	37.50%	1,542,798,634
<b>Factors affecting the tax charge for current year</b>				
Non deductible expenses	15.75%	613,455,493	8.81%	362,468,777
Inadmissible expenses/provisions	28.88%	1,124,959,791	22.91%	942,649,634
Admissible expenses	-16.30%	(634,991,949)	-11.53%	(474,486,657)
Tax exempted income	-5.35%	(208,540,580)	-4.76%	(195,881,663)
Tax savings from reduced tax rates	-2.12%	(82,699,024)	-2.93%	(120,697,472)
Tax savings from reduced tax rates for dividend	-0.91%	(35,324,626)	-0.46%	(18,962,806)
Tax loss/(savings) from reduced tax rates for capital gain	0.00%	(14,069)	-0.02%	(728,299)
Income from gain on sale of fixed assets	0.00%	-	0.00%	(51,038)
Last year adjustment	2.15%	83,644,318	0.00%	-
<b>Total income tax expenses</b>	<b>59.59%</b>	<b>2,321,284,933</b>	<b>49.51%</b>	<b>2,037,109,110</b>

#### 15.7(a) Consolidated provision for current tax

Dhaka Bank Limited	(Note: 15.7)	13,240,564,896	10,919,279,963
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		97,509,392	139,288,139
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		4,260,090	9,936,117
		<b>13,342,334,378</b>	<b>11,068,504,220</b>

	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	Taka		Taka	
<b>15.8 Deferred tax liabilities/(asset)</b>				
<b>31 December 2022</b>				
	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Tax base</b>	<b>Taxable/(deductible)</b>	
			<b>Temporary difference</b>	
Fixed asset excluding land	2,741,685,174	3,241,054,556	(499,369,382)	
<b>Deductible temporary difference :</b>				
Provision against classified loan (BL)	(853,083,367)	-	(853,083,367)	
Right of use-assets	1,244,430,821	-	1,244,430,821	
Lease obligation	(1,387,316,434)	-	(1,387,316,434)	
			<u>(1,495,338,362)</u>	
Applicable tax rate			37.5%	
<b>Deferred tax liability/(asset)</b>			<b>(560,751,886)</b>	
<b>31 December 2021</b>				
	<b>Carrying amount</b>	<b>Tax base</b>	<b>Taxable/(deductible)</b>	
			<b>Temporary difference</b>	
Fixed Asset excluding land	2,945,778,984	3,317,019,591	(371,240,607)	
<b>Deductible temporary difference :</b>				
Provision against classified loan (BL)	(786,037,429)	-	(786,037,429)	
Right of use of assets	1,084,774,925	-	1,084,774,925	
Lease obligation	(1,194,373,882)	-	(1,194,373,882)	
			<u>(1,266,876,993)</u>	
Applicable tax rate			37.5%	
<b>Deferred tax liability/(asset)</b>			<b>(475,078,872)</b>	
<b>Deferred tax expense/(income)</b>				
Closing deferred tax (asset)/liability			31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Opening deferred tax (asset)/liability			Taka	Taka
			(560,751,886)	(475,078,872)
			(475,078,872)	(496,371,796)
			<b>(85,673,014)</b>	<b>21,292,924</b>

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet method for timing difference arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying values for reporting purposes as per International Accounting Standard (IAS) 12 and BRPD circular no. 11 dated 12 December 2011.

**15.8(a) Consolidated deferred tax liabilities/(asset)**

Dhaka Bank Limited	(85,673,014)	21,292,924
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	3,041,946	7,250,565
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
	<b>(82,631,068)</b>	<b>28,543,489</b>

**15.9 Other account payable**

3 months and 5 years Bangladesh/Sanchay Patra & BB Foreign Invest. Bond		21,826,706	13,810,851
Application, processing, membership & utilisation fee		363,293,284	11,141,407
Adjusting account credit		915,082,897	267,563,948
Export proceeds suspense		1,549,581,973	1,394,366,598
Finance from bill discounting OBU	(Note: 15.9.1)	6,562,292	126,874,870
Compensation income of Islamic Banking operations	(Note: 15.9.2)	151,069,989	33,494,850
ATM settlement account		165,968,868	83,899,818
Import payment suspense		274,849,570	850,145,501
Provision for start-up fund	(Note: 15.9.3)	57,455,612	40,857,182
Provision for CSR fund	(Note: 15.9.4)	501,919,911	-
Lease liabilities as per IFRS 16	(Note: 15.9.5)	1,387,316,434	1,194,373,882
		<b>5,394,927,536</b>	<b>4,016,528,906</b>

**15.9.1** Authorised Dealer branches maintained cover fund through Offshore Banking Unit (OBU) to further facilitate the exporters in accordance with FE Circular no.03 dated 04 February 2013 of Bangladesh Bank.

**15.9.2** The amount represents profits on various overdue Investments of Islamic Banking operations which has been maintained as per Shariah Principle.

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>15.9.3 Provision for start-up fund</b>		
1% of net profit on audited FS 2020	20,299,906	20,299,906
1% of net profit on audited FS 2021	20,557,277	20,557,277
1% of net profit on audited FS 2022	16,598,430	-
	<b>57,455,612</b>	<b>40,857,182</b>

Following Bangladesh Bank circular no.04 dated 29 March 2021, circular no. 04 dated 19 April 2021 and circular Letter no. 05 dated 26 April 2021 of SME & Special Programs Department (SMESPD); Bank need to built up a fund within 5 (five) years from 2021 from 1% of their net profit (based on audited financial statements) to distribute in favor of the 'Start-Up' entrepreneurs. The fund transfer process from net profit will have to start mandatorily at the time of yearly accounts finalization from December 2020.

**15.9.4** In compliance with Bangladesh Bank instruction vide letter reference no.BRPD(CMS)651/9(16)Kha/2022-11348 dated 08 November 2022, Dhaka Bank Limited has to maintain Special CSR fund from 50% of income from treasury function for the month of May and June 2022 which is Tk. 80.30 crore before tax and after tax is Tk. 50.19 crore.

**15.9.5** Refer to Note 2.13.1 implementation of IFRS 16 and its relevant assumptions and disclosures for the relevant accounting policy.

## 16 Share capital

### 16.1 Authorised Capital

2,000,000,000 ordinary shares of Tk.10 each

**20,000,000,000**      **10,000,000,000**

The Bank increased its Authorized Capital from Tk.1000.00 crore to Tk.2000.00 crore by passing a Special Resolution in the 27th AGM held on Thursday, June 23, 2022.

### 16.2 Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital

949,624,753 ordinary shares ( 2021: 949,624,753 ordinary shares of Tk. 10.00 each) of Tk.10.00 each

9,496,247,530      8,958,724,090  
-      537,523,440  
**9,496,247,530**      **9,496,247,530**

\*The Bank increased its paid up capital through issuance of 6% Bonus shares i.e. 53,752,344 ordinary shares of Tk.10.00 each on 15/07/2021.

The denomination of the face value of share was fixed at Tk. 10.00 per share instead of Tk. 100.00 per share by passing a special resolution in the 4th EGM of the Bank held on July 04, 2010.

### 16.3 Initial Public Offer (IPO)

Out of the total issued, subscribed and paid up capital of the Bank 1,320,000 Ordinary shares of Tk.100 each amounting to Tk.132,000,000 was raised through public offering of shares held in 24 February 2000.

### 16.4 Right issue

The Bank has increased its paid up capital twice by issuance of 2R:5 and 1R:2 right share at par on 15 April 2003 and 30 November 2005 respectively.

### 16.5 History of paid-up capital

Year	Declaration	No. of share	Value in capital	Cumulative
1995	Initial capital	1,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
1996	10% stock dividend	100,000	10,000,000	110,000,000
1997	20% stock dividend	220,000	22,000,000	132,000,000
1998	9% Stock, 10% cash dividend & IPO	118,800	11,880,000	275,880,000
1999	25% cash	-	-	275,880,000
2000	25% cash & 10% stock dividend	275,880	27,588,000	303,468,000
2001	25% cash & 25% stock dividend	758,670	75,867,000	379,335,000
2002	20% cash & (15,17,340 nos. right shares)	15,17,340	151,734,000	531,069,000
2003	15% cash & 25% stock dividend	1,327,672	132,767,200	663,836,200
2004	35% stock & 1R:2	5,642,608	564,260,800	1,228,097,000
2005	5% stock dividend	614,048	61,404,800	1,289,501,900
2006	10% cash & 20% stock dividend	2,579,003	257,900,300	1,547,402,300
2007	25% stock dividend	3,868,505	386,850,500	1,934,252,875
2008	15% cash & 10% stock dividend	1,934,252	193,425,200	2,127,678,200

Year	Declaration	No. of share	Value in capital	Cumulative
2009	25% stock dividend	5,319,195	531,919,500	2,659,597,800
2010	35% stock dividend	9,308,592	93,085,920	3,590,457,030
2011	5% cash & 30% stock dividend	107,713,710	1,077,137,100	4,667,594,130
2012	16% stock dividend	74,681,506	746,815,060	5,414,409,190
2013	17% cash & 5% stock dividend	27,072,045	270,720,450	5,685,129,640
2014	14% cash & 10% stock dividend	56,851,296	568,512,960	6,253,642,600
2015	6% cash & 10% stock dividend	62,536,426	687,900,686	6,879,006,860
2016	10% Cash & 5% stock dividend	34,395,033	722,295,720	7,222,957,200
2017	12.5% stock dividend	90,286,965	812,582,685	8,125,826,850
2018	5% cash & 5% stock dividend	40,629,134	853,211,819	8,532,118,190
2019	5% cash & 5% stock dividend	42,660,590	895,872,409	8,958,724,090
2020	6% cash & 6% stock dividend	53,752,344	949,624,753	9,496,247,530
2021	12% Cash Dividend	-	-	9,496,247,530

## 16.6 Percentage of shareholding

Particulars	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	% of holdings	Value of shares (Tk.)	% of holdings	Value of shares (Tk.)
<b>1. Local ownership</b>				
Government	-	-	-	-
Bank/Financial Institutions	13.66	1,296,917,810	13.88	1,317,874,730
Sponsors	42.65	4,050,292,830	41.12	3,904,554,350
General public	40.14	3,811,513,080	41.23	3,915,683,600
Mutual fund	0.25	24,130,000	0.49	46,330,880
Unit funds	2.23	211,830,090	2.21	209,966,930
ICB account holders	0.11	10,096,890	0.11	10,110,370
ICB head office (Investors A/C)	0.04	3,995,990	0.04	4,077,990
ICB mutual fund	0.02	1,674,800	0.02	1,674,800
ICB unit fund	0.21	19,514,010	0.20	19,131,860
ICB AMCL unit fund	0.04	3,504,620	0.04	3,504,620
Non-Resident Bangladeshi (NRB)	0.08	7,838,330	0.08	7,843,830
ICB Asset Management Company Ltd.	0.16	15,000,000	0.16	15,000,000
ICB Investors A/C, local office	0.09	9,000,000	0.09	9,000,000
ICB Capital Management Limited	0.17	16,369,080	0.18	16,923,570
ICB AMCL First Mutual Fund	0.15	14,570,000	0.15	14,570,000
Other investor's A/C	-	-	-	-
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>
<b>2. Foreign ownership</b>				
Financial company	-	-	-	-
Individual investors	-	-	-	-
	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>9,496,247,530</b>

## 16.7 Classification of shareholders by holding

Holdings	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	No. of share holders	Number of shares	No. of share holders	Number of shares
1 to 500 shares	8,157	1,290,257	8,995	1,422,715
501 to 5,000 shares	8,164	15,038,157	9,372	17,196,999
5,001 to 10,000 shares	1,242	8,851,218	1,519	10,984,987
10,001 to 20,000 shares	698	9,995,207	878	12,593,744
20,001 to 30,000 shares	246	6,125,098	316	7,854,237
30,001 to 40,000 shares	120	4,224,926	169	5,954,114
40,001 to 50,000 shares	87	3,992,893	106	4,898,560
50,001 to 100,000 shares	165	11,937,957	231	16,505,090
100,001 to 1,000,000 shares	232	73,611,511	277	83,378,836
1000001 to above shares	119	814,557,529	125	788,835,471
	<b>19,230</b>	<b>949,624,753</b>	<b>21,988</b>	<b>949,624,753</b>

**16.8 Name of the directors and their shareholdings as on**

Sl. No.	Name of Directors	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
		No. of shares	Value of share (Tk.)	No. of shares	Value of share (Tk.)
1	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	21,659,028	216,590,280	21,659,028	216,590,280
2	Mr. Aman Ullah Sarker	18,994,753	189,947,530	18,994,753	189,947,530
3	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	26,483,568	264,835,680	26,483,568	264,835,680
4	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	23,263,191	232,631,910	23,263,191	232,631,910
5	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	32,609,209	326,092,090	32,609,209	326,092,090
6	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	19,072,123	190,721,230	19,072,123	190,721,230
7	Mr. Amir Ullah	18,994,749	189,947,490	18,994,749	189,947,490
8	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	18,996,379	189,963,790	18,996,379	189,963,790
9	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	30,000,000	300,000,000	28,926,152	289,261,520
10	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	40,771,941	407,719,410	27,271,941	272,719,410
11	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	18,993,431	189,934,310	18,993,431	189,934,310
12	Mr. Jashim Uddin	18,994,921	189,949,210	18,994,921	189,949,210
13	Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	34,975,142	349,751,420	34,975,142	349,751,420
14	Mrs. Manoara Khandaker	19,028,344	190,283,440	19,028,344	190,283,440
15	Mr. Ahabab Ahmad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Mr. Feroz Ahmed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	<b>Total</b>	<b>342,836,779</b>	<b>3,428,367,790</b>	<b>328,262,931</b>	<b>3,282,629,310</b>

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>16.9 Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) as per BASEL III</b>		
<b>Tier-I Capital (going - concern capital)</b>		
<b>Common Equity Tier-I Capital (CET 1)</b>		
Paid up capital	9,496,247,530	9,496,247,530
Statutory reserve	9,496,247,530	9,086,264,187
General reserve	6,560,631	6,560,631
Surplus in profit and loss account	1,725,490,083	1,631,778,599
	<b>20,724,545,774</b>	<b>20,220,850,947</b>
<b>Less : Regulatory adjustment</b>		
Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)	319,906,262	294,764,036
Book value of Goodwill and value of all other intangible assets**	430,055,670	493,451,057
(**Written down value of software which is treated as intangible assets)	<b>19,974,583,842</b>	<b>19,432,635,854</b>
<b>Additional Tier-I Capital (AT 1)</b>	1,420,000,000	-
<b>Total Tier-I Capital</b>	<b>21,394,583,842</b>	<b>19,432,635,854</b>
<b>Tier-II Capital (gone concern capital)</b>		
General provision (Note - 16.9.1)	8,369,770,840	8,301,799,828
Asset revaluation reserve (Note-18.2)	-	-
Revaluation reserve for HTM & HFT securities (Note - 16.9.2)	-	-
Non-convertible subordinated bond (Note-16.9.3)	2,000,000,000	3,600,000,000
	<b>10,369,770,840</b>	<b>11,901,799,828</b>
<b>Less : Regulatory adjustment</b>	-	-
<b>Total Tier-II Capital</b>	<b>10,369,770,840</b>	<b>11,901,799,828</b>
<b>A. Total Eligible Capital</b>	<b>31,764,354,682</b>	<b>31,334,435,682</b>

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>B. Risk Weighted Assets</b>		
Credit risk		
Balance sheet business	160,004,725,187	157,705,928,113
Off-Balance sheet business	36,429,471,680	36,597,189,957
	<b>196,434,196,866</b>	<b>194,303,118,070</b>
Market risk	10,073,530,796	3,105,991,084
Operational risk	18,398,947,781	16,489,525,111
<b>Total Risk Weighted Assets</b>	<b>224,906,675,444</b>	<b>213,898,634,265</b>
<b>C. Required Capital on Risk Weighted Assets</b>	<b>28,113,334,431</b>	<b>26,737,329,283</b>
<b>D. Capital Surplus/(Shortfall) [A-C]</b>	<b>3,651,020,251</b>	<b>4,597,106,399</b>
<b>Total Capital Ratio (%)*</b>	<b>14.12%</b>	<b>14.65%</b>

Capital requirement	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	Required (%)	Held (%)	Required (%)	Held (%)
Tier-I Capital (going concern capital)	8.50%	9.51%	8.50%	9.08%
Tier-II Capital (gone concern capital)	4.00%	4.61%	4.00%	5.56%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.50%</b>	<b>14.12%</b>	<b>12.50%</b>	<b>14.65%</b>

\* CRAR has been calculated as per the return submitted to Bangladesh Bank.

**16.9.1** As per Risk Based Capital Adequacy Guideline for Banks under BASEL-III, 2014, the Tier 2 Capital under heading "General Provision" was limited to the actual amount of General Provision or 1.25% of Credit Risk Weighted Assets, which is lower. In subsequent BRPD Circular Letter no. 05 dated 31 May 2016, full amount of General Provision is allowed to be treated as part of Tier-II Capital.

**16.9.2** As per risk based capital adequacy guidelines for banks under BASEL-III, the revaluation reserve for assets and securities will diminish at 20% per year on the base amount of 31 December 2014 so that the whole revaluation reserve amount will not get capital treatment after the end of five years (starting from January 2015).

**16.9.3** As per the risk based capital adequacy guidelines in line with Basel-III issued in December 2014 by Bangladesh Bank, the amount of subordinated debt in the regulatory capital will have to be reduced (amortized) in the last 05 (five) years of the bond's life by 20% from the amount of the instrument. Dhaka Bank Limited 2nd Subordinated Bond amounting Tk. 3,000,000,000 was issued on May, 2016 which is treated as Supplementary Capital (Tier- II). The tenure of the bond is 7 years. Hence, the reduction of the bond amount from regulatory capital has started from May 2019. Also DBL 3rd Subordinated Bond amounting Tk. 5,000,000,000 was issued on August, 2018 which is treated as Supplementary Capital (Tier- II). The tenure of the bond is 7 years. Hence, the reduction of the bond amount from regulatory capital has started from August 2021.

Capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) has been calculated as per risk based capital adequacy guidelines in line with BASEL-III issued in December 2014, DOS Circular no. 02 dated 04 April 2015 & BRPD Circular no. 05 dated 31 May 2016 on reporting CRAR & leverage ratio by Bangladesh Bank.

**16.9(a) Consolidated Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) as per BASEL III**

**Tier-I Capital (going - concern capital)**

**Common Equity Tier-I Capital (CET 1)**

Paid up capital	9,496,247,530	9,496,247,530
Minority interest	72,795	71,485
Statutory reserve	9,496,247,530	9,086,264,187
General reserve	6,560,631	6,560,631
Surplus in profit and loss account	2,408,813,895	2,302,003,177
	<b>21,407,942,381</b>	<b>20,891,147,010</b>
<b>Less : Regulatory adjustment</b>		
Book value of Goodwill and value of all other intangible assets**	430,055,670	493,451,057
(**Written down value of software which is treated as intangible assets)		
Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)	390,345,391	368,245,111
	<b>20,587,541,320</b>	<b>20,029,450,842</b>

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>Additional Tier-I Capital (AT 1)</b>	1,420,000,000	-
<b>Total Tier-I Capital</b>	<b>22,007,541,320</b>	<b>20,029,450,842</b>
<b>Tier-II Capital (gone concern capital)</b>		
General provision	8,369,770,840	8,301,799,828
Asset revaluation reserve (Note-18.2)	-	-
Revaluation reserve for HTM & HFT securities	-	-
Non-convertible subordinated bond (Note-16.9.1)	2,000,000,000	3,600,000,000
	<b>10,369,770,840</b>	<b>11,901,799,828</b>
<b>Less : Regulatory adjustment</b>	-	-
<b>Total Tier-II Capital</b>	<b>10,369,770,840</b>	<b>11,901,799,828</b>
<b>A. Total Eligible Capital</b>	<b>32,377,312,160</b>	<b>31,931,250,670</b>
<b>B. Risk Weighted Assets</b>		
Credit risk		
Balance sheet business	160,579,850,810	157,346,809,684
Off-Balance sheet business	36,429,471,680	36,597,189,957
	<b>197,009,322,490</b>	<b>193,943,999,641</b>
Market risk	13,635,933,413	7,098,392,616
Operational risk	18,750,144,145	16,840,954,739
<b>Total Risk-weighted Assets</b>	<b>229,395,400,048</b>	<b>217,883,346,996</b>
<b>C. Required Capital on Risk Weighted Assets</b>	<b>28,674,425,006</b>	<b>27,235,418,375</b>
<b>D. Capital Surplus/(Shortfall) [A-C]</b>	<b>3,702,887,154</b>	<b>4,695,832,296</b>
<b>Total Capital Ratio (%)*</b>	<b>14.11%</b>	<b>14.66%</b>

Capital requirement	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	Required (%)	Held (%)	Required (%)	Held (%)
Tier-I Capital (going concern capital)	8.50%	9.59%	8.50%	9.19%
Tier-II Capital (gone concern capital)	4.00%	4.52%	4.00%	5.46%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.50%</b>	<b>14.11%</b>	<b>12.50%</b>	<b>14.66%</b>

\* CRAR has been calculated as per the return submitted to Bangladesh Bank.

Capital to Risk weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) has been calculated as per risk based capital adequacy guidelines in line with BASEL-III issued in December 2014, DOS Circular no. 02 dated 04 April 2015 & BRPD Circular no. 05 dated 31 May 2016 on reporting CRAR & leverage ratio by Bangladesh Bank.

## 17. Statutory reserve

Opening balance	9,086,264,187	8,263,438,249
Add: Addition during the year	409,983,343	822,825,938
	<b>9,496,247,530</b>	<b>9,086,264,187</b>

As per Section 24 of The Bank Company Act, 1991 and amendment thereon, every scheduled bank is required to build up statutory reserve and before declaring dividend, will transfer profit equivalent to 20.0% of PBT to the said reserve until the sum of the said reserve and share premium account becomes equal to the paid up capital.

		31.12.2022	31.12.2021
		Taka	Taka
<b>18. Other reserve</b>			
General reserve	(Note 18.1)	6,560,631	6,560,631
Assets revaluation reserve	(Note 18.2)	-	-
Investment revaluation reserve	(Note 18.3)	48,159,035	20,997,128
		<b>54,719,666</b>	<b>27,557,759</b>
<b>18(a) Consolidated other reserve</b>			
Dhaka Bank Limited		54,719,666	27,557,759
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		53,900,000	53,900,000
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
		<b>108,619,666</b>	<b>81,457,759</b>
<b>18.1 General reserve</b>			
Opening balance		6,560,631	6,560,631
Add: Addition during the year		-	-
		6,560,631	6,560,631
Less: Transfer to capital account for issue of bonus shares		-	-
		<b>6,560,631</b>	<b>6,560,631</b>

As per rule, bonus share/cash dividend may be issued out of surplus of the profit of the year. If there is any shortfall, that may be covered from General Reserve Account as per approval of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

<b>18.2 Assets revaluation reserve</b>			
Opening balance		-	-
Less : Adjustment for reversal		-	-
		-	-
<b>18.3 Investment revaluation reserve</b>			
<b>Revaluation reserve for HTM securities</b>			
Opening balance		20,997,128	38,351,544
Add: Addition during the year		16,943,491	730,174
Less: Adjustment during the year		(133,753)	(18,084,590)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>37,806,866</b>	<b>20,997,128</b>
<b>Revaluation reserve for HFT securities</b>			
Opening balance		-	10,298,425
Add: Addition during the year		101,678,186	23,905,234
Less: Adjustment during the year		(91,326,017)	(34,203,659)
<b>Closing balance</b>		<b>10,352,169</b>	<b>-</b>
		<b>48,159,035</b>	<b>20,997,128</b>

Interest income of HTM and HFT securities transferred to Revaluation Reserve Account as per Bangladesh Bank DOS Circular no. 05 dated 26 May 2008 of which 50% of revaluation reserve for HTM & HFT used to be treated as Supplementary Capital. Now as per BASEL-III accord, capital treatment of the same is being diminished by 20% each year.

<b>19. Surplus in profit and loss account</b>			
Opening balance		1,631,778,599	1,514,780,946
Add: Post-tax profit for the year		1,659,842,961	2,055,727,658
Transferred from general reserve		-	-
Prior year adjustment made during the year		-	-
		3,291,621,560	3,570,508,604
Less: Transfer to statutory reserve		409,983,343	822,825,938
Start-up fund		16,598,430	40,857,182
Stock dividend		-	537,523,440
Cash dividend		1,139,549,704	537,523,445
		1,566,131,477	1,938,730,005
		<b>1,725,490,083</b>	<b>1,631,778,599</b>



	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>19(a) Consolidated surplus in profit and loss account (attributable to equity holders of DBL)</b>		
Opening balance	2,302,003,177	2,108,972,761
Add: Post-tax profit for the period	1,672,942,195	2,136,460,422
Transferred from general reserve	-	-
Adjustment made during the period	-	-
	<b>3,974,945,372</b>	<b>4,245,433,183</b>
Less: Transfer to statutory reserve	409,983,343	822,825,938
Start-up fund	16,598,430	40,857,182
Transfer to investment fluctuation fund	-	4,700,000
Stock dividend	-	537,523,440
Cash dividend	1,139,549,704	537,523,445
Stock dividend paid by subsidiary	-	-
	<b>1,566,131,477</b>	<b>1,943,430,005</b>
	<b>2,408,813,895</b>	<b>2,302,003,177</b>
<b>19.1 (a) Non-controlling interest</b>		
Opening balance	71,485	63,411
Addition for the year from Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	1,007	7,331
Addition for the year from Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	303	743
	<b>72,795</b>	<b>71,485</b>
<b>20. Profit &amp; loss account</b>		
<b>Income</b>		
Interest, discount and similar income	16,210,256,283	14,913,888,936
Dividend income	201,855,008	108,358,891
Fee, commission and brokerage	2,043,325,994	2,403,533,419
Gains less losses arising from dealing securities	-	-
Gains less losses arising from investment securities	3,683,542,890	3,340,137,085
Gains less losses arising from dealing in foreign currencies	3,905,805,027	932,193,361
Income from non-banking assets	-	-
Other operating income	227,923,780	254,588,576
Profit less losses on interest rate changes	-	-
	<b>26,272,708,982</b>	<b>21,952,700,267</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Interest, fee and commission	12,801,155,909	10,394,221,944
Administrative expenses	3,917,248,460	3,140,040,280
Other operating expenses	1,560,353,056	831,756,999
Depreciation and repairs of Bank's assets	1,098,603,900	958,818,995
	<b>19,377,361,325</b>	<b>15,324,838,218</b>
	<b>6,895,347,657</b>	<b>6,627,862,049</b>
<b>21 Contingent liabilities</b>		
<b>Acceptances &amp; endorsements</b>	<b>69,491,221,305</b>	<b>64,281,656,460</b>
<b>Irrevocable letters of credit</b>	<b>24,768,423,842</b>	<b>52,467,266,855</b>
Usance/Defer letter of credit	8,949,475,190	27,651,816,925
Sight letter of credit	3,930,805,223	7,544,225,434
Back to back letter of credit	4,493,675,068	7,296,759,526
BD-Sight (EDF)	1,106,068,269	3,494,044,969
Back to back - local	6,288,400,093	6,480,420,001

		<b>31.12.2022</b> <b>Taka</b>	<b>31.12.2021</b> <b>Taka</b>
<b>Letters of guarantee</b>	(Note: 21.2)	<b>44,887,153,787</b>	<b>45,816,134,359</b>
Bid bond		1,952,801,194	1,657,181,160
Performance bond		22,265,404,014	22,319,335,177
Counter guarantee		894,217,459	400,806,269
Other guarantee		17,303,698,766	16,347,591,086
Shipping guarantee		2,471,032,354	5,091,220,667
<b>Bills for collection</b>		<b>15,505,026,211</b>	<b>15,917,400,906</b>
Local bills for collection		8,070,964,321	9,224,652,599
Foreign bills for collection		7,434,061,890	6,692,748,307
<b>Other contingent liabilities</b>		<b>14,664,438,227</b>	<b>12,894,500,770</b>
Bangladesh/Pratirakhkha/Paribar Sanchay Patra		1,932,940,000	1,954,140,000
ICB unit certificate		51,340,900	51,340,900
Forward exchange position	(Note: 21.1)	1,427,969,749	600,600,272
US investment & premium bond		411,073,784	346,685,300
Contingent interest suspense		10,841,113,793	9,941,734,298
		<b>169,316,263,372</b>	<b>191,376,959,350</b>

**21.1** The amount represents the forward position of foreign currencies at the end of the period 31 December 2022 which are very short term in nature and adjustment are made on a continuous basis.

**21.2 Letters of guarantee**

Money for which the Bank is contingently liable in respect of guarantees given favouring:

Directors	-	-
Government	31,825,268,589	25,260,818,899
Bank and other financial institutions	1,549,205,260	464,884,807
Others	11,512,679,938	20,090,430,653
	<b>44,887,153,787</b>	<b>45,816,134,359</b>

**22. Interest income/profit on investments**

	<b>2022</b> <b>Taka</b>	<b>2021</b> <b>Taka</b>
Term loan	8,626,033,075	7,641,239,588
Overdrafts	4,376,150,342	4,360,104,969
Loan against trust receipt	485,690,740	550,521,534
Packing credits	59,597,893	46,835,007
Cash credits/Bai-Muajjal	377,475,644	387,292,330
Payment against Documents	3,903,079	3,667,731
House building loan	179,414,259	182,427,706
Transport loan	209,413,151	221,124,064
Syndicate loan	487,825,818	506,764,774
Lease rental/izara	468,947,647	488,790,324
Credit card	81,769,385	73,278,875
<b>Total interest/profit &amp; rental income on loans &amp; advances</b>	<b>15,356,221,033</b>	<b>14,462,046,902</b>
Call lending and fund placement with banks	827,362,630	433,161,209
Accounts with foreign banks	26,672,620	18,680,825
	<b>16,210,256,283</b>	<b>14,913,888,936</b>

**22(a) Consolidated Interest income/profit on investments**

Dhaka Bank Limited	16,210,256,283	14,913,888,936
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	112,772,226	93,199,651
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
	16,323,028,509	15,007,088,587
Less: Intercompany transaction	167,528,060	149,189,060
	<b>16,155,500,449</b>	<b>14,857,899,527</b>

		2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>23.</b>	<b>Interest/profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.</b>		
	Savings account including mudaraba	528,418,200	506,610,090
	Special notice deposit	1,041,871,314	797,741,642
	Term deposits	5,603,898,111	4,442,901,726
	Deposits under Scheme	2,564,911,153	2,970,191,112
	Call borrowing & fund placement	538,427,346	39,058,111
	Non-convertible Subordinate Bond	351,676,164	459,405,478
	Repurchase agreement (REPO)	151,668,990	207,205
	Overseas accounts charges	25,794,223	27,886,309
	HTM/HFT securities	637,148,873	658,753,518
	Others (Note: 23.1)	1,357,341,535	491,466,753
		<b>12,801,155,909</b>	<b>10,394,221,944</b>
<b>23.1</b>	<b>Others</b>		
	Interest paid on NFCD	62,901,627	11,218,057
	Interest/profit paid against refinance from Bangladesh Bank	367,741,149	252,879,157
	Interest paid on gift cheque	700,325	597,093
	Interest paid on excel account	480,838	569,637
	Interest paid on Fund Borrowing-OBU	925,517,596	226,202,809
	Treasury bond premium	-	-
	(Note: 23.1.a)	<b>1,357,341,535</b>	<b>491,466,753</b>
<b>23.1.a</b>	Treasury bond premium expenses reflects the amount of interest accrued up to the date of purchase of the treasury bond. This amount has been paid at the time of purchase of the bond.		
<b>23(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated interest/profit paid on deposits &amp; borrowings etc.</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 23)	12,801,155,909	10,394,221,944
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	167,295,847	165,919,205
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		12,968,451,756	10,560,141,149
	Less: Inter company transaction	181,553,841	162,636,314
		<b>12,786,897,915</b>	<b>10,397,504,835</b>
<b>24.</b>	<b>Investment income</b>		
	Interest on treasury bills/bonds	2,517,723,414	2,335,608,812
	Profit on govt. Islamic bond	44,963,168	36,683,708
	Capital gain on government securities	556,108,214	522,351,102
	Interest on commercial papers	-	-
	Interest on subordinated bond & perpetual bond	465,642,139	438,899,897
	Profit on Beximco Green Sukuk al Istisnaa	99,054,795	3,945,205
	Dividend on shares	201,855,008	108,358,891
		<b>3,885,346,738</b>	<b>3,445,847,615</b>
<b>24(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated investment income</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 24)	3,885,346,738	3,445,847,615
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	118,243,601	170,090,228
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>4,003,590,339</b>	<b>3,615,937,843</b>
<b>25.</b>	<b>Commission, exchange and brokerage</b>		
	Commission on letter of credit	927,779,106	964,595,708
	Commission on letter of guarantee	270,689,873	283,123,010
	Commission on remittance/bills	163,637,994	130,512,953
	Processing fee consumer loan	30,472,570	41,569,993
	Other comm/fees (Clearing, cash tr., risk prem., utilisation fee etc.)	497,678,437	862,857,703
	Rebate from foreign bank outside Bangladesh	23,672,119	20,530,156
	Commission & fee on credit card	129,395,896	100,343,896
	Exchange gain including gain from foreign currency dealings	3,905,805,027	932,193,361
		<b>5,949,131,021</b>	<b>3,335,726,780</b>

		2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>25(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated commission, exchange and brokerage</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 25)	5,949,131,021	3,335,726,780
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	92,363,798	182,016,679
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>6,041,494,819</b>	<b>3,517,743,459</b>
<b>26.</b>	<b>Other operating income</b>		
	Other income on credit card and ATM	32,596,288	29,942,018
	Incidental charges	57,234,641	54,879,858
	Swift charge recoveries	37,583,607	33,690,913
	Locker rent	13,129,600	12,488,800
	Capital gain on sale of shares (Note: 26.1)	51,160	2,648,361
	Profit from sale of fixed assets	563,883	396,333
	Recovery from written off loans	85,221,768	123,190,654
	Forfeited amount from DBL Provident Fund (Note: 26.2)	1,593,993	-
		<b>227,974,940</b>	<b>257,236,937</b>
<b>26.1</b>	<b>Capital gain on sale of shares</b>		
	Sale proceeds of Shares	600,770	4,794,246
	Less: Cost of Shares	549,610	2,145,885
		<b>51,160</b>	<b>2,648,361</b>
<b>26.2</b>	<b>Forfeited amount from DBL Provident Fund</b>		
	As per the guideline of the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) reference memo no. 179/FRC/FRM/Porggapon/2020/2 dated 7 July 2020, forfeited amount from the DBL provident Fund has been refunded to Dhaka Bank Limited.		
<b>26(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated other operating income</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 26)	227,974,940	257,236,937
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	1,996,493	1,349,169
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	14,025,781	13,447,254
		243,997,214	272,033,360
	Less: Inter company transaction	14,025,781	13,447,254
		<b>229,971,433</b>	<b>258,586,106</b>
<b>27.</b>	<b>Salary and allowances</b>		
	Basic salary	973,248,423	852,348,750
	Allowances	1,248,091,177	1,125,710,872
	Bonus & ex-gratia	441,342,496	179,788,552
	Leave fare assistance	153,068,353	145,215,031
	Bank's contribution to superannuation fund	88,044,260	18,681,000
	Bank's contribution to gratuity fund	219,271,701	81,360,000
	Bank's contribution to provident fund	96,130,135	85,126,614
		<b>3,219,196,546</b>	<b>2,488,230,819</b>
<b>27(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated salary and allowances</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 27)	3,219,196,546	2,488,230,819
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	44,993,423	37,412,552
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	2,249,492	725,284
		<b>3,266,439,461</b>	<b>2,526,368,655</b>
<b>28.</b>	<b>Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.</b>		
	Office rent (Note: 28.1)	87,467,103	102,006,327
	Electricity and lighting	79,559,984	74,717,404
	Regulatory charges	20,007,279	17,355,795
	Insurance	157,828,539	140,678,860
		<b>344,862,906</b>	<b>334,758,386</b>

		2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>28.1</b>	<b>Office rent</b>		
	Actual office rent	537,447,774	509,080,909
	Less: Reversal of rent expenses due to depreciation and interest expenses under IFRS 16 "Leases"	449,980,671	407,074,582
		<b>87,467,103</b>	<b>102,006,327</b>
	While implementing IFRS 16 Leases, the Bank recorded interest expense on lease liabilities and depreciation on right of use assets instead of charging rental expense (excluding VAT) against those rental premises that have been treated as right of use assets and presented in the balance sheet under IFRS 16.		
	Lease concession for application of practical expedient for Covid-19 as per IFRS 16 have been adjusted with office rent.		
<b>28.2</b>	<b>Electricity and lighting</b>		
	Electricity and lighting costs from July 2022 to December 2022	42,198,983	-
		<b>42,198,983</b>	<b>-</b>
	Electricity and lighting costs from July 2022 to December 2022 has been disclosed as per BRPD circular no. 28 dated 26 July 2022.		
<b>28(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 28)	344,862,906	334,758,386
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	5,645,474	5,569,832
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>350,508,380</b>	<b>340,328,218</b>
<b>29.</b>	<b>Legal expenses</b>		
	Legal expenses	27,407,014	13,945,735
	Other professional fees	20,719,555	22,637,323
		<b>48,126,569</b>	<b>36,583,058</b>
<b>29(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated legal expenses</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 29)	48,126,569	36,583,058
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	203,750	32,250
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	130,750	486,127
		<b>48,461,069</b>	<b>37,101,435</b>
<b>30.</b>	<b>Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.</b>		
	Stamps, postage & courier	4,878,518	5,440,947
	Telephone charges	8,524,946	7,630,833
	Fax, internet & radio link charges	31,985,929	31,732,036
		<b>45,389,393</b>	<b>44,803,816</b>
<b>30(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 30)	45,389,393	44,803,816
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	442,738	401,796
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>45,832,131</b>	<b>45,205,612</b>
<b>31.</b>	<b>Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.</b>		
	Table stationery	15,398,346	16,011,537
	Printing stationery	34,610,935	54,868,425
	Security stationery	5,157,067	16,630,816
	Computer stationery	41,873,245	29,510,662
	Advertisement	142,558,504	99,838,712
		<b>239,598,097</b>	<b>216,860,152</b>
<b>31(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated stationery, printing, advertisement etc.</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 31)	239,598,097	216,860,152
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	1,854,743	2,859,023
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>241,452,840</b>	<b>219,719,175</b>

		2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>32.</b>	<b>Chief executive's salary and fees</b>		
	Basic salary	10,424,000	9,345,000
	House rent allowances	720,000	720,000
	Living allowances	360,000	360,000
	Medical allowances	120,000	120,000
	Bonus	2,760,000	2,600,000
		<b>14,384,000</b>	<b>13,145,000</b>
<b>32(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated chief executive's salary and fees</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited	14,384,000	13,145,000
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>14,384,000</b>	<b>13,145,000</b>
<b>33.</b>	<b>Directors' fees</b>		
	Directors fees	3,379,200	3,513,600
	Fees related to Shariah Council Meeting	98,000	35,200
	Board/Executive Committee/Shariah Council meeting expenses	-	-
		<b>3,477,200</b>	<b>3,548,800</b>
	As per Bangladesh Bank's Circular, BRPD Circular no. 11, dated 4 October 2015, each director was entitled to have Taka 8,000 as honorarium for attending each meeting.		
<b>33(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated directors' fees</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited	3,477,200	3,548,800
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	976,332	831,589
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>4,453,532</b>	<b>4,380,389</b>
<b>34.</b>	<b>Auditor's fees</b>	<b>2,213,750</b>	<b>2,110,250</b>
<b>34(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated auditor's fees</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited	2,213,750	2,110,250
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	287,500	1,207,500
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	92,000	69,000
		<b>2,593,250</b>	<b>3,386,750</b>
<b>35.</b>	<b>Depreciation and repairs of the Bank's assets</b>		
	<b>Depreciation &amp; amortization</b>		
	Building & renovation	36,927,185	18,667,708
	Furniture & fixture	55,706,169	39,276,436
	Office appliance & equipment	220,660,896	183,594,148
	Computer	31,143,504	17,559,473
	Software	77,369,443	85,683,356
	Motor vehicle	42,877,292	47,107,784
	Right of use-assets (ROU) as per IFRS 16	412,237,372	373,177,065
		<b>876,921,861</b>	<b>765,065,970</b>
	<b>Repair &amp; Maintenance:</b>		
	Office Premises	46,827,467	37,635,316
	Office Equipment	41,629,654	33,930,853
	Office Furniture	2,521,608	2,496,969
	Motor Vehicle	18,024,585	12,920,488
	Computer and Accessories	736,626	2,382,633
	Software (AMC)	111,942,099	104,386,766
		<b>221,682,039</b>	<b>193,753,025</b>
		<b>1,098,603,900</b>	<b>958,818,995</b>

		2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>35(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated depreciation and repairs of the Bank's assets</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 35)	1,098,603,900	958,818,995
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	23,271,615	17,038,326
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		<b>1,121,875,515</b>	<b>975,857,321</b>
<b>36.</b>	<b>Other Expenses</b>		
	Contractual service charge (own & third party)	393,479,604	357,347,578
	Fuel costs	33,734,046	23,938,057
	Entertainment (canteen & other)	31,875,504	22,707,969
	AGM & conference expense	610,000	86,564
	Donation	715,970,077	166,314,424
	Subscription	6,740,921	5,298,869
	Travelling expenses	13,811,553	7,270,987
	Conveyance	16,540,130	12,837,236
	Branch opening expenses	899,133	985,699
	Godown expenses	1,806,195	1,971,120
	Training expenses	8,594,895	3,831,812
	Bond issue expenses	2,123,750	600,000
	Books and papers	1,721,069	534,452
	WASA charges	6,057,951	7,091,905
	Staff uniform	3,082,143	3,600,026
	Potted plants	1,575,396	2,239,912
	Business development & promotion	66,825,991	29,818,562
	Reuters charges	3,559,686	2,871,886
	Fees and expenses for credit card	86,566,895	60,764,179
	ATM network service charges	19,614,080	20,836,297
	Dhaka Bank Foundation (Note: 36.1)	74,134,084	41,556,867
	Interest expense for lease liability as per IFRS 16	71,029,954	59,252,599
		<b>1,560,353,056</b>	<b>831,756,999</b>
<b>36.1</b>	<b>Fund for Dhaka Bank Foundation</b>		
	Opening balance	41,556,867	32,140,751
	Add: Addition during the year	74,134,084	41,556,867
	Less: Transferred to DBL Foundation Trustee Account	(41,556,867)	(32,140,751)
	Closing balance	<b>74,134,084</b>	<b>41,556,867</b>
	Dhaka Bank Limited has been contributing towards Dhaka Bank Foundation since 2003 as per the decision of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank Limited.		
<b>36.2</b>	<b>Fuel costs</b>		
	Fuel costs from July 2022 to December 2022	19,115,775	-
		<b>19,115,775</b>	<b>-</b>
	Fuel costs from July 2022 to December 2022 has been disclosed as per BRPD circular no. 28 dated 26 July 2022.		
<b>36(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated other expenses</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 36)	1,560,353,056	831,756,999
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	9,424,010	8,682,380
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	193,300	270,200
		<b>1,569,970,366</b>	<b>840,709,579</b>
<b>37.</b>	<b>Provision against loans &amp; advances</b>		
	On classified loans & advances	2,489,781,010	251,717,178
	On classified loans & advances (Special General Provision-COVID-19)	(415,791)	415,791
	On unclassified loans & advances (Special General Provision-COVID-19)	(176,886,486)	191,828,459
	On unclassified loans & advances (except Special General Provision-COVID-19)	861,596,041	1,578,948,532
		<b>3,174,074,774</b>	<b>2,022,909,960</b>

		2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>37(a) Consolidated provision against loans &amp; advances</b>			
Dhaka Bank Limited		3,174,074,774	2,022,909,960
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		20,000,000	100,000,000
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
		<b>3,194,074,774</b>	<b>2,122,909,960</b>
<b>38. Provision for diminution in value of investments</b>			
<b>In quoted shares</b>			
Opening balance		-	-
Less: Adjustment during the year/period		-	-
Add: Addition during the year/period		-	-
Closing balance		-	-
<b>Unquoted</b>		-	-
		-	-
<b>38(a) Consolidated provision for diminution in value of investments</b>			
Dhaka Bank Limited		-	-
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		25,000,000	-
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
		<b>25,000,000</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>39. Other provisions</b>			
Provision for Off-Balance Sheet items	(Note: 39.1)	(238,711,785)	490,822,398
Provision for other assets	(Note: 15.6)	64,529,788	-
		<b>(174,181,997)</b>	<b>490,822,398</b>
<b>39.1 Provision against Off Balance Sheet exposures</b>			
On Off-Balance Sheet exposures		<b>(238,711,785)</b>	<b>490,822,398</b>
The Bank has made provision @ 1.00% on Off-Balance Sheet exposure (i.e. Acceptance & endorsement, letter of credit & letter of guarantee) as per BRPD Circular number 14 dated 23.09.2012 from current year's profit.			
<b>39(a) Consolidated other provisions</b>			
Dhaka Bank Limited	(Note: 39)	(174,181,997)	490,822,398
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
		<b>(174,181,997)</b>	<b>490,822,398</b>
<b>40. Earnings Per Share (EPS)</b>			
Net profit after taxation		1,659,842,961	2,055,727,658
Number of ordinary shares outstanding		949,624,753	949,624,753
<b>Earnings Per Share (EPS)-Restated</b>		<b>1.75</b>	<b>2.16</b>
Earnings Per Share (EPS) has been computed by dividing the basic earnings by the number of ordinary shares outstanding as of 31 December 2022 as per International Accounting Standards (IAS 33).			
<b>40(a) Consolidated Earnings Per Share (CEPS)</b>			
Net profit after taxation		1,672,943,505	2,136,468,496
Less: Non-controlling interest		1,310	8,074
Net profit attributable to the shareholders of parent company		<b>1,672,942,195</b>	<b>2,136,460,422</b>
Number of ordinary shares outstanding		949,624,753	949,624,753
<b>Consolidated Earnings Per Share (CEPS)-Restated</b>		<b>1.76</b>	<b>2.25</b>
<b>41. Receipts from other operating activities</b>			
Exchange earnings		309,543,212	137,868,252
Other operating income		142,189,289	133,649,950
		<b>451,732,501</b>	<b>271,518,202</b>
<b>Non Operating Income</b>		-	-
		<b>451,732,501</b>	<b>271,518,202</b>



		2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>41(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated receipts from other operating activities</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 41)	451,732,501	271,518,202
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	1,996,493	1,349,169
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	14,025,781	13,447,254
		467,754,775	286,314,625
	Less: Intercompany Transactions	14,025,781	13,447,254
		<b>453,728,994</b>	<b>272,867,371</b>
<b>42.</b>	<b>Payments for other operating activities</b>		
	Rent, taxes, insurance, lighting etc.	794,843,577	741,832,968
	Directors' fees & Meeting expenses	3,477,200	3,548,800
	Repair of bank's assets	221,682,039	193,753,025
	Other expenses	987,403,190	772,504,400
		<b>2,007,406,006</b>	<b>1,711,639,193</b>
	Dhaka Bank Foundation	(74,134,084)	(41,556,867)
		<b>1,933,271,922</b>	<b>1,670,082,326</b>
<b>42(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated payments for other operating activities</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 42)	1,933,271,922	1,670,082,326
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	10,400,342	9,513,969
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	193,300	270,200
		<b>1,943,865,564</b>	<b>1,679,866,495</b>
<b>43.</b>	<b>Other assets</b>		
	Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc.	7,347,590	9,091,651
	Advance rent and advertisement	291,115,088	283,356,015
	Security deposit	23,101,430	23,768,197
	Preliminary, formation, work in progress and organisation expenses, renovation/development expenses and prepaid expenses	195,046,934	188,625,655
	Branch adjustments	-	(20,225,612)
	Suspense account	(38,957,953)	168,073,533
	Other assets	641,867,498	420,741,043
		<b>1,119,520,587</b>	<b>1,073,430,482</b>
	<b>(Increase)/decrease during the year/period</b>	<b>(46,090,105)</b>	<b>19,801,314</b>
<b>43(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated other assets</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 44)	(46,090,105)	19,801,314
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	51,051,417	(58,681,785)
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	(673,509)	1,117,232
	<b>(Increase)/decrease during the year/period</b>	<b>4,287,803</b>	<b>(37,763,239)</b>
<b>44.</b>	<b>Other liabilities</b>		
	Provision against expenses	496,692,007	135,585,744
	Provision for other assets	13,544,445	13,544,445
	Interest suspense account	4,147,589,700	3,245,968,658
	Other account payable	3,448,235,579	2,781,297,842
		<b>8,106,061,731</b>	<b>6,176,396,689</b>
	Amount transferred to DBL Foundation Trustee Account	(41,556,867)	(32,140,751)
	Adjustment of Loss on shares from Provision for decrease in value of Investment	-	-
	Rebate disbursed to good borrowers	-	(2,030,000)
	Adjustment of loan from provision	(1,314,231,670)	(993,175,752)
	<b>Increase/(decrease) during the year/period</b>	<b>573,876,505</b>	<b>(912,661,353)</b>
<b>44(a)</b>	<b>Consolidated other liabilities</b>		
	Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 44)	573,876,505	(912,661,353)
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	(148,876,435)	(465,920,809)
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	(12,043,160)	(28,267,512)
	<b>(Increase)/decrease during the year/period</b>	<b>412,956,909</b>	<b>(1,406,849,674)</b>

	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>45 Reconciliation statement of cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Net profit after taxation	1,659,842,961	2,055,727,658
Addition of :		
Depreciation	876,921,861	765,065,970
Provision (tax)	2,235,611,919	2,058,402,034
Provision (loans and others)	3,074,026,861	2,555,289,225
Increase in interest payable	-	-
Decrease in interest receivable	97,543,048	(50,682,518)
Prior year adjustment made during the year/period	-	-
IFRS 16 effect	(378,950,717)	(347,821,983)
Provision for CSR fund	501,919,911	-
Deduction:		
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash & cash equivalent	(3,596,261,815)	(794,325,109)
Proceeds from sale of fixed assets	(563,883)	(396,333)
Proceeds from sale of securities	(556,108,214)	(522,351,102)
Decrease in interest payable	-	-
Increase in interest receivable	215,971,132	(371,263,175)
Income taxes paid	(2,191,930,935)	(1,677,177,698)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	<b>1,938,022,128</b>	<b>3,670,466,968</b>
<b>46 Calculation of Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)</b>		
Net cash flow from operating activities (Solo)	(11,479,259,495)	4,873,301,762
Net cash flow from operating activities (consolidated)	(11,507,451,455)	5,039,897,653
Number of ordinary shares outstanding	949,624,753	949,624,753
Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)-Solo	<b>(12.09)</b>	<b>5.13</b>
Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)-Consolidated	<b>(12.12)</b>	<b>5.31</b>
<b>47 Calculation of Net Asset Value Per Share (NAVPS)</b>		
Shareholders' Equity (Solo)	20,772,704,809	20,241,848,075
Shareholders' Equity (Consolidated))	21,510,001,416	20,966,044,138
Number of ordinary shares outstanding	949,624,753	949,624,753
Net Asset value Per Share (NAVPS)-Solo	<b>21.87</b>	<b>21.32</b>
Net Asset value Per Share (NAVPS)-Consolidated	<b>22.65</b>	<b>22.08</b>

#### 48 Segment reporting

(Figure in '000)

Particulars	Conventional Banking	Islamic Banking	Off-Shore Banking Unit (OBU)	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited (DBSL)	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited (DBIL)	Total
Total operating income	12,576,036	421,543	473,974	158,080	14,026	13,643,659
Allocated expenses	6,468,357	93,994	13,854	87,100	2,666	6,665,971
Operating profit (before tax & provision)	6,107,679	327,549	460,120	70,981	11,360	6,977,689
Total provision (loans/ advances & others)	3,835,247	-	(835,355)	45,000	-	3,044,893
Profit before tax	2,272,431	327,549	1,295,474	25,981	11,360	3,932,796
Provision for income tax	2,235,612	-	-	15,912	8,328	2,259,852
Net profit	36,820	327,549	1,295,474	10,069	3,032	1,672,944
Segment assets	307,180,600	17,068,648	17,632,778	5,486,755	324,284	347,693,066
Segment liabilities & equity	307,180,600	17,068,648	17,632,778	5,486,755	324,284	347,693,066

#### 49 Events after reporting period

- Board of Directors in its 443rd meeting held on 30 April 2023 decided to recommend 6% cash and 6% stock dividend subject to approval of shareholders and regulatory authorities.
- Dhaka Bank Investment Limited has obtained merchant banking license from Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission on 30 March 2023 vide reference no. Registration Certificate no.- M.B-2021/102.

## 50 General

### 50.1 Core risk management

BRPD circular no.17 (7 October 2003) and BRPD circular no. 4 (5 March 2007) require banks to put in place an effective risk management system. Bangladesh Bank monitors the progress of implementation of these guidelines through its on-site inspection teams through routine inspection. The risk management systems in place at the Bank are discussed below.

#### 50.1.1 Credit risk

It arises mainly from lending, trade finance, leasing and treasury businesses. This can be described as potential loss arising from the failure of a counter party to perform as per contractual agreement with the Bank. The failure may result from unwillingness of the counter party or decline in his/her financial condition. Therefore, the Bank's credit risk management activities have been designed to address all these issues.

The Bank has segregated duties of the officers/executives, involved in credit related activities. Separate Corporate/SME/Retail divisions have been formed at Head Office which are entrusted with the duties of maintaining effective relationship with customers, marketing of credit products, exploring new business opportunities etc. Moreover, credit approval, administration, monitoring and recovery functions have been segregated. For this purpose, three separate units have been formed within the Credit Risk Management (CRM) Division. These are (a) Credit Risk Management Unit (b) Central Processing Center and (c) Special Assets Management Division to Credit Monitoring and Recovery. Credit Risk Management Unit is entrusted with the duties of maintaining asset quality, assessing risk in lending, sanctioning credit, formulating policy/strategy for lending operation etc. For retail lending, a separate Retail Unit is there, for SME their is a separate SME unit and for Agriculture, there is also a separate Agriculture Division to assess risk, approve and monitor those loans.

A thorough risk assessment is done before sanction of any credit facility at Credit Risk Management Units. The risk assessment includes borrower risk analysis, financial analysis, industry analysis, historical performance of the customer, security of the credit facility etc. The assessment process starts at the relationship level and ends at Credit Risk Management Unit when it is approved/declined by the competent authority. Credit approval authority has been delegated to the individual executives. Proposals beyond their delegation are approved/declined by the Executive Committee and/or the Board of Directors of the Bank.

In determining Single borrower/Large loan limit, the instructions of Bangladesh Bank are strictly followed. Internal audit is conducted at regular intervals to ensure compliance of Bank's and Regulatory policies. Loans are classified as per Bangladesh Bank's guidelines.

#### 50.1.2 Asset liability management risk

For better management of asset and liability risk, the Bank has an established Assets Liability Committee (ALCO) which meets at least once a month. The members of ALCO as at 31 December 2022 were as follows:

- Managing Director & Chief Executive Officer
- Additional Managing Director
- DMD - Risk Management
- DMD - Operations
- DMD - CEMO
- Chief Risk Officer
- Chief Financial Officer
- Head of Corporate Banking
- Head of Treasury
- Head of Credit Risk Management
- Head of Retail Banking
- Head of Islamic Banking Division

The ALCO's primary function is to formulate policies and guidelines for the strategic management of the Bank using pertinent information that has been provided through the ALCO process together with knowledge of the individual businesses managed by members of the committee. ALCO regularly reviews the Bank's overall asset and liability position, forward looking asset and liability pipeline, overall economic position, the Banks' liquidity position, capital adequacy, balance sheet risk, interest risk and makes necessary changes in its mix as and when required.

The Bank maintains specified liquidity and funding ratio limits to ensure financial flexibility to cope with unexpected future cash demands. ALCO monitors the liquidity and funding ratios on an ongoing basis and ascertains liquidity requirements under various stress situations. In order to ensure liquidity against all commitments, the Bank reviews the behaviour patterns of liquidity requirements. The Bank has an approved Liquidity Contingency Plan (LCP) which is reviewed and updated on an annual basis by ALCO. All regulatory requirements including CRR, SLR and RWA are reviewed by ALCO.

#### 50.1.3 Foreign exchange risk

Foreign exchange risk is defined as the potential change in earnings due to change in market prices. The foreign exchange risk of the Bank is minimal as all the transactions are carried out on behalf of the customers against underlying L/C commitments and other remittance requirements.

Treasury Department independently conducts the transactions and the back office of treasury is responsible for verification of the deals and passing of their entries in the books of account. All foreign exchange transactions are revalued at Mark-to-Market rate as determined by Bangladesh Bank at the month-end. The Bank maintains various nostro accounts in order to conduct operations in different currencies including TK. The senior management of the Bank sets limits for handling nostro account transactions. All Nostro accounts are reconciled on a monthly basis and outstanding entries beyond 30 days are reviewed by the management for its settlement.

As per BRPD circular no. 04 dated 12 April 2022, if there is any entry unreconciled as at 31 December for 6 months or more, provision is maintained accordingly.

#### 50.1.4 Internal control and compliance division

Effective internal controls are the foundation of safe and sound banking. A properly designed and consistently enforced system of operational and financial internal control helps a bank's management safeguard the Bank's resources, produce reliable financial reports and comply with laws and regulations. Effective internal control also reduces the possibility of significant errors and irregularities and assists in their timely detection when they do occur.

Internal Control and Compliance Division (ICCD) operates independently as a division consisting three units (Audit & Inspection, Monitoring and Compliance) 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.

ICC has a unique reporting line to the Bank's Board of Directors through the Audit Committee and to the Managing Director & CEO. Thus, it acts as a bridge between the board and the Bank's management. An effective organisational structure has been established by exercising durable Internal Control culture within the Bank.

#### 50.1.5 Reputation risk arising from money laundering incidences

Money laundering risk is defined as the loss of reputation and expenses incurred as penalty for being negligent in prevention of money laundering. For mitigating the risks, the Bank has a designated Head of Internal Control & Compliance at Head Office and Compliance Officers at branches who independently review the transactions of the accounts to verify suspicious transactions. Manuals for prevention of money laundering have been established and Transaction Profile has been introduced. Training is continuously given to all the category of Officers and Executives for developing awareness and skill for identifying suspicious activities/transactions.

#### 50.1.6 Information technology

Relevant hardware, software and networking equipment is in place to support operations of online branches, internet banking, SMS service, call centre, Tele Banking, POS and ATM network. These devices are providing superior performance resulting in better end-user satisfaction. To ensure uninterrupted and smooth customer service in all branches and SME centres, IT division continuously work on performance tuning for database and application, networking and server hardware on regular basis. Continuous investments are going on to do the necessary upgradation on hardware and software to increase the Bank's centralised online banking and other peripheral service requirements.

#### 50.2 Audit committee

According to BRPD circular no.12 dated 23 December 2002, all banks are advised to constitute an audit committee comprising members of the Board. The audit committee will assist the Board in fulfilling its oversight responsibilities including implementation of the objectives, strategies and overall business plans set by the Board for effective functioning of the Bank. The committee will review the financial reporting process, the system of internal control and management of financial risks, the audit process, and the Bank's process for monitoring compliance with laws and regulations and its own code of business conduct.

The Bank, being a listed entity bank, have a board of directors from whom to select an audit committee. The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors consist of four members of the Board which meets on a regular basis with the senior management of the Bank, and with the internal and external auditors to consider and review the nature and scope of the reviews and the effectiveness of the systems of internal control and compliance as well as the financial statements of the Bank. All audit reports issued by internal and external auditors and all inspection/audit reports issued by Bangladesh Bank are sent to the Audit Committee.

##### 50.2.1 Particulars of audit committee

Pursuant to the BRPD Circular no. 12 dated 23 December 2002, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors as at 31 December 2022 consisted of the following 5 members of the Board:

Name	Status with bank	Status with committee	Educational qualification
Mr. Ahabab Ahmad	Independent Director	Chairman	B.A. (Hons.), M.A.
Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Independent Director	Member	B.A (Hons.; Economics), MA (Economics; DU), MA (Canada), Ph.D.(Australia)
Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker	Director	Member	Master of Arts
Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	Member	Master of Commerce
Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	Member	Bachelor of Arts

#### 50.2.2 Meetings held by the Audit Committee with senior management to consider and review the Bank's Financial Statements:

During the period under review the Audit Committee held several meetings to oversee/review various functions including reviewing the quarterly financial statements in compliance with the Bangladesh Bank circulars.

##### Meetings held by the committee during the year by date:

106th Audit Committee Meeting held on 13 January 2022  
107th Audit Committee Meeting held on 25 April 2022  
108th Audit Committee Meeting held on 11 May 2022  
109th Audit Committee Meeting held on 24 July 2022  
110th Audit Committee Meeting held on 25 October 2022  
111th Audit Committee Meeting held on 13 December 2022

#### 50.2.3 Steps taken for implementation of an effective internal control procedure of the Bank:

Through circular, the Audit Committee places its report regularly to the Board of Directors of the Bank mentioning its review results and recommendations on internal control system, compliance of rules and regulations and establishment of good governance within stipulated time.

#### 50.3 Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk may arise either from trading portfolio or from non-trading portfolio. The trading portfolio of the Bank consists of Government treasury bills and bonds of different maturities. Interest rate risk arises from mismatch between the future yield of an asset and their funding cost. Asset Liability Committee (ALCO) monitors the interest rate movement on a regular basis and Treasury Division actively manages the Balance Sheet gap profitably on a regular basis.

#### 50.4 Equity risk

Equity risk arises from movement in market value of equities held. The risks are monitored by Special Banking Wing under a well designed policy framework. The total market value of equities held was higher than the total cost price at the balance sheet date **(Annexure-B)**.

#### 50.5 Operational risk

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

#### 50.6 Implementation of BASEL-III

BASEL-III reforms are the response of BASEL Committee on Banking Supervision (BCBS) to improve the banking sector's ability to absorb shocks arising from financial and economic stress, whatever the source, thus reducing the risk of spill over from the financial sector to the real economy.

The Committee introduced transitional arrangements to implement the new standards that help to ensure that the banking sector can meet the higher capital standards through reasonable earnings retention and capital raising while still supporting lending to the economy. In line with the BASEL framework, Bangladesh Bank issued transitional arrangements for BASEL-III implementation in Bangladesh. The phase-in arrangements for BASEL-III implementation in Bangladesh has been effective from 1 January 2015 in accordance with BRPD circular no. 18 dated 21 December 2014.

##### Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP)

Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) represents the Bank's own assessment of its internal capital requirements. The Bank's approach to calculating its own internal capital requirement has been to take the minimum capital required for credit risk, market risk and operational risk under Pillar-I as the starting point, assess whether this is sufficient to cover those risks and then identify other risks (Pillar-II) and assess prudent level of capital to meet them.

The assessment is undertaken using time series of data and Bangladesh Bank's guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy to assess the likelihood of occurrence and potential impact. Purposes of Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process are to:

##### i) inform the Board of Directors about

- assessing risks
- initiatives to mitigate identified risks
- capital requirement to support the operations in light of identified risks

##### ii) comply with Bangladesh Bank's requirement.

#### 50.7 Exchange rates

The assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2022 and 31 December 2021 in foreign currencies have been converted to BDT at the following rates:

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
USD 1 =	103.29	85.80
GBP 1 =	124.34	116.16
AUD 1 =	69.31	61.94
EUR 1 =	109.82	97.19
CHF 1 =	110.85	93.39
JPY 1 =	0.77	0.74
SAR 1 =	27.32	22.72
SGD 1 =	76.81	64.31

### 50.8 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 Emerging Credit Rating Limited based on the financial statements dated 31 December 2021.

Particulars	Date of Rating	Long term	Short term	Rating Valid
Entity Rating	17-May-22	AA	ST-2	7-Apr-23
		Very strong capacity & very high quality	Strong capacity for timely repayment	

### 50.9 Number of employees

The number of employees engaged for the whole year or part thereof who received a total remuneration of TK 36,000 p.a. or above were 2,070 at the end of December 2022 (2021: 1,571).

### 50.10 Impact of COVID 19:

The spread of coronavirus globally has led the World Health Organization (WHO) to classify it as a pandemic on 11 March 2020 and like most of the other countries, Bangladesh Government has also taken restrictive measures to contain its further spread affecting free movement of people and goods. The events that occurred due to the pandemic are currently fast evolving with the extent of the impact on the economy resulting in adjusting the financial statements (as necessary). Though the full measurement of the impact of the events after the reporting date is difficult to estimate at this stage, management is of the view that the Bank will not be adversely affected by this pandemic as the Bank is not experiencing or likely to experience any significant change in its business activity. Considering the nature of the Bank's business, management is of the view that there is no significant event that cast doubt on its ability to continue as a going concern. Currently, the Bank also has adequate resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future.

Though as at the date of these financial statements, no material impact has been identified by management on the Bank's financial position, results of operations and cash flows, management has decided to continuously monitor, evaluate and measure the impacts on the operations of the Bank by remaining alert to the changing situations.

### 50.11 Highlights on the overall activities of the Bank

Sl No.	Particulars	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
1	Paid up capital	9,496,247,530	9,496,247,530
2	Total capital	31,764,354,682	31,334,435,682
3	Capital surplus / (deficit) (Note - 16.9)	3,651,020,251	4,597,106,399
4	Total assets	346,556,213,151	335,351,203,372
5	Total deposits	243,427,305,558	230,417,348,446
6	Total loans and advances	239,685,748,429	215,458,643,693
7	Total contingent liabilities and commitments	169,316,263,372	191,376,959,350
8	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	87.38	84.34
9	Percentage of classified loans against total loans and advances (%)	5.08	3.32
10	Profit after tax and provision	1,659,842,961	2,055,727,658
11	Amount of classified loans during the period	12,187,739,287	7,144,654,581
12	Provisions kept against classified loans	8,894,310,073	7,341,149,764
13	Provision surplus / (deficit)	-	-
14	Cost of fund [deposit cost & overhead cost] (%)	6.42	6.25
15	Interest earning Assets	292,170,778,003	283,025,597,232
16	Non-interest earning Assets	54,385,435,148	52,325,606,140
17	Return on Investment (ROI) [%]	7.58	7.78
18	Return on Assets (ROA) [%]	0.49	0.65
19	Income from Investments	3,885,346,738	3,445,847,615
20	Earning Per Share (Taka)	1.75	2.16
21	Net income per share (Taka)	7.26	6.98
22	Price Earning Ratio (Times)	7.55	6.10

50.12 Previous year's figures have been rearranged, wherever necessary, to conform with the current period's presentation.

**CURRENCY WISE BALANCES WITH NOSTRO ACCOUNTS**

As at 31 December 2022

Name of the bank	Location	Name of currency	31.12.2022			31.12.2021		
			Amounts in foreign currency	Conversion rate	Equivalent amounts in Taka	Amounts in foreign currency	Conversion rate	Equivalent amounts in Taka
Standard Chartered Bank	New York	USD	7,584,453	103.29	783,418,646	2,879,011	85.80	247,019,185
Mashreq Bank	New York	USD	2,941,003	103.29	303,784,159	1,794,813	85.80	153,994,977
Habib American Bank, OBU	New York	USD	1,712,508	103.29	176,889,527	3,895,344	85.80	334,220,549
J.P Morgan AG, OBU	New York	EUR	-	109.82	-	293,292	97.19	28,504,693
Indusind Bank, Mumbai, OBU	ACU	USD	1,028	103.29	106,226	7,296	85.80	625,974
Standard Chartered Bank, OBU	New York	USD	2,788,355	103.29	288,016,669	1,828,242	85.80	156,863,148
Commerz Bank	Frankfurt	USD	15,176,930	103.29	1,567,666,043	888,825	85.80	76,261,188
Habib American Bank	USA	USD	(602,112)	103.29	(62,193,793)	1,027,154	85.80	88,129,834
Wells Fargo Bank N.A.	New York	USD	974,514	103.29	100,660,204	959,350	85.80	82,312,237
JP Morgan Chase Bank NA	USA	USD	812,146	103.29	83,888,797	1,443,237	85.80	123,829,726
Standard Chartered Bank	Mumbai	ACUD	839,485	103.29	86,712,712	1,929,357	85.80	165,538,855
Sonali Bank	Kolkata	ACUD	107,522	103.29	11,106,288	407,359	85.80	34,951,430
AB Bank	Mumbai	ACUD	209,209	103.29	21,609,794	1,162,525	85.80	99,744,603
Nepal Bangladesh Bank	Nepal	ACUD	61,658	103.29	6,368,790	343,058	85.80	29,434,404
Sampath Bank	Srilanka	ACUD	32,172	103.29	3,323,140	181,071	85.80	15,535,882
Bhutan National Bank	Bhutan	ACUD	119,951	103.29	12,390,080	89,971	85.80	7,719,526
Bank of Bhutan	Bhutan	ACUD	17,970	103.29	1,856,152	61,938	85.80	5,314,266
Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd.	Pakistan	ACUD	191,310	103.29	19,760,937	545,169	85.80	46,775,527
ICICI Bank Limited	India	ACUD	223,480	103.29	23,083,856	551,181	85.80	47,291,371
Mashreq Bank	Mumbai	ACUD	227,758	103.29	23,525,777	1,651,440	85.80	141,693,556
United Bank Of India	Kolkata	ACUD	2,338	103.29	241,466	1,230,521	85.80	105,578,686
Axis Bank Ltd, India	Mumbai	ACUD	38,978	103.29	4,026,108	741,471	85.80	63,618,199
Union Bank of Switzerland	Switzerland	CHF	12,335	110.85	1,367,416	73,092	93.39	6,825,872
Commerz Bank	Frankfurt	EUR	185,105	109.82	20,327,559	32,703	97.19	3,178,347
Standard Chartered Bank	Frankfurt	EUR	49,083	109.82	5,390,082	149,452	97.19	14,525,093
UniCredit S.P.A.	Milano	EUR	38,624	109.82	4,241,585	79,666	97.19	7,742,671
United Bank Of India	Kolkata	EUR	5,559	109.82	610,419	39,182	97.19	3,808,086
Commerz Bank	Frankfurt	AUD	46,678	69.31	3,235,259	79,263	61.94	4,909,488
Standard Chartered Bank	Japan	JPY	18,461,037	0.77	14,214,998	30,064,997	0.74	22,335,286
Standard Chartered Bank	London	GBP	28,553	124.34	3,550,358	32,769	116.16	3,806,447
Commerz Bank	Frankfurt	CAD	33,961	75.62	2,568,079	159,757	66.72	10,659,671
Al-Rajhi Bank	Saudi Arabia	SAR	37,506	27.32	1,024,808	86,875	22.72	1,973,404
Zhejiang Chouzhou Commercial Bank	China	USD	35,495	103.29	3,666,349	-	-	-
HDFC Bank Limited	Mumbai	ACUD	43,870	103.29	4,531,446	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>					<b>3,520,969,936</b>			<b>2,134,722,181</b>

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

Dhaka Bank Limited

**INVESTMENT IN SHARES**

As at 31 December 2022

(Amount in Taka)

Name of the Company	Face Value	No. of Shares	Average Cost Price	Total Cost Price	Market Price Per Share	Total Market Value
<b>Quoted</b>						
The ACME Laboratories Ltd.	10	500,000	52.00	26,000,000	85.00	42,500,000
IFIC Bank Ltd.	10	44,212,857	8.05	355,810,842	11.50	508,447,856
British American Tobacco Bangladesh Company Ltd.	10	4,400	543.42	2,391,056	518.70	2,282,280
BRAC Bank Ltd.	10	30,000	41.27	1,238,100	38.50	1,155,000
Mercantile Bank Ltd.	10	69,000	14.24	982,802	13.60	938,400
Trust Bank Ltd.	10	5,421	33.66	182,455	34.90	189,193
ICB AMCL CMSF GOLDEN JUB	10	623,411	10.00	6,234,110		6,234,110
<b>Unquoted</b>						
Shanta First Income Unit Fund	10	18,936,550	10.56	200,000,000		200,000,000
UCB Taqwa Growth Fund	10	1,000,000	10	10,000,000		10,000,000
City Sugar Industries Ltd.	100,000	4,000	100,000	400,000,000		400,000,000
United Ashuganj Energy Ltd.	10	160,000,000	10	1,600,000,000		1,600,000,000
Flamingo Fashions Ltd.	100	1,520,000	100	152,000,000		152,000,000
Jinnat Knitwears Ltd.	100	1,000,000	100	100,000,000		100,000,000
United Tank Terminal Ltd.	10	40,000,000	10	400,000,000		400,000,000
<b>Total</b>				<b>3,254,839,365</b>		<b>3,423,746,839</b>

The cost price of investment in shares represents the book value as on 31.12.2022 being ordinary shares of different companies purchased from primary and secondary markets.



Dhaka Bank Limited

**DETAILS INFORMATION ON ADVANCES**

More than 10% of bank's total capital (Funded &amp; Non-funded)

(Based on Capital 3,176.44 Crore)

(Taka in Thousand)

Sl. No.	Name of the Client	Outstanding as on 31.12.2022		Total
		Funded	Non funded	
1	AKIJ GROUP	1,680,350	7,821,867	9,502,217
2	KABIR GROUP	3,738,077	2,290,124	6,028,201
3	SAIHAM GROUP	3,044,149	2,866,132	5,910,281
4	ARMANA-SQ GROUP	2,903,729	2,989,471	5,893,200
5	UNITED GROUP	2,207,444	3,668,430	5,875,874
6	MEGHNA GROUP	-	5,670,564	5,670,564
7	BULK GROUP	283,408	5,107,224	5,390,632
8	BASHUNDHARA GROUP	4,808,592	552,265	5,360,857
9	DOREEN GROUP	1,443,008	3,686,121	5,129,129
10	T.K. GROUP	1,493,406	3,470,223	4,963,629
11	EXPERIENCE GROUP	3,066,013	1,624,275	4,690,288
12	PAKIZA GROUP	3,595,340	993,120	4,588,460
13	CONFIDENCE GROUP	1,866,001	2,703,260	4,569,261
14	ACI GROUP	3,640,234	598,279	4,238,513
15	KARNAFULY GROUP	1,238,312	2,983,585	4,221,897
16	BSRM GROUP	1,670,692	2,511,929	4,182,621
17	BANGLA TRAC	2,185,768	1,862,318	4,048,086
18	ABUL KHAIR GROUP	797,294	3,185,601	3,982,895
19	DENIM ASIA & OTHERS	3,397,498	535,759	3,933,257
20	MIR GROUP	2,729,313	1,173,926	3,903,239
21	STERLING GROUP	708,924	3,091,650	3,800,574
22	HABIB GROUP	3,555,562	139	3,555,701
23	PRAN-RFL GROUP	1,759,770	1,747,486	3,507,256
24	FCI GROUP	1,865,163	1,482,415	3,347,578
25	NDE GROUP	1,056,503	2,249,900	3,306,403
26	E ENGINEERING GROUP	2,164,352	1,089,860	3,254,212
	<b>Total</b>	<b>56,898,902</b>	<b>65,955,923</b>	<b>122,854,825</b>

Dhaka Bank Limited

**SCHEDULE OF FIXED ASSETS INCLUDING PREMISES, FURNITURE & FIXTURES**

As at 31 December 2022

Asset Group	Cost (Taka)				Rate of Depreciation (%)	Depreciation (Taka)			Book value (Taka)
	Opening balance of cost as on 1 January 2022	Additions during the period	Adjustment (Sale/Discard)	Closing balance of cost as on 31 December 2022		Accumulated depreciation as on 1 January 2022	Charge during the period	Adjustment (Sale/Discard)	
Land	4,658,655,505	-	-	4,658,655,505		-	-	-	4,658,655,505
Building & Renovation	1,470,482,156	26,177,494	-	1,496,659,650	2.5	151,039,473	36,927,185	-	1,308,692,992
Furniture & Fixtures	766,981,535	23,496,293	1,362,989	789,114,839	10	416,346,905	55,706,169	1,222,414	318,284,180
Office Appliances & Equipment	1,933,369,997	162,219,700	7,071,228	2,088,518,469	20	1,336,674,506	220,660,896	7,071,144	538,254,212
Computer	317,439,032	22,557,615	106,990	339,889,657	20	211,828,420	31,143,504	106,984	97,024,717
Software	821,929,327	13,974,056	-	835,903,383	10	328,478,270	77,369,443	-	430,055,670
Motor Vehicle	339,784,269	12,306,184	-	352,090,453	20	259,839,758	42,877,292	-	49,373,403
Right of use assets (ROU)	2,364,048,808	637,337,575	-	3,001,386,383		1,082,592,441	412,237,372	-	1,506,556,570
Work-in-progress - land & building	68,978,394	52,326,408	86,677,299	34,627,503		-	-	-	34,627,503
<b>Total December 2022</b>	<b>12,741,669,023</b>	<b>950,395,326</b>	<b>95,218,506</b>	<b>13,596,845,843</b>		<b>3,786,799,773</b>	<b>876,921,861</b>	<b>8,400,543</b>	<b>8,941,524,752</b>
<b>Total December 2021</b>	<b>12,072,807,599</b>	<b>4,418,867,778</b>	<b>3,750,006,354</b>	<b>12,741,669,023</b>		<b>3,052,035,553</b>	<b>765,065,970</b>	<b>30,301,749</b>	<b>8,954,869,250</b>

Dhaka Bank Limited

## RECOVERY OF LOANS PREVIOUSLY WRITTEN-OFF DURING THE YEAR 2022

(Amount in Taka)

Sl. No.	Name of borrowers	Amount written-off	Amount of provision kept at the time of written-off	Suit value	Amount recovered after loan written-off
<b>Corporate Loan</b>					
1	Hridhi Knitwear	2,451,893	1,971,304	3,538,941	2,451,893
2	CPM Blue Online Ltd.	7,944,405	7,633,088	9,765,400	3,400,000
3	Aapon Corporation	552,856	502,008	740,000	550,000
4	Green Arrow International	7,496,151	4,725,784	5,949,104	900,000
5	Gonoshasthaya Antibiotic Ltd.	71,628,580	60,192,640	75,998,182	6,000,000
6	Featherlite Ltd.	84,783,950	71,099,585	90,556,329	16,000,000
7	A. Zaman & Brothers	46,085,076	35,810,467	62,880,000	5,470,000
8	Ahnaf & Co.	17,855,447	15,742,193	20,846,469	2,970,000
9	Akash Stone Crusing Industries	6,826,783	1,024,017	7,203,303	6,826,783
10	Orchid Travels and Tours	56,970,536	40,360,887	51,260,000	7,290,000
11	Parisha Trade System Ltd.	70,247,889	56,126,471	66,577,867	7,420,000
12	Ahasan Ullah Bricks	9,571,323	1,435,698	12,060,000	190,000
13	Rafique Traders	36,192,872	25,193,206	40,017,149	16,992,872
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>418,607,761</b>	<b>321,817,348</b>	<b>447,392,744</b>	<b>76,461,548</b>
<b>Retail Loan</b>					
1	Various clients	56,663,621	33,943,171	96,905,015	16,849,353
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>56,663,621</b>	<b>33,943,171</b>	<b>96,905,015</b>	<b>16,849,353</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>475,271,382</b>	<b>355,760,519</b>	<b>544,297,759</b>	<b>93,310,901</b>

Dhaka Bank Limited

## DETAILS OF BORROWERS FOR WRITTEN-OFF LOAN DURING THE YEAR 2022

(Amount in Taka)

Sl. No.	Name of borrowers	Amount written-off	Amount of interest suspense kept at the time of written-off	Amount of provision kept at the time of written-off	Suit value
<b>Corporate &amp; SME Loan</b>					
1	Towhidul Alam	907,398	72,983	834,415	2,044,019
2	Bollywood Kitchen	2,505,855	475,633	2,030,222	2,880,000
3	Comilla Spring Works	2,669,497	181,858	2,487,639	2,680,000
4	Jamuna Fashion	891,447	-	891,447	2,220,000
5	Jewel Pant House	2,574,499	-	2,574,499	5,010,000
6	M.M. Fabrics	5,415,633	-	5,415,633	10,970,000
7	Julhas Garments	2,093,306	-	2,093,306	4,690,000
8	New Jahura Garments	1,906,864	35,355	1,871,509	2,210,000
9	Rasullah Washing and Dyeing	3,520,380	301,018	3,219,362	8,650,000
10	Masud Variety Store	6,179,498	1,203,465	4,976,034	9,380,000
11	Chittagonj Ispat Ltd.	85,062,150	13,187,460	71,874,690	1,306,753,652
12	Rubya Vegetable Oil Mills Ltd.	83,938,661	13,213,328	70,725,333	-
13	Rubya Oxygen Ltd.	23,802,952	3,802,952	20,000,000	-
14	H Steel Rerolling Mills	324,984,411	49,987,311	274,997,100	-
15	Salma Shipping Corporation	288,399,291	13,867,768	274,531,524	360,440,000
16	Manjurul Ahsan & Co.	114,417,207	-	114,417,207	-
17	Kirton Khola Integrated Farming	16,692,754	803,871	15,888,883	-
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>965,961,804</b>	<b>97,133,001</b>	<b>868,828,803</b>	<b>1,717,927,672</b>
<b>Retail Loan</b>					
(Amount in Taka)					
Sl. No.	Type of loans	Amount written-off	Amount of interest suspense kept at the time of written-off	Amount of provision kept at the time of written-off	Suit value (in million)
1	Car Loan	2,062,838	953,927	836,374	4,894,791.10
2	Credit Card	6,584,727	562,160	6,035,604	6,726,040.22
3	Personal Loan	6,712,081	3,411,227	3,300,833	9,334,219.58
<b>Sub Total</b>		<b>15,359,646</b>	<b>4,927,314</b>	<b>10,172,811</b>	<b>20,955,050.90</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>981,321,450</b>	<b>102,060,316</b>	<b>879,001,614</b>	<b>1,738,882,722</b>

## Dhaka Bank Limited

**RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES**

A. i) Name of the Directors and their interest in the Bank as on 31 December 2022:

Sl. No.	Name of directors	Designation	% of interest as on 31 December 2022
1	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Chairman	2.281
2	Mr. Aman Ullah Sarker	Vice-Chairman	2.000
3	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	2.450
4	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Director	2.789
5	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	3.434
6	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	2.008
7	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	4.293
8	Mr. Amir Ullah	Director	2.000
9	Mr. Abdullah Al-Ahsan	Director	2.000
10	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Director	3.159
11	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director	2.000
12	Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	Director	3.683
13	Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director	2.000
14	Mrs. Manoara Khandaker	Director	2.004
15	Mr. Ahabab Ahmad	Independent Director	Nil
16	Mr. Feroz Ahmed	Independent Director	Nil
17	Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Independent Director	Nil

ii) Name of the Directors and their interest in the Bank as on 31 December 2021:

Sl. No.	Name of directors	Designation	% of interest as on 31 December 2021
1	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Chairman	2.281
2	Mr. Jashim Uddin	Vice-Chairman	2.000
3	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	2.450
4	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Director	2.789
5	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	3.434
6	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	2.008
7	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	2.872
8	Mr. Amir Ullah	Director	2.000
9	Mr. Abdullah Al-Ahsan	Director	2.000
10	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Director	3.046
11	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director	2.000
12	Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	Director	3.683
13	Mr. Aman Ullah Sarker	Director	2.000
14	Mrs. Manoara Khandaker	Director	2.004
15	Mr. M.A. Yussouf Khan	Independent Director	Nil
16	Mr. A.S. Salahuddin Ahmed	Independent Director	Nil
17	Mr. Ahabab Ahmad	Independent Director	Nil

iii) Name of Directors and their interest in different entities as on 31 December 2022

Sl. No.	Name	Status with the Bank	Name of the firms/Companies in which they have interest	Status in the interested entities
1	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Chairman	Shohagpur Textile Mills Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Purbani Fabrics Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Karim Textiles Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Purbani Traders	Proprietor
			Purbani Yarn Dyeing Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Karim Spinning Mills Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Purbani Synthetic Spinning Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Purbani Rotor Spinning Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Purbani Fisheries	Proprietor
			Purbani Fashion Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Purbani Agro Processing Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Purbani Lifestyle Ltd.	Director
			Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd.	Director
2	Mr. Aman Ullah Sarker	Vice Chairman	Rahmat Spinning Mills Ltd.	Managing Director
			Logos Apparels Ltd.	Chairman
			Belkuchi Spinning Mills Ltd.	Chairman
			Rahmat Sweaters (BD) Ltd.	Chairman
			Shahi Products	Partner
3	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	National Traders	Proprietor
			RR Trading & Co.	Proprietor
			RR Shipping Lines	Proprietor
			RR Holdings Ltd.	Chairman & Managing Director
			R.R. Architecture & Engineering Co. Ltd.	Shareholder
			RR Aviation Ltd.	Chairman
			Alliance Deep Sea Fishing Ltd.	Shareholder
			Alliance Infrastructure Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	Shareholder
			RNPG Alliance	Managing Partner
			Alliance Bags Ltd.	Shareholder
			Quality Grains Ltd.	Shareholder
			Quality Breeders Ltd.	Shareholder
4	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	Trade Hub Bangladesh Ltd.	Chairman
			Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd.	Director
			Dhaka Enterprise	Proprietress
			M/s. Manehor Fisheries	Proprietress
5	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Director	Maksuda & Maksuda-2 Cargo Vessel	Proprietress
			Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Director
			Rahmat Textiles Ltd.	Managing Director
			Rahmat Knit Dyeing & Finishing Ltd.	Managing Director
			China Plastic (BD) Ltd.	Chairman & Managing Director
			Rahmat Fashion Wear Ltd.	Director
			Rahmat Rotors Ltd.	Chairman
			Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd.	Chairman

Sl. No.	Name	Status with the Bank	Name of the firms/Companies in which they have interest	Status in the interested entities
6	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	GDS Chemical Bangladesh (Pvt.) Ltd.	Managing Director
			Universal Business Machines Limited	Managing Director
			Metro Home Ltd.	Managing Director
			STS Capital Ltd.	Managing Director
			STS Holdings Ltd.	Shareholder
			Spring Valley Ltd.	Director
			Shanta Holdings Ltd.	Managing Director
			Shanta Medical Center Ltd.	Managing Director
			SPL Holdings Limited	Director
			Appolo Hospital Dhaka Ltd.	Managing Director
			Shanta International School Dhaka	Managing Director
			Shanta Securities Ltd.	Managing Director
			Shanta Capital Management Ltd.	Managing Director
			Shanta Technologies Ltd.	Chairman
Shanta Multiverse Ltd.	Chairman			
7	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Director	Hanif Steels Ltd.	Managing Director
			Hanif Spinning Mills Ltd.	Managing Director
			National Foundry & Engineering Works (Pvt.) Ltd.	Managing Director
			Hanif Maritime Limited	Managing Director
8	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	City Pharmaceuticals Ltd.	Managing Director
			Central Hospital Ltd.	Director
			HURDCO International School Ltd.	Director
			Hotel Victory Ltd.	Managing Director
			Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd.	Director
9	Mr. Amir Ullah	Director	Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd.	Chairman
10	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	Aroma Poultry Ltd.	Director
			Aroma Fisheries Ltd.	Director
11	Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director	Impel Shares & Securities Ltd.	Chairman
			Rafid Enterprize	Proprietor
			HURDCO International School Ltd.	Director
			Dhaka Imperial Hospital Ltd.	Shareholder
12	Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	Director	Mirza Enterprise	Executive
			Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd.	Director
			Predictable Process Ltd.	Managing Director
			LOUD Limited	Chairman
13	Mrs. Manoara Khandaker	Director	Total Pack & Packaging	Proprietress
			Bari & Pack Plastic Ltd.	Director
14	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director	Uniroyal Securities Ltd.	Chairman
15	Mr. Ahabab Ahmad	Independent Director	-	
16	Mr. Feroz Ahmed	Independent Director	-	
17	Mr. Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Independent Director	-	

- iv) Share issued to Directors & Executives without consideration or exercisable at discount: Nil
- v) Related party Transactions: Tk. 23,343,299.94
- vi) Lending Policies to related parties:

Lending to related parties is effected as per requirements of Section 27 (1) of The Bank Company Act, 1991, and amendment thereon.

- vii) During the period 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, the Bank concluded business deals with the following directors/organisations in which the directors had interest:

Name	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Transaction Value during the year	Balance at 31.12.2022
Abdullah Al Ahsan	DIRECTOR	Loans, advances and lease/investments	237,293	4,843,686
Altaf Hossain Sarker	DIRECTOR	Loans, advances and lease/investments	37,274	37,274
Amir Ullah	DIRECTOR	Loans, advances and lease/investments	3,463,817	9,156,740
Jashim Uddin	DIRECTOR	Loans, advances and lease/investments	50	192
Amir Ullah	DIRECTOR	Loans, advances and lease/investments	158,899	179,162
Mirza Yasser Abbas	DIRECTOR	Loans, advances and lease/investments	34,424	410,200
Mohammed Hanif	DIRECTOR	Loans, advances and lease/investments	-	115
Mr. Khondoker Lamil Uddin	DIRECTOR	Loans, advances and lease/investments	1,402,751	1,402,751
Jashim Uddin	Guarantor	Loans, advances and lease/investments	398,335	831,160
Monoara Khandaker	PROPRIETOR	Loans, advances and lease/investments	5,596,448	6,482,020
<b>Total</b>				<b>23,343,300</b>

#### SUBSIDIARIES

Name	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Transaction Value during the year	Balance at 31.12.2022
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Subsidiary	Deposit	32,403,912	128,091,573
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	Subsidiary	Deposit	8,210,877	319,502,973
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Subsidiary	Credit Facility	23,813,714	2,419,774,459
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Subsidiary	Investment	-	1,499,999,940
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	Subsidiary	Investment	-	249,999,940
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	Subsidiary	Account receivable	1,831,068	3,004,793
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Subsidiary	Account receivable	1,974,545	53,812,719
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Subsidiary	Interest income	19,828,092	163,934,571
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Subsidiary	Interest expense	1,489,092	3,593,489
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	Subsidiary	Interest expense	578,527	14,025,781

- viii) Business other than Banking business with any related concern of the Directors as per Section 18(2) of The Bank Company Act, 1991, and amendment thereon:

#### Lease agreement:

1. Lease agreement for Uttara Branch was executed with Mrs. Rokshana Zaman (Director of the Bank) & Mr. Hasanuzzaman (son of Mrs. Rokshana Zaman, Director of the Bank).
2. Lease agreement for Data Recovery Center-HO & Retail Business Center-HO were executed with Mrs. Rokshana Zaman (Director of the Bank) & Tanveen Zaman (Daughter of Mrs. Rokshana Zaman, Director of the Bank).
3. Lease agreement for Shahjahanpur Branch of the Bank was executed with Mr. Mirza Abbas Uddin Ahmed, Lessor, who is the father of Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas, Director of the Bank.
4. Lease agreement for Dhaka Bank Training Institute Hostel & Central Godown(925/B, Shahidbagh, Dhaka) of the Bank was executed with Mr. Mirza Abbas Uddin Ahmed, Lessor, who is the father of Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas, Director of the Bank.
5. Lease agreement for Central Godown (532/4, Shahidbagh, Dhaka) of the Bank was executed with Ms. Shahida Mirza Pashu, Lessor, who is the aunt of Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas, Director of the Bank.

#### Service provider:

6. Omni Technologies, a service provider company which provides various sorts of services to the Bank and Mr. Hasanuzzaman is Director in its board who is the son of Mrs. Rokshana Zaman, Director of the Bank. Following the latest Bangladesh Bank circular, contract with Omni Technologies has been cancelled accordingly.

- ix) Investments in the Securities of Directors and their related concern: Nil



**STATEMENT OF TAX POSITION**

As at 31 December 2022

Sl. No.	Assessment Year	Income Year	Latest amount of tax assessed by tax authority	Present status
1	2005-2006	2004	279,283,553	Re-opened U/S:120 Filed Appeal to Honorable High Court
2	2006-2007	2005	331,227,509	Re-opened U/S:120 Filed Appeal to Honorable High Court
3	2007-2008	2006	472,195,169	Re-opened U/S:120 Filed Appeal to Honorable High Court
4	2008-2009	2007	903,317,788	Filed Appeal to Honorable High Court
5	2009-2010	2008	1,047,311,318	Filed Appeal to Honorable High Court
6	2010-2011	2009	1,157,121,534	Filed Appeal to Honorable High Court
7	2011-2012	2010	1,338,468,847	Filed Appeal to Honorable High Court
8	2012-2013	2011	1,465,747,928	Filed Appeal to Honorable High Court Case no 28 of 2015
9	2013-2014	2012	874,087,065	Case settle after CT Appeal /Tax Clearance Certificate received
10	2014-2015	2013	959,854,165	Case settle after CT Appeal /Tax Clearance Certificate received
11	2015-2016	2014	1,170,165,870	Case settle at DCT Level & Tax Clearance Certificate received but file Re-open u/s 120 date 15.01.2019 by showing additional income Tk. 65,416,887/- and tax claim 27,529,530/-. We further go for Appeal and the Appeal order received..
12	2016-2017	2015	1,086,383,035	After 1st Appeal as per revised order due Tax paid and apply for tax clearance Certificate.
13	2017-2018	2016	1,463,073,057	Assessment Completed & due tax paid & Tax clearance certificate received in time
14	2018-2019	2017	1,497,654,717	Assessment Completed & due tax paid & Tax clearance certificate received in time
15	2019-2020	2018	1,856,472,490	Assessment Completed & Tribumal order found.
16	2020-2021	2019	1,737,446,278	Assessment Completed & Tribumal order found.
17	2021-2022	2020	1,641,694,248	Assessment Order Found & for some issue we go to Appeal within 17 November 2022
18	2022-2023	2021	-	Tax return Submitted within 15 September 2022
19	2023-2024	2022	-	Income tax return will be submitted within stipulated time.

**Note:**

Though it appears from the above disclosure that the Bank have tax file open in different years for various grounds mainly for interpretation of laws and the treatment. The appeal filed at different level from Commissioner of Taxes Appeal to Honorable High Court Division. Where, the Bank did not received proper judgement through appeal from tax department, the Bank preferred appeal before Honorable High Court Division. Under the appeals filed so far, the Bank has both refund claim from tax office and tax claim from tax department as well. However, the Bank are reviewing all pending tax claim every year and the Bank believes that its provision for tax liabilities are adequate for all open tax years based on its assessment of many factors, including interpretations of tax law and prior experience.

**Distribution of Profit under Islamic Banking Operation**

Dhaka Bank has been operating two Islamic Banking branches in complying with the rules of Islamic Shariah, which absolutely prohibits receipts of and payments of interest in any form. The modus operandi of these two branches is totally different from other conventional branches. A separate balance sheet and income statement are being maintained as recommended by the Central Shariah Board for Islamic Banking in Bangladesh.

**Final Rates on Mudaraba Deposit Products of Islamic Banking for the period from January to December 2022**

Dhaka Bank Limited has successfully completed the business period from January 2022 to December 2022 and declared final profit rates on various Mudaraba Deposits Accounts to the depositors.

The final rates of various Mudaraba Deposits Accounts of Banks as per approved weight age for the period from January 2022 to December 2022 have come up lower than declared provisional profit rates of Mudaraba Deposits Accounts.

As Final rates of Mudaraba Savings Deposit Account, Mudaraba SND Deposit Account for Banks, Mudaraba Short Notice Deposit Accounts, Mudaraba Term Deposit 36 Months, 24 Months, 12 Months, 6 Months, 3 Months, 1 Month, Mudaraba Hajj Saving Scheme, Mudaraba Double Deposit Scheme & Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme come up lower than declared provisional profit rates as per approved weightage. We declared provisional profit rates of Mudaraba Deposit Accounts as final rates for the year-2022 considering present market position.

Sl. No.	Type of deposit	Weightage	Final rate
			For the period From January to December 2022
1	Mudaraba Savings Deposit	0.26	1.32%
2	Mudaraba SND Deposit For Bank	0.49	2.50%
3	Mudaraba Short Notice Deposit	0.49	2.50%
	Mudaraba Term Deposit Account		
	36 Months	1.17	5.95%
	24 Months	1.17	5.95%
	12 Months	1.17	5.95%
	6 Months	1.17	5.95%
	3 Months	1.17	5.95%
	1 Months	0.59	3.00%
5	Mudaraba Hajj Savings Scheme	1.08	5.49%
6	Mudaraba Deposit Double Scheme	1.23	6.21%
7	Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme	1.16	5.89%

**BALANCE SHEET**

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>PROPERTY AND ASSETS</b>			
<b>Cash</b>	1	<b>665,181,648</b>	<b>550,601,934</b>
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	1.1	44,986,814	38,578,702
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) (including foreign currencies)	1.2	620,194,834	512,023,232
<b>Balance with other banks and financial institutions</b>	2	-	-
In Bangladesh	2.1	-	-
Outside Bangladesh	2.2	-	-
<b>Money at call on short notice</b>	3	-	-
<b>Investment in securities</b>	4	<b>2,075,500,000</b>	<b>1,675,500,000</b>
Government	4.1	1,075,500,000	675,500,000
Others	4.2	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
<b>Investments</b>	5	<b>7,817,964,623</b>	<b>5,582,418,900</b>
Bai Muajjal, murabaha, HPSM, izara etc.	5.1	7,803,732,573	5,576,776,044
MDBI	6	14,232,050	5,642,856
<b>Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures</b>	7	<b>52,665,150</b>	<b>33,718,894</b>
<b>Other assets</b>	8	<b>6,457,336,869</b>	<b>6,926,497,955</b>
<b>Non-banking assets</b>	9	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>17,068,648,290</b>	<b>14,768,737,683</b>
<b>LIABILITIES &amp; CAPITAL</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents</b>	10	-	-
<b>Deposits and other accounts</b>	11	<b>16,186,821,453</b>	<b>13,784,960,619</b>
Al Wadiah Current accounts and other accounts		723,104,966	588,808,828
Bills payable		11,180,206	18,484,448
Savings bank deposits		798,931,497	830,293,002
Term deposits		14,653,604,784	12,347,374,341
<b>Non Convertible Subordinated Bond</b>	12	-	-
<b>Other liabilities</b>	13	<b>554,277,869</b>	<b>483,071,366</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>16,741,099,322</b>	<b>14,268,031,985</b>
<b>Capital/Shareholders' Equity</b>			
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>		<b>327,548,968</b>	<b>500,705,698</b>
Paid-up capital		-	-
Statutory reserve		-	-
Other reserve		-	-
Surplus in profit and loss account		327,548,968	500,705,698
<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Shareholders' Equity</b>		<b>17,068,648,290</b>	<b>14,768,737,683</b>

	Notes	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>Off-Balance Sheet items</b>			
<b>Contingent liabilities</b>	14	<b>3,496,646,687</b>	<b>4,270,172,454</b>
Acceptances and endorsements		1,001,893,247	1,223,595,993
Irrevocable letters of credit		479,345,174	607,943,302
Letter of guarantee		230,800,066	169,272,973
Bills for collection		35,068,481	23,034,627
Other contingent liabilities		1,749,539,719	2,246,325,559
<b>Other commitments</b>			
Documentary credit and short term trade-related transactions		-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-
<b>Total off-balance sheet items including contingent liabilities</b>		<b>3,496,646,687</b>	<b>4,270,172,454</b>

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes 1 to 29.

Dhaka Bank Limited (Islamic Banking)  
**PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT**  
 For the year ended 31 December 2022

Annexure-I(2)

	Notes	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
Profit on investments	15	1,051,458,331	993,734,630
Profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	16	(820,991,509)	(536,958,942)
<b>Net Profit Income</b>		<b>230,466,822</b>	<b>456,775,688</b>
Income from Investment	17	144,017,963	40,628,913
Commission, exchange and brokerage	18	28,130,412	44,854,276
Other operating income	19	18,927,905	38,252,320
		<b>191,076,280</b>	<b>123,735,509</b>
<b>Total operating income (a)</b>		<b>421,543,102</b>	<b>580,511,198</b>
Salary and allowances	20	43,638,049	32,350,797
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	21	11,093,691	10,147,126
Legal expenses	22	3,075,937	543,315
Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.	23	674,881	502,301
Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.	24	1,556,712	1,033,310
Chief executive's salary and fees	25	-	-
Directors' fees	26	98,000	35,200
Auditors' fees	27	-	-
Depreciation and repairs of Bank's assets	28	22,523,988	25,687,159
Other expenses	29	11,332,876	9,506,291
<b>Total operating expenses (b)</b>		<b>93,994,134</b>	<b>79,805,500</b>
<b>Profit before provision &amp; Taxes (c = (a-b))</b>		<b>327,548,968</b>	<b>500,705,698</b>

These financial statements should be read in conjunction with the annexed notes 1 to 29.

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

For the year ended 31 December 2022

		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>1.</b>	<b>Cash</b>		
	Cash in hand (Note:1.1)	44,986,814	38,578,702
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) (Note: 1.2)	620,194,834	512,023,232
		<b>665,181,648</b>	<b>550,601,934</b>
<b>1.1</b>	<b>Cash in hand</b>		
	In local currency	44,924,838	37,763,602
	In foreign currencies	61,976	815,100
		<b>44,986,814</b>	<b>38,578,702</b>
	Cash in hand (local currency) includes balance of cash held at Automated Teller Machine (ATM)		
<b>1.2</b>	<b>Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)</b>		
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank		
	In local currency	620,194,834	512,023,232
	Conventional	-	-
	Al-Wadiah current account	620,194,834	512,023,232
	In foreign currencies	-	-
		620,194,834	512,023,232
	Balance with Sonali Bank as agent of Bangladesh Bank	-	-
		<b>620,194,834</b>	<b>512,023,232</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Balance with other banks and financial institutions</b>		
	In Bangladesh (Note: 2.1)	-	-
	Outside Bangladesh (Note: 2.2)	-	-
		-	-
<b>2.1</b>	<b>In Bangladesh</b>		
	<b>Current Deposits</b>		
		-	-
		-	-
	<b>Special Notice Deposits (SND)</b>		
		-	-
		-	-
	<b>Fixed Deposits</b>		
	<b>Commercial Banks</b>		
		-	-
		-	-
	<b>Financial Institutions</b>		
		-	-
		-	-
		-	-
<b>2.2</b>	<b>Outside Bangladesh (Nostro Accounts)</b>		
	<b>Current Deposits</b>		
		-	-
		-	-
<b>3.</b>	<b>Money at call on short notice</b>		
	With banking companies (Note: 3.1)	-	-
	With non-banking financial institutions (Note: 3.2)	-	-
		-	-

		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>3.1</b>	<b>With banking companies</b>	-	-
<b>3.2</b>	<b>With non-banking financial institutions</b>	-	-
<b>4.</b>	<b>Investment in securities</b>		
	Government securities (Note: 4.1)	1,075,500,000	675,500,000
	Other investments (Note: 4.2)	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
		<b>2,075,500,000</b>	<b>1,675,500,000</b>
<b>4.1</b>	<b>Government securities</b>		
	Bangladesh Bank bills (Note: 4.1.1)	-	-
	Treasury bonds (Note: 4.1.2)	-	-
	Government islamic bond	-	100,000,000
	Government Ijarah Sukuk	1,075,500,000	575,500,000
	Prizebond	-	-
		<b>1,075,500,000</b>	<b>675,500,000</b>
<b>4.1.1</b>	<b>Bangladesh Bank bills</b>		
	7 days Bangladesh Bank bills	-	-
	91 days treasury bills	-	-
	182 days treasury bills	-	-
	364 days treasury bills	-	-
<b>4.1.2</b>	<b>Treasury bonds</b>		
	2 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	-	-
	5 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	-	-
	10 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	-	-
	15 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	-	-
	20 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	-	-
<b>4.2</b>	<b>Other investments</b>		
	Investment in shares (Note: 4.2.1)	-	-
	Investment in subordinated bonds (Note: 4.2.2)	-	-
	Investment in commercial Paper (Note: 4.2.3)	-	-
	Investment on Beximco Green Sukuk al Istisna'a	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
		<b>1,000,000,000</b>	<b>1,000,000,000</b>
<b>4.2.1</b>	<b>Shares</b>		
	Quoted (Publicly Traded)	-	-
	Unquoted	-	-
<b>4.2.2</b>	<b>Investment in subordinated bonds</b>		
		-	-
<b>4.2.3</b>	<b>Investment in commercial paper</b>		
		-	-
<b>5.</b>	<b>Investments</b>		
	Bai Muajjal, murabaha, HPSM, izara etc. (Note: 5.1)	7,803,732,573	5,576,776,044
	MDBI (Note: 6)	14,232,050	5,642,856
		<b>7,817,964,623</b>	<b>5,582,418,900</b>

		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>5.1</b>	<b>Bai Muajjal, murabaha, HPSM, izara etc.</b>		
	<b>Broad category-wise breakup</b>		
	In Bangladesh		
	Murabaha (Purchase Order)	1,181,050,486	718,702,872
	Murabaha (Term Financing)	761,856,203	742,432,713
	MPI trust receipt	138,495,252	366,070,499
	Murabaha import bill (PAD)		
	Bai Muajjal	2,945,548,532	1,669,696,173
	Ijara (Lease Financing) (Note-5.3)	1,394,822,937	751,844,225
	Shirkatul Mulk (Hire Purchase)	333,256,699	358,647,302
	Other investments	1,048,702,463	969,382,260
		<b>7,803,732,573</b>	<b>5,576,776,044</b>
	Outside Bangladesh	-	-
		<b>7,803,732,573</b>	<b>5,576,776,044</b>
<b>5.2</b>	<b>Residual maturity grouping of investments including MDBI</b>		
	Repayable on demand	1,772,688,587	1,678,136,318
	Not more than 3 months	1,767,235,464	401,837,755
	More than 3 months but not more than 6 months	1,088,610,256	837,500,630
	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year	329,388,831	484,399,030
	More than 1 year but not more than 5 years	1,517,750,164	1,199,348,595
	More than 5 years	1,342,291,321	981,196,572
		<b>7,817,964,623</b>	<b>5,582,418,900</b>
<b>5.3</b>	<b>Investment in lease/izara finance</b>		
	Lease rental receivable within 1 year	409,777,490	249,858,717
	Lease rental receivable more than 1 year	1,406,808,326	613,498,716
	<b>Total lease/ izara rental receivable</b>	<b>1,816,585,816</b>	<b>863,357,433</b>
	Less: unearned interest/profit receivable	421,762,879	111,513,208
	<b>Net investment in lease/izara finance</b>	<b>1,394,822,937</b>	<b>751,844,225</b>
<b>5.4</b>	<b>Investments under the following broad categories</b>		
	Investments	3,451,694,274	3,299,560,031
	Bai Murabaha/Bai Muajjal	4,352,038,299	2,277,216,013
		<b>7,803,732,573</b>	<b>5,576,776,044</b>
	Bills purchased and discounted (Note: 6)	14,232,050	5,642,856
		<b>7,817,964,623</b>	<b>5,582,418,900</b>
<b>5.5</b>	<b>Investments on the basis of significant concentration including MDBI</b>		
	a. Investments to allied concerns of Directors		
	b. Investments to chief executive	-	-
	c. Investments to other senior executives	-	-
	d. Investments to customer's group:		
	Agriculture investments	38,966,333	-
	Commercial lending	88,484,381	97,158,750
	Export financing	-	-
	Consumer credit scheme	73,316,659	86,054,543
	Special program investments (SME)	473,568,109	484,144,066
	Staff investments	9,393,066	20,747,042
	Others	7,134,236,075	4,894,314,499
		<b>7,817,964,623</b>	<b>5,582,418,900</b>



			31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>5.6</b>	<b>Industry-wise investments</b>			
	Agricultural		460,713,931	-
	Pharmaceuticals		-	-
	Textile & garment		861,003,039	917,453,553
	Chemical		837,442,174	636,843,724
	Food & allied		223,428,813	227,972,952
	Transport & communication		7,328,269	13,803,664
	Electronics & automobile		2,106,317	20,055,000
	Housing & construction		481,068,079	463,756,999
	Engineering & metal industries including ship breaking		1,101,028,828	1,515,003,022
	Energy & power		296,779,439	322,241,229
	Service		616,951,499	605,482,184
	Others		2,930,114,236	859,806,573
			<b>7,817,964,623</b>	<b>5,582,418,900</b>
<b>5.7</b>	<b>Geographical location-wise (division) distribution</b>			
	<b>Urban</b>			
	Dhaka region		6,560,846,153	3,765,229,503
	Chattagram region		1,257,118,470	1,817,189,397
	South region		-	-
	North region		-	-
	Sylhet region		-	-
			<b>7,817,964,623</b>	<b>5,582,418,900</b>
	<b>Rural</b>			
	Dhaka region		-	-
	Chattagram region		-	-
	South region		-	-
	North region		-	-
	Sylhet region		-	-
			<b>7,817,964,623</b>	<b>5,582,418,900</b>
<b>5.8</b>	<b>Sector-wise investments</b>			
	Government & autonomous bodies		-	-
	Financial Institutions (Public & Private)		-	-
	Private sector		7,817,964,623	5,582,418,900
			<b>7,817,964,623</b>	<b>5,582,418,900</b>
<b>5.9</b>	<b>Classification of investments</b>			
	<b>Unclassified</b>			
	Standard		7,343,779,759	4,806,993,011
	Special mention account		65,444,164	71,716,960
			<b>7,409,223,923</b>	<b>4,878,709,971</b>
	<b>Classified</b>			
	Sub-Standard		10,322,129	14,585,573
	Doubtful		-	-
	Bad or loss		398,418,571	689,123,357
			<b>408,740,700</b>	<b>703,708,929</b>
			<b>7,817,964,623</b>	<b>5,582,418,900</b>
<b>5.10</b>	<b>A) Provision required for investments</b>	<b>Rate %</b>		
	<b>Status</b>			
	<b>Unclassified</b>			
	Unclassified	0.25,1,1.25,2,2.75,3 & 100	322,158,724	295,342,099
	Special mention account	1	654,442	1,039,895
			<b>322,813,166</b>	<b>296,381,994</b>

		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>Classified:</b>			
Sub-Standard	5 & 20	272,073	437,567
Doubtful		-	-
Bad or loss	100	238,200,404	637,591,654
		<b>238,472,476</b>	<b>638,029,221</b>
Required provision for investments		561,285,642	934,411,215
Total provision maintained		561,285,642	934,411,215
<b>Excess/short provision</b>		-	-
<b>B) Provision for good borrower</b>		-	-
<b>C) Provision required for Off-Balance Sheet exposures</b>			
<b>Status</b>	<b>Rate %</b>		
Acceptances and endorsements	1	10,018,932	12,235,960
Letters of credit	1	4,793,452	6,079,433
Letters of guarantee	1	2,308,001	1,692,730
<b>Required provision</b>		17,120,385	20,008,123
Total provision maintained		17,120,385	20,008,123
<b>Excess/short provision</b>		-	-
<b>5.11</b>	<b>Securities against investments including IBPI</b>		
<b>a. Secured</b>			
Collateral of movable/immovable assets		5,108,110,784	4,766,767,553
Local banks & financial institutions guarantee		-	-
Foreign banks guarantee		-	-
Export documents		14,232,049	5,642,856
Government guarantee		-	-
Fixed Deposits Receipts			
Own FDR		303,821,735	268,327,747
FDR of other banks		-	-
Personal guarantee		663,232,694	120,138,276
Corporate guarantee		-	-
Other Securities		1,728,194,673	421,542,468
Government bonds		-	-
		7,817,591,934	5,582,418,900
<b>b. Unsecured</b>		372,689	-
		<b>7,817,964,623</b>	<b>5,582,418,900</b>
<b>6. MDBI</b>			
In Bangladesh		14,232,050	5,642,856
Outside Bangladesh		-	-
		<b>14,232,050</b>	<b>5,642,856</b>
<b>6.1 Maturity grouping of MDBI</b>			
Payable within 1 month		2,639,859	2,421,173
Over 1 month but less than 3 months		10,123,802	2,268,678
Over 3 months but less than 6 months		1,468,389	953,005
6 months or more		-	-
		<b>14,232,050</b>	<b>5,642,856</b>

		31.12.2022	31.12.2021
		Taka	Taka
<b>7.</b>	<b>Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures</b>		
	<b>Cost</b>		
	Land	-	-
	Building	-	-
	Furniture and fixture including office decoration	7,409,830	7,049,830
	Office appliances and equipment	28,492,459	22,312,495
	Computer	4,078,136	3,572,636
	Software	421,959	421,959
	Bank's vehicle	2,850,375	2,850,375
	Right of use assets (ROU) as per IFRS 16	128,545,962	95,455,299
		171,798,721	131,662,594
	Less: Accumulated depreciation	119,133,571	97,943,700
		<b>52,665,150</b>	<b>33,718,894</b>
<b>8.</b>	<b>Other assets</b>		
	Investment in shares of subsidiary companies	-	-
	Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc.	69,452	62,842
	Advance rent	123,916	6,411,290
	Prepaid expenses against advertisement	407,926	407,926
	Profit accrued and other receivable	7,337,790	7,328,955
	Security deposit	315,000	315,000
	Preliminary, formation, work in progress, renovation expenses and prepaid expenses	1,337,633	771,801
	Branch adjustments	6,437,526,448	6,898,123,594
	Suspense account	1,098,641	6,403,810
	Others (Note: 8.1)	9,120,063	6,672,737
		<b>6,457,336,869</b>	<b>6,926,497,955</b>
<b>8.1</b>	<b>Others</b>		
	Advance tax (Note: 8.1.1)	128,575	83,575
	Deferred tax assets	-	-
	Account receivable others (Note: 8.1.2)	8,991,488	6,589,162
		<b>9,120,063</b>	<b>6,672,737</b>
<b>8.1.1</b>	<b>Advance tax</b>		
	Opening balance	83,575	53,575
	Add: Paid during the year/period	128,575	83,575
		212,150	137,150
	Less: Adjustment during the year/period	83,575	53,575
		<b>128,575</b>	<b>83,575</b>
<b>8.1.2</b>	<b>Account receivable others</b>		
	Receivable against Bangladesh/Paribar Sanchaya Patra	-	-
	Fees receivable	988,632	153,995
	Receivable from share sale proceeds	-	-
	Dividend receivable	-	-
	Finance to AD branches for local documentary bill purchased	-	-
	Finance to AD branches for import bill discounting	-	-
	Protestation account	-	-
	ATM settlement account	-	-
	Receivable from exchange houses	-	-
	Excise duty receivable	8,002,856	6,435,167
	Receivable from Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
	Receivable from Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	-
		<b>8,991,488</b>	<b>6,589,162</b>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Non-banking Assets</b>		
	Land and building	-	-

			31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>10.</b>	<b>Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents</b>			
	In Bangladesh	(Note: 10.1)	-	-
	Outside Bangladesh	(Note: 10.2)	-	-
			-	-
<b>10.1</b>	<b>In Bangladesh</b>			
	<b>Call borrowing</b>		-	-
			-	-
	<b>Term borrowing</b>		-	-
			-	-
	<b>Bangladesh Bank refinance</b>			
	Small and Medium Enterprise		-	-
	Syndication		-	-
	Green Banking		-	-
	Export development fund		-	-
	FSSP fund		-	-
	Mudaraba refinance		-	-
	Stimulus fund		-	-
			-	-
	<b>Total</b>		-	-
<b>10.2</b>	<b>Outside Bangladesh</b>		-	-
			-	-
			-	-
<b>11.</b>	<b>Deposits and other accounts</b>			
	Current and other accounts	(Note: 11.1)	723,104,966	588,808,828
	Bills payable	(Note: 11.2)	11,180,206	18,484,448
	Savings deposits	(Note: 11.3)	798,931,497	830,293,002
	Term deposits	(Note: 11.4)	14,653,604,784	12,347,374,341
			<b>16,186,821,453</b>	<b>13,784,960,619</b>
	<b>Non-profit bearing accounts</b>			
<b>11.1</b>	<b>Current and other accounts</b>			
	Al Wadiah Current account		558,022,611	421,365,720
	Foreign currency deposits		327,178	49,744
	Margin under letter of credit		130,749,979	140,657,804
	Margin under letter of guarantee		19,690,044	9,589,366
	Deposits awaiting disposal		-	-
	Sundry deposit	(Note: 11.1.1)	14,315,154	17,146,194
			<b>723,104,966</b>	<b>588,808,828</b>
<b>11.1.1</b>	<b>Sundry deposit</b>			
	F.C held against back to back L/C		3,966,500	2,296,208
	Sundry creditors		9,518,748	14,019,980
	Unclaimed deposits		829,906	830,006
	Risk fund		-	-
	Security deposits		-	-
	Advance lease rent		-	-
			<b>14,315,154</b>	<b>17,146,194</b>
<b>11.2</b>	<b>Bills payable</b>			
	Pay order		11,180,206	18,484,448
	Demand draft		-	-
			<b>11,180,206</b>	<b>18,484,448</b>
	<b>Total non-profit bearing accounts</b>		<b>734,285,172</b>	<b>607,293,276</b>
	<b>Profit bearing Account</b>			

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>11.3 Savings deposits</b>		
Savings account	-	-
Mudaraba savings accounts	<b>798,931,497</b>	<b>830,293,002</b>
	<b>798,931,497</b>	<b>830,293,002</b>
<b>11.4 Term deposits</b>		
Special notice deposits	1,153,808,466	783,153,073
Fixed deposits	12,620,192,220	10,704,886,908
Deposit pension scheme	879,361,598	859,100,360
Gift cheque	242,500	234,000
Non Resident Foreign Currency Deposit (NFCD)	-	-
	<b>14,653,604,784</b>	<b>12,347,374,341</b>
Total profit bearing Account	<b>15,452,536,281</b>	<b>13,177,667,343</b>
Total deposits and other accounts	<b>16,186,821,453</b>	<b>13,784,960,619</b>
<b>12. Non convertible subordinated bond</b>	-	-
<b>13. Other liabilities</b>		
Accrued profit	36,254	34,013
Provision on loans and advances	-	-
Provision for good borrower	-	-
Provision for Off-Balance Sheet exposure	-	-
Profit suspense account	401,499,836	416,749,393
Provision against expenses	21,000,000	-
Provision for decrease in value of investments	-	-
Provision for other assets	-	-
Provision for current tax	-	-
Deferred tax liability	-	-
Tax deducted at source & payable	17,723,041	6,316,347
Excise duty payable	14,424,815	9,848,470
Other account payable (Note: 13.1)	99,593,923	50,123,144
	<b>554,277,869</b>	<b>483,071,366</b>
<b>13.1 Other account payable</b>		
3 months and 5 years Bangladesh/Sanchay patra & BB foreign invest. bond	-	-
Application, processing, membership & utilisation fee	6,512,643	32,075
Adjusting account credit	3,417,497	1,175,125
Export proceeds suspense	493,223	344,058
Finance from Bill Discounting OBU	48,168	40,011
Compensation Income of Islamic Banking operations	47,922,690	15,790,616
ATM settlement account	-	-
Import payment suspense	-	-
Baina against non-banking assets	-	-
Lease liabilities as per IFRS 16	41,199,702	32,741,259
	<b>99,593,923</b>	<b>50,123,144</b>
<b>14 Contingent liabilities</b>		
<b>Acceptance &amp; endorsement</b>	<b>1,001,893,247</b>	<b>1,223,595,993</b>
<b>Letters of credit</b>	<b>479,345,174</b>	<b>607,943,302</b>
Usance/Defer letter of credit	253,661,104	133,600,965
Sight letter of credit	219,559,193	474,342,337
Back to back letter of credit	-	-
BD-Sight (EDF)	-	-
Back to back - local	6,124,877	-
<b>Letters of guarantee</b>	<b>230,800,066</b>	<b>169,272,973</b>
Bid bond	4,800,000	18,101,059
Performance bond	34,809,502	27,964,763
Counter guarantee	-	-
Other guarantee	140,474,933	95,221,834
Shipping guarantee	50,715,631	27,985,317

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>Bills for collection</b>	<b>35,068,481</b>	<b>23,034,627</b>
Local bills for collection	32,802,479	21,152,374
Foreign bills for collection	2,266,002	1,882,253
<b>Other contingent liabilities</b>	<b>1,749,539,719</b>	<b>2,246,325,559</b>
Bangladesh/Pratirakhkha/Paribar sanchay Patra	-	-
ICB unit certificate	-	-
Forward exchange position	-	-
US investment & premium bond	-	-
Contingent profit suspense	1,749,539,719	2,246,325,559
	<b>3,496,646,687</b>	<b>4,270,172,454</b>
	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>15. Profit on investments</b>		
Term investment	110,723,667	122,915,344
Bai Muajjal	109,789,104	206,558,851
Investment against imported Merchandise/Murabaha	-	-
Investment against trust receipt	25,258,159	71,129,252
Packing credits	-	-
Bai-Muajjal	-	-
Payment against documents	-	-
House Building investment	109,746	205,260
Transport investment	-	-
Syndicate investment	-	-
Lease rental/izara	109,730,284	62,348,384
Credit card	-	-
<b>Total profit &amp; rental income on investments</b>	<b>355,610,960</b>	<b>463,157,091</b>
Call lending and fund placement with banks	-	-
Inter branch profit received	695,847,371	530,577,539
	<b>1,051,458,331</b>	<b>993,734,630</b>
<b>16. Profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.</b>		
Savings account including Mudaraba	13,801,223	18,115,945
Special notice deposit	95,504,771	11,104,854
Term deposits	626,407,150	416,287,509
Deposits under scheme	85,276,568	91,233,206
Call borrowing & fund placement	-	-
Non-convertible subordinate bond	-	-
Repurchase agreement (REPO)	-	-
Overseas accounts charges	-	7,400
Leased assets	-	-
HTM/HFT securities	-	590
Others (Note: 16.1)	1,797	209,438
	<b>820,991,509</b>	<b>536,958,942</b>
<b>16.1 Others</b>		
Profit paid on NFCB	-	-
Profit paid against refinance from Bangladesh Bank	-	208,532
Profit paid on gift cheque	1,797	906
Profit paid on excel account	-	-
Profit on finance bill rediscounting	-	-
Profit on Fund Borrowing-OBU	-	-
Treasury bond premium	-	-
	<b>1,797</b>	<b>209,438</b>

		2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>17. Income from investment</b>			
Profit on treasury bills/bonds		-	-
Profit on govt. Islamic bonds		44,963,168	36,683,708
Capital gain on government securities		-	-
Profit on Beximco Green Sukuk al Istisnaa		99,054,795	3,945,205
Dividend on shares		-	-
		<b>144,017,963</b>	<b>40,628,913</b>
<b>18. Commission, exchange and brokerage</b>			
Commission on letter of credit		18,708,668	26,014,600
Commission on letter of guarantee		2,030,829	2,617,492
Commission on remittance/bills		1,374,130	707,553
Processing fee consumer loans		296,239	151,906
Other comm/fees (Clearing, cash tr., risk prem., utilisation fee etc.)		11,157,919	15,658,772
Rebate from foreign bank outside Bangladesh		-	-
Commission & fee on credit cards		492,225	396,792
Exchange gain including gain from foreign currency dealings		(5,929,598)	(692,839)
		<b>28,130,412</b>	<b>44,854,276</b>
<b>19. Other operating income</b>			
Other Income on Credit Card and ATM		726,700	615,200
Incidental charges		1,389,005	2,928,870
Swift charge recoveries		777,200	689,750
Recovery from written off loans		16,035,000	34,018,500
		<b>18,927,905</b>	<b>38,252,320</b>
<b>20. Salary and allowances</b>			
Basic salary		15,323,965	11,683,162
Allowances		20,085,944	15,416,637
Bonus & ex-gratia		4,368,271	2,209,759
Leave fare assistance		2,340,333	1,888,333
Bank's contribution to gratuity fund		-	-
Bank's contribution to provident fund		1,519,536	1,152,906
		<b>43,638,049</b>	<b>32,350,797</b>
<b>21. Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.</b>			
Office rent	(Note: 21.1)	3,083,670	4,472,805
Electricity and lighting		901,737	716,064
Regulatory charges		191,166	81,860
Insurance		6,917,118	4,876,398
		<b>11,093,691</b>	<b>10,147,126</b>
<b>21.1 Office rent</b>			
Actual office rent		24,840,620	30,270,541
Reversal of rent expenses due to depreciation and interest expenses under IFRS 16 "Leases"		21,756,950	25,797,736
		<b>3,083,670</b>	<b>4,472,805</b>
<b>22. Legal expenses</b>			
Legal expenses		3,074,537	543,315
Other professional fees		1,400	-
		<b>3,075,937</b>	<b>543,315</b>
<b>23. Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.</b>			
Stamps, postage & courier		180,451	115,159
Telephone charges		104,946	100,642
Fax, internet & radio link charges		389,484	286,500
		<b>674,881</b>	<b>502,301</b>
<b>24. Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.</b>			
Table stationery		259,089	212,238
Printing stationery		524,860	482,037
Security stationery		95,094	71,868
Computer stationery		200,833	77,675
Advertisement		476,836	189,492
		<b>1,556,712</b>	<b>1,033,310</b>

	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>25. Chief executive's salary and fees</b>		
Basic salary	-	-
House rent allowances	-	-
Living allowances	-	-
Medical allowances	-	-
Bonus	-	-
	-	-
<b>26. Directors' fees</b>		
Directors fees	-	-
Fees related to Shariah Council Meeting	98,000	35,200
Board/Executive Committee/Shariah Council Meeting expenses	-	-
	<b>98,000</b>	<b>35,200</b>
<b>27. Auditor's fees</b>		
<b>28. Depreciation and repairs of Bank's assets</b>		
<b>Depreciation &amp; Amortization</b>		
Building	-	-
Furniture & Fixture	695,160	696,383
Office Appliance & Equipment	1,417,169	1,645,544
Computer	242,407	196,642
Software	-	-
Motor Vehicle	-	47,505
Right of use assets (ROU) as per IFRS 16	18,835,136	22,206,057
	<b>21,189,872</b>	<b>24,792,131</b>
<b>Repair &amp; Maintenance:</b>		
Office Premises	618,859	345,145
Office Equipment	541,745	389,374
Office Furniture	56,282	28,940
Motor Vehicle	69,870	51,014
Computer and accessories	12,160	56,555
Software (AMC)	35,200	24,000
	<b>1,334,116</b>	<b>895,028</b>
	<b>22,523,988</b>	<b>25,687,159</b>
<b>29. Other expenses</b>		
Contractual service charge (own & third party)	7,194,965	5,752,805
Fuel costs	390,271	209,773
Entertainment (canteen & other)	306,021	206,693
AGM & conference expense	-	-
Donation	-	10,000
Subscription	-	-
Travelling expenses	215,511	64,322
Conveyance	183,921	124,074
Branch opening expenses	105,098	309,150
Godown expenses	-	28,000
Training expenses	55,039	433,808
Bond issue expenses	-	-
Books and papers	9,644	6,730
WASA charges	38,000	6,000
Staff uniform	47,375	48,617
Potted plants	72,000	75,450
Business development & promotion	-	-
Reuters charges	-	-
Fees and expenses for credit card	120,360	19,575
ATM network service charges	108,000	123,000
Contribution to superannuation fund	-	-
Profit expense for lease liability as per IFRS 16	2,486,671	2,088,294
Miscellaneous expenses	-	-
	<b>11,332,876</b>	<b>9,506,291</b>



**BALANCE SHEET**

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
<b>PROPERTY AND ASSETS</b>					
<b>Cash</b>		<b>2,138,001</b>	<b>220,839,920</b>	<b>846,698</b>	<b>72,646,692</b>
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)					
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank (including foreign currencies)		2,138,001	220,839,920	846,698	72,646,692
<b>Balance with other banks and financial institutions</b>		<b>5,089,804</b>	<b>525,739,628</b>	<b>6,063,104</b>	<b>520,214,364</b>
In Bangladesh		-	-	-	-
Outside Bangladesh		5,089,804	525,739,628	6,063,104	520,214,364
<b>Money at call on short notice</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Investments</b>		-	-	-	-
Government		-	-	-	-
Others		-	-	-	-
<b>Loans, advances and lease/investments</b>	3	<b>158,040,030</b>	<b>16,324,381,398</b>	<b>311,265,264</b>	<b>26,706,559,692</b>
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc./Investments	3.1	154,570,688	15,966,023,714	289,884,313	24,872,074,092
Bills purchased and discounted	3.2	3,469,342	358,357,684	21,380,951	1,834,485,600
<b>Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures</b>		<b>1,109</b>	<b>114,502</b>	<b>4,537</b>	<b>389,308</b>
<b>Other assets</b>	4	<b>5,437,974</b>	<b>561,703,028</b>	<b>2,194,809</b>	<b>188,314,634</b>
<b>Non-banking assets</b>					
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>170,706,918</b>	<b>17,632,778,475</b>	<b>320,374,414</b>	<b>27,488,124,690</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL</b>					
<b>Liabilities</b>					
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	5	<b>143,256,433</b>	<b>14,797,343,769</b>	<b>293,133,369</b>	<b>25,150,843,054</b>
<b>Deposits and other accounts</b>	6	<b>11,733,440</b>	<b>1,211,978,681</b>	<b>14,895,436</b>	<b>1,278,028,413</b>
Current accounts & other accounts		8,714,139	900,106,932	12,900,232	1,106,839,938
Bills payable		-	-	-	-
Other deposits		3,019,301	311,871,749	1,995,204	171,188,475
<b>Other liabilities</b>	7	<b>19,349,779</b>	<b>1,998,690,866</b>	<b>10,336,049</b>	<b>886,833,014</b>
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>174,339,651</b>	<b>18,008,013,316</b>	<b>318,364,854</b>	<b>27,315,704,481</b>
<b>Capital/Shareholders' Equity</b>					
Paid-up capital		-	-	-	-
Statutory reserve		-	-	-	-
Other reserve		-	-	-	-
Surplus in Profit and Loss Account		(3,632,733)	(375,234,841)	2,009,560	172,420,208
<b>Total Shareholders' Equity</b>		<b>(3,632,733)</b>	<b>(375,234,841)</b>	<b>2,009,560</b>	<b>172,420,208</b>
<b>Total Liabilities &amp; Shareholders' Equity</b>		<b>170,706,918</b>	<b>17,632,778,475</b>	<b>320,374,414</b>	<b>27,488,124,690</b>

The notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

## OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

	Notes	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
<b>CONTINGENT LIABILITIES</b>	8				
Acceptances and endorsements		12,354,095	1,276,087,782	13,987,029	1,200,087,061
Irrevocable letters of credit		7,402,718	764,646,739	13,561,838	1,163,605,705
Letter of guarantee		51,700	5,340,266	-	-
Bills for collection		8,459,486	873,803,181	9,422,657	808,463,968
Other contingent liabilities		492,734	50,895,858	34,576	2,966,583
<b>Sub-total:</b>		<b>28,760,734</b>	<b>2,970,773,825</b>	<b>37,006,099</b>	<b>3,175,123,317</b>
<b>OTHER COMMITMENTS</b>					
Documentary credit and short term trade-related transactions		-	-	-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-	-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-	-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total:</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Total off-balance sheet items including contingent liabilities</b>		<b>28,760,734</b>	<b>2,970,773,825</b>	<b>37,006,099</b>	<b>3,175,123,317</b>

The notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Dhaka Bank Limited (Off-Shore Banking Unit)

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022		2021	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
Interest income/profit received	9	9,197,142	949,997,657	8,509,922	730,151,346
Interest/profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	10	(6,007,701)	(620,551,630)	(2,578,182)	(221,207,978)
<b>Net Interest Income</b>		<b>3,189,442</b>	<b>329,446,027</b>	<b>5,931,741</b>	<b>508,943,368</b>
Income from investment		-	-	-	-
Commission, exchange and brokerage	11	1,360,655	140,545,773	539,774	46,312,625
Other operating income	12	38,554	3,982,310	43,091	3,697,202
<b>Total Operating Income (a)</b>		<b>4,588,651</b>	<b>473,974,110</b>	<b>6,514,606</b>	<b>558,953,195</b>
Salary and allowances		-	-	-	-
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.		6,667	688,642	7,903	678,102
Legal expenses		99,948	10,323,934	133,011	11,412,340
Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.		14,284	1,475,428	13,876	1,190,518
Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.		1,488	153,656	1,495	128,287
Chief executive's salary and fees		-	-	-	-
Directors' fees		-	-	-	-
Auditors' fees		-	-	-	-
Depreciation and repairs of Bank's assets		3,293	340,125	4,623	396,653
Other expenses	13	8,448	872,587	11,239	964,266
<b>Total operating expenses (b)</b>		<b>134,127</b>	<b>13,854,372</b>	<b>172,146</b>	<b>14,770,166</b>
<b>Profit/(Loss) before provision (c)=(a-b)</b>		<b>4,454,523</b>	<b>460,119,738</b>	<b>6,342,460</b>	<b>544,183,029</b>
Provision against loans and advances (d)		8,087,257	835,354,579	4,332,900	371,762,821
<b>Total Profit before taxes (c-d)</b>		<b>(3,632,733)</b>	<b>(375,234,841)</b>	<b>2,009,560</b>	<b>172,420,208</b>

The notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Dhaka Bank Limited (Off-Shore Banking Unit)

## CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the period ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022		2021	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>					
Interest receipts		9,197,142	949,997,657	8,509,922	730,151,346
Interest payments		(6,007,701)	(620,551,630)	(2,578,182)	(221,207,978)
Receipts from other operating activities	14	1,399,209	144,528,083	582,865	50,009,827
Payments for other operating activities	15	(134,300)	(13,872,174)	(172,192)	(14,774,093)
<b>Operating profit before changes in operating assets &amp; liabilities</b>		<b>4,454,351</b>	<b>460,101,936</b>	<b>6,342,414</b>	<b>544,179,102</b>
<b>Increase/Decrease in operating assets and liabilities:</b>					
Loans and advances to customers		100,512,217	10,382,178,294	(121,763,831)	(10,447,336,704)
Other assets		(3,614,858)	(373,388,393)	239,728	20,568,686
Deposits & borrowings from other banks		(100,234,569)	(10,353,499,285)	98,234,300	8,428,502,918
Deposits from customers		(639,442)	(66,049,732)	3,902,949	334,873,015
Other liabilities account of customers					
Other liabilities		2,679,724	276,795,880	(5,979,644)	(513,053,497)
<b>Net cash flows from operating activities (A)</b>		<b>3,157,423</b>	<b>326,138,700</b>	<b>(19,024,085)</b>	<b>(1,632,266,480)</b>
<b>Cash flows from Investing activities (B)</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>Cash flows from financing activities (C)</b>					
Profit/Loss remitted to Head Office		(1,669,239)	(172,420,208)	(6,069,432)	(520,757,224)
<b>Net cash flows in financing activities</b>		<b>(1,669,239)</b>	<b>(172,420,208)</b>	<b>(6,069,432)</b>	<b>(520,757,224)</b>
<b>Net increase/(Decrease) in cash (A+B+C)</b>		<b>1,488,183</b>	<b>153,718,492</b>	<b>(25,093,516)</b>	<b>(2,153,023,704)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning period		5,739,622	592,861,056	32,003,319	2,745,884,759
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		<b>7,227,806</b>	<b>746,579,548</b>	<b>6,909,803</b>	<b>592,861,055</b>
<b>Closing cash and cash equivalents</b>					
Cash in hand		-	-	-	-
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank		2,138,001	220,839,920	846,698	72,646,692
Balance with other banks & financial institutions		5,089,804	525,739,628	6,063,104	520,214,364
Money at call on short notice		-	-	-	-
Prize bond		-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>7,227,806</b>	<b>746,579,548</b>	<b>6,909,803</b>	<b>592,861,055</b>

The notes 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Dhaka Bank Limited (Off-Shore Banking Unit)

## LIQUIDITY STATEMENT (ASSET AND LIABILITY MATURITY ANALYSIS)

As at 31 December 2022

	Upto 01 month		1 - 3 months		3 - 12 months		1 - 5 years		More than 5 years		Total	
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka	USD	Taka	USD	Taka	USD	Taka	USD	Taka
<b>Assets:</b>												
Cash in hand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank (including foreign currencies)	2,138,001	220,839,920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,138,001	220,839,920
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	5,089,804	525,739,628	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,089,804	525,739,628
Money at call on short notice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	48,108,897	4,969,297,875	50,646,572	5,231,421,153	45,526,412	4,702,545,985	12,863,570	1,328,712,837	894,580	92,403,548	158,040,030	16,324,381,398
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,109	114,502	-	-	1,109	114,502
Other assets	-	-	-	-	104,692	10,813,964	-	-	5,333,282	550,889,064	5,437,974	561,703,028
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total Assets</b>	<b>55,336,703</b>	<b>5,715,877,423</b>	<b>50,646,572</b>	<b>5,231,421,153</b>	<b>45,631,104</b>	<b>4,713,359,949</b>	<b>12,864,678</b>	<b>1,328,827,339</b>	<b>6,227,861</b>	<b>643,292,612</b>	<b>170,706,918</b>	<b>17,632,778,475</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>												
Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank, Other banks, financial institutions and agents	(9,447,864)	(975,895,419)	(756,805)	(78,172,472)	(1,528,770)	(157,910,790)	-	-	-	-	(11,733,440)	(1,211,978,681)
Deposits & other accounts	(3,002,216)	(310,106,960)	-	-	(15,009)	(1,550,299)	(1,137,930)	(117,539,878)	(15,194,624)	(1,569,493,728)	(19,349,779)	(1,998,690,866)
<b>Total Liabilities</b>	<b>(12,450,080)</b>	<b>(1,286,002,379)</b>	<b>(756,805)</b>	<b>(78,172,472)</b>	<b>(144,800,212)</b>	<b>(14,956,804,859)</b>	<b>(1,137,930)</b>	<b>(117,539,878)</b>	<b>(15,194,624)</b>	<b>(1,569,493,728)</b>	<b>(174,339,651)</b>	<b>(18,008,013,316)</b>
<b>Net Liquidity Gap</b>	<b>42,886,623</b>	<b>4,429,875,043</b>	<b>49,889,766</b>	<b>5,153,248,681</b>	<b>(99,169,108)</b>	<b>(10,243,444,910)</b>	<b>11,726,748</b>	<b>1,211,287,460</b>	<b>(8,966,763)</b>	<b>(926,201,115)</b>	<b>(3,632,733)</b>	<b>(375,234,841)</b>
<b>Cumulative Liquidity Gap</b>	<b>42,886,623</b>	<b>4,429,875,043</b>	<b>92,776,389</b>	<b>9,583,123,724</b>	<b>(6,392,719)</b>	<b>(660,321,186)</b>	<b>5,334,029</b>	<b>550,966,275</b>	<b>(3,632,733)</b>	<b>(375,234,841)</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## Dhaka Bank Limited (Off-Shore Banking Unit)

# NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2022

### 1 Nature of Business

Offshore Banking Unit is a separate business unit of Dhaka Bank Limited, governed under the Rules & Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Currently, the Bank has two OBUs in DEPZ & CEPZ. The Bank obtained DEPZ Offshore Banking Unit permission vide letter no. BRPD (P)744(92)/2005-2181 dated 18 June 2005. The Bank commenced the operation of its Offshore Banking Unit with effect from 10 May 2006.

The Bank obtained CEPZ Offshore Banking Unit permission vide letter no. BRPD (P-3)744(92)/2017-123 dated 05 January 2017. The Bank commenced the operation of its CEPZ Offshore Banking Unit with effect from 12 February 2017.

### 2 Significant accounting policy

#### 2.1 Basis of accounting

The accounting records of the units are maintains in USD forms and the financial statements are made up to 31 December and are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with first schedule of the Bank Company (amendment) Act, 2013, other Bangladesh Bank circulars, International Financial Reporting Standards adopted as International Accounting Standards (IAS), the Companies Act, 1994, the Listing Regulations of the Stock Exchanges, the Securities and Exchange Rule, 2020 and other laws and rules applicable in Bangladesh on a going concern basis.

#### 2.2 Allocation of common expenses

Establishment expenses in the nature of rent, rates, taxes, salaries, management expenses, printing & stationery, electricity & lighting, postage, stamps, telecommunication etc. have not been separately accounted for in the Financial Statements.

	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka
<b>3 Loans, advances and lease/investments</b>				
<b>3.1 Loans, cash credits &amp; overdrafts etc:</b>				
<b>In Bangladesh</b>				
Overdraft	13,851,967	1,430,807,035	16,777,742	1,439,530,292
Term loan	19,345,228	1,998,220,865	57,720,710	4,952,436,905
Short term loan	-	-	-	-
Loan against accepted bills	3,154,751	325,862,795	7,328,365	628,773,689
Loan against trust receipt	-	-	-	-
Payment against documents	-	-	-	-
Other loans	118,218,742	12,211,133,019	208,057,497	17,851,333,206
	<b>154,570,688</b>	<b>15,966,023,714</b>	<b>289,884,313</b>	<b>24,872,074,092</b>
<b>Outside Bangladesh</b>	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>154,570,688</b>	<b>15,966,023,714</b>	<b>289,884,313</b>	<b>24,872,074,092</b>
<b>3.2 Bills purchased and discounted</b>				
Payable in Bangladesh:				
Inland bills purchased	3,469,342	358,357,684	21,380,951	1,834,485,600
Payable outside Bangladesh:				
Foreign bills purchased & discounted	-	-	-	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>3,469,342</b>	<b>358,357,684</b>	<b>21,380,951</b>	<b>1,834,485,600</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>158,040,030</b>	<b>16,324,381,398</b>	<b>311,265,264</b>	<b>26,706,559,692</b>
<b>3.3 Residual maturity grouping of loans including bills purchased and discounted</b>				
Repayable on demand	48,108,897	4,969,297,875	26,029,848	2,233,360,964
Not more than 3 months	50,646,572	5,231,421,153	93,849,947	8,052,325,481
More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	45,526,412	4,702,545,985	135,950,933	11,664,590,049
More than 1 year but not more than 5 years	12,863,570	1,328,712,837	8,149,643	699,239,405
More than 5 years	894,580	92,403,548	47,284,893	4,057,043,793
	<b>158,040,030</b>	<b>16,324,381,398</b>	<b>311,265,264</b>	<b>26,706,559,692</b>

	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka
<b>3.4 Maturity grouping of bills purchased &amp; discounted</b>				
Payable within 1 month	2,433,604	251,373,492	9,699,360	832,205,058
Over 1 month but less than 3 months	995,260	102,803,098	11,252,757	965,486,552
Over 3 months but less than 6 months	40,478	4,181,094	428,834	36,793,990
6 months or more	-	-	-	-
	<b>3,469,342</b>	<b>358,357,684</b>	<b>21,380,951</b>	<b>1,834,485,600</b>
<b>3.5 Loans on the basis of significant concentration including bills purchased &amp; discounted:</b>				
a. Advances to allied concerns of directors	-	-	-	-
b. Advances to chief executive	-	-	-	-
c. Advances to other senior executives	-	-	-	-
d. Advances to customer's group:				
Agriculture loan	-	-	-	-
Commercial lending	-	-	-	-
Export financing	8,952,008	924,677,092	471,776	40,478,401
Consumer credit scheme	-	-	-	-
Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)	-	-	-	-
Staff loan	-	-	-	-
Others	149,088,022	15,399,704,306	310,793,488	26,666,081,290
	<b>158,040,030</b>	<b>16,324,381,398</b>	<b>311,265,264</b>	<b>26,706,559,692</b>
<b>3.6 Industry - wise loans including bills purchased &amp; discounted</b>				
Agricultural	-	-	-	-
Pharmaceuticals	-	-	-	-
Textile & garment	54,051,917	5,583,168,455	43,702,425	3,749,668,096
Chemical	-	-	-	-
Food & allied	-	-	-	-
Transport & communication	-	-	-	-
Electronics & automobile	-	-	-	-
Housing & construction	-	-	-	-
Engineering & metal industries including ship breaking	-	-	-	-
Energy & power	3,019,786	311,921,800	43,520,316	3,734,043,074
Service	-	-	-	-
Others	100,968,327	10,429,291,143	224,042,524	19,222,848,522
	<b>158,040,030</b>	<b>16,324,381,398</b>	<b>311,265,264</b>	<b>26,706,559,692</b>
<b>3.7 Geographical location - wise loans and advances</b>				
Dhaka region	119,196,884	12,312,167,951	231,340,947	19,849,053,281
Chattogram region	38,843,146	4,012,213,447	79,924,317	6,857,506,411
South region	-	-	-	-
North region	-	-	-	-
Sylhet region	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-
	<b>158,040,030</b>	<b>16,324,381,398</b>	<b>311,265,264</b>	<b>26,706,559,692</b>
<b>3.8 Sector wise loans</b>				
In Bangladesh				
Government & autonomous bodies	-	-	-	-
Financial institutions (Public & Private)	100,426,241	10,373,297,564	223,378,703	19,165,892,732
Other public sector	-	-	-	-
Private sector	57,613,789	5,951,083,834	87,886,561	7,540,666,960
	<b>158,040,030</b>	<b>16,324,381,398</b>	<b>311,265,264</b>	<b>26,706,559,692</b>
Outside Bangladesh				
	<b>158,040,030</b>	<b>16,324,381,398</b>	<b>311,265,264</b>	<b>26,706,559,692</b>

	31.12.2022		31.12.2021		
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka	
<b>3.9 Classification of loans &amp; advances</b>					
Unclassified (including staff loan)	139,481,936	14,407,465,727	298,284,053	25,592,771,732	
Special mention account	3,930,707	406,013,335	7,504,867	643,917,593	
Sub-Standard	240,269	24,818,068	-	-	
Doubtful	92,713	9,576,596	-	-	
Bad or loss	14,294,405	1,476,507,673	5,476,345	469,870,367	
	<b>158,040,030</b>	<b>16,324,381,398</b>	<b>311,265,264</b>	<b>26,706,559,692</b>	
<b>3.10 Provision required for loans and advances</b>					
<b>Status</b>	<b>Rate%</b>				
Unclassified	1,2 & 4	1,666,210	172,107,340	3,382,917	290,254,271
Special mention account	1 & 4	151,296	15,627,809	131,900	11,317,025
		<b>1,817,506</b>	<b>187,735,149</b>	<b>3,514,817</b>	<b>301,571,297</b>
<b>Classified:</b>					
Sub-Standard	20	48,054	4,963,614	-	-
Doubtful	50	46,357	4,788,298	-	-
Bad or loss	100	12,698,412	1,311,653,214	4,338,163	372,214,399
		12,792,822	1,321,405,125	4,338,163	372,214,399
Required provision for loans & advances		<b>14,610,328</b>	<b>1,509,140,274</b>	<b>7,852,980</b>	<b>673,785,696</b>
<b>Total provision maintained</b>		<b>14,610,328</b>	<b>1,509,140,274</b>	<b>7,852,980</b>	<b>673,785,696</b>
<b>Excess/short provision</b>		-	-	-	-
<b>3.11 Securities against loans including bills purchased &amp; discounted</b>					
a. Secured					
Collateral of movable/immovable assets	16,424,365	1,696,517,000	13,275,571	1,139,043,951	
Local banks & financial institutions guarantee	-	-	-	-	
Government guarantee	-	-	-	-	
Foreign banks guarantee	-	-	-	-	
Export documents	-	-	5,459	468,407	
Fixed Deposits Receipts	-	-	-	-	
1 Own FDR	-	-	-	-	
2 FDR of other banks	-	-	-	-	
Personal guarantee	3,019,786	311,921,800	43,520,316	3,734,043,074	
Corporate guarantee	-	-	-	-	
Other securities	138,595,879	14,315,942,598	254,463,919	21,833,004,260	
b. Unsecured	-	-	-	-	
	<b>158,040,030</b>	<b>16,324,381,398</b>	<b>311,265,264</b>	<b>26,706,559,692</b>	
<b>3.12 Particulars of loans and advances</b>					
(i) Loans considered good in respect of which the bank company is fully secured;	155,020,244	16,012,459,598	267,739,490	22,972,048,210	
(ii) Loans considered good against which the banking company holds no security other than the debtor's personal guarantee;	3,019,786	311,921,800	43,525,775	3,734,511,481	
(iii) Loans considered good secured by the personal undertakings of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtors;	-	-	-	-	
(iv) Loans adversely classified; provision not maintained there against;	-	-	-	-	
(v) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons;	-	-	-	-	



	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka
(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 advance made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking companies or any of them either separately or jointly with any other person;	-	-	-	-
(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company have interests as directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies as members;	-	-	-	-
(ix) Due from banking companies;	-	-	-	-
(x) Amount of classified loan on which interest has not been charged, should be mentioned as follows:	-	-	-	-
a) Decrease / increase in provision;	-	-	-	-
b) Amount realized against loan previously written off;	-	-	-	-
c) Amount of provision kept against loan classified as 'bad/loss' on the date of preparing the balance sheet;	-	-	-	-
d) Interest creditable to the Interest Suspense A/c;	-	-	-	-
(xi) Cumulative amount of the written off loan;	-	-	-	-
<b>4 Other assets</b>				
Accrued interest	-	-	-	-
Suspense account	106,359	10,986,136	106,430	9,131,709
Prepaid expenses	(1,667)	(172,206)	615	52,727
Finance to AD branches for IBP	-	34	-	28
Finance to AD branches for import bill discounting	-	-	-	-
Branch adjustment	5,333,282	550,889,064	2,087,764	179,130,170
	<b>5,437,974</b>	<b>561,703,028</b>	<b>2,194,809</b>	<b>188,314,634</b>
<b>5 Borrowing from other banks/financial institutions</b>	<b>143,256,433</b>	<b>14,797,343,769</b>	<b>293,133,369</b>	<b>25,150,843,054</b>
<b>5.1 Maturity grouping of borrowings</b>				
Repayable on demand	-	-	-	-
Repayable within 1 month	10,000,000	1,032,927,000	-	-
Over 1 month but within 6 months	55,000,000	5,681,098,500	-	-
Over 6 months but within 1 year	-	-	173,613,905	14,896,073,044
Over 1 year but within 5 years	78,256,433	8,083,318,269	119,519,464	10,254,770,010
	<b>78,256,433</b>	<b>8,083,318,269</b>	<b>293,133,369</b>	<b>25,150,843,054</b>
According to BCD circular no. (P)744(27) dated 17 December 1985 of Bangladesh Bank, Dhaka Bank maintained foreign currency accounts with Offshore Banking Units in the manner they maintain such accounts with their foreign correspondents.				
<b>6 Deposits and other accounts</b>				
<b>6.1 Current and other accounts</b>				
Foreign currency deposits	8,526,287	880,703,217	12,732,348	1,092,435,434
Margin under L/C	187,852	19,403,715	167,885	14,404,504
	<b>8,714,139</b>	<b>900,106,932</b>	<b>12,900,232</b>	<b>1,106,839,938</b>
<b>6.2 Bills payable</b>	-	-	-	-

	31.12.2022		31.12.2021	
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka
<b>6.3 Other deposit</b>				
Term deposit	3,019,301	311,871,749	1,995,204	171,188,475
Deposits awaiting disposal	-	-	-	-
Sundry deposit	-	-	-	-
	<b>3,019,301</b>	<b>311,871,749</b>	<b>1,995,204</b>	<b>171,188,475</b>
	<b>11,733,440</b>	<b>1,211,978,681</b>	<b>14,895,436</b>	<b>1,278,028,413</b>
<b>6.4 Maturity grouping of deposits and other accounts</b>				
Repayable on demand	8,714,139	900,106,932	12,900,232	1,106,839,939
Repayable within 1 month	733,725	75,788,487	-	-
Over 1 month but within 6 months	756,805	78,172,472	997,602	85,594,237
Over 6 months but within 1 year	1,528,770	157,910,790	399,041	34,237,695
Over 1 year but within 5 years	-	-	359,137	30,813,925
Over 5 years but within 10 years	-	-	239,424	20,542,617
	<b>11,733,440</b>	<b>1,211,978,681</b>	<b>14,895,436</b>	<b>1,278,028,413</b>
<b>7 Other liabilities</b>				
Accrued interest	1,136,709	117,413,702	662,743	56,863,370
Provision on loans and advances	13,420,253	1,386,214,168	6,420,275	550,859,589
Finance from bill discounting	15,009	1,550,299	1,422,116	122,017,519
Refinance by SWAP Woori Bank	-	-	-	-
Import payment suspense	85,006	8,780,474	89,806	7,705,328
Export proceeds suspense	2,917,171	301,322,458	1,017,492	87,300,834
Interest suspense account	1,774,371	183,279,559	718,736	61,667,590
Tax deducted at source & payable	39	4,028	-	-
Lease liabilities as per IFRS 16	1,222	126,176	4,881	418,783
Branch adjustment	-	-	-	-
	<b>19,349,779</b>	<b>1,998,690,866</b>	<b>10,336,049</b>	<b>886,833,014</b>
<b>8 Contingent liabilities</b>				
Acceptance & endorsement	12,354,095	1,276,087,782	13,987,029	1,200,087,061
Letters of credit	7,402,718	764,646,739	13,561,838	1,163,605,705
Letters of guarantee	51,700	5,340,266	-	-
Bills for collection	8,459,486	873,803,181	9,422,657	808,463,968
Other contingent liabilities	492,734	50,895,858	34,576	2,966,583
	<b>28,760,734</b>	<b>2,970,773,825</b>	<b>37,006,099</b>	<b>3,175,123,317</b>
	2022		2021	
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka
<b>9 Interest income</b>				
Interest on advances	9,197,142	949,997,657	8,508,189	730,002,626
Interest on money at call on short notice	-	-	-	-
Call lending and fund placement with banks	-	-	1,733	148,720
Accounts with foreign banks	-	-	-	-
	<b>9,197,142</b>	<b>949,997,657</b>	<b>8,509,922</b>	<b>730,151,346</b>
<b>10 Interest/profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.</b>				
Term deposits	20,783	2,146,744	10,129	869,045
Fund borrowings	5,986,918	618,404,886	2,568,053	220,338,933
Inter branch interest paid	-	-	-	-
	<b>6,007,701</b>	<b>620,551,630</b>	<b>2,578,182</b>	<b>221,207,978</b>
<b>11 Commission, exchange and brokerage</b>				
Commission/fees income	676,385	69,865,612	579,529	49,723,623
Exchange gain including gain form foreign currency dealings	684,271	70,680,161	(39,755)	(3,410,998)
	<b>1,360,655</b>	<b>140,545,773</b>	<b>539,774</b>	<b>46,312,625</b>

	2022		2021	
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka
<b>12 Other operating income</b>				
Postage charge recoveries	13,108	1,353,949	15,097	1,295,305
Swift charge recoveries	24,895	2,571,481	26,380	2,263,404
Other fees	551	56,880	1,614	138,493
	<b>38,554</b>	<b>3,982,310</b>	<b>43,091</b>	<b>3,697,202</b>
<b>13 Other expenses</b>				
Contractual service charge	4,278	441,930	6,005	515,253
Petrol, oil and lubricants (vehicle & generator)	1,040	107,437	1,651	141,690
Entertainment (canteen & other)	2,452	253,224	2,714	232,883
Travelling	-	-	-	-
Conveyance	555	57,323	545	46,739
Training expenses	-	-	-	-
Books and papers	-	-	-	-
Staff uniform	-	-	-	-
Potted plants	-	-	-	-
Business development & promotion	-	-	-	-
Other charges	-	-	13	1,153
Interest expense for lease liability as per IFRS 16	123	12,674	309	26,548
	<b>8,448</b>	<b>872,587</b>	<b>11,239</b>	<b>964,266</b>
<b>14 Cash received from other operating activities</b>				
Commission & exchange	1,360,655	140,545,773	539,774	46,312,625
Other operating income	38,554	3,982,310	43,091	3,697,202
	<b>1,399,209</b>	<b>144,528,083</b>	<b>582,865</b>	<b>50,009,827</b>
<b>15 Cash paid for other operating activities</b>				
Office operating expenses	134,300	13,872,174	172,192	14,774,093
<b>16 General</b>				

**16.1** Fixed assets of this unit are appearing in the books of the main operation of the bank and depreciation is also charged to Profit & Loss Account of the main operation of the bank.

**16.2** Assets and liabilities have been converted into Taka Currency @ US\$ 1 = Tk. 103.2927 (2021 : US\$ 1 = Tk 85.80) which represents the period end mid rate of exchange as at 31 December 2022. Incomes and expenses have been converted using weighted average mid rate @ 89.09 in 2022.

**16.3** Previous year's/period's figures have been rearranged, where considered necessary, to conform to current period's presentation.

Dhaka Bank  
**CUSTODIAN SERVICES**



Rahman Rahman Huq  
Chartered Accountants  
9 & 5 Mohakhali C/A  
Dhaka-1212  
Bangladesh

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Internet : www.kpmg.com/bd

### To whom it may concern

This is to certify that as detailed in the **Annexure-K**, Dhaka Bank Limited made the custodian transactions on account of custodian services provided during the year ended 31 December 2022, which have been verified with the books of account, invoices and other related documents as produced to us for our verification.

We also certify that management of the Bank prepared and fairly presented of the income and expenses in accordance with the requirement of the Securities and Exchange Commission (Securities Custodian Service) Rules 2003, and made necessary disclosures in the Bank's audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2022.

**Ali Ashfaq, Partner, Enrolment no: 509**

Rahman Rahman Huq  
Chartered Accountants

Dhaka, 30 April 2023

**PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF CUSTODIAN SERVICE**

for the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>Operating income</b>		
Commission, exchange and brokerage	95,618	818,667
Other operating income	1,300	1,540
<b>Total operating income</b>	<b>96,918</b>	<b>820,207</b>
Salaries and allowances	216,298	205,998
Rates & taxes	126,500	126,500
Legal expenses	-	-
Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc.	-	-
Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.	-	-
Depreciation and repair of bank's assets	-	-
Audit fees	74,750	69,000
<b>Total operating expenses</b>	<b>417,548</b>	<b>401,498</b>
<b>Operating profit</b>	<b>(320,630)</b>	<b>418,709</b>

# DHAKA BANK SECURITIES LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Dhaka Bank Securities Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dhaka Bank Securities Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Dhaka Bank Securities Limited as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

#### 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 Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bangladesh, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the fact as disclosed in Note # 5 to the financial statements, which describes the matter related to recognition of deferred tax asset and notes # 20.1 and # 20.2 which describe the basis for maintaining provision on unrealized losses in respect of own portfolio investment and margin loan to clients. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other

information 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.

When we read the other information, if we concluded that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with IFRSs, the Companies Act 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company'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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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 Company'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 Company 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.

### Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

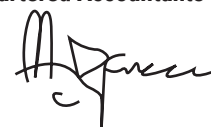
We also report that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules 2020 and the other applicable laws and regulations. We, as required by law, further report that:

- a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of these books; and
- c) the statements of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Dhaka,  
14 March 2023

Signed for and on behalf of

**ACNABIN**  
**Chartered Accountants**



**Md. Moniruzzaman, FCA**  
Partner

ICAB Enrollment No. 787

DVC: 2303210787AS10765

**STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION**

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
		<b>1,061,794,027</b>	<b>1,023,644,007</b>
Property, plant and equipment	3	61,233,170	20,041,205
Investments in un-quoted shares	4	930,121,728	930,121,728
Deferred tax assets	5	70,439,129	73,481,075
<b>Current assets</b>			
		<b>4,424,961,245</b>	<b>4,593,418,102</b>
Investment in quoted shares	6	2,348,063,154	2,304,865,181
Margin loan	7	1,575,595,165	1,592,249,192
Accounts and other receivable	8	38,407,464	66,756,948
Advance income tax	9	174,158,096	176,678,456
Advances, deposits and prepayments	10	14,047,781	36,749,715
Cash and cash equivalents	11	274,689,585	416,118,610
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>5,486,755,272</b>	<b>5,617,062,109</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
		<b>2,170,652,259</b>	<b>2,160,583,642</b>
Paid up capital	12	2,097,435,620	2,087,000,620
Investment fluctuation fund	13	53,900,000	53,900,000
Retained earnings	14	19,316,639	19,683,022
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	16	<b>38,896,487</b>	<b>7,587,091</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
		<b>3,277,206,526</b>	<b>3,448,891,376</b>
Current portion of long term loan	15.a	-	25,555,428
Short term loan	17	2,419,774,459	2,443,588,172
Accounts payable	18	255,124,239	379,946,419
Provision for income tax	19	97,509,392	140,144,269
Provision for diminution in value of investments	20	445,203,271	400,203,271
Other liabilities	21	59,595,166	59,453,816
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>3,316,103,013</b>	<b>3,456,478,467</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>5,486,755,272</b>	<b>5,617,062,109</b>

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director



Director

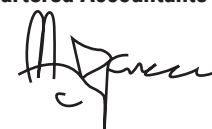


Director

Signed for and on behalf of

ACNABIN

Chartered Accountants



Md. Moniruzzaman, FCA

Partner

ICAB Enrollment No. 787

DVC: 2303210787AS10765

This is the statement of financial position referred to in our separate report of even date.

Dhaka,

14 March, 2023



# STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>Operating Income</b>			
Brokerage commission income	22	108,198,656	220,529,165
Direct expenses	23	15,834,858	38,512,486
<b>Net brokerage commission income</b>		<b>92,363,798</b>	<b>182,016,679</b>
Interest income	24	112,772,226	93,199,651
Interest expense	25	167,295,847	165,919,205
<b>Net interest income</b>		<b>(54,523,621)</b>	<b>(72,719,554)</b>
Net investment income	26	118,243,601	170,090,228
Gain on Sales of fixed assets	27	225,000	-
Fees and other income	28	1,771,492	1,349,169
<b>Total operating income</b>		<b>158,080,271</b>	<b>280,736,522</b>
<b>Operating expenses</b>			
Salaries and allowances	29	44,993,423	37,412,552
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	30	5,645,474	5,569,832
Legal expenses	31	203,750	32,250
Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc.	32	442,738	401,796
Stationary, printing, advertisement etc.	33	1,854,743	2,859,023
Directors' fees and meeting expenses	34	976,332	831,589
Audit fee	35	287,500	1,207,500
Repairs and maintenance	36	9,185,856	6,767,600
Other expenses	37	9,424,010	8,682,380
Depreciation and amortization	38	14,085,759	10,270,726
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>87,099,585</b>	<b>74,035,247</b>
<b>Profit before provision and tax</b>		<b>70,980,686</b>	<b>206,701,274</b>
<b>Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments</b>		<b>45,000,000</b>	<b>100,000,000</b>
Provision for loss on own portfolio	19.1	25,000,000	-
Provision for loss on margin loan	20.2	20,000,000	100,000,000
<b>Profit before provision for income tax</b>		<b>25,980,686</b>	<b>106,701,274</b>
<b>Less: Provision for income tax</b>			
Current tax	39	12,870,123	26,145,273
Deferred tax expense/(income)	40	3,041,946	7,250,565
		15,912,069	33,395,838
<b>Net profit after tax</b>		<b>10,068,617</b>	<b>73,305,436</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive income</b>		<b>10,068,617</b>	<b>73,305,436</b>

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director



Director



Director

This is the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income referred to in our separate report of even

Signed for and on behalf of

ACNABIN  
Chartered Accountants
  
**Md. Mohiuzzaman, FCA**  
Partner

ICAB Enrollment No. 787

DVC: 2303210787AS10765

Dhaka,

14 March, 2023

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Amount in Taka			
	Share Capital	Investment Fluctuation Fund	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at 01 January 2022	2,087,000,620	53,900,000	19,683,022	2,160,583,642
Net Profit for the year	-	-	10,068,617	10,068,617
Bonus shares issued	10,435,000	-	(10,435,000)	-
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>2,097,435,620</b>	<b>53,900,000</b>	<b>19,316,639</b>	<b>2,170,652,259</b>
Balance as at 01 January 2021	2,087,000,620	49,200,000	(48,922,415)	2,087,278,206
Net Profit for the year	-	-	73,305,436	73,305,436
Transfer to investment fluctuation fund	-	4,700,000	(4,700,000)	-
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>2,087,000,620</b>	<b>53,900,000</b>	<b>19,683,022</b>	<b>2,160,583,642</b>

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director



Director



Director

Dhaka,

14 March, 2023

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited  
**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**  
For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities:</b>			
Net profit before tax for the year		25,980,686	106,701,274
Adjustment for:			
Gain on sales of fixed assets		(225,000)	-
Depreciation of tangible Assets	38	3,460,821	2,513,782
Amortization of Right of Use (RoU) assets	38	10,624,938	7,756,944
<b>Cash generated from operating activities before changes in working capital</b>		<b>39,841,445</b>	<b>116,972,000</b>
<b>Changes in working capital:</b>			
Decrease/(Increase) in accounts and other receivable		28,349,484	(31,764,592)
Decrease/(Increase) in margin loans to clients		16,654,027	83,266,926
(Increase)/Decrease in advance income tax		2,520,361	(30,906,571)
(Decrease)/Increase in provision for unrealized losses		45,000,000	(443,668,774)
(Increase)/Decrease in advances, deposits and prepayments		22,701,934	(26,917,193)
(Decrease)/Increase in accounts payable		(124,822,180)	96,207,806
(Decrease)/Increase in other liabilities		31,450,744	5,838,915
Income tax	19.1	(55,505,001)	(24,298,757)
		<b>(33,650,631)</b>	<b>(372,242,240)</b>
<b>Net cash flow/(used in) from operating activities</b>		<b>6,190,814</b>	<b>(255,270,240)</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities:</b>			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	3	(11,457,358)	(18,046,712)
Acquisition of Right of Use (RoU) assets	3	(43,820,367)	(13,161,542)
Disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment		225,000	-
Encashment of un-quoted shares/securities		-	8,800,000
(Investment)/Encashment in quoted shares/securities		(43,197,973)	(327,692,279)
<b>Net cash (used in)/flow from investing activities</b>		<b>(98,250,698)</b>	<b>(336,938,991)</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities:</b>			
(Repayment)/receipt of loan from Dhaka Bank Limited		(23,813,713)	749,425,500
Repayment of loan from ICB stimulus fund	15.a	(25,555,428)	(32,908,622)
<b>Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities</b>		<b>(49,369,141)</b>	<b>716,516,878</b>
<b>D. Net Surplus in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>		<b>(141,429,026)</b>	<b>124,307,648</b>
<b>E. Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)</b>		-	-
<b>F. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>		<b>416,118,610</b>	<b>291,810,962</b>
<b>G. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>		<b>274,689,585</b>	<b>416,118,610</b>

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director



Director



Director

Dhaka,  
14 March, 2023

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2022

### 1. Company and its activities

#### 1.1 Legal status of the Company

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited (the "Company") (the name of company has been changed from DBL Securities Limited to Dhaka Bank Securities Limited with effect from 27 April 2014) was incorporated with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSCF) vide registration no. C-85857/10 dated 19 July 2010 as a private limited company by shares having its registered office at Adamjee Court (1st Floor), 115-120, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka -1000 which was converted as a public limited company by shares in May 2016. The Company is the Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) holder of both of the stock exchanges of the country (TREC No. 193 in DSE and TREC No. 081 in CSE). The Company commenced its business operations from 13 February 2011 as a wholly owned subsidiary company of Dhaka Bank Limited.

#### 1.2 Principal activities of the Company

The principal activities of the Company are to act as a TREC Holder of Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited and Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited to carry on the business of brokers in stocks, shares and securities, commercial papers, bonds, debentures, debenture stocks, foreign currencies, treasury bills and/or any financial instruments. The Company has seven branches in Bangladesh located at Adamjee Court-Motijheel, DSE Building-Motijheel, Dhanmondi, Uttara, Gulshan, Agrabad and Sylhet. Dhaka Bank Securities Limited possesses following licenses from regulatory authorities:

Name of authority	License/Registration No.	Purpose
Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC)	3.1/DSE-193/2011/453	Stock Broker Business with DSE
Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC)	3.1/DSE-193/2011/454	Stock Dealer Business with DSE
Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC)	3.2/CSE-081/2011/260	Stock Broker Business with CSE
Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC)	3.2/CSE-081/2011/261	Stock Dealer Business with CSE
Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC)	CDBL- DP 17	Depository Functions with Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (CDBL)
Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited (DSE)	TREC NO. 193	Trading with DSE
Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited (CSE)	TREC NO. 081	Trading with CSE

### 2. Significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Basis of presentation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and no adjustment has been made for inflationary factors affecting the financial statements. The accounting policies, unless otherwise stated, have been consistently applied by the Company.

#### 2.2 Basis of measurement

The financial statements have been prepared based on historical cost convention basis. The accounting policies, unless otherwise stated, have been consistently applied by the Company and are consistent with those of the previous years.

#### 2.3 Components of financial statements

- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
- Statement of Changes in Equity
- Statement of Cash Flows
- Notes to the Financial Statements

## 2.4 Regulatory compliance

In preparation of the Financial Statements, Dhaka Bank Securities Limited complies with the applicable provisions of the following major laws/ statutes:

- The Companies Act, 1994;
- The Income Tax Ordinance, 1984;
- The Income Tax Rules, 1984;
- The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881;
- The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012;
- The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Rules, 2016;
- The Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020;
- The Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993;
- The Securities and Exchange Commission (Stock-Dealer, Stock-Broker and Authorized Representatives) Rules, 2000; and
- Other applicable laws and regulations.

## 2.5 Presentation and functional currency and level of precision

The financial statements have been presented in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in BDT has been rounded off to the nearest integer.

## 2.6 Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. It also requires disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the year end.

Provisions and accrued expenses are recognized in the financial statements in line with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 37: "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" when - the Company has a legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event; and

- i. It is probable that an outflow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation.
- ii. A reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation.

## 2.7 Consistency

In accordance with the IFRS framework for the presentation of financial statements together with IAS 1 and IAS 8, Dhaka Bank Securities Limited applies the accounting disclosure principles consistently from one year to the next. Where selecting and applying new accounting policies, changes in accounting policies applied, corrections of errors, the amounts involved are accounted for and retrospectively accordance with the requirement of IAS 8. We however, have applied the same accounting principles in 2022 as was for in financial statements for 2021.

## 2.8 Going concern

The Company has adequate resources to continue its operation for the foreseeable future. For this reason, the management continue to adopt going concern basis in preparing the financial statements. Conversely, the company has neither any intention nor any legal or regulatory compulsion to halt operations and liquidate its assets in the near term at what may be very low fire-sale prices. The current credit facilities and adequate resources of the company provide sufficient funds to meet the present requirements of its existing businesses and operations. Management assessed the going concern and found no threat thereon.

## 2.9 Statement of cash flows

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standard (IAS) 7: "Statement of Cash Flows" and the cash flows from operating activities are presented under the indirect method as prescribed by the Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020.

## 2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand and cash at bank which are held and are available for use by the Company without any restriction. There is insignificant risk of change in the value of the above items.

## 2.11 Investment in shares of stock exchanges

In accordance with section 8 of the Exchanges Demutualization Act, 2013, both stock exchange membership has been converted into shares through the issuance of two completely de-linked assets to the former members in the exchange, namely (a) fully paid-up shares and (b) trading right. Exchanges shall have the authority to issue Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC), as per the Exchanges Demutualization Act, 2013 and as outlined in the scheme, to provide the right to trade any enlisted securities to eligible brokers and dealers. Such TRECs will be totally separate from the ownership of the Exchange as there is no obligation for TREC holders to be or remain shareholders of the exchange.

## 2.12 Property, plant and equipment

### 2.12.1 Recognition and measurement

All property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation as per IAS-16 "Property, plant and equipment". The cost of acquisition of an asset comprises its purchase price and any directly attributable cost of bringing the assets to its working condition for its intended use.

### 2.12.2 Depreciation and amortization

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is charged using the straight-line method on the acquisition cost of PPE and such cost is written off over the estimated useful lives of assets, in accordance with IAS 16. Depreciation is charged on additions when the related assets are put into use and no depreciation is charged from the date of disposal. The rates of depreciation used to write off the amount of assets are as follows:

Nature of assets	Rate of Depreciation
Furniture and fixtures	10%
Office appliance and equipment	20%
Computer equipment's	20%
Software	20%
Motor vehicles	20%

## 2.13 Intangible assets and amortization of intangible assets

The main item included in intangible asset is computer software. Intangible assets are recognized if it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably in accordance with IAS 38: "Intangible assets". Accordingly, these assets are stated in the Statement of Financial Position at cost less accumulated amortization. Intangible assets are amortized over a period of five (05) years.

## 2.14 Application of International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS-16)

### Right-of-Use (RoU) assets:

The cost of rented floor as per Agreement for Head Office, DSE Building Branch, Uttara Branch are shown as per IFRS-16: Lease. Amortization is separately shown in the schedule of Property, Plant and equipment.

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited recognizes the right of use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlying asset is available for use). RoU assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and impairment of losses and adjusted for any measurement of lease liabilities. The cost of RoU assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognize, initial direct cost incurred, and lease payment made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are Amortized on a straight line basis over the lease term, or remaining Year of the lease term.

## **Lease Liabilities:**

At the commencement of the lease, the company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payment include fixed and variable lease payment (less any adjustment for initial payment), and amount is expected to be paid under residual value of guarantees. In 2022, the company reassessed all lease payment of existing contracts remaining Year considering a cut-off date beginning of 2022. The lease liabilities are presented in the note #16 of these financial statements. Leases where the company does not transfer substantially all of the risk and benefit of ownership of any asset are classified as operating assets.

## **2.15 Provision for income tax**

### **2.15.1 Current tax**

Provision for current tax is made on the basis of the profit for the year as adjusted for taxation purpose in accordance with the provision of Income Tax Ordinance, 1984 and Finance Act 2022. The rate of tax is 27.5% for the year 2022, 30% for the year 2021, 32.50% for the year 2020 and 35% for the year 2019.

### **2.15.2 Deferred tax**

Deferred tax arises due to temporary difference deductible or taxable for the events or transaction recognized in the income statement. Deferred tax assets are the amount of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of deductible temporary differences. Deferred tax liabilities are the amount of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the reporting date.

## **2.16 Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognized when the goods or services are transferred to the customer, at the transaction price and in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 15: Revenue from contracts with customers.

### **i. Brokerage commission**

Brokerage commission is recognized as income when selling or buying order executed.

### **ii. Interest Income from margin loan**

Interest Income from margin loan is recognized on accrual basis. Such income is calculated on daily margin loan balance of the respective parties. Income is recognized on monthly basis and applied to the customers' account on quarterly basis. In case of negative equity margin loan account, interest is credited to suspense account instead of income account where the equity becomes negative.

### **iii. Dividend income and profit/ (loss) on sale of marketable securities**

Dividend income is recognized when right to receive payment is established whereas profit or loss arising from the sale of securities is accounted for only when shares are sold in the market and profit is realized or loss is incurred.

## **2.17 Recognition and measurement of financial Instruments**

In accordance with International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS) 9, financial assets may be recognized at fair value, with gain and losses taken to the income statement in net investment income. A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term.

### **Financial Assets**

Financial assets of the company include cash and bank balances, accounts and other receivable. The company initially recognizes receivable on the date they are originated. All other financial assets are recognized initially on the date at which the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the transaction. The company derecognizes a financial asset when, and only when the contractual rights or probabilities of receiving the cash flows from the asset expire or it transfer the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risk and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred. Dhaka Bank Securities Limited disburses margin loans to client @ 50%. Besides, the company invests in the capital market to maintain its own portfolio.

## **Financial Liabilities**

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited had a long term loan with Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB) amounting Tk. 9.78 crores @ 4% p.a. from September 12, 2019 to September 12, 2022. the loan is fully repaid this year.

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited has a Overdraft facility with Dhaka Bank Limited, Branch with the limit of 247.00 (Two hundred and Forty Seven) crores @ 7.38% p.a.

### **2.19 Provision for loss on margin loan**

As per Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) Circular No. BSEC/SRI/Policy/3/2020/68 dated 12 January 2020, the company may keep 20% Provision against unrealized loss in the Portfolio account of the company as on 31 December 2019. The validity of this circular has been extended up to 31 December 2023.

### **2.20 Investment fluctuation fund**

As per the decision of the board of directors, 5% of capital gain during a year is transferred to investment fluctuation fund account to manage the company's future own portfolio risk.

### **2.21 Related party disclosure**

As per International Accounting Standards (IAS)-24 "Related Party Disclosures", parties are considered to be related if one of the parties has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operational decisions. The Company carried out transactions in the ordinary course of business on an arm's length basis at commercial rates with related parties.

### **2.22 Branch accounting**

The Company has 7 (Seven) branch offices (including head office), with no overseas branch as at 31 December 2022. Accounts of the branches are maintained at the head office which are included in the accompanying financial statements.

### **2.23 Reporting period**

The company's reporting period is 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

### **2.24 Events after the balance sheet date**

Events after the balance sheet date that provides additional information about company's financial position at the balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the balance sheet date that are material but not adjusting event are discussed in the notes.

### **2.25 Provident Fund for Employees**

The provident fund for employees is maintained by the parent company i.e. Dhaka Bank Limited. We reimburse the amount as per HR rule.

### **2.26 General**

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest integer.



### 3. Property, plant and equipment

#### I. Tangible Assets

##### (A) Cost :

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
Opening balance	46,147,954	41,262,784
Add: Addition during the year	11,457,358	4,885,170
	57,605,312	46,147,954
Less: Disposal during the year	1,911,303	-
	<b>55,694,009</b>	<b>46,147,954</b>

##### (B) Accumulated depreciation

Opening balance	38,564,029	36,050,247
Add: Charged during the year	3,460,821	2,513,782
	42,024,850	38,564,029
Less: Disposal during the year	1,911,303	-
	<b>40,113,547</b>	<b>38,564,029</b>

##### (C) Written down value (A-B)

**15,580,462**      **7,583,925**

#### II. Right of Use (RoU) Assets:

##### (A) Cost :

Opening balance	28,496,128	15,334,586
Add: Addition during the year	43,820,367	13,161,542
	<b>72,316,495</b>	<b>28,496,128</b>

##### (B) Accumulated amortization

Opening balance	16,038,849	8,281,905
Add: Charged during the year	10,624,938	7,756,944
	<b>26,663,787</b>	<b>16,038,849</b>

##### (C) Written down value (A-B)

**45,652,708**      **12,457,280**

##### Total written down value

**61,233,170**      **20,041,205**

Schedule of property, plant and equipment is given in **Annexure-A**.

### 4. Investment in un-quoted shares

Investment in shares of DSE	(Note : 4.1)	661,843,958	661,843,958
Investment in shares of CSE	(Note : 4.2)	250,000,000	250,000,000
Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (CDBL)		18,277,770	18,277,770
		<b>930,121,728</b>	<b>930,121,728</b>

4.1	Stock exchange	Allotment Status	Number of Shares	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited (DSE)		Allotted (53%; 40%)	2,886,042	352,983,428	352,983,428
		Blocked (47%; 60%)	2,525,287	308,860,530	308,860,530
			<b>5,411,329</b>	<b>661,843,958</b>	<b>661,843,958</b>

4.2	Stock exchange	Allotment Status	Number of Shares	31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited (CSE)		Allotted (40%; 40%)	1,714,932	100,000,000	100,000,000
		Blocked (60%; 60%)	2,572,398	150,000,000	150,000,000
			<b>4,287,330</b>	<b>250,000,000</b>	<b>250,000,000</b>

## 5. Deferred tax assets

### As at 31 December 2022

	Accounting Base	Tax Base	Deductible Temporary Difference	31.12.2022 Taka
Property, plant and equipment	15,580,462	14,536,606	1,043,856	
RoU Assets	45,652,709	-	45,652,709	
Lease liabilities	(38,896,487)	-	(38,896,487)	
Provision for margin loan account	(263,942,367)	-	(263,942,367)	
	<b>(241,605,682)</b>	<b>14,536,606</b>	<b>(256,142,288)</b>	
Applicable tax rate				27.50%
<b>Deferred tax assets as on 31 December 2022</b>				<b>(70,439,129)</b>

Total provision against margin loan account is Taka 26.39 Crore (Note: 20.2)

Further noted here that considering the nature of capital market, there is a chance of making gain from the share market. In that aspect, provision against unrealized loss of earlier years has not been considered in deferred tax calculation.

### As at 31 December 2021

	Accounting Base	Tax Base	Deductible Temporary Difference	31.12.2021 Taka
Property, plant and equipment	7,583,925	13,448,663	(5,864,738)	
RoU Assets	12,457,280	-	12,457,280	
Lease liabilities	(7,587,091)	-	(7,587,091)	
Provision for margin loan account	(243,942,367)	-	(243,942,367)	
	<b>(231,488,253)</b>	<b>13,448,663</b>	<b>(244,936,916)</b>	
Applicable tax rate				30.00%
<b>Deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2021</b>				<b>(73,481,075)</b>

## 6. Investment in quoted shares

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
Investment in own portfolio/dealer account	2,234,864,633	2,172,464,197
Ledger balance in BO Account (Dealer)	981,441	20,311,613
Investment in Special Portfolio (ICB Fund)	112,196,325	112,083,142
Ledger balance in BO Account (Special Portfolio-ICB Fund)	20,755	6,229
	<b>2,348,063,154</b>	<b>2,304,865,181</b>

6.1 The investments in shares are categorized as at fair value through profit or loss as per IFRS 9 : Financial Instruments. The details of the investments are as follows:

### Investment in own portfolio/dealer account:

Business segments	No. of shares	Total cost of shares in 2022	Market value of shares in 2022	Total cost of shares in 2021
Banks/Finance	9,192,120	429,159,257	332,638,497	236,599,798
Insurance	112,196	16,105,907	7,525,323	15,977,455
Bond	77,527	6,980,531	6,899,903	-
Mutual fund	183,167	1,831,670	1,778,552	1,831,670
Fuel and power	5,683,302	444,511,870	296,565,863	458,289,154
Cement	-	-	-	53,554,322
Pharmaceuticals and chemicals	1,653,324	325,814,704	280,286,095	373,974,375
Engineering / travel and leisure	1,743,509	579,432,870	447,910,311	610,892,124
Textile	300,000	4,815,000	2,820,000	4,815,000
Food, tannery and miscellaneous	655,120	426,212,824	326,357,934	416,530,299
		<b>2,234,864,633</b>	<b>1,702,782,478</b>	<b>2,172,464,197</b>

**Investment in Special Portfolio (ICB Fund):**

Business segments	No. of shares	Total cost of shares in 2022	Market value of shares in 2022	Total cost of shares in 2021
Banks/Finance	222,600	14,669,340	10,350,900	17,408,400
Insurance	44,577	7,465,310	3,187,256	7,465,516
Fuel and power	1,320,000	63,259,532	44,880,000	63,254,400
Cement	72,000	6,916,320	4,665,600	6,920,192
Pharmaceuticals and chemicals	107	136,380	130,315	430,542
Engineering / travel and leisure	44,003	16,604,092	12,611,260	16,604,092
Food, tannery and miscellaneous	5,000	3,145,350	2,593,500	-
		<b>112,196,325</b>	<b>78,418,831</b>	<b>112,083,142</b>
		<b>2,347,060,958</b>	<b>1,781,201,308</b>	<b>2,284,547,339</b>

**7. Margin loan**

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
Opening balance	1,603,525,090	2,149,660,773
Add: Disbursed during the year	181,807,450	623,063,938
	1,785,332,540	2,772,724,711
Less: Realized during the year	177,603,136	151,386,193
Written off interest suspense account	-	474,144,655
Written off margin loan	-	543,668,774
<b>Gross margin loan outstanding</b>	1,607,729,403	1,603,525,090
Less: Closing balance of interest suspense account	32,134,239	11,275,898
	<b>1,575,595,165</b>	<b>1,592,249,192</b>

**8. Accounts and other receivable**

Receivable from non-margin clients	4,830,513	3,823,548
Receivable from DSE Broker	5,524,547	19,411,148
Receivable from CSE Broker	388,992	207,400
Receivable from DSE Dealer	-	19,414,766
Other receivables (Note: 8.1)	27,663,413	23,900,087
	<b>38,407,464</b>	<b>66,756,948</b>

**8.1 Other receivable**

Cash dividend receivable	<b>27,663,413</b>	<b>23,900,087</b>
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**9. Advance income tax**

Opening balance	176,678,456	145,771,885
Add: Addition during the year (Note: 9.3)	52,984,641	55,205,327
	229,663,097	200,977,212
Less: Adjustment during the year	55,505,001	24,298,757
	<b>174,158,096</b>	<b>176,678,456</b>

Adjustment has been made for completion of income tax assessment.

**9.1 Advance income tax (Addition)**

AIT/TDS on brokerage commission - DSE	18,230,140	38,394,868
AIT/TDS on brokerage commission - CSE	391,899	468,829
TDS/AIT (Interest income, dividend income etc.)	22,052,186	16,248,630
	<b>40,674,226</b>	<b>55,112,327</b>

**9.2 Advance income tax paid**

Paid to while renewal of License, Certificates etc.	12,310,415	93,000
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9.3 Advanced Income tax (Addition during the year)	Note: 9.1	40,674,226	55,112,327
Advanced income tax	Note: 9.2	12,310,415	93,000
		<b>52,984,641</b>	<b>55,205,327</b>

## 10. Advances, deposits and prepayments

Advances	(Note: 10.1)	4,234,735	34,272,235
Prepayments	(Note: 10.2)	9,813,046	2,477,480
		<b>14,047,781</b>	<b>36,749,715</b>

### 10.1 Advances

Advance - IPO Application for dealer A/C		4,234,735	34,272,235
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### 10.2 Prepayments

Prepaid rent - premises		9,756,000	2,421,000
Prepaid insurance - vehicles and premises		56,946	56,380
Prepaid non-judicial stamp		100	100
		9,813,046	2,477,480

## 11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand		120,000	105,000
Cash at bank	(Note: 11.1)	274,569,585	416,013,610
		<b>274,689,585</b>	<b>416,118,610</b>

### 11.1 Cash at bank

Name of the Bank	Branch Name	Account Type	Account No.	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>A. Consolidated Customers' Bank A/C</b>					
Dhaka Bank Limited	Local Br.	STD A/C	201.150.2972	125,493,395	152,164,944
Dhaka Bank Limited	Local Br.	SND A/C	201.150.3444	-	1,021
IFIC Bank Limited	Stock Ex. Br.	CD A/C	1090.358002.001	112,616,731	163,483,565
Standard Chartered	Motijheel	CD A/C	32.1183892.02	32,301,182	65,364,908
				<b>270,411,309</b>	<b>381,014,438</b>

Name of the Bank	Branch Name	Account Type	Account No.	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>B. Bank Accounts for Dealer Operations</b>					
IFIC Bank Limited	Stock Ex. Br.	SND A/C	1090358447041	1,541,732	20,050,321
IFIC Bank Limited	Stock Ex. Br.	CD A/C	1090358447001	5,000	5,000
IFIC Bank Limited	Stock Ex. Br.	SND A/C	190.168.404.041	657,231	638,679
IFIC Bank Limited	Stock Ex. Br.	SND A/C	1090.358002.041	177,572	-
IFIC Bank Limited	Stock Ex. Br.	SND A/C	190.168.403.041	66,852	5,592,261
Dhaka Bank Limited	Gulshan	STD A/C	215.150.2242	137,235	466,322
Standard Chartered	Motijheel	CA A/C	32.1183892.01	102,553	103,393
				<b>2,688,175</b>	<b>26,855,976</b>

### C. Bank Accounts for Company's own Transactions

Name of the Bank	Branch Name	Account Type	Account No.	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
Dhaka Bank Limited	Local	STD A/C	201.150.2960	1,470,100	8,143,196
				1,470,100	8,143,196
				<b>274,569,585</b>	<b>416,013,610</b>

## 12. Share capital

### Authorized capital

500,000,000 ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each

**5,000,000,000**      **5,000,000,000**

### Paid up capital

Opening Balance		2,087,000,620	2,087,000,620
Add: Stock dividend for financial year 2021		10,435,000	-
		<b>2,097,435,620</b>	<b>2,087,000,620</b>

			31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
Name of Shareholders	% of Shareholding	Number of Shares held	Amount Taka	Amount Taka
1. Dhaka Bank Limited Represented By: Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker Mr. Reshadur Rahman Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker Ms. Rokshana Zaman Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin Mr. Emranul Hug	99.999997%	209,743,556	2,097,435,560	2,087,000,560
2. Mr. Dilawar Hossain	0.000001%	1	10	10
3. Mr. Choudhury Md. Humayun Kabir	0.000001%	1	10	10
4. Mr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman	0.000001%	1	10	10
5. Mr. Mahfuzur Rahman	0.000001%	1	10	10
6. Mr. Suez Islam	0.000001%	1	10	10
7. Mrs. Shahnaz Naznin	0.000001%	1	10	10
	<b>100%</b>	<b>209,743,562</b>	<b>2,097,435,620</b>	<b>2,087,000,620</b>

### 13. Investment fluctuation fund

Opening balance	53,900,000	49,200,000
Add: Addition during the year	-	4,700,000
	<b>53,900,000</b>	<b>53,900,000</b>

### 14. Retained earnings

Opening balance	19,683,022	(48,922,415)
Add: Net profit for the year	10,068,617	73,305,436
	29,751,639	24,383,021
Less: Bonus shares issued	10,435,000	-
Less: Transfer to investment fluctuation fund	-	4,700,000
	<b>19,316,639</b>	<b>19,683,022</b>

### 15. Long term loan net of current maturity

Opening balance	-	58,464,050
Less: Paid during the year	-	32,908,622
	-	25,555,428
Less: Transferred to current portion of long term loan	-	25,555,428
	-	-

### 15.a Current portion of long term loan

ICB Stimulus Fund	25,555,428	-
Add: Transferred to current portion of long term loan	-	25,555,428
	25,555,428	-
Less: Paid during the year	25,555,428	-
	-	<b>25,555,428</b>

Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB) vide their Sanction Advice No. ICB/51/509 Dated July 08, 2019 offered Dhaka Bank Securities Limited loan amounting Taka. 9.78 Crore from the Stimulus Fund for affected small investors. The loan will be repaid through 12 equal quarterly installments at an interest rate of 4% p.a from September 12, 2019 to September 12, 2022.

	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>16. Lease liabilities</b>		
Opening balance	7,587,091	4,977,017
Add: Addition during the year	46,668,841	14,207,519
	54,255,932	19,184,536
Less: Adjustment during the year	15,359,445	11,597,445
	<b>38,896,487</b>	<b>7,587,091</b>
<b>17. Short term loan</b>		
Loan from Dhaka Bank Limited (Note: 17.1)	<b>2,419,774,459</b>	<b>2,443,588,172</b>
<b>17.1 Loan from Dhaka Bank Limited</b>		
Opening balance	2,443,588,172	1,694,162,672
Add: Addition during the year	861,086,286	3,642,425,500
	3,304,674,458	5,336,588,172
Less: Repayment during the year	884,900,000	2,893,000,000
	<b>2,419,774,459</b>	<b>2,443,588,172</b>
Dhaka Bank Limited, vide their Sanction Letter No. DBL/HO/CRM/LO-335(B)/S-1388/2022/14206 dated 26 December 2022, renewed the overdraft facility of Taka. 2,470 million in favor of Dhaka Bank Securities Limited up to 31 December 2023.		
<b>18. Accounts payable</b>		
Payable to clients	232,198,163	358,018,586
IPO application money	-	9,400,000
Payable to Vendors/Suppliers	826,216	-
Payable to DSE Broker	3,716,570	851,484
Payable to CSE Broker	781	21,321
Payable to CDBL	231,496	1,116,459
Interest payable to clients for CCBA	18,151,013	10,538,568
	<b>255,124,239</b>	<b>379,946,419</b>
<b>19. Provision for income tax</b>		
Opening balance	140,144,269	138,157,100
Add: Adjustment for previous year	-	140,653
	140,144,269	138,297,753
Add: Provision made during the year	12,870,123	26,145,273
	153,014,393	164,443,026
Less: Adjustment during the year	55,505,001	24,298,757
	<b>97,509,392</b>	<b>140,144,269</b>
<b>19.1 Provision for loss on own portfolio</b>		
Opening Balance	147,500,000	207,500,000
Add: Addition during the year	25,000,000	-
Less: Transfer to provision for margin loan	-	60,000,000
Closing balance	<b>172,500,000</b>	<b>147,500,000</b>

## 20. Provision for diminution in value of investments

		31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
Provision for loss on own portfolio	(Note: 20.1)	172,500,000	147,500,000
Provision for loss on margin loan	(Note: 20.2)	263,942,367	243,942,367
Provision for stipulation fund for affected investors	(Note: 20.3)	8,760,904	8,760,904
		<b>445,203,271</b>	<b>400,203,271</b>

### 20.1 Provision for loss on own portfolio

Opening balance	147,500,000	207,500,000
Add: Addition during the year	25,000,000	
Less: Transferred to provision for margin loan	-	60,000,000
Closing balance	<b>172,500,000</b>	<b>147,500,000</b>

As per Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) Circular No. BSEC/SRI/Policy/3/2020/68 dated 12 January 2020, the company may keep Provision against unrealized loss in the Portfolio account of the company as on 31 December 2022. The validity of this circular has been extended up to 31 December 2023. The company kept Taka. 172.50 million as provision against Taka. 565.86 million unrealised loss of own portfolio, where minimum requirement was Taka. 113.17 million upto 31 December 2022 as per above circular.

### 20.2 Provision for loss on margin loan

Opening balance	243,942,367	627,611,141
Less: Written off during the year	-	543,668,774
	243,942,367	83,942,367
Add: Transferred from Provision for Own Portfolio	-	60,000,000
Add: Addition during the year	20,000,000	100,000,000
Closing balance	<b>263,942,367</b>	<b>243,942,367</b>

As per Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) Circular No. BSEC/SRI/Policy/3/2020/68 dated 12 January 2020, the company may keep Provision against Negative Equity in the Portfolio account of the Margin Loan Clients of the company as on 31 December 2022. The validity of this circular has been extended up to 31 December 2023. The company kept Taka. 263.94 million as provision against Taka. 470.09 million unrealized loss of margin loan, where minimum requirement was Taka. 94.02 million upto 31 December 2022 as per above circular.

### 20.3 Provision for stipulation fund for affected investors

<b>8,760,904</b>	<b>8,760,904</b>
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In connection with downturn situation of Capital Market, the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) announced the stock market stimulus package on November 23, 2011, which included some immediate steps to the relief of mostly institutional investors and pledges for some special schemes for non-institutional investors. We have formed the Stimulus fund for affected Investors.

## 21. Other liabilities

Accrued interest expenses - Loan from Banks and NBFIs	53,812,719	55,787,264
Audit fees	287,500	287,500
Accrued expenses-Others	4,912,201	2,100,580
VAT current A/C	338,483	266,953
Withholding tax liabilities	244,262	1,011,518
	<b>59,595,166</b>	<b>59,453,816</b>

	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>22. Brokerage commission income</b>		
Brokerage - DSE	106,062,797	218,130,720
Brokerage - CSE	2,135,860	2,398,445
	<b>108,198,656</b>	<b>220,529,165</b>
<b>23. Direct expenses</b>		
Laga charges (Note: 23.1)	9,026,977	19,566,645
Howla Charge	14,850	-
CDBL Expense-Daily settlement (Pay in/Pay out)	4,148,924	10,404,773
Sales Associate Commission	2,644,107	8,541,068
	<b>15,834,858</b>	<b>38,512,486</b>
<b>23.1 Laga charges</b>		
Laga charges- Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited (DSE)	8,938,428	18,979,349
Laga charges- Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited (CSE)	88,549	587,296
	<b>9,026,977</b>	<b>19,566,645</b>
<b>24. Interest income</b>		
Interest on margin loan	133,520,742	103,384,003
Add: Interest income on bank deposit A/C	109,825	1,091,546
Less: Transferred to Interest Suspense Account	20,858,341	11,275,898
	<b>112,772,226</b>	<b>93,199,651</b>
<b>25. Interest expense</b>		
On loan from Dhaka Bank Limited	163,934,571	163,024,201
On loan from Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB)	512,802	1,849,026
Interest Expense for leased liability	2,848,474	1,045,978
	<b>167,295,847</b>	<b>165,919,205</b>
<b>26. Net investment income</b>		
Gain on sale of shares (Note: 26.1)	10,486,180	94,280,021
Dividend on shares	107,757,421	75,810,207
	<b>118,243,601</b>	<b>170,090,228</b>
<b>26.1 Gain on sale of shares</b>		
Sale price of shares	571,815,182	5,315,001,601
Less: Cost price of shares	561,329,002	5,220,721,580
	<b>10,486,180</b>	<b>94,280,021</b>
<b>27 Gain on sell of fixed asset</b>	<b>225,000</b>	-
<b>28 Fees and other income</b>		
Account opening and closing fees	95,539	89,329
BO renewal fees	534,450	442,400
IPO processing fees	15,925	50,130
Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (CDBL) (Note: 28.1)	1,043,707	596,184
Other income	81,871	171,127
	<b>1,771,492</b>	<b>1,349,169</b>



	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>28.1 Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (CDBL) Income</b>		
<b>A. Central Depository Bangladesh limited</b>		
CDBL Income-transfer in/out	459,680	546,776
CDBL income-bonus/Right/IPO/split/demat	29,236	5,268
CDBL Income-Pledge/unpledge	1,805,883	805,376
	<b>2,294,799</b>	<b>1,357,420</b>
<b>B. Central Depository Bangladesh limited (CDBL) expenses</b>		
CDBL expense-Transfer in/out	255,283	307,260
CDBL expense-bonus/ Right/IPO/split/demat	1,760	45
CDBL expense-Pledge/unpledge	988,050	447,431
CDBL expense-monthly connection fees	6,000	6,500
	<b>1,251,092</b>	<b>761,237</b>
<b>Net CDBL income (A-B)</b>	<b>1,043,707</b>	<b>596,184</b>
<b>29. Salaries and allowances</b>		
Basic salaries	16,577,001	13,216,461
Allowances	18,617,472	16,673,565
Leave fare assistance	3,154,766	2,577,100
Employer's contribution to provident fund	1,652,519	1,318,077
Bonus	4,991,665	3,627,349
	<b>44,993,423</b>	<b>37,412,552</b>
<b>30. Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.</b>		
Rent expenses	2,706,329	2,837,237
Insurance expense	95,030	110,767
Electricity Expenses	1,625,293	1,584,862
Fuel expense - generator / pool car	3,600	21,412
Water and sewerage	419,200	293,281
Renewal of registration certificates, trade license etc.	796,023	722,273
	<b>5,645,474</b>	<b>5,569,832</b>
<b>31. Legal expenses</b>	<b>203,750</b>	<b>32,250</b>
<b>32. Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc.</b>		
Postage and Courier	25,247	22,203
Stamps- Judicial / Non-Judicial	17,055	45,085
Telephone /Fax /PABX expenses	60,776	19,742
Mobile /Internet /Cable TV bills	339,660	314,766
	<b>442,738</b>	<b>401,796</b>
<b>33. Stationary, printing, advertisement etc.</b>		
Stationeries expense- (printed materials)	1,466,469	2,505,245
Stationeries - general (table/petty stationeries)	212,513	180,148
Stationeries- computer consumable (paper & accessories)	175,061	172,130
Publicity expenses (leaflet, banner, bill board etc.)	700	1,500
	<b>1,854,743</b>	<b>2,859,023</b>

	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>34. Directors' fees and meeting expenses</b>		
Director's fees	499,200	656,800
Meeting, seminar and conference expenses	477,132	174,789
	<b>976,332</b>	<b>831,589</b>
<b>35. Audit fee</b>		
Statutory Audit Fee	287,500	287,500
Special Audit Fee	-	920,000
	<b>287,500</b>	<b>1,207,500</b>
<b>36. Repairs and maintenance</b>		
Office premises	2,204,242	1,198,343
Furnitures and fixtures	545,662	705,262
Office and electric appliances	3,080,745	1,203,099
Computer, software, printer, UPS etc.	1,044,802	1,261,195
Vehicles	993,022	1,111,962
Network connectivity expense	1,317,383	1,287,739
	<b>9,185,856</b>	<b>6,767,600</b>
<b>37. Other expenses</b>		
Bank charges	67,384	65,614
Excise duty expense	263,000	178,000
Commission expenses- bank guarantees	1,802,306	1,955,900
Regular canteen expense	1,898,177	1,672,181
Entertainment Expense	183,217	103,785
Contractual service charges	546,795	609,962
Cleaning and maintenance services	1,325,875	1,325,500
Staff uniform expenses	102,925	29,725
Support staff expense	1,854,427	1,613,887
Security guard expenses	413,424	413,424
Training and Development Expenses	13,980	9,795
Conveyance expense	398,873	379,234
Business promotion expenses	319,804	170,441
Newspapers	92,840	5,960
IPO Processing Fees	27,000	27,000
Contribution to investors' protection fund	48,551	84,446
Miscellaneous - (others)	65,433	37,526
	<b>9,424,010</b>	<b>8,682,380</b>
<b>38. Depreciation and amortization</b>		
Depreciation of Tangible Assets	3,460,821	2,513,782
Amortization of Right of Use (RoU) Assets	10,624,938	7,756,944
	<b>14,085,759</b>	<b>10,270,726</b>
<b>39. Provision for income tax</b>		
Current tax	<b>12,870,123</b>	<b>26,145,273</b>
<b>40. Deferred tax expense/(income)</b>		
Closing balance of deferred tax assets	(70,439,129)	(73,481,075)
Opening balance of deferred tax assets	(73,481,075)	(80,731,640)
Deferred tax expense	<b>3,041,946</b>	<b>7,250,565</b>

## 41 Related party transactions

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2022	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2021
Dhaka Bank Limited	Parent Company	Loan	(23,813,713)	2,419,774,459	2,443,588,172
Dhaka Bank Limited	Parent Company	Consolidated Customers' Bank A/C	(26,672,570)	125,493,395	152,165,966
Dhaka Bank Limited	Parent Company	Bank A/Cs for Dealer Operation	(329,087)	137,235	466,322
Dhaka Bank Limited	Parent Company	SND A/C for Company's own Transactions	(6,673,096)	1,470,100	8,143,196
Mrs. Rokshana Zaman and Ms. Tanveen Zaman	Director and her Daughter	Advance Rent for Leased Premises	(2,241,000)	-	2,241,000

## 42 Date of authorization

The Board of Directors has authorized these financial statements for issue on 14 March 2023.



Managing Director



Director



Director

Dhaka,  
14 March, 2023

**SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

As at 31 December 2022

**A. Tangible Assets**

Particulars	Cost			Rate (%)	Depreciation			Written Down Value as at 31.12.2022
	Balance as at 01.01.2022	Addition during the year	Disposal during the year		Balance as at 31.12.2022	Depreciation during the year	Writeoff during the year	
Furniture and fixtures	17,955,546	7,810,387	685,637	10%	25,080,296	1,374,484	685,637	13,813,045
Office appliances and equipment	7,894,741	2,150,470	690,895	20%	9,354,316	596,548	690,895	7,388,519
Computer	12,713,412	1,496,501	534,771	20%	13,675,142	571,039	534,771	12,093,339
Motor vehicles	7,584,255	-	-	20%	7,584,255	918,750	-	6,818,643
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>46,147,954</b>	<b>11,457,358</b>	<b>1,911,303</b>		<b>55,694,009</b>	<b>3,460,821</b>	<b>1,911,303</b>	<b>40,113,547</b>

**B. Intangible Assets**

Particulars	Cost			Rate (%)	Amortization			Written Down Value as at 31.12.2022
	Balance as at 01.01.2022	Addition during the year	Disposal during the year		Balance as at 31.12.2022	Amortization during the year	Writeoff during the year	
Software	4,831,461	-	-	20%	4,831,461	-	-	4,831,461
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4,831,461</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>		<b>4,831,461</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**C. Right of Use (ROU) Assets**

Particulars	Cost			Amortization			Written Down Value as at 31.12.2022
	Balance as at 01.01.2022	Addition during the year	Disposal during the year	Balance as at 01.01.2022	Amortization during the year	Writeoff during the year	
Right of Use (ROU) Assets	28,496,128	43,820,367	-	16,038,849	10,624,938	-	26,663,787
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>28,496,128</b>	<b>43,820,367</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,038,849</b>	<b>10,624,938</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>45,652,709</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>79,475,542</b>	<b>55,277,725</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>59,434,339</b>	<b>14,085,759</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>61,233,171</b>

**SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

As at 31 December 2021

**A. Tangible Assets**

Particulars	Cost			Rate (%)	Depreciation			Written Down Value as at 31.12.2021
	Balance as at 01.01.2021	Addition during the year	Disposal during the year		Balance as at 31.12.2021	Depreciation during the year	Writeoff during the year	
Furniture and fixtures	13,754,654	4,200,892	-	17,955,546	918,153	-	13,124,198.2	4,831,348
Office appliances and equipment	7,824,651	70,090	-	7,894,741	222,455	-	7,482,866.42	411,874
Computer	12,099,224	614,188	-	12,713,412	454,418	-	12,057,071.16	656,341
Motor vehicles	7,584,255	-	-	7,584,255	918,756	-	5,899,893	1,684,362
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>41,262,784</b>	<b>4,885,170</b>	-	<b>46,147,954</b>	<b>2,513,782</b>	-	<b>38,564,029</b>	<b>7,583,925</b>

**B. Intangible Assets**

Particulars	Cost			Rate (%)	Amortization			Written Down Value as at 31.12.2021
	Balance as at 01.01.2021	Addition during the year	Disposal during the year		Balance as at 31.12.2021	Amortization during the year	Writeoff during the year	
Software	4,831,461	-	-	4,831,461	-	-	4,831,461	-
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>4,831,461</b>	-	-	<b>4,831,461</b>	-	-	<b>4,831,461</b>	-

**C. Right of Use (ROU) Assets**

Particulars	Cost			Amortization			Written Down Value as at 31.12.2021	
	Balance as at 01.01.2021	Addition during the year	Disposal during the year	Balance as at 31.12.2021	Amortization during the year	Writeoff during the year		Balance as at 31.12.2021
Right of Use (ROU) Assets	15,334,586	13,161,542	-	28,496,128	7,756,944	-	16,038,849	12,457,280
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>15,334,586</b>	<b>13,161,542</b>	-	<b>28,496,128</b>	<b>7,756,944</b>	-	<b>16,038,849</b>	<b>12,457,280</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>61,428,831</b>	<b>18,046,712</b>	-	<b>79,475,542</b>	<b>10,270,726</b>	-	<b>59,434,339</b>	<b>20,041,205</b>

# DHAKA BANK INVESTMENT LIMITED

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Dhaka Bank Investment Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd. which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2022, the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd. as at 31 December 2022, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

#### 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 Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Bangladesh, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the fact as disclosed in Note # 2.8 to the financial statements, which describes that, necessary License to operate as a Merchant Banker has yet to be issued in favour of the Company by Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), although the Company filed application to BSEC on 31 March 2014 for such license. In this connection, another request letter was sent to BSEC by the Company on 04 April 2021 and 02 November 2021, 15 March 2022, 11 October 2022 and 28 November 2022. The management of the Company informed that they are following up the matter with BSEC and

hopeful to get the license very soon. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

#### Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises all the information other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The other information 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.

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

#### 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 in accordance with IFRSs, the Companies Act 1994 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.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company'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 Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company'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 skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company'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 Company'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 Company 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.

## Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

We also report that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 1994 and the other applicable laws and regulations. We, as required by law, further report that:

- a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- b) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appeared from our examination of these books; and
- c) the statements of financial position and statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Dhaka,

08 February 2023

Signed for and on behalf of

**ACNABIN**

Chartered Accountants



**Md. Moniruzzaman, FCA**

Partner

ICAB Enrollment No. 787

DVC: 2302120787AS715388

## STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2022

	Notes	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>ASSETS</b>			
Non Current Assets		-	-
<b>Current Assets</b>		<b>324,284,036</b>	<b>324,966,957</b>
Cash and cash equivalents	4	319,502,973	311,292,096
Other asset	5	4,781,063	13,674,861
<b>Total Assets</b>		<b>324,284,036</b>	<b>324,966,957</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>		<b>316,644,229</b>	<b>313,612,302</b>
Paid up capital	6	250,000,000	250,000,000
Retained earnings	7	66,644,229	63,612,302
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Non-Current Liabilities</b>		-	-
<b>Current Liabilities</b>		<b>7,639,807</b>	<b>11,354,655</b>
Provision for income tax	8	4,260,090	9,839,997
Other liabilities	9	3,379,717	1,514,658
<b>Total Liabilities</b>		<b>7,639,807</b>	<b>11,354,655</b>
<b>Total Equity and Liabilities</b>		<b>324,284,036</b>	<b>324,966,957</b>

The annexed notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director and CEO



Director



Chairman

This is the statement of financial position referred to in our separate report of even date.

Signed for and on behalf of

**ACNABIN**  
Chartered Accountants



**Md. Moniruzzaman, FCA**  
Partner

ICAB Enrollment No. 787  
DVC: 2302120787AS715388

Dhaka,

08 February 2023



Dhaka Bank Investment Limited

## STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	Notes	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>Operating Income</b>			
Interest income		-	-
Other income	10	14,025,781	13,447,254
		<b>14,025,781</b>	<b>13,447,254</b>
<b>Operating Expenses</b>			
General and administrative expenses	11	2,472,242	794,284
Financial expenses	12	193,300	756,327
<b>Total operating expenses</b>		<b>2,665,542</b>	<b>1,550,611</b>
<b>Profit before Tax</b>		<b>11,360,239</b>	<b>11,896,643</b>
Provision for income tax (Current tax)	8	(8,328,312)	(4,461,241)
<b>Net Profit after Tax</b>		<b>3,031,927</b>	<b>7,435,402</b>
Other comprehensive income		-	-
<b>Total comprehensive Income</b>		<b>3,031,927</b>	<b>7,435,402</b>

The annexed notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director and CEO



Director



Chairman

This is the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income referred to in our separate report of even date.

Signed for and on behalf of

**ACNABIN**  
**Chartered Accountants**



**Md. Moniruzzaman, FCA**

Partner

ICAB Enrollment No. 787  
DVC: 2302120787AS715388

Dhaka,

08 February 2023

Dhaka Bank Investment Limited

## STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2022

Particulars	Share Capital	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
<b>Balance as at 01 January 2022</b>	250,000,000	63,612,302	313,612,302
Net profit for the year	-	3,031,927	3,031,927
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2022</b>	<b>250,000,000</b>	<b>66,644,229</b>	<b>316,644,229</b>
<b>Balance as at 01 January 2021</b>	250,000,000	56,176,901	306,176,901
Net profit for the year	-	7,435,402	7,435,402
<b>Balance as at 31 December 2021</b>	<b>250,000,000</b>	<b>63,612,302</b>	<b>313,612,302</b>

The annexed notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director and CEO



Director



Director

Dhaka,  
08 February 2023

**STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS**

For the year ended 31 December 2022

	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Profit before tax	11,360,239	11,896,643
Increase/(Decrease) in provision for audit fees	23,000	(345,000)
Decrease/(Increase) in advance income tax	9,567,308	(1,456,449)
(Increase)/Decrease in interest receivable	(673,509)	1,117,232
Decrease in provision for income tax	(13,908,219)	(28,194,445)
Increase in other liability	1,842,059	271,933
<b>Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities</b>	<b>8,210,877</b>	<b>(16,710,086)</b>
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities</b>	-	-
<b>C. Cash flows from financing activities</b>	-	-
<b>D. Net surplus/(deficit) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>8,210,877</b>	<b>(16,710,086)</b>
<b>E. Unrealised foreign exchange gain/(loss)</b>	-	-
<b>F. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	311,292,096	328,002,182
<b>G. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year</b>	<b>319,502,973</b>	<b>311,292,096</b>
<b>Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>		
Cash in hand	-	-
Cash at bank	319,502,973	311,292,096
	<b>319,502,973</b>	<b>311,292,096</b>

The annexed notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Managing Director and CEO



Director



Director

Dhaka,  
08 February 2023

## NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2022

### 1. Company and its activities

#### 1.1 Legal status and nature of the company

Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd. was incorporated with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSCF) vide registration no. C-112730/13 dated 02 December, 2013 as a Private Company Limited by Shares having its registered office at Biman Bhaban (1st Floor), 100, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka -1000. The company is yet to obtain Merchant Banking License from Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC).

#### 1.2 Principal activities and nature of operation

The principal activities of the company are to carry on the business of Merchant Banking in all its aspects and to act as Issue Managers in order to issue and offers, whether by way of public offer or otherwise of shares, stocks, debentures, bonds, units, notes, bills, warrants or any other instruments, to carry on the business of securities management and brokerage, Custodian service, Investment and Asset Management, Portfolio Management, Capital Market operations etc.

### 2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

#### 2.1 Statement of compliance

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

#### 2.2 Other regulatory compliances

As required, Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd. also complies with the applicable provisions of the following major laws/ statutes:

- Company Act 1994;
- Securities and Exchange Rules, 2020;
- Securities and Exchange Commission Act, 1993;
- Securities and Exchange Commission (Stock-Dealer, Stock-Broker and Authorized Representatives) Rules, 2000;
- Income Tax Ordinance, 1984;
- Income Tax Rules, 1984;
- The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act, 2012;
- The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Rules Act, 2016;
- Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881; and
- Other applicable laws and regulations.

#### 2.3 Basis of measurement

The financial statements except for cash flow information have been prepared on accrual basis of accounting.

#### 2.4 Components of financial statements

- Statement of Financial Position
- Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income
- Statement of Changes in Equity
- Statement of Cash Flows
- Notes to the Financial Statements

## 2.5 Functional and presentational currency

These financial statements are presented in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT) which is the functional currency of the company. The amounts in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest integer.

## 2.6 Use of estimates and judgments

Preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, income and expenses. These financial statements contained information about the assumptions it made about the future and other major sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting year that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets, liabilities, income and expenses within the next financial year.

In accordance with the guidelines as prescribed by IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. Provisions are recognized in the following situation:

- When the company has an obligation as a result of past events,
- When it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- Reliable estimates can be made of the amount of the obligation.

## 2.7 Consistency

In accordance with the IFRS framework for the presentation of financial statements together with IAS 1 and IAS 8, Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd. applies the accounting disclosure principles consistently from one year to the next. Where selecting and applying new accounting policies, changes in accounting policies applied, corrections of errors, the amounts involved are accounted for and retrospectively accordance with the requirement of IAS 8. We however, have applied the same accounting principles in 2022 as was for in financial statements for 2021.

## 2.8 Going concern

The management has assessed the going concern for upcoming year, though the core business operation is not yet started but Management had applied for merchant banking license on 31 march 2014 to Bangladesh Security and Exchange Commission (BSEC) and we didn't get any response from BSEC till 03 april 2021, then we again sent an application for reconsideration of merchant banking license on 04 April 2021 to Bangladesh Security and Exchange Commission (BSEC). The management has further sent detail documents to BSEC in several dates on November 2, 2021, March 15, 2022 and October 11, 2022. The management has received another letter dated: November 02, 2022 from BSEC for submission of further documents regarding the issuance of Merchant Banking License. Accordingly, the management has further sent required documents to BSEC on November 28, 2022. We hope the management will receive the positive reply from BSEC very soon regarding the starting of our Merchant Banking Operation.

## 2.9 Reporting year

The financial year of the Company covers twelve months from 01 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

# 3. Significant accounting policies

## 3.1 Preliminary Expenses

Preliminary expenditure is recognized for formation, registration and capital raising of the company including legal and other professional services. Written off of preliminary expenditure is recognised in statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

## 3.2 Financial assets

The financial assets of the company includes cash and bank balances and other assets. These are recognized at the date they are originated.

The company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows on the financial asset in a transaction in which substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred.

### **3.2.1 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, cash at bank and fixed deposits which are held and are available for use by the Company without any restriction. There is insignificant risk of change in the value of the above items.

### **3.2.2 Other assets**

Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd. maintains other asset through advance income tax and interest receivable. Advance income tax is posted when DBIL pays any source tax through bank accounts and interest receivable is recognized when the interest arises.

### **3.3 Financial liabilities**

The company recognizes all financial liabilities on the accounting date which is the date the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The company derecognizes a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged, cancelled or expired. Financial liabilities comprise trade payables and other financial obligations.

#### **3.3.1 Other liabilities**

The company recognizes its accounts payables at the time the service is received as on date. DBIL shows its trade payables as other liabilities in its financial position

### **3.4 Provision for income tax**

Though the company is yet to obtain Merchanting Banking License from Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, provision for income tax is made on the basis of Company's computation based on the best estimate of taxable profit in accordance with Income Tax Ordinance, 1984 in each accounting year.

### **3.5 Operating expenses**

DBIL records general and administrative expenses as operating expenses. These includes amortization, audit fees and bank charges.

### **3.6 Income tax expenses**

Income tax expenses comprise current income tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity, in which case it is recognized in equity.

As the company is subject to tax though it has not obtain of license of Merchant Banking it is currently charging tax @37.50% as applicable with nature.

### **3.7 Events after the balance sheet date**

Events after the balance sheet date that provide additional information about the Company's position at the balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the balance sheet date that are not adjusting event are disclosed in the notes if material.

### **3.8 General**

- i. Figures have been rounded off to the nearest integer.
- ii. The company did not yet obtained BIN/VAT registration certificate.
- iii. The company is currently operating with limited resources.

			31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>4. Cash and cash equivalents</b>				
Cash in hand			-	-
Cash at bank	(Note: 4.1)		319,502,973	311,292,096
			<b>319,502,973</b>	<b>311,292,096</b>
4.1 Cash at bank				
Name of the Bank	Branch Name	Account No.	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
<b>Short Term Deposit</b>				
Dhaka Bank Limited	Local Office	201.150.3401	524,569	61,947
Dhaka Bank Limited	Gulshan Circle-2	102.150.0018	367,110	1,874,223
			<b>891,680</b>	<b>1,936,170</b>
<b>Investment at Bank (Term Deposit)</b>			31.12.2022	31.12.2021
Dhaka Bank Limited	Local Office	201.341.351	-	-
Dhaka Bank Limited	Local Office	201.343.0329	-	-
Dhaka Bank Limited	Gulshan Circle-2	102.341.1174	141,864,166	136,241,194
Dhaka Bank Limited	Kakrail	106.343.0126	-	-
Dhaka Bank Limited	Kakrail	106.341.0217	23,114,732	23,114,732
Dhaka Bank Limited	Kakrail	106.343.0148	103,632,396	100,000,000
Dhaka Bank Limited	Local Office	201.343.0351	50,000,000	50,000,000
			<b>318,611,294</b>	<b>309,355,926</b>
			<b>319,502,973</b>	<b>311,292,096</b>
<b>5. Other asset</b>				
Advance income tax	(Notes:5.1)		1,336,119	10,903,426
Interest receivable			3,444,944	2,771,435
			<b>4,781,063</b>	<b>13,674,861</b>
5.1 Advance income tax				
Opening balance			10,903,426	9,446,978
Add: Addition during the year	(Note: 5.1.1)		1,336,119	1,456,449
Less: Adjustment during the year			10,903,426	-
			<b>1,336,119</b>	<b>10,903,426</b>
5.1.1 Addition during the year				
Tax deducted at source			<b>1,336,119</b>	<b>1,456,449</b>
<b>6. Share Capital</b>				
6.1 Authorized Capital				
200,000,000 ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each.			<b>2,000,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000,000</b>
6.2 Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital				
25,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each fully paid.			<b>250,000,000</b>	<b>250,000,000</b>

The shareholding position is as follows:

Sl. #	Name of Shareholders	Number of Shares held	% of Shareholding	31.12.2022 Taka	31.12.2021 Taka
1.	Dhaka Bank Limited, Represented By: Mr. Amir Ullah Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	24,999,994	99.999976%	249,999,940	249,999,940
2.	Mr. Shafiqul Islam Sarker	1	0.000001%	10	10
3.	Mr. Mohammad Ashiqur Rahman	1	0.000001%	10	10
4.	Mr. Hasanuzzaman	1	0.000001%	10	10
5.	Mr. Asif Hanif	1	0.000001%	10	10
6.	Mr. Latiful Bari	1	0.000001%	10	10
7.	Ms. Nabila Mirza	1	0.000001%	10	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>25,000,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>250,000,000</b>	<b>250,000,000</b>

## 7. Retained earnings

Opening balance		63,612,302	56,176,901
Add: Net Profit for the year		3,031,927	7,435,402
		<b>66,644,229</b>	<b>63,612,302</b>

## 8. Provision for income tax

Opening balance		9,839,997	33,573,201
Add: Addition during the year	(Note: 8.1)	8,328,312	4,461,241
Less: Adjustment during the year	(Note: 8.2)	13,908,219	28,194,445
		<b>4,260,090</b>	<b>9,839,997</b>

### 8.1 Addition during the year

Current tax on profit before tax during the year		4,260,090	4,461,241
Shortfall of previous year tax provision		4,068,222	-
		<b>8,328,312</b>	<b>4,461,241</b>

Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd. submitted tax returns till assessment Year 2022-2023.

8.2	Assessment year 2015-2016	1,265,109	4,179,549
	Assessment year 2016-2017	1,171,221	3,939,320
	Assessment year 2017-2018	827,665	2,766,398
	Assessment year 2018-2019	828,952	2,770,785
	Assessment year 2019-2020	277,929	2,190,020
	Assessment year 2020-2021	2,856,762	5,173,076
	Assessment year 2021-2022	2,219,340	7,175,297
	Assessment year 2022-2023	4,461,241	-
		<b>13,908,219</b>	<b>28,194,445</b>

## 9. Other liabilities

Payable to Dhaka Bank Limited		3,004,793	1,173,725
Provision for audit fees	(Note: 9.1)	92,000	69,000
Salary payable for December 2022		199,731	256,321
Tax deducted at source		83,193	15,612
		<b>3,379,717</b>	<b>1,514,658</b>

### 9.1 Provision for audit fees

Opening balance		69,000	414,000
Add : Addition during the year		92,000	69,000
Less : Adjustment during the year		69,000	414,000
		<b>92,000</b>	<b>69,000</b>



	2022 Taka	2021 Taka
<b>10. Other income</b>		
Interest on SND	22,556	100,044
Interest on FDR A/C	14,003,225	13,347,209
	<b>14,025,781</b>	<b>13,447,254</b>
<b>11. General and administrative expenses</b>		
Salary expense	2,249,492	725,284
Professional fees	130,750	-
Audit fees	92,000	69,000
	<b>2,472,242</b>	<b>794,284</b>
<b>12. Financial expenses</b>		
Professional fees	-	486,127
Bank charges & Others (Excise duty)	193,300	270,200
	<b>193,300</b>	<b>756,327</b>

### 13. Related party disclosure

Name of the related party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	Transaction during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2022	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2021
Dhaka Bank Limited	Parent Company	Regulatory Transaction	4,178,518	3,004,793	1,173,725
Dhaka Bank Limited	Parent Company	FDR	9,255,368	318,611,294	309,355,926
Dhaka Bank Limited	Parent Company	STD	1,044,490	891,680	1,936,170

### 14. Fixed Assets & Human Resources

There is no fixed assets of the company as at 31 December 2022.

### 15. Contingent Liabilities

There is no such contingent liabilities of the company as 31 December 2022 to report.

### 16. Date of Authorisation

The Board of Directors has authorized these financial statements for issue on 08 February 2023.

# DISCLOSURES ON RISK BASED CAPITAL (UNDER PILLAR-3 OF BASEL-III FRAMEWORK) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER 2022

## BACKGROUND:

The Disclosure on Risk Based Capital (under pillar 3 of Basel III framework) has been prepared in accordance with the Guidelines on 'Risk Based Capital Adequacy' published by Bangladesh Bank on December 2014. These disclosures are purported to affirm the information on Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) under Pillar 1 and Supervisory Review Process (SRP) under Pillar 2 and ensure transparency about the capital adequacy of the Bank, capital adequacy framework, risk assessment and mitigation methodologies, risk exposure in various spectrum so that the stakeholders of the industry can examine the risk related compliance of the Bank.

## 1. SCOPE OF APPLICATION:

### 1.1 Qualitative Disclosure:

a) The Risk Based Capital Adequacy and related disclosures are applicable for Dhaka Bank Limited which is the top corporate entity of the group having 2 (two) subsidiaries-viz. 1) Dhaka Bank Securities Limited and 2) Dhaka Bank Investment Limited.

#### b) Brief Description of the Subsidiaries:

##### 1. Dhaka Bank Securities Limited:

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited (the name of company has been changed from DBL Securities Limited to Dhaka Bank Securities Limited dated 27 April 2014) was incorporated with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSCF) vide registration no. C-85857/10 dated 19 July 2010 as a Private Company limited by Shares having its registered office at Adamjee Court (1st Floor), 115-120, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka -1000. The company is the Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC) holder of both the stock exchanges of the country (TREC No. 193 in DSE and TREC No. 081 in CSE). The Company commenced its business operations from 13 February 2011 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Dhaka Bank Limited.

##### 2. Dhaka Bank Investment Limited:

Dhaka Bank Investment Limited was incorporated with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms (RJSCF) vide registration no. C-112730/13 dated 02 December, 2013 as a Private Company limited by Shares having its registered office at 71, Purana Paltan Lane, Level-5, Kakrail, Dhaka-1000. Finally, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission has issued the Merchant Banker Registration Certificate vide registration no. - M.B-2021/102, dated: March 30, 2023 in favor of Dhaka Bank Investment Limited to operate the activities of Issue Manager/Underwriter/Portfolio Manager.

#### Basis for Consolidation:

The quantitative disclosures are made on the basis of audited financial statements of the bank and its subsidiaries as at and for the year ended December 31, 2022. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Accounting Standard-27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements". The consolidated financial statements are prepared to a common financial year ended December 31, 2022.

All intra-group transactions, balances, income and expenses are eliminated on consolidation. Profit and loss resulting from transaction between Groups is also eliminated on consolidation.

c) Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the group: **Not applicable.**

### 1.2 Quantitative Disclosure:

d) The aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries (whether deducted or subjected to an alternative method) included in the capital of the consolidated group: **Not applicable**

## 2. CAPITAL STRUCTURE

### 2.1 Qualitative Disclosure

Under Basel-III Accord regulatory capital of a bank will be categorized into three tiers: (a) Tier – 1 Capital/Core Capital, (b) Tier-2 Capital/Supplementary Capital, and (c) Tier-3 Capital/Additional Supplementary Capital.

Total eligible regulatory capital of Dhaka Bank Limited consists of partly Tier-1 Capital and partly Tier-2 Capital. Almost 67.35% (Solo basis) of total eligible capital is Tier-1 or core capital, which comprises of Paid-up Capital, Statutory Reserve, Retained Earnings, General Reserve, etc. On the other hand, Tier-2 or supplementary capital (comprises of General Provision and Non-convertible Subordinated Bond) is 32.65% of total eligible capital and almost 48.47% of Tier-1 capital.

### Non-convertible Subordinated Bond

Dhaka Bank Limited issued Redeemable Non-Convertible 3rd Subordinated Bond of BDT 5,000,000,000 for a term of 7 years to strengthen the capital base of the bank on the consent of SEC vide letter no. BSEC/CI/CPLC/DS-210/2009/210 dated 28.03.2018. As per BRPD Circular No. 10/2002 and BRPD Circular No. 13/2009 issued by Bangladesh Bank, the total BDT 5,000,000,000 of 3rd Subordinated Bond has been considered as a component of Supplementary Capital (Tier-2) of the Bank. Dhaka Bank Limited previously issued Redeemable Non-Convertible 2nd Subordinated Bond of BDT 3,000,000,000 for a term of 7 years to strengthen the capital base of the bank, repayment of principal of which started from May 2019 @ Tk. 60.00 crore. Now 2nd Subordinated Bond outstanding is BDT 600,000,000.00.

## 2.2 Quantitative Disclosure

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Crore BDT)	
		Consolidated	Solo
<b>A.</b>	<b>Tier-1 Capital (Going-Concern Capital):</b>		
	<b>Common Equity Tire- 1 Capital (CET- 1)</b>		
	Fully Paid-up Capital	949.62	949.62
	Statutory Reserve	949.62	949.62
	General Reserve	0.66	0.66
	Retained Earnings	240.88	172.55
	Minority Interest in Subsidiaries	0.01	-
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>2,140.79</b>	<b>2,072.45</b>
	Less : Regulatory Adjustment:		
	Book value of Goodwill and value of all other Intangible Assets**	43.01	43.01
	Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)	39.03	31.99
	<b>Sub-Total:</b>	<b>82.04</b>	<b>75.00</b>
	<b>Total Common Equity Tire- 1 Capital (CET 1)</b>	<b>2,058.75</b>	<b>1,997.46</b>
	<b>Additional Tire- 1 Capital (AT- 1)</b>	<b>142.00</b>	<b>142.00</b>
	<b>Total Tier-1 Capital (A):</b>	<b>2,200.75</b>	<b>2,139.46</b>
<b>B.</b>	<b>Tier-2 Capital (Gone Concern Capital):</b>		
	General Provision (including provision for Off-Balance Sheet Exposure)	836.98	836.98
	Assets Revaluation Reserves up to 80%	-	-
	Revaluation Reserve for HTM & HFT Securities (up to 80%)	-	-
	<b>Non-convertible Subordinated Bond</b>	<b>200.00</b>	<b>200.00</b>
	<b>Sub Total:</b>	<b>1,036.98</b>	<b>1,036.98</b>
	<b>Less : Regulatory Adjustment</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Total Tier-2 Capital (B):</b>	<b>1,036.98</b>	<b>1,036.98</b>
<b>C.</b>	<b>Total Eligible Regulatory Capital (A+B):</b>	<b>3,237.73</b>	<b>3,176.44</b>

\*\*Written down value of Software which is treated as Intangible Assets

## 3. CAPITAL ADEQUACY

### 3.1 Qualitative Disclosure

As per the Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) for Banks under Basel-III Accord each bank have to maintain Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) on solo basis and consolidated basis as per instructions given by Bangladesh Bank from time to time. The requirement for minimum CRAR for the year ended December, 2022 was 12.50% of total Risk Weighted Assets.

Dhaka Bank Limited strictly follows the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank regarding capital adequacy and its policy is to maintain regulatory capital at a level higher than the minimum required capital.

### 3.2 Quantitative Disclosure:

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Crore BDT)	
		Consolidated	Solo
<b>1.</b>	<b>Risk Weighted Assets:</b>		
	For Credit Risk:		
	On-Balance Sheet	16,057.99	16,000.47
	Off-Balance Sheet	3,642.95	3,642.95
	For Market Risk	1,363.59	1,007.35
	For Operational Risk	1,875.01	1,839.89
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>22,939.54</b>	<b>22,490.67</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>Minimum Capital Required:</b>		
	For Credit Risk	1,970.09	1,964.34
	For Market Risk	136.36	100.74
	For Operational Risk	187.50	183.99
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>2,293.95</b>	<b>2,249.07</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>Total Eligible Regulatory Capital:</b>		
	Tier-1 Capital/Core Capital	2,058.75	1,997.46
	Additional Tire- 1 Capital (AT- 1)	142.00	142.00
	Total Tier-2 Capital/Supplementary Capital	1,036.98	1,036.98
		<b>3,237.73</b>	<b>3,176.44</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>Capital Adequacy Ratio:</b>		
	Tier-1 Capital to RWA	9.59%	9.51%
	Tier-2 Capital to RWA	4.52%	4.61%
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>14.11%</b>	<b>14.12%</b>

	2022	2021
Required provision for loans & advances	2,088.24	1,404.50
Total provision maintained	1,590.49	1,404.50
Provision will be maintained in future*	497.75	-

\* As per BB NOC ref. no. DOS (CAMS)1157/41(Divident)/2023-2133 dated 26 April 2023, shortfall of provision Taka 497.75 Crore will maintained in the year 2023 which is presented under "Provision will be maintained in future".

## 4. CREDIT RISK

### 4.1 Qualitative Disclosure Exposure to Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss resulting from failure by a client or counterparty to meet its contractual obligations to the Bank. Bank is exposed to credit risk from its dealing with or lending to corporate, individuals, and other banks or financial institutions.

#### Past due Claims

**Special mention:** These assets have potential weaknesses thus deserve management's close attention. If left uncorrected, these weaknesses may result in a deterioration of the repayment prospects of the borrower.

**Sub-standard:** These are the loans where bank has reason to doubt about the repayment of the loan although recovery prospect is encouraging.

**Doubtful:** Full repayment of principal and interest is unlikely and the possibility of loss is extremely high.

**Bad /Loss:** These are the loans that have a bleak recovery possibility.

#### Capital Requirement for Credit Risk

The capital requirement for credit risk is based on the risk assessment made by external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs) recognized by BB for capital adequacy purposes. Banks are required to assign a risk weight to both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposures based on external credit rating (solicited) which mapped with the BB rating grade or a fixed weight specified by BB.

Minimum regulatory capital for credit risk is calculated by multiplying the Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) for both on balance sheet and off-balance sheet exposure with a certain percentage (12.50% for 2022).

### Credit Risk Management System

Dhaka Bank is managing Credit Risk through a robust process that enables the bank to proactively manage loan portfolios in order to minimize losses and earn an acceptable level of return for shareholders.

Credit risk is controlled and monitored by establishing appropriate limits and operational controls to constrain credit exposure to individual counter parties and counterparty groups. There are specific policies and procedures applicable to different business segments.

### Credit Risk Mitigation

Banks use a number of techniques to reduce their credit risk to which they are exposed. Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) consider two aspects of credit risk mitigation:

#### a) Collateral for Credit Risk Mitigation

Taking collateral is the most common way to mitigate credit risk. The Bank generally takes collaterals in the form of pledges of sufficient eligible marketable securities or cash, mortgages over the property etc. All of the collaterals taken do not necessarily qualify for availing capital relief under the Basel-III Accord on capital adequacy.

Where a transaction is secured by eligible financial collateral and meets the eligibility criteria and minimum requirements, banks are allowed to reduce their credit exposure or potential credit exposure by taking into account the risk mitigating effect of the collateral for the calculation of capital charge.

To ensure with a high degree of certainty that the collateral value will cover the exposure, discounts (“haircuts”) are generally applied to the current market value. These reflect the quality, liquidity, volatility and, in some cases, the complexity of the individual instruments. Exposures and collateral values are continuously monitored, and margin calls or close-out procedures are enforced, when the market value of collateral falls below a predefined trigger level. Concentrations within individual collateral portfolios and across clients are also monitored where relevant and may affect the discount applied to a specific collateral pool.

Dhaka Bank has developed stringent process on collateral management. The collaterals considered by Dhaka Bank for credit risk mitigation (for capital calculation under standardized approach) comprise of financial collaterals (Bank deposits (FDR & DPS), Gold, Debt securities, equities, units of mutual funds etc.).

Majority of financial collaterals held by Dhaka Bank are in the form of own deposits (FDR & DPS), and thus are not exposed to any uncertainty in realization in case of default by counterparty. As such, there is no risk concentration on account of nature of collaterals.

#### b) Guarantee for Credit Risk Mitigation

To reduce credit risk transaction may be secured by guarantees. Where guarantees are direct, explicit, irrevocable and unconditional banks may consider such credit protections in calculating capital requirements through a substitution approach. Only guarantees issued by entities with a lower risk weight than the counterparty will lead to reduced capital charge, whereas the uncovered portion retains the risk weight of the underlying counterparty.

In Dhaka Bank only those guarantees that are direct, explicit, irrevocable and unconditional, are taken into consideration for calculating capital requirement. Use of such guarantees for capital calculation purpose is strictly as per Bangladesh Bank Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy.

## 4.2 Quantitative Disclosure:

### 4.2.1 Total gross credit risk exposures broken down by major types of credit exposure

(Amount in Crore BDT)

Particulars	Consolidated	Solo
Cash and Cash equivalents	302.84	302.83
Claims on Bangladesh Government and Bangladesh Bank	5,440.49	5,440.49
Claims on Banks & NBFI	1,695.13	1,680.48
Claims on Corporate	12,998.67	13,021.09

Particulars	Consolidated	Solo
Claims under Credit Risk Mitigation	6,229.00	6,229.00
Claims included in retail portfolio & Small Enterprise	1,288.98	1,350.98
Claims on Consumer Loan	217.56	217.56
Claims fully secured by residential property	129.25	129.25
Claims fully secured by commercial real estate	258.84	258.84
Past due claims	1,231.42	1,231.42
Capital market exposure	265.58	265.58
Unlisted equity investments and regulatory capital instruments issued by other banks (other than those deducted from capital) held in banking book	1,062.63	971.45
Investments in venture capital	100.00	100.00
Investments in premises, plant and equipment and all other fixed assets	900.28	894.15
All other assets:		
i) Claims on GOB & BB	1,149.21	1,324.21
ii) Staff Loan / Investment	105.53	105.53
iii) Claims on OFF shore OBU	-	-
iv) Other Assets	228.55	204.05
<b>Total:</b>	<b>33,603.96</b>	<b>33,726.91</b>

#### 4.2.2 Types of Credit Exposure:

(Amount in Crore BDT)

Types of Loan	DECEMBER, 2022	DECEMBER, 2021
Secured Overdraft/Quard	4,725.50	4,301.91
Cash Credit/Murabaha	667.51	385.77
House Building Loan	282.91	247.27
Transport Loan	191.58	258.99
Term Loan	7,997.57	7,795.31
Loan Against Trust Receipt	554.56	463.67
Payment Against Documents	0.54	1.87
Loan Against Imported Merchandize	-	-
Loan Against Accepted Bills	410.96	154.14
Packing Credit	106.39	66.19
Lease Finance / Izara	649.49	490.69
Credit Card	85.46	70.86
Retail Loan	152.00	103.51
Bills Purchased and discounted	182.28	316.75
Other Loans (Including Bai-Muajjal)	7,961.82	6,888.91
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23,968.57</b>	<b>21,545.86</b>

#### 4.2.3 Geographical Distribution of Exposure (Region Based):

(Amount in Crore BDT)

	DECEMBER, 2022	DECEMBER, 2021
<b>Urban</b>		
Dhaka Region	18,862.67	16,289.63
Chittagong Region	3,228.51	3,391.28
South Region	201.74	193.40
North Region	333.34	325.95
Sylhet Region	73.60	88.71
Other	87.47	73.46
<b>Sub. Total</b>	<b>22,787.34</b>	<b>20,362.43</b>

	DECEMBER, 2022	DECEMBER, 2021
<b>Rural</b>		
Dhaka Region	937.03	912.93
Chittagong Region	101.08	104.04
South Region	-	-
North Region	136.03	159.85
Sylhet Region	7.09	6.61
Other	-	-
<b>Sub. Total</b>	<b>1,181.23</b>	<b>1,183.43</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23,968.57</b>	<b>21,545.86</b>

#### 4.2.4 Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures:

(Amount in Crore BDT)

INDUSTRY TYPE	DECEMBER, 2022	DECEMBER, 2021
Agriculture	537.76	264.37
RMG	3,865.27	3,423.37
Textile	1,954.38	1,733.03
Ship Building	332.80	320.79
Ship Breaking	209.90	195.76
Other Manufacturing	6,383.94	6,010.30
SME Loans	2,867.87	2,586.85
Construction	1,491.06	1,416.09
Power, Gas	1,126.26	925.04
Transport, Storage & Communication	413.14	368.88
Trade Service	1,502.74	1,275.21
Commercial Real Estate Finance	591.19	438.52
Residential Real Estate Financing	42.10	55.52
Consumer Credit	683.63	562.95
Capital Market	265.58	268.55
Others	1,568.96	1,386.33
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	132.01	314.31
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>23,968.57</b>	<b>21,545.86</b>

#### 4.2.5 Residual contractual maturity of credit exposure:

(Amount in Crore BDT)

PARTICULARS	DECEMBER, 2022	DECEMBER, 2021
On demand	3,435.90	2,129.04
Upto one month	2,980.70	2,193.89
Not more than three months	3,797.77	3,459.12
More than three months but not more than six months	4,004.76	3,748.21
More than six months but not more than one year	1,626.71	2,401.04
More than one year but not more than five years	5,486.31	4,071.16
More than five years	2,636.42	3,543.42
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,968.57</b>	<b>21,545.86</b>

#### 4.2.6 Major Industry type amount of impaired loans (as of December, 2022):

(Amount in BDT Crore)

INDUSTRY TYPE	SS	DF	BL	TOTAL
Agriculture	0.79	0.26	2.78	3.83
RMG	-	-	156.60	156.60
Textile	2.48	0.96	65.97	69.41
Ship building	-	-	-	-
Ship breaking	-	-	-	-
Other manufacturing	-	-	93.54	93.54

INDUSTRY TYPE	SS	DF	BL	TOTAL
SME loans	53.22	11.88	298.92	364.02
Construction	-	-	278.68	278.68
Power, gas	-	-	-	-
Transport, storage & communication	-	-	51.75	51.75
Trade service	0.94	-	38.61	39.55
Commercial real estate finance	-	-	103.26	103.26
Residential real estate financing	0.01	-	0.36	0.37
Consumer credit	2.78	0.61	7.21	10.60
Capital market	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	31.94	31.94
Non-bank financial institutions	-	-	15.24	15.24
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>60.23</b>	<b>13.70</b>	<b>1,144.84</b>	<b>1,218.77</b>

#### 4.2.7 Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs)

(Amount in Crore BDT)

Particulars	2022	2021
Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)	1,218.77	714.47
Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) to Outstanding Loans & Advances	5.08%	3.32%
<b>Movement of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs):</b>		
Opening Balance	714.47	622.71
Additions	859.88	286.84
Reductions	355.58	195.08
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1,218.77</b>	<b>714.47</b>
<b>Movement of specific provisions for NPAs:</b>		
Provision held at the beginning of the year	734.11	749.34
Specific provision	248.94	25.21
Recoveries from written off loans	-	-
Fully provided debt written off	87.90	37.25
Provision no longer required	5.72	3.19
<b>Provision held at the end of the year</b>	<b>889.43</b>	<b>734.11</b>

## 5. Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions

### 5.1 Qualitative Disclosures

Dhaka Bank has considerable investment in equity shares of various companies and mutual funds and has active participation in the secondary market through Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd. The bank also participates in the primary market by the purchase of shares and securities from IPOs. In the investment process Dhaka Bank Limited strictly follow the internal policies and procedures put into place in this respect.

#### Valuation of Equity Securities

Shares and securities are valued as per the prescribed guideline of Bangladesh Bank and adequate provision is maintained accordingly for unrealized losses (if any).

#### Capital Charge for Equity Position Risk

Capital charge for equities are calculated on the basis of their current market value in the bank's trading book. This capital charge is calculated taking into account both the specific risk and the general market risk factor by applying the same rate of minimum capital adequacy ratio (12.50% for 2022).



## 5.2 Quantitative Disclosure

### 5.2.1 Equity Position

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Crore BDT)	
		Consolidated	Solo
1.	Investment in Equity Securities:		
	Cost price	273.37	38.66
	Market Price	233.67	55.55
	Difference	(39.70)	16.89
2.	The cumulative realized gains(losses) arising from sales and liquidation	1.05	0.005
3.	Total unrealized gains (losses)	(39.70)	16.89
4.	Total latest revaluation gains (losses)	-	-
5.	Any amount of the above included in Tier 2 capital	-	-
6.	Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity grouping, 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 (10% on market value).	-	-
	• Specific Market Risk	23.37	5.56
	• General Market Risk	23.37	5.56

## 6. Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

### 6.1 Qualitative Disclosures

Interest rate risk is the risk where changes in the market interest rates might adversely affect a bank's financial condition. The immediate impact of changes in interest rates is on the Net Interest Income (NII). A long term impact of changing interest rates is on the bank's net worth since the economic value of banks' assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet positions get affected due to variation in market interest rates.

In Dhaka Bank the responsibility of interest rate risk management rests with the bank's Assets Liability Management Committee (ALCO). The Bank periodically computes the interest rate risks in the banking book that arises due to re-pricing mismatches in interest rate sensitive assets and liabilities. For the purpose of monitoring such interest rate risk, the bank has in place a system that tracks the re-pricing mismatches in interest bearing assets and liabilities. For the computation of the interest rate mismatch the guidelines of the Bangladesh Bank are followed.

### 6.2 Quantitative Disclosures (for 1% change in interest rate for both asset and liability portfolio of the bank)

The Increase (decline) in earning or economic value (or relevant measure used by management) for upward and downward rate shocks according to management's method for measuring IRRBB broken down by currency (as relevant):

Amount in BDT million

Particulars	3 months	6 months	1 year	Above 1 year	Total
Rate Sensitive Assets	11,023.29	2,122.00	4,243.99	12,723.23	30,112.51
Rate Sensitive Liabilities	10,707.67	2,692.61	5,385.23	3,974.47	22,759.98
GAP	315.62	(570.62)	(1,141.23)	8,748.76	7,352.53
Cumulative GAP	315.62	(255.00)	(1,396.23)	7,352.53	-
Adjusted Interest Rate Changes	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Quarterly Earnings Impact	3.16	(5.71)	(11.41)	87.49	73.53
Accumulated Earnings Impact	3.16	(2.55)	(13.96)	73.53	-

## 7. Market Risk

### 7.1 Qualitative Disclosure

#### Views of Board of Directors (BODs) on trading/investment activities:

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in different market variables, namely:

- Interest Rate Risk
- Equity Position Risk
- Foreign Exchange Risk
- Commodity Risk

All these risks are monitored by the Treasury. The foreign exchange risk is managed by setting limits on open foreign exchange position.

### Methods Used to Measure Market Risk

To measure of market risk the Bank uses Value-at-Risk (VaR).

### Market Risk & Liquidity Risk Management Policies and System

The objective of investment policy covering various facts of Market Risk is to assess and minimize risks associated with treasury operations by extensive use of risk management tools. Broadly it encompasses policy prescriptions for managing systematic risk, credit risk, market risk, operational risk and liquidity risk in treasury operations.

For market risks arising out of various products in trading book of the Bank and its business activities, the bank sets regulatory internal and ensure adherence thereto. Limits for exposure to counter-parties, industries and countries are monitored and the risks are controlled through Stop Loss limits, Overnight limit, Daylight limit, Aggregate Gap limit, Value at Risk (VAR) limit for forum, inter-bank dealing and investment limit etc.

For the Market Risk Management of the bank, it has a mid-office with separate Desks for Treasury & Asset Liability Management (ALM). Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) is primarily responsible for establishing the market risk management, asset liability management of the bank, procedures thereof, Implementing core risk management framework issued by regulator, best risk management practices followed globally and ensuring that internal parameters, procedures, practices/policies and risk management prudential limits are adhered to.

Liquidity risk of the bank is assessed through Gap analysis for maturity mismatch based on residual maturity in different time buckets as well as various liquidity ratios and management of the same is done within the prudential limit fixed thereon. Further bank is also monitoring the liquidity position through various stock ratios. The bank is proactively using duration gap and interest rate forecasting to minimize the impact of interest rate changes.

### Interest Rate Risk in the Trading Book

Dhaka Bank uses maturity method in measuring interest rate risk in respect of securities in the trading book. However, the capital charge for entire market risk exposure is calculated under the standardized approach using the maturity method and guideline of Bangladesh Bank in this respect.

## 7.2 Quantitative Disclosure: Capital Requirement for Market Risk

Particulars	Amount (in Crore BDT)	
	Consolidated	Solo
<b>The capital requirements for:</b>		
Interest Rate Risk	0.00	0.00
Equity position risk	46.73	11.11
Foreign exchange risk	89.63	89.63
Commodity risk	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>136.36</b>	<b>100.74</b>

## 8. OPERATIONAL RISK

### 8.1 Qualitative Disclosure

#### Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems (for example failed IT systems, or fraud perpetrated by a DBL employee), or from external causes, whether deliberate, accidental or natural. It is inherent in all of the Bank's activities.

#### Views of Board of Directors (BODs) to Operational Risk

Dhaka Bank's approach to operational risk is not designed to eliminate risk altogether but rather, to contain risks within levels deemed acceptable by senior management. Operational risks are monitored and, to the extent possible, controlled and mitigated.

All functions, whether business, control or logistics functions, must manage the operational risks that arise from their activities. Operational risks are pervasive, as a failure in one area may have a potential impact on several other areas. The Bank has therefore established a cross-functional body to actively manage operational risk as part of its governance structure.

The foundation of the operational risk framework is that all functions have adequately defined their roles and responsibilities. The functions can then collectively ensure that there is adequate segregation of duties, complete coverage of risks and clear accountability. All the functions use their controls to monitor compliance and assess their operating effectiveness in several ways, including self-certification by staff, tracking of a wide range of metrics (for example, the number and characteristics of client complaints, deal cancellations and corrections, un-reconciled items on cash and customer accounts, and systems failures), and the analysis of internal and external audit findings.

### Performance Gap of Executives and Staffs

Dhaka Bank always tries to be the best pay master in the sector and ensure best workplace safety for its employees to avoid inconsistent employment practices and unsound workplace safety caused by way of discrimination regarding employee's compensation, health and safety.

### Potential External Events

Dhaka Bank has invested heavily in IT infrastructure for better automation and online transaction environment. The bank also has huge investment on alternative power supply (both UPS & generators) and network links to avoid business disruption and system failure. Its IT system does not allow any kind of external access to avoid external fraud by way of theft/ hacking of information assets, forgery etc. Dhaka Bank has also invested considerable amount for security from terrorism and vandalism to avoid damage to physical assets.

### Approach for Calculating Capital Charges for Operational Risk

For calculating eligible regulatory capital under Basel-II Capital Accord, Dhaka Bank follows the Basic Indicator Approach.

## 8.2 Quantitative Disclosure

Capital requirement for Operational Risk exposure of Dhaka Bank is as below:

Particulars	Amount (in Crore BDT)	
	Consolidated	Solo
The capital requirements for Operational Risk	187.50	183.99

## 9. LIQUIDITY RATIO

### 9.1 Qualitative Disclosure

<b>Qualitative Disclosures</b>	(a) <b>Views of Board of Directors on system to reduce liquidity Risk:</b> The Board reviews and approves the Assets Liability Management Policies and ensures that senior management manages liquidity risk effectively in the context of the Bank's business plan, long term funding plan and economic and financial position. DBL uses liquidity ratios and stressed liquidity gaps as key metrics to establish its liquidity risk tolerance levels. These metrics measures the Bank's ability to fulfill all its payment obligations stemming from ongoing business operations under various stress scenarios. The tolerance levels are defined either in the form of limits or management action triggers (MAT) and are part of the Bank's overall liquidity management framework which is approved and reviewed by the Board on an annual basis.
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	<p><b>Methods used to measure Liquidity risk:</b></p> <p>There are different tools prescribed by Bangladesh Bank to measure and monitor liquidity risks. Following ratios are used by DBL as indicators for liquidity risks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Statutory Liquidity Requirement (SLR);</li> <li>Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR);</li> <li>Asset to Deposit Ratio (ADR);</li> <li>Structural Liquidity Profile (SLP);</li> <li>Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO);</li> <li>Medium Term Funding Ratio (MTF);</li> <li>Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR);</li> <li>Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR);</li> <li>Liquid Asset to Total Deposit Ratio;</li> <li>Liquid Asset to Short Term Liabilities;</li> </ol> <p>In addition to the above, DBL uses Stress Testing report and Liquidity mismatch profile as the methods to measure Liquidity risk.</p>
	<p><b>Liquidity risk management system:</b></p> <p>Asset Liability Management Committee (ALCO) of DBL sets the direction for the Bank's liquidity management. ALCO meets at least once in every month and more as and when required. ALM desk of the Treasury Division closely monitors and controls liquidity requirements on regular basis by proper coordination of funding activities. It also monitors market developments, understanding their implications for the Bank's liquidity risk exposure and recommends appropriate risk management measures to ALCO. Another strategy of liquidity risk management is to develop a diversified funding base. It aims to align sources of funding with their use.</p>
	<p><b>Policies and processes for mitigating liquidity risk:</b></p> <p>Dhaka Bank Limited has Contingency Funding Plan and Treasury Policy as a policy support to mitigate liquidity risk. The Board and the management of DBL put into operation the following check points and mechanisms for superior liquidity risk management:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Liquidity risk tolerance:</b> Bank set liquidity risk tolerance like Maximum Cumulative Outflow at 17%;</li> <li>• Maintaining adequate levels of liquidity considering the average daily withdrawal by the customers;</li> <li>• Identification and measurement of contingent liquidity risks arising from unseen scenarios.</li> <li>• <b>Contingency funding plan:</b> Contingency funding plans incorporate events that could rapidly affect the bank's liquidity arising from sudden inability to call back long-term loans and advances, or the loss of a large depositor or counterparties.</li> <li>• Public disclosure in promoting market discipline under Pillar 3 of Basel III.</li> <li>• Maturity ladder of cash inflows and outflows are effective tool to determine banks cash position; that estimates cash inflows and outflows with net deficit or surplus (GAP) both on a day to day basis and over a series of specified time periods.</li> <li>• A bucket wise (e.g. call, 2-7 days, 1 month, 1-3 months, 3-12 months, 1-5years, over 5years) maturity profile of the assets and liabilities is prepared to understand mismatch in every bucket.</li> </ul>

## 9.2 Quantitative Disclosure:

Particulars	Unit	Position
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	%	107.54%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	%	102.42%
Stock of High Quality Liquid Assets	(in Crore BDT)	5,792.05
Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days	(in Crore BDT)	5,385.95
Available amount of stable funding	(in Crore BDT)	28,361.44
Required amount of stable funding	(in Crore BDT)	27,691.33

## 10. LEVERAGE RATIO

### 10.1 Qualitative Disclosure

<b>Qualitative Disclosures</b>	(a) <b>Views of Board of Directors on system to reduce liquidity Risk:</b>  An underlying cause of the global financial crisis was the build-up of excessive on- and off-balance sheet leverage in the banking system. At the height of the crisis, financial markets forced the banking sector to reduce its leverage in a manner that amplified downward pressures on asset prices. This deleveraging process exacerbated the feedback loop between losses, falling bank capital and shrinking credit availability. To defuse the crisis, the Basel III framework introduced a non-risk-based capital measure, the leverage ratio, as an additional prudential tool to complement minimum capital adequacy requirements. Leverage ratio is the relative amount of Tier 1 capital to total exposure of the Bank (not risk-weighted) which has been set at minimum 3%.  Under Basel III, a simple, transparent, non-risk based regulatory leverage ratio has been introduced to achieve the following objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Restrict the leverage in the banking sector, thus helping to mitigate the risk of the destabilizing deleveraging processes which can damage the financial system and the economy</li> <li>• Reinforce the risk-based requirements with a simple, transparent, independent measure of risk</li> </ul> The Board of Risk Management Committee regularly reviews the leverage ratios and advises the management to strictly monitor the ratio in addition to the Pillar- 1 Minimum Capital Requirement.
	<b>Policies and processes for managing excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage:</b>  The bank reviews its leverage position as per the Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (revised regulatory capital framework for banks in line with Basel III). In addition, the bank has Risk Appetite as per Credit Risk Management Policy. Bank also employs Annual Budget Plan and Capital Growth Plan for managing excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage.
	<b>Approach for calculating exposure:</b>  The bank calculates the exposure under standardized approach as per the Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (revised regulatory capital framework for banks in line with Basel III).

### 10.2 Quantitative Disclosure:

(in Crore BDT)

Particulars	Amount (Consolidated)	Amount (Solo)
Leverage Ratio	5.00%	4.87%
On balance sheet exposure	33,879.88	33,766.19
Off balance sheet exposure	10,207.33	10,207.33
Total exposure	44,005.17	43,898.53

\*Leverage ratio come into effect from March 31, 2015 as per RBCA Guidelines.

## 11. REMUNERATION

### 11.1 Qualitative Disclosure

<b>Qualitative Disclosures</b>	(a) The remuneration committee provides assistance to the Board in relation to the remuneration arrangements of the Bank. The Board makes all final decisions in relation to those arrangements. The current members of the Committee are as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Emranul Huq, Managing Director &amp; CEO</li> <li>2. Sahabub Alam Khan, FCA, EVP &amp; CFO</li> <li>3. M Rezaur Rahman, EVP &amp; Head, Human Resources Division</li> </ol> The committee is responsible to give input into the total risk framework in relation to remuneration risk, in particular, recommending to the Board the remuneration arrangements.
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	<p>The Committee's remuneration responsibilities include conducting reviews of, and making recommendations to the Board on, the remuneration policy taking into account the Bank's strategy, objectives, risk profile, shareholder interests, regulatory requirements, corporate governance practices and employee interests.</p> <p>The Committee may consult a professional adviser or expert, at the cost of the Bank, if the committee considers it necessary to carry out its duties and responsibilities. No remuneration recommendations were obtained from external consultants during the reporting period.</p> <p>The Board has approved a remuneration policy which applies to the Bank. The policy does not apply to service contracts with third parties. The policy deals with base remuneration and performance based remuneration including the deferral of short-term incentive payments. As on 31 December 2022, we have 113 branches, 3 SME service centers and 2 Offshore Banking Unit in different areas of Bangladesh. The Bank has no foreign subsidiaries and branches.</p> <p>For the purposes of the accompanying remuneration disclosures, the "senior managers" of the bank comprise of Managing Director, the heads of appropriate big branches, the heads of operation, corporate, and credit risk functions and the company secretary.</p> <p>There were 57 senior managers as at the end of the reporting period.</p>
(b)	<p>The policy establishes a remuneration framework designed to attract, retain, and motivate employees to achieve the objectives of the bank. The framework is structured to provide the desired flexibility and reward arrangements to support the Bank's strategy.</p> <p>The main features of the remuneration framework are: simplicity, fairness, alignment with values, appropriate risk behavior and transparency. Salary &amp; benefits structure implemented with effect from 1 July 2016. The major objectives of the remuneration policy includes:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To ensure market driven pay and benefits,</li> <li>2. To retain bright professionals of the bank;</li> <li>3. To take the advantage over other banks in terms of attracting prospective employees due to less advantageous pay and benefits compared to the competitors.</li> </ol> <p>Dhaka Bank reviewed its employee remuneration during 2016. Accordingly, changes were made.</p> <p>Managers to manage the branch and employees to handle the cash are remunerated by charge allowance and risk allowance respectively. Risk and control personnel are still eligible to receive an annual bonus payment under the performance bonus plan.</p>
(c)	<p>The remuneration framework includes the following arrangements and processes designed to ensure that remuneration outcomes appropriately take into account the impact of business risk. The Board has discretion, having regard to the recommendation of the Committee, to provide variable remuneration to reflect the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The outcomes of business activities;</li> <li>ii. The risk related to the business activities taking into account, where relevant.</li> <li>iii. Unexpected or unintended consequences that are not foreseen by the Board.</li> </ol> <p>On recommendation of the Management, the Board at its discretion may approve the performance/incentive bonus for the employees of the bank as a financial measure to minimize the risk.</p> <p>Risk and Compliance requirements represent a gateway to whether a bonus payment is made and the size of the payment. Notwithstanding financial performance and an individual's contribution and performance, if the individual does not meet, or only partially meets, risk and compliance requirements, no award or a reduced award may be made.</p> <p>There were no changes to the nature and type of measures used during the reporting period.</p>
(d)	<p>The remuneration framework includes the following arrangements designed to ensure that remuneration outcomes are linked to performance:</p> <p>Fixed base: There is an annual review for all eligible employees. Performance ratings for the performance period are taking into consideration as well as individual circumstances for annual increment.</p> <p>Performance base: Performance bonus or incentive bonus are given to all eligible employees as per performance ratings for a performance period.</p> <p>Amounts of individual remuneration are linked to individual performance as per their performance ratings for the performance period. In addition, amounts of individual remuneration also linked to bank's growth.</p>

	<p>In determining the payment of a bonus to individuals, the factors taken into account include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Team financial and strategic performance;</li> <li>2. Individual contribution to team performance;</li> <li>3. Individual performance including alignment with corporate values and meeting performance objectives.</li> </ol> <p>Long term incentives are designed to link a component of remuneration with key performance measures that underpin sustainable longer term growth in shareholder value.</p>
(e)	The remuneration framework describes short term and long term benefits. Short term benefits include salary, festival bonus, Travel Passage, and performance bonus as variable payments. Long term benefits include Gratuity, Provident Fund, Superannuation Fund and Leave encashment.
(f)	Dhaka Bank Limited has no variable remuneration like cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms.

## 11.2 Quantitative Disclosure:

Number of meeting held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year and remuneration paid to its member.	(g)	The Committee met twice during the financial year. No additional fees are paid for serving on board committees.
<p>Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year.</p> <p>Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awards made during the financial year.</p> <p>Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year.</p> <p>Number and total amount of severance payments made during the financial year.</p>	(h)	<p>Performance bonuses/Incentives: BDT 12,81,73,607</p> <p>Number of total guaranteed bonus(festival bonus): 2</p> <p>Total amount of guaranteed bonus (festival bonus): BDT 16,59,28,888</p> <p>Number of severance payments: 58 employees</p> <p>Total amount of severance payments: BDT. 19,09,00,345 which includes Provident Fund, Gratuity Fund, Superannuation Fund.</p> <p>PF : BDT 9,41,21,733 to 58 employees</p> <p>SF : BDT 1,29,25,492 to 52 employees</p> <p>GF : BDT 8,38,53,120 to 51 employees</p> <p>Total : BDT 19,09,00,345</p>
<p>Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, spilt into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms.</p> <p>Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year</p>	(i)	Not applicable for Dhaka Bank Limited
<p>Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show:</p> <p>- Fixed and variable.</p> <p>-Deferred and non-deferred.</p> <p>-Different forms used (cash, shares, and share linked instruments, other forms).</p>	(j)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fixed: BDT 2,77,12,64,585, Variable: BDT. 15,00,00,000</li> <li>• Deferred: BDT 30,87,19,027, Non-deferred: Nil</li> <li>• Different forms used: Nil</li> </ul>
<p>Quantitative information about employees' exposure to implicit (e.g. fluctuations in the value of share or performance units) and explicit adjustments (e.g. claw backs or similar reversals or downward revaluations of awards) of deferred remuneration:</p> <p>Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments.</p> <p>Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments.</p>	(k)	Not applicable for Dhaka Bank Limited

# BRANCH NETWORK

Sl. No.	Br. Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
01.	0016	Agrabad Branch	World Trade Center, 102-103, Agrabad Commercial Area, Chattogram
02.	0228	Akij City Branch	Akij City, Holding-148, Ward-7, Noapara, Abhaynagar, Jashore
03.	0208	Amin Bazar Branch	Market Complex (1st floor), Amin Bazar Jame Mosque, 780 Amin Bazar, Savar, Dhaka
04.	0027	Anderkilla Branch	Mozahar Bhaban, 222-223, Abdus Sattar Road, Rahmatgonj, Anderkilla, Chattogram
05.	0101	Araihazar Branch	Suptasha Bhaban, Plot#1,Thana Road, Araihazar Bazar, Narayanganj
06.	0002	Ashuganj Branch	Dulal Tower (1st floor), Ashuganj Bazar, Brahmanbaria
07.	0010	Azadi Bazar Branch	Azim-Jashim Market, Union-Dharmapur, Thana-Fatikchhari, District-Chattogram.
08.	0206	Banani Branch	73/B Kemal Ataturk Avenue, Banani C/A, Dhaka-1213
09.	0117	Banani Road No 11 Branch	Eleven Square, Holding No.-01, Road No.-11, Dhaka.
10.	0229	Benapole Branch	Rahman Chamber, Holding-490, Ward-7, Benapole Port, Jashore.
11.	0227	Banashree Branch	Nilachal (1st floor), Plot#14, Block#B, Banashree, Rampura, Dhaka.
12.	0232	Bangabandhu Road Branch	127 (1st floor), Bangabandhu Road, Narayanganj
13.	0210	Bangshal Branch	88, Shaheed Syed Nazrul Islam Sharani, Bangshal, Dhaka.
14.	0122	Bashundhara Branch	Union Tower, Block-A, Bashundhara R/A, Thana-Vatara, District-Dhaka.
15.	0218	Baridhara Branch	House# 23, Block-K, Shaheed Suhrawardy Avenue, Dhaka
16.	0601	Barishal Branch	Talukder Mansion, 86, Sadar Road, Barishal
17.	0401	Belkuchi Branch	Jamuna Shopping Complex, Mukundogati Bazar, Belkuchi, Sirajgonj
18.	0241	Bhairab Bazar Branch	166, Kalibari Road, Bhairab Bazar, Bhairab, Kishoreganj
19.	0234	Bhulta Branch	Nur Mansion Market (1st Floor), Bhulta, Rupganj, Narayanganj
20.	0219	Board Bazar Branch	Karam Ali Complex, Board Bazar, National University, Gazipur Sadar, Gazipur
21.	0411	Bogura Branch	Shaha Complex, Kobi Nazrul Islam Sarok, Jhawtola, Bogra
22.	009	Chandpur Branch	City Heart Building, Kalibari Moor, Chandpur Sadar, Chandpur
23.	0020	CDA Avenue Branch	565/A, CDA Avenue (Ground Floor), East Nasirabad, Chattogram
24.	0004	CEPZ SME Service Centre	CEPZ Zone Service Complex, Chittagong EPZ, South Halishahar, Chattogram
25.	0082	Chakaria Branch	Taher Plaza(1st floor), Chiringa, Old Bus Stand, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar
26.	0302	Chandaikona Branch	Happy Store Bhaban, Bazar Road, Chandaikona Bazar, Raiganj, Sirajganj
27.	0305	Chapai Nawabganj	3, Godagari Road, Chapainawabganj Sadar, Chapainawabganj
28.	0303	Chatmohar Branch	J.S Shopping Complex (1st floor), 516, Narikel Para, Chatmohor Sadar, Chatmohor, Pabna
29.	0006	Chhagalnaiya Branch	Nur Islam Plaza, Holding#826, Ward#06, Chhagalnaiya, Feni
30.	0007	Chowmuhani Branch	Rupali Bhaban, Holding no.807, Feni Road, Chowmuhani Pourashava, Thana-Begumganj, District-Noakhali
31.	0071	Cumilla Branch	20, Kandirpar Moor (1st floor), Adarsha Sadar, Cumilla
32.	0081	Cox'sbazar Branch	Rakshit Market (1st floor), Main Road, Laldighirpar, Sadar, Cox's Bazar
33.	0205	Dhanmondi Branch	House No-20, Road-7, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka
34.	0226	Dhanmondi Model Branch	Plot#275/G, Road#27 (old), Shahid Sheikh Kamal Sharani, Dhanmondi R/A
35.	0437	Dinajpur Branch	Rowshan Tower (1st floor), 44/42, North Munshipara Road, Dinajpur
36.	0212	EPZ Branch	Zone Service Building, Room#48-51, DEPZ, Ganakbari Savar, Dhaka
37.	0105	Eskaton Branch	Shanta Garden, 50/B, New Eskaton Road, Dhaka



Sl. No.	Br. Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
38.	0213	Fantasy Kingdom Branch	Chowdhury Plaza, Jamgara, Ashulia, Savar,Dhaka
39.	0244	Faridpur Branch	Holding No.90 (1st & 2nd floor), Thana Road, Chawk Bazar, Faridpur
40.	0024	Fatickchari Branch	Fatickchari Branch, College Gate, Bibirhat, Fatickchari, Chattogram
41.	0096	Feni Branch	City Center (1st floor),132, S.S.K. Road, Feni
42.	0203	Foreign Exchange Branch	Biman Bhaban,100, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka
43.	0152	Goalabazar Branch	Rahman Complex(1st floor), Goalabazar, Sylhet
44.	0026	Gohira Branch	1st floor, Chowmuhoni, Gohira, Raozan, Chattogram
45.	0104	Gopaldi Branch	Musa Market (1st & 2nd floor), Gopaldi Bazar
46.	0107	Goran SME Service Center	179, North Goran, 1st floor, Khilgaon, Dhaka 1219
47.	0215	Gulshan Branch	24, Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka
48.	0102	Gulshan Circle -2 Branch	Bilquis Tower, Plot No. 06, Road No.46, Gulshan Circle -02, Dhaka-1212
49.	0120	Gulshan Corporate Branch	Plot-CWS(C)-10, Bir Uttam A. K. Khandakar Road, Gulshan 1, Dhaka.
50.	0008	Gunabati Branch	Wadud Akbar Garden, Gunabati Bazar, Union-12 no. Gunabati union, P.S- Chauddagam, Dist-Cumilla
51.	0154	Habigonj Branch	Khaza Garden City (1st floor) Town Hall Road, Habigonj
52.	0023	Halishahar Branch	14/A, Nusrat Mension (1st floor), Block#G, Halishahar H/E, P.C Road, Chattogram
53.	0021	Hathazari Branch	Sobahan Plaza, Kachari Road, Hathazari, Chattogram
54.	0602	Hili Branch	Hili Land Port Building, Pouroshabha- Hakimpur (Hili), Thana-Hakimpur, District-Dinajpur.
55.	0209	Imamganj Branch	Sardar Mansion, 01, Imamgonj Lane, Imamgonj Bazar, Dhaka
56.	0019	Islamic Banking Branch, Chattogram	A H Paragon (1st & 2nd floor), 282, CDA Avenue, Muradpur, Chattogram
57.	0214	Islamic Banking Branch, Motijheel	Modhumita Cinema Hall Building, 158/160 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka
58.	0211	Islampur Branch	6-7, Islampur Road, Dhaka
59.	0242	Jatrabari Branch	Holding No.- 101, Shaheed Faruque Road, Ward-50, Thana-Jatrabari, District-Dhaka 1204.
60.	0521	Jashore Branch	Rashid Center (1st floor), 7/A R.N. Road Jashore
61.	0216	Joypara Branch	Munshi Super Market(1st floor), 1083, Joypara Bazar Main Road, Dohar, Dhaka
62.	0018	Jubilee Road Branch	Liberty Tower, 183 Jubilee Road, Chattogram
63.	0106	Kakrail Branch	71, Purana Paltan Lane, Dhaka
64.	0113	Kalatia Branch	Shamshedpur, Kalatia Bazar, Keranigonj, Dhaka
65.	0115	Kalibari Branch	Mumtaz Plaza, Kalibari Adarsha Bazar, Union-02, Thana-Araihazar, District-Narayanganj
66.	0121	Kapasias Branch	Admiral Market, Banar Howla, Kapasia, Gazipur
67.	0110	Kamarpara Branch	Hasmat Tower, 30/A Kamarpara Bazar Road, Khairtek, Nishat Nagar, Turag, Dhaka
68.	0207	Karwan Bazar Branch	39, karwan Bazar C/A, Dhaka
69.	0502	KDA Avenue Branch khulna	2B KDA Avenue, Khulna
70.	0221	Keraniganj Branch	Khan Plaza (1st floor), Shahid Delwar Hossain Road, East Aganagar, Keraniganj, Dhaka
71.	0017	Khatungonj Branch	291, Khatungonj, Chattogram
72.	0224	Khilgaon Branch	389/B, Khilgaon Chowdhurypara, Dhaka
73.	0243	Kishoregonj Branch	Chartterjee Market (1st & 2nd floor), 154, Natun Bazar, Ishakha Road, Kishoregonj
74.	0220	Konabari Branch	Plot No.146/147, BSCIC, Konabari, Gazipur
75.	0235	Kushtia Branch	Holding-176-178, Block-C, N.S Road, Ward-01, Kushtia, Kushtia.
76.	0005	Lakshampur Branch	126/1, Thana Road, Bolram Bhaban, Sadar, Lakshampur
77.	0151	Laldighirpar Branch	960, Laldighirpar, sylhet
78.	0201	Local Office	Adamjee Court Building, 115-120, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka
79.	0236	Madhabdi Bazar Branch	8, Bank Road, Madhabdi Bazar, Narsinghdi

Sl. No.	Br. Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
80.	0150	Madina Market Branch	Mahmud Complex, 1st Floor, Madina Market, West Pathantula, Sylhet
81.	0003	Maijdee Branch	Mostafa Plaza, Holding#142, Road#01, Main Road, Maijdee, Noakhali
82.	0116	Mawna Branch	L.K.Tower, 2nd floor, Sonabo, Tengra, Telihati Union Parishod, Sreepur, Gazipur
83.	0306	Mokamtala Branch	Bozlor Rahman (Master Plaza), Union-11 No. Mokamtala, Upazila-Shibganj, District-Bogura.
84.	0161	Moulvibazar Branch	S.R. Plaza (1st Floor), 1151/3/ M. Saifur Rahman Road, Moulvibazar
85.	0223	Mirpur Branch	Plot-01, Road-05, Block-A, Section-10, Mirpur, Dhaka
86.	0225	Mohakhali Branch	100, Mohakhali(Ground & 1st floor), Bir Uttam A.K. Khandakar Road, Dhaka
87.	0109	Murapara Branch	Brothers Riaz Uddin Khan Plaza(1st floor), Murapara Bazar, Rupgonj, Narayanganj
88.	0701	Mymensingh Branch	Momen Tower, Holding 65, Dr. Bipin Sen Road, Choto Bazar, Mymensingh
89.	0111	Nandipara Branch	Haji Mohammad Sadek Ali Mansion, Union-Dakkhingaon, Thana-Khilgaon, Dhaka
90.	0231	Narayanganj Branch	Sattar Tower, 48, S.M. Maleh Road, Tanbazar, Narayanganj
91.	0123	Narsingdi Branch	T.Hossain Tower, Holding-382, Borobazar, Thana-Narsingdi Sadar, District-Narsingdi.
92.	0025	New Market Branch, Chattogram	Al-Karan Biponi Bitan Centre (2nd floor), H#388, Road# Kotwali, Chattogram
93.	0301	Pabna Branch	1st floor, Munshi Complex, Hazi Abdul Goni Road, Boro Bazar C/A, Near Jubili Tank, Pabna
94.	0233	Pagla Bazar Branch	Al-Haj Afsar Karim Bhaban, D.N.Road, Pagla Bazar, Narayanganj
95.	0112	Panchdona Branch	Microgreen City, Shreechandi, Union-Maherpara, Ward-09, P.S-Narshingdi Sadar, Narshingdi
96.	0022	Patiya Branch	A S Rahat Ali High School Market(1st floor), Thana Road, Patiya, Chattogram
97.	0114	Pragati Sarani Branch	Skill House (1st & 2nd floor), KA-53/2, Pragati Sarani, Gulshan, Dhaka
98.	0230	Rajanagar Branch	Smriti Plaza (1st floor), Rajanagar, Serajdikhan, Munshigonj
99.	0421	Rajshahi Branch	73, Ganakpara, Shaheb Bazar, Rajshahi
100.	0431	Rangpur Branch	Bangladesh Muktiyoddha Sangsad, Rangpur Unit (1st floor), Shahid Mokter Elahi Sarani, Station Road, Rangpur
101.	0124	Ruhitpur Branch	Liton Plaza, Ruhitpur Bazar Road, Ruhitpur, Keranigonj Model, Dhaka.
102.	0118	Rupshi Branch	City Staff Quarter, Holding No.-498 & 499, Shaheed Bokul Road, P.S- Rupganj, Dist- Narayanganj
103.	0436	Saidpur Branch	1st Floor (Shahid Dr, Zikrul Houqe Road), Saidpur, Nilphamari
104.	0501	Satkhira Branch	Bara Bazar, Thana Road, Satkhira Sadar, Satkhira
105.	0222	Savar Bazar Branch	Alam Plaza (1st floor), 122, Jaleswor, Savar Bazar Bus Stand, Savar, Dhaka
106.	0403	Shahajadpur Branch	Hamid Market(1st floor), H#38, Dariapur Bazar, P.O-Shahajadpur, P.S-Shahajadpur, Dist-Sirajganj
107.	0217	Shahjahanpur Branch	Navana Circular Heights, Holding#20, Outer Circular Road, Ward-11, Dhaka
108.	0304	Sherpur Branch	H#2339,(1st & 2nd floor), Sherpur Pourosova, Bogura
109.	0108	Shewrapara SME Service Centre	Plot-1036, 1st Floor, Shewrapara, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216
110.	0402	Sirajganj Branch	Mahbub Shopping Center, (1st floor), SS Road, Sirajganj
111.	0091	Sonaimuri Branch	Tofael Shopping Mall, Sonaimuri Bazar, Sonaimuri, Noakhali
112.	0119	Sonargaon Janapath Branch	Holding NO.56, Sonargaon Janapath Road, Sector-09, Uttara, Dhaka.
113.	0103	Tangail Branch	Noorjahan Complex (1st floor), Maszid Road, Tangail
114.	0001	Teknaf Branch	Farid Market, 1st floor, Madrasha Road, Teknaf Pouroshova, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar
115.	0153	Uposhahar Branch	House#10, Road#32, Block#D, Shahjalal Uposhahar, Sylhet
116.	0204	Uttara Branch	House#01, Road#13, Sector#1, Uttara, Dhaka

# SUB-BRANCH NETWORK

Sl. No.	Br. Code	MIS Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
01	20951	IMG01	Badamtoli Sub Branch	Holding-19/4, Sahajada Mia Lane, Dhaka South City Corporation, Kotwali, Dhaka.
02	10651	KRL01	Baily Road Sub Branch	Guide House, Holding No-02, Natok Shoroni, New Baily Road, Ramna, Dhaka-1000
03	11191	NAN01	Bashabo Sub Branch	Dhaka Complex Private Limited, Holding-1/GA, Central Bashabo, Shabujbagh, Dhaka.
04	12151	KAP01	Bir Uzali Bazar Sub Branch	Village-Bir Uzali, Union-Toke, Thana-Kapasasia, District-Gazipur.
05	22051	KNB01	Chandra Sub Branch	Plot No.-86/2, Sattar Road, Pourosova-Kaliakoir, Thana-Kaliakoir, District-Gazipur.
06	02351	HAL02	Colonel Hat Sub Branch	Plot-17, Block-G, D.T Road Colonel Hat, Akbar Shah, Chattogram.
07	07151	CML01	Cumilla EPZ Sub Branch	Old Customs Building, EPZ Road-01 No. Gate, Thana-Sadar Dakkhin, District-Cumilla.
08	02351	HAL01	Halishahar Sub Branch	Nahian Centre, Plot-8, Road-2, H & S Road, Thana-Pahartali, District-Chattogram.
09	10551	ESK01	Hatirpool Sub Branch	89, Nasir Trade Center, Bir Uttam C R Datta Road, Kalabagan, Dhaka.
10	21851	BDH01	Jagannathpur Sub Branch	R. A. S Plaza, Holding-KA-11/2, Bashundhara Main Road, Vatara, Dhaka.
11	24251	JTB01	Jurain Sub Branch	Rezia Alam Shopping Complex, Holding-413/3, Alambagh Road, Kadamtoli, Dhaka.
12	20951	IMG02	Kamrangirchar Sub Branch	Holding-72, West Rasulpur Main Road, Ward-56, Kamrangirchar, Dhaka.
13	02051	CDA01	Khulshi Sub Branch	Holding-7/A/1/52, Zakir Hossain Road, Thana-Khulshi, District-Chattogram.
14	21051	BSL01	Lakshmibazar Sub Branch	Holding-29, Subhash Bose Avenue, Dhaka South City Corporation, Sutrapur, Dhaka.
15	20551	DHN01	Lalbagh Sub Branch	Holding-15, Dhakeswari Road, Ward-26, Dhaka South City Corporation, Lalbagh, Dhaka.
16	21471	IBM02	Manda Sub Branch	Hazi Awlad Hossain Building, Holding-04, Manda Main Road, Mugda, Dhaka.
17	21451	IBM01	Matuail Sub Branch	Briliant Shafi Tower, Holding-142, Konapara-Dogair Main Road, Jatrabari, Dhaka.
18	21751	SHP01	Mouchak Sub Branch	Maruf Market, Holding-238/1, Outer Circular Road, Shahjahanpur, Dhaka.
19	23151	NGJ01	Netaiganj Sub Branch	Holding No.-5/1, Bangabandhu Road, Thana-Narayanganj, District-Narayanganj.
20	23451	BHL01	Panchrukhi Sub Branch	M.P. Tower, Mouza-Panchrukhi, Union-Satgram, Thana-Araihazar, District-Narayanganj.
21	20751	KBR01	Panthapath Sub Branch	Holding-152/1/H, Green Road (Panthapath), Thana-Kalabagan, District-Dhaka.
22	22451	KGB01	Rampura Sub Branch	Holding-64, D.I.T Road, Ward-23, DNCC, Thana-Rampura, District-Dhaka
23	02651	GHR01	Raozan Sub Branch	Holding-PH 917, Chattogram-Rangamati Main Road, Thana-Raozan, District-Chattogram.
24	22351	MRP01	Rupnagar Sub Branch	H#56, R#19, Main Road, Rupnagar R/A, Rupnagar, Mirpur, Dhaka
25	01651	AGR01	Sheikh Mujib Road Sub Branch	Holding-440/544, Sheikh Mujib Road, Doublemuring, Chattogram

# ABBREVIATIONS

ABB	Association of Bankers, Bangladesh
AC	Audit Committee
ADR	Advance to Deposit Ratio
ADC	Alternative Distribution Channel
ALCO	Asset Liability Committee
ALS	Assured Liquidity Support
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BACH	Bangladesh Automated Clearing House
BAS	Bangladesh Accounting Standard
BB	Bangladesh Bank (Central Bank of Bangladesh)
BAC	Board Audit Committee
BCP	Business Continuity Plan
BFRS	Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards
BSEC	Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission
BORC	Bank Operational Risk Committee
BRMC	Bank Risk Management Committee
BRPD	Banking Regulation and Policy Department (of Bangladesh Bank)
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CDBL	Central Depository Bangladesh Limited
CRAB	Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh
CMU	Cash Management Unit
CP	Commercial Paper
CRAR	Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio
CSU	Customer Support Unit
CRR	Cash Reserve Ratio
CRM	Credit Risk Management
CSE	Chittagong Stock Exchange
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CRGM	Credit Risk Grading Matrix
CDCS	Certified Documentary Credit Specialist
CRISL	Credit Rating Information and Services Ltd.
CMSME	Cottage, Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises
DSE	Dhaka Stock Exchange
DTA	Deferred Tax Assets
DCFCL	Departmental Control Function Check List
DR	Disaster Recovery
EPL	Equity Partners Limited
EPS	Earnings per Share
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
EVA	Economic Value Added
EC	Executive Committee
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution
EFT	Electronic Fund Transfer
EMI	Equal Monthly Installment
EPZ	Export Processing Zone
E&SR	Environmental and Social Risk
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant
FD	Fixed Deposit
FTP	Fund Transfer Pricing
FY	Fiscal Year
FCY	Foreign Currency
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
FI	Financial Institution
FUM	Fund under Management
FY	Financial Year

GABV	Global Alliance on Banking for Values
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GTFP	Global Trade Finance Program
HFT	Held for Trading
HRD	Human Resources Division
ICAB	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh.
ICAAP	Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process
ICCD	Internal Control & Compliance Division
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IT	Information Technology
IAS	International Accounting Standard
IPO	Initial Public Offering
IR	Integrated Reporting
IVR	Interactive Voice Response
LC	Letter of Credit
LCR	Liquidity Coverage Ratio
MANCOM	Management Committee
MCO	Maximum Cumulative Outflow
MCR	Minimum Capital Requirement
MD&A	Management Discussion & Analysis
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions
MICR	Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
NBFI	Non-bank Financial Institution
NII	Net Interest Income
NPL	Non Performing Loan (Classified Loan)
NCBs	Nationalized Commercial Banks
NRB	Non Resident Business
NSFR	Net Stable Funding Ratio
OBU	Offshore Banking Unit
OCI	Other Comprehensive Income
PCBs	Private Commercial Banks
PC	Purchase Committee
PD	Probability of Default
POS	Point of Sale
PPG	Product Program Guidelines
PRI	Prime Risk Indicator
QMS	Quality Management System
RBCA	Risk Based Capital Adequacy
RFGD	Resident Foreign Currency Deposit
RWA	Risk Weighted Assets
RMG	Readymade Garments
ROA	Return on Assets
ROE	Return on Equity
ROU	Right of Use
SAMD	Special Asset Management Division
SFU	Structured Finance Unit
SAFA	South Asian Federation of Accountants
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SLR	Statutory Liquidity Ratio
STP	Straight Through Processing
SRP	Supervisory Review Process
TFP	Trade Finance Program
TREC	Trading Right Entitlement Certificate
UBS	Universal Banking System (Core Banking Solution)



Registered Office: Plot-CWS(C)-10, Bir Uttam A K Khandakar Road  
Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212

## Notice of the 28<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given to all the members of Dhaka Bank Limited that the **28<sup>th</sup> Annual General Meeting** of the members of the Company will be held virtually by using digital platform through the link "<https://dhakabank.bdvirtualagm.com>" on **Sunday, June 18, 2023 at 11:30 a.m.** (BST) to transact the following business:

### Ordinary Business:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 2022 and Balance Sheet as of that date together with the Reports of the Directors and the Auditors thereon.
2. To declare dividend for the Shareholders out of the profits of the year ended 31st December, 2022 as recommended by the Board of Directors.
3. To re-elect Directors who will be retiring from their office and to appoint Independent Directors.
4. To appoint the Auditors of the Company for the term until the next Annual General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.
5. To appoint the Compliance Auditors for the year 2023 as per Corporate Governance Code and to fix their remuneration.
6. Any other matter with the permission of the Chair.

### Special Business:

To approve the proposal for changing the registered name of the Company from "Dhaka Bank Limited" to "Dhaka Bank PLC." in line with the Company (Second Amendment) Act, 2020 and the Directives of Bangladesh Bank and amend pertinent clauses of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the Bank subject to approval of the regulatory authorities.

By order of the Board

Sd/-

Md. Shahjahan Miah  
EVP & Company Secretary

May 25, 2023

### Notes:

1. The Shareholders whose names appeared in the CDS/Register of Members of the Company on the 'Record Date' (May 22, 2023 for 6% Cash Dividend & May 30, 2023 for 6% Stock Dividend) will be entitled to the dividend and participate and vote in the AGM.
2. Shareholders entitled to participate and vote at this virtual AGM may appoint a proxy to participate and vote. The 'Proxy Form', duly filled, signed and stamped at BDT 20 must be sent through email to [share.department@dhakabank.com.bd](mailto:share.department@dhakabank.com.bd) not later than 48 hours before commencement of the AGM.
3. Annual Report-2022 along with Attendance Slip, Proxy Form and Notice of the AGM will be sent to all the members by courier service/post/e-mail address available as per CDBL record. Members may also collect the Annual Report & Proxy Form from the Share Department of the company situated at Head Office, Level-4, Plot# CWS(C)-10, Bir Uttam A K Khandakar Road, Gulshan, Dhaka or may download the same from the website of the company, i.e. [www.dhakabankltd.com](http://www.dhakabankltd.com).
4. Concerned Depository Participants (DPs) / Stock Brokers are requested to provide us with a list of their margin loan holders who held DBL shares as on record dates with the details of Shareholders' name, BO ID, shareholding position, cash dividend receivable, tax rate, etc. within June 08, 2023 along with the name of their contact person to the Share Department of the Company situated at Head Office, Level-4, Plot# CWS(C)-10, Bir Uttam A K Khandakar Road, Gulshan, Dhaka or at [share.department@dhakabank.com.bd](mailto:share.department@dhakabank.com.bd). The DPs/ Stock Brokers are also requested to provide us with their Bank Account name & number, routing number, etc. to aforementioned email address for receiving the dividends of their margin loan holders.
5. The Shareholders are requested to join the virtual AGM through the link <https://dhakabank.bdvirtualagm.com>. The shareholders will be able to submit their questions/ comments and also cast vote electronically before 25 (twenty-five) hours of commencement of the AGM through this link and also during the AGM. In order to login for the virtual AGM, the shareholders need to click on the link and provide their 16 digit Beneficiary Owners (BO) Account Number/ Folio Number.
6. Shareholders are requested to login to the system well ahead of the Meeting at appointed time for the AGM on Sunday, June 18, 2023. For any assistance, the respected members may contact at +8801678006132.



Registered Office: Plot-CWS(C)-10, Bir Uttam A K Khandakar Road  
Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212

### Attendance Slip

I/ We hereby record my/our attendance at the 28th Annual General Meeting of Dhaka Bank Limited being held on Sunday, June 18, 2023 at 11:30 a.m. (BST) virtually by using Digital Platform through the link 'https://dhakabank.bdvirtualagm.com'.

Name of the Shareholder / Proxy .....

Folio/BO ID No.

Signature of Shareholder / Proxy .....

**Note:** Please complete the Attendance Slip and send the same through email to [share.department@dhakabank.com.bd](mailto:share.department@dhakabank.com.bd)



Registered Office: Plot-CWS(C)-10, Bir Uttam A K Khandakar Road  
Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212

### Proxy Form

I/We .....

Folio/BO ID No.

Address .....

..... being a shareholder of

Dhaka Bank Limited, do hereby appoint

Mr./Ms..... of.....

.....as my/our Proxy in my / our absence to attend and vote for me/us on my/our behalf at the

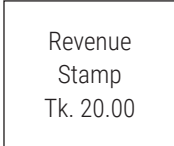
28th Annual General Meeting of the Company scheduled to be held on Sunday, June 18, 2023 at 11:30 a.m. (BST) virtually by using Digital Platform through the link 'https://dhakabank.bdvirtualagm.com' and at any adjournment thereof.

In witness whereof I/We set my/our hand(s) on this the.....day of....., 2023.

Signature of the Proxy: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of the Shareholder(s): \_\_\_\_\_

No. of Shares held: \_\_\_\_\_



**Note:**

1. The Proxy Form, duly stamped and completed in all respect, must be deposited at least 48 (Forty-Eight) hours before the appointed time of the Meeting must be sent through e-mail to [share.department@dhakabank.com.bd](mailto:share.department@dhakabank.com.bd)
2. Signature of the Shareholders should agree with the Specimen Signature registered with the Company.









Registered Office: Plot-CWS (C)-10, Bir Uttam A K Khandakar Road, Gulshan-01, Dhaka-1212.  
Corporate Office: 71, Purana Paltan Lane, Kakrail, Dhaka  
Phone: +8802 5831 4424 (Hunting number), +8802 5831 4425-31, 5831 4624-8  
Fax: +8802 5831 4419, Email: [info@dhakabank.com.bd](mailto:info@dhakabank.com.bd), Swift: DHBLBDDH