PAPERS TO PIXELS

THE FUTURE OF BANKING THROUGH AI

ANNUAL REPORT 2024

DHAKA BANK PLC.

PAPERS TO PIXELS: THE FUTURE OF BANKING THROUGH AI

Rationale of Dhaka Bank Annual Report 2024, "Papers to Pixels: The Future of Banking through AI", marks a defining shift in how we operate, innovate, and serve. It speaks to our progress in replacing legacy processes with intelligent digital systems that are faster, safer, and more responsive. AI is not just a tool—it's how we're reshaping the future. This theme reflects our drive to make banking simpler for customers and smarter for the future.

The overarching banking system of today's world is driven by a more receptive and approachable digital system than ever before. As we move towards this paradigm shift, the future of banking at Dhaka Bank PLC translates into serving our customers with purpose and precision.

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

All Shareholders of Dhaka Bank PLC.
Bangladesh Bank
Bangladesh Securities & 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 PLC. for the year ended December 31, 2024

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, 2024 along with notes thereto of Dhaka Bank PLC. (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
SEVP & Company Secretary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

01 ABOUT US

2024 Performance Highlights - The Bank 04
Bank's Profile 06
Bank's Rating, Achievement and Awards 08
Milestones 12
Segment Analysis 14

02 Values, Objectives & Strategic Review

Vision, Mission & Core Values 16
Strategic Objectives & Ethical Principles 17
Ethics and Compliance 18
Customer Charter 19
Code of Conduct 20
Our Story 21
Chronicle of a Rare Visionary 22
Directors' Profile 24
Former Chairmen of Dhaka Bank PLC. 36
Chairman's Statement 38
A Message from the Managing Director & CEO 46
Key Events - 2024 50
Dhaka Bank Management Committee 54
Dhaka Bank Senior Management 56

03 Shareholders' Information

Distribution of Shareholdings, Dividends & Stock Details 58
Financial Calendar 2024, Information Sensitive to Share Price 59
Redressal of Investors' Complaint 59
Market Price Information 60
5-Year Financial Highlights 61
Horizontal Analysis 63
Vertical Analysis 65
DuPont Analysis 67
Economic Impact Report 69
Value Added Statement 70
Contribution to National Exchequer 70
Chief Financial Officer's Report 71
5-Year Essential Performance Graphs--Bank 75
Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR) 78

04 Directors' Report

World Economy 80
Bangladesh Economy 82
Dhaka Bank - Thriving for Success 84
Financial Performance 85
Dividend Policy of Dhaka Bank 86
Way Forward 2025 89
Goals Set for 2025 90

05 Corporate Governance

Board of Directors 92
Executive Committee and Audit Committee 93
Risk Management Committee Members 94
Shariah Supervisory Committee 94
Dividend distribution policy Dhaka Bank 95
Corporate Governance 96
Human Resources Accounting 101
Report of the Audit Committee of the Board 102
Report of the Shari'ah Supervisory Committee 105
Compliance Report On BSEC's Notification 107
Certificate on Compliance of Conditions of Corporate Governance 125
Declaration By Managing Director & CFO 126

06 Sustainability Reporting

Message from the Managing Director & CEO on Sustainability 128
Sustainable Finance 132
Dhaka Bank & its Sustainability Framework 133
Activities and Workers 137
Products and Services 141
Dhaka Bank to the Road of Green Banking 146

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Initiatives 149
Sustainable Development Goals of Dhaka Bank PLC. 152
Sustainable Human Resource (HR) Development 155
Our Value Creation Framework 160
Environmental and Climate Changes Reporting 161
Environmental and Climate Change Risk at Dhaka Bank PLC. 166
Sustainable Finance Portfolio 175

Integrated Reporting Framework 07

Our Approach to Integrated Reporting 180
Stakeholder engagement 182
Employment 186
Health and Safety 187
Training and Education 190
ESG Approach and Focus Area 190
SWOT Analysis 191
Business Model 192
Market Forces and Competitive Landscape 194
6 Capitals: Financial Capital, Human Capital, Intellectual Capital, Manufacture Capital, Social and Relationship Capital & Natural Capital 195
PESTEL Analysis 208

Management Discussion & Analysis 08

Corporate Banking 231
Syndications and Structured Finance 233
MSME & Emerging Business 235
Business Operations 241
Prevention of Money Laundering, Terrorist Finance & Proliferation Financing 244
Treasury Management 248
Human Resources 252
Information Technology 257
Internal Control & Compliance 262
Islamic Banking 263
Retail Business 267
Off-Shore Banking 270
International Business 271
Liability & Cash Management 273
Dhaka Bank Training Institute 275
RMG Financing 278
Agriculture Banking 279

Risk Management & Control Environment 09

From Chief Risk Officer's Desk 282
Risk Management of Dhaka Bank 286
Risk Management Framework 286
Risk Mitigation Methodology 291
Risk Management Report 298
Basel III: Dhaka Bank Perspective 298

Auditor's Report & Audited Financial Statements 10

Independent Auditor's Report 304
Consolidated Financial Statements 309
Dhaka Bank Financial Statements 315
Financial Statements of Islamic Banking 398
Financial Statements of Off-Shore Banking Unit 413
Financial Statements of Dhaka Bank Securities Limited 427
Financial Statements of Dhaka Bank Investment Limited 448
Disclosures on Risk Based Capital 462
Branch Network 477
Abbreviations 482

30th AGM 11

Notice of the 30th AGM 484
Proxy Form 485

2024 PERFORMANCE HIGHLIGHTS - THE BANK

Core Business Growth

BDT in million unless mentioned otherwise

Assets

2024
431,459 M
2023
378,639 M
Percentage
14%

Deposits

2024
299,531 M
2023
282,079
Percentage
6%

Paid-up Capital

2024
10,066
2023
10,066
Percentage
-

Earnings Per Share

2024
Tk. 1.24
2023
Tk. 1.72
Percentage
(28%)

Import

2024
279,718 M
2023
223,512 M
Percentage
25%

Inward Remittance

2024
88,431 M
2023
77,563 M
Percentage
14%

Return on Assets (ROA)%

2024
0.31
2023
0.48
Percentage
(35%)

Loans & Advances

2024
268,985 M
2023
256,187 M
Percentage
5%

Shareholders' Equity

2024
22,038 M
2023
21,786 M
Percentage
1%

Operating Profit

2024
10,606 M
2023
8,152 M
Percentage
30%

NPL Ratio%

2024
5.33
2023
4.88
Percentage
9%

Export

2024
201,606 M
2023
171,695 M
Percentage
17%

Classified Loans

2024
14,341 M
2023
12,514 M
Percentage
15%

Return on Equity (ROE)%

2024
5.71
2023
8.14
Percentage
(30%)

Financial Inclusion Growth (direct & indirect)

BDT in million unless mentioned otherwise

Contribution to National Exchequer

2024
8,854 M
2023
7,466 M
Percentage
19%

Number of Transaction Through Dhaka Bank Go Plus app

2024
1,332,385
2023
1,048,438
Percentage
27%

SME Financing

2024
31,711 M
2023
31,213 M
Percentage
2%

Agri-Loan Disbursement

2024
8,721 M
2023
7,063 M
Percentage
23%

Number of Transaction Through Internet Banking

2024
81,117
2023
74,955
Percentage
8%

Number of Transaction Through ATM

2024
1,513,230
2023
1,243,543
Percentage
22%

Number of Nano Savings DPS

2024
438,679
2023
59,344
Percentage
639%

Number of Deposit Accounts

2024
1,263,238
2023
751,457
Percentage
68%

Number of E-statement Delivered

2024
1,254,722
2023
1,228,562
Percentage
2%

BANK'S PROFILE

About the Bank

Dhaka Bank PLC., a prominent private commercial bank in Bangladesh, plays a vital role in the nation's financial landscape. Through its diverse range of banking products and services, the bank actively contributes to the economic progress and prosperity of Bangladesh. 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. 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 2024 with 116 Branches, 3 SME Service Centres, 2 Off-shore Banking Units, 33 Sub-Branches along with 85 ATMs, 08 ADMs and 12 CRMs. Total Assets of Dhaka Bank is around Tk. 431,459 million, equivalent to USD 3,626 million (approx.) as at the close of 2024. With a total of 1,263,238 Customer base (deposit accounts), Tk. 299,531 million in Deposits and Tk. 268,985 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 adhered to the Basel-III regime since January 2015, enhancing regulations for capital and liquidity strength. The Bank is engaging with Basel-III to position itself competitively in the post-crisis global financial risk and regulatory landscape. To maintain capital adequacy as per Basel-III requirements, the Bank issued Non-Convertible Subordinated Bonds to strengthen its capital base in line with the newly introduced Capital Adequacy Guidelines under the Basel-III Accord. As a result, Dhaka Bank's regulatory capital as of December 31, 2024, stood at Tk. 35,507 million, with a Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 13.41% under Basel-III, exceeding the Central Bank's capital requirement of 12.50%.

The concept of economic capital has emerged as a safety cushion for the Bank, particularly in the wake of the global credit crisis. The year 2024 still saw the effects of unanticipated losses from credit risks and market volatility. In such a market, it becomes imperative to manage banking operations within a risk-sensitive economic capital framework. Therefore, we are carefully considering potential unexpected losses and introducing the concept of economic capital associated with each individual activity to minimize balance sheet risks and safeguard stakeholder interests.

Our concern for people & environment

We are committed to making a better society by working and donating in various sectors such as education, health, disaster management, sports, and other areas of national priority. Our significant CSR involvement, alongside our financial integration over a 29-year journey, is a true reflection of our concern for people. On the other hand, we have incorporated sustainability principles into the day-to-day activities of the bank. A Green Banking Cell has been established with the task of developing policies, products, plans, and overseeing the bank's overall green financing activities. Green Banking considers all social and environmental factors alongside financial priorities, with the aim of protecting the environment and fostering economic development in a more environmentally friendly way. Additionally, our policy harmonizes green banking initiatives within our in-house management and supports participation in environment-protecting activities.

Commitment towards wider financial inclusion

Our journey across the industry gains momentum every day as one more account enters our book. It's like opening a new chapter in the world of prosperity. The digital age has unlocked endless possibilities for every individual, and just access to the banking domain can unleash a fountain of economic benefits. For instance, the wishful eyes of a student swiping a card at our ATM may eventually grow into the wisdom of a financial planner. The monthly savings of a housewife contribute to the economic value of household labor. The farmer, supported by our finance, plays a crucial role in the country's agricultural development. Our woman entrepreneur, who can now afford better schooling for her children, symbolizes social equality. With this commitment to wider financial inclusion, we continue to weave a dream for every individual in society. Together with the industry, we take pride in being a partner in the country's awe-inspiring economic growth over the past decade.

BANK'S PROFILE

OTHER INFORMATION

Chairman
Abdul Hai Sarker

Managing Director
Sheikh Mohammad Maroof

Company Secretary
Md. Shahjahan Miah

Chief Financial Officer
Sahabub Alam Khan FCA

Auditors
ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

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

Company Registration No.
C-28146

Bangladesh Bank License No.
BRPD(LS-1)/745(23)/2023-9523

Registered Head Office
Plot-CWS(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.10,066 million

Compliance Auditors
Howladar Yunus & Co.
Chartered Accountants

Credit Rating Agency
Emerging Credit Rating Limited. (ECRL)

Web
www.dhakabankltd.com

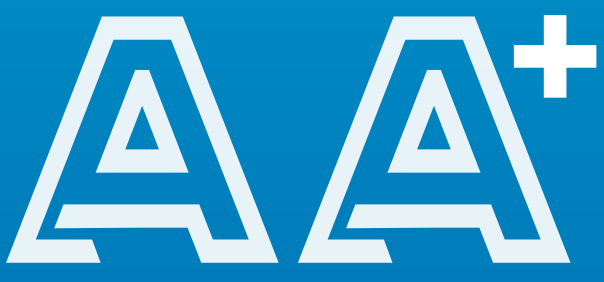
BANK'S RATING, ACHIEVEMENT AND AWARDS

BANK'S RATING

Credit Rating

Dhaka Bank PLC. was rated by Emerging Credit Rating Limited (ECRL) based on its audited Financial Statements as on 31 December 2024.

Rating summary:

2024	
	
Long Term	AA+
The rating "AA+" in long-term category indicates below strongest credit quality to assess the likelihood of timely repayment of principal and payment of interest over the term to maturity of Bank's debt.	
Short Term	ST-2
The rating "ST-2" in short-term category is characterized with more than average ability to meet short term financial commitments and to assess the likelihood of timely repayment of principal and payment of interest within one year of maturity of Bank's specific debt instruments.	
Outlook	Stable
Indicates that a rating is likely to remain unchanged.	

2023	
Long Term	AA+
Short Term	ST-2
Outlook	Stable

2022	
Long Term	AA
Short Term	ST-2
Outlook	Stable

BANK'S ACHIEVEMENT

Dhaka Bank crowned as ADB's Leading Partner Bank in Bangladesh for 2024

Dhaka Bank PLC. is proud to announce its recognition as ADB's Leading Partner Bank in Bangladesh at the Trade and Supply Chain Finance Program (TSCFP) Awards 2024 organized by Asian Development Bank (ADB). This award is even more significant for Dhaka Bank as it has been won at the highly decorated 10th Anniversary of the TSCFP Awards.

Mr. Akhlaqur Rahman, Deputy Managing Director and Mr. Sahabub Alam Khan FCA, Senior Executive Vice President & Chief Financial Officer from Dhaka Bank received the award from Mr. Steven Beck, Head and Ms. Neha Noronha, Unit Head, South Asia of Trade and Supply Chain Finance, Asian Development Bank during the ceremony in the presence of more than 200 representatives from ADB's partner banks and financial institutions in Singapore on September 03, 2024.

Dhaka Bank Awarded Certificate of Merit from ICAB

Dhaka Bank awarded Certificate of Merit by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) under the category of Best Presented Annual Reports: Private Sector Banks as a mark of excellence in corporate reporting based on Annual Report 2023.

Mr. Akhlaqur Rahman, Deputy Managing Director of Dhaka Bank along with Mr. Sahabub Alam Khan FCA, Chief Financial Officer of Dhaka Bank received the award Certificate of Merit from the Chief Guest Dr. Salehuddin Ahmed, Hon'ble Advisor, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Commerce and Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh at Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel, Dhaka.

Dhaka Bank clinched awards at the "Mastercard Excellence Awards 2024" in three categories

Dhaka Bank achieved awards in three categories at the Mastercard Excellence Awards 2024 namely, Excellence in Mastercard Credit Business (Domestic) 2023-24 held on 16th November 2024, at the Radisson Blu Water Garden Hotel, Dhaka. Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank received the awards on behalf of the Bank from Dr. Ahsan H. Mansur, Hon'ble Governor of Bangladesh Bank in presence of distinguished senior Management officials from Mastercard, other banks, fintech, merchants, and various industry leaders.

Ms. Trishita Maula, Acting Deputy Chief of Mission, US Embassy in Dhaka, Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director & CEMO of Dhaka Bank, Mr. H.M. Mostafizur Rahaman, SEVP & Head of Retail Business Division Dhaka Bank, Mr Syed Mohammad Kamal, country manager, Ms. Zakia Sultana Director of MasterCard Bangladesh were also present during the award ceremony.

Dhaka Bank achieved the Prestigious VISA Leadership Conclave Bangladesh Award 2024 in the category of "Excellence in Product Innovation".

Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank received the award in the category "Excellence in Product Innovation" on behalf of the Bank from VISA's Group Country Manager Mr. Sandeep Ghosh at a glorious occasion held on November 07, 2024 at Sheraton Hotel, Dhaka.

This Award accolades Dhaka Bank PLC. to create a milestone towards the digitalization of financial services for farmers in Bangladesh, especially in rural areas where farmers are doing cashless transactions. The award ceremony was graced by Guest of Honor, Rafeza Akhter Kanta, Director, Payment System Department, Bangladesh Bank and Special Guest James Gardiner, Foreign Service Officer, US Department of State, US Embassy in Dhaka. Mr. Sabbir Ahmed, Country Manager for Bangladesh, Nepal and Bhutan at Visa, Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director & CEMO of Dhaka Bank, Mr. H. M. Mostafizur Rahaman, SEVP & Head of Retail Business Division were present, among others, on the occasion.

Asia Money Award 2023

Dhaka Bank wins the prestigious Asia Money Award 2023 for being the Best Corporate Bank in Bangladesh.

International Finance Award 2023

Dhaka Bank PLC. has been Awarded as Best Corporate Bank in Bangladesh by International Finance Magazine.

Best Investment Bank in Bangladesh

Dhaka Bank PLC. has been Awarded as 2022 Best Investment Bank in Bangladesh by Asiamoney.

Best Corporate & Investment Bank of Bangladesh

Dhaka Bank PLC. has been Awarded as 2021 Best Corporate & Investment Bank of Bangladesh by Asiamoney.

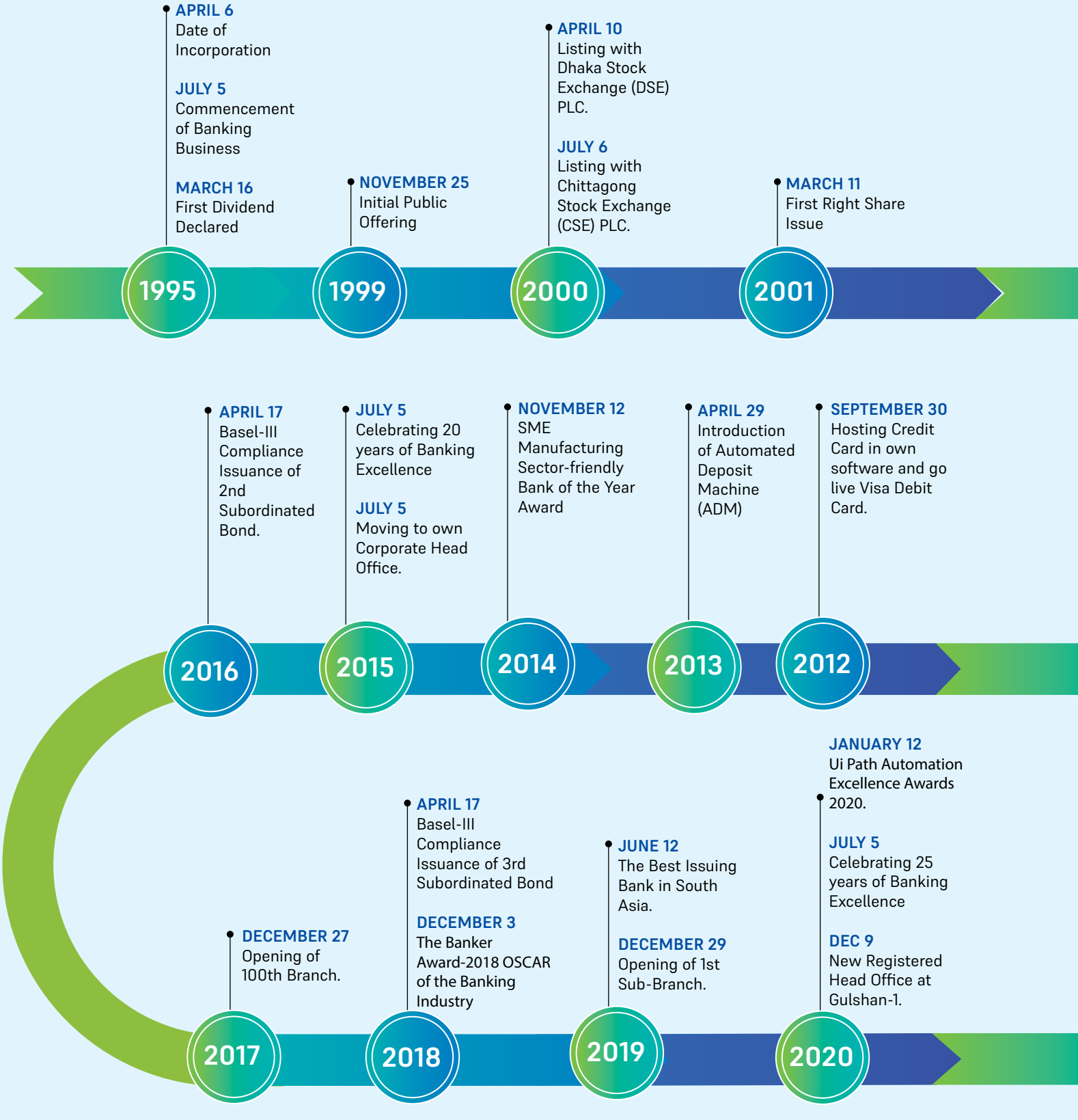
UiPath Awards 2020

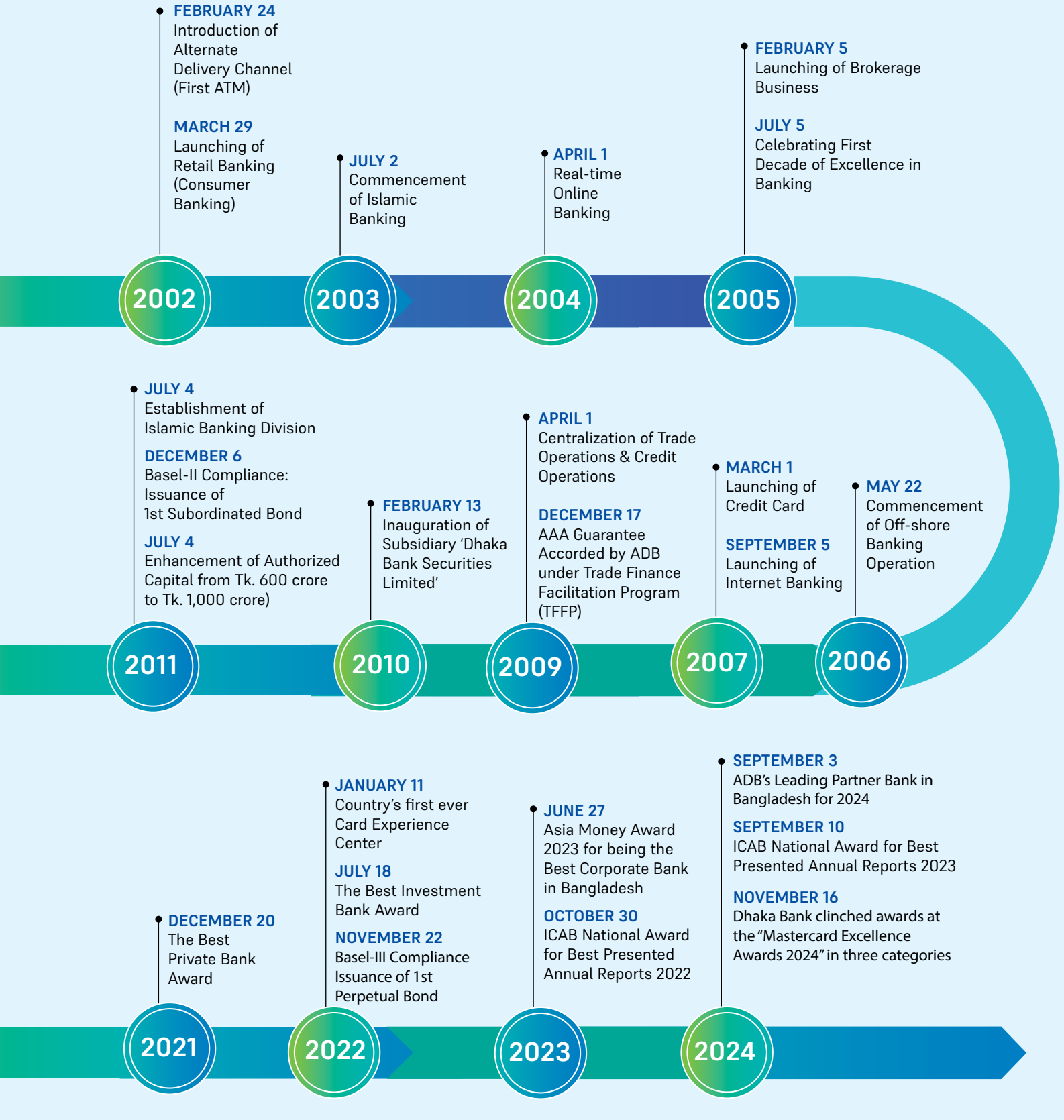
Dhaka Bank Achieves Global Triumph Ui Path Automation Excellence Awards 2020 in Association with The Economic Times.

Best Issuing Bank

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

MILESTONES


1995
APRIL 6
Date of Incorporation
JULY 5
Commencement of Banking Business
MARCH 16
First Dividend Declared
1999
NOVEMBER 25
Initial Public Offering
2000
APRIL 10
Listing with Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) PLC.
JULY 6
Listing with Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE) PLC.
2001
MARCH 11
First Right Share Issue
2012
SEPTEMBER 30
Hosting Credit Card in own software and go live Visa Debit Card.
2013
APRIL 29
Introduction of Automated Deposit Machine (ADM)
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.
2018
APRIL 17
Basel-III Compliance Issuance of 3rd Subordinated Bond
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.
2020
JANUARY 12
Ui Path Automation Excellence Awards 2020.
JULY 5
Celebrating 25 years of Banking Excellence
DEC 9
New Registered Head Office at Gulshan-1.


FEBRUARY 24
Introduction of Alternate Delivery Channel (First ATM)
MARCH 29
Launching of Retail Banking (Consumer Banking)
2002
JULY 2
Commencement of Islamic Banking
2003
APRIL 1
Real-time Online Banking
2004
FEBRUARY 5
Launching of Brokerage Business
JULY 5
Celebrating First Decade of Excellence in Banking
2005
MAY 22
Commencement of Off-shore Banking Operation
2006
MARCH 1
Launching of Credit Card
SEPTEMBER 5
Launching of Internet Banking
2007
APRIL 1
Centralization of Trade Operations & Credit Operations
DECEMBER 17
AAA Guarantee Accorded by ADB under Trade Finance Facilitation Program (TFFP)
2009
FEBRUARY 13
Inauguration of Subsidiary 'Dhaka Bank Securities Limited'
2010
JULY 4
Establishment of Islamic Banking Division
DECEMBER 6
Basel-II Compliance: Issuance of 1st Subordinated Bond
JULY 4
Enhancement of Authorized Capital from Tk. 600 crore to Tk. 1,000 crore)
2011
DECEMBER 20
The Best Private Bank Award
2021
JANUARY 11
Country's first ever Card Experience Center
JULY 18
The Best Investment Bank Award
NOVEMBER 22
Basel-III Compliance Issuance of 1st Perpetual Bond
2022
JUNE 27
Asia Money Award 2023 for being the Best Corporate Bank in Bangladesh
OCTOBER 30
ICAB National Award for Best Presented Annual Reports 2022
2023
SEPTEMBER 3
ADB's Leading Partner Bank in Bangladesh for 2024
SEPTEMBER 10
ICAB National Award for Best Presented Annual Reports 2023
NOVEMBER 16
Dhaka Bank clinched awards at the "Mastercard Excellence Awards 2024" in three categories
2024

SEGMENT ANALYSIS

Figure in million BDT except percentage

Segmented Results of 2024	Dhaka Bank PLC.			Subsidiary		Consolidated
	On-shore	Off-shore	Islamic Banking	Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd.	Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd.	
Operating Income	17,369	880	(217)	126	52	18,210
Operating Profit	10,374	554	(323)	34	47	10,687
Assets	386,945	22,611	16,483	5,679	1,120	432,839
Liabilities & Equity	386,945	22,611	16,483	5,679	1,120	432,839

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

Shareholders' Value	2024	2023	%Change over 2023
Earnings per Share (EPS) - Taka	1.24	1.72	(28%)
Price Earining Ratio (Times)	8.77	6.34	38%
Dividend (%)	5% (Cash)	10% (Cash)	50%
	5% (Stock)	0% (Stock)	-
Net Asset Value (NAV)	22,038.00	21,786.20	1%
NAV per Share - Taka	21.89	21.64	1%

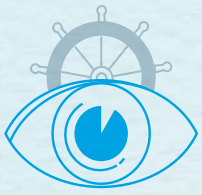
Profitability & Performance Ration - The Bank	2024	2023	%Change over 2023
Return on Assets (ROA) (%)	0.31	0.48	(35%)
Return on Equity (ROE) (%)	5.71	8.14	(30%)
Return on Investment (ROI) (%)	7.91	8.03	(1%)
Operating Profit per Employee	5.36	4.10	31%
Assets per Employee	218.02	190.37	15%

Balance Sheet Focus - The Bank	2024	2023	%Change over 2023
Balance Sheet Size	431,459.00	378,639.00	14%
Shareholders' Equity	22,038.00	21,786.00	1%
Total Deposits	299,531.00	282,079.00	6%
Total Loans & Advances	268,985.00	256,187.00	5%
Classified Loans	14,341.00	12,514.00	15%

Capital Adequacy - The Bank	2024	2023	%Change over 2023
Tier-1 capital ratio (%)	8.63%	9.91%	(13%)
Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) (%)	13.41%	15.04%	(11%)
Total Eligible Capital	35,507.00	34,998.00	1%

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 the 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 services and mutual benefit.

Integrity

Maintain high ethical standards, integrity and transparency in dealings.

Quality

Maintain the quality of service and serve the customer by achieving excellence in banking operations.

Teamwork

Build teamwork to prioritize customer interest and satisfaction, while providing 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

Dhaka Bank is committed to transparent, high-quality business practices guided by market principles, legal frameworks, and its mission and vision. Profitability is pursued through sustainable growth and fair shareholder returns.

Prioritizing customer satisfaction, Dhaka Bank aims to deliver consistently efficient, innovative, and high-quality products and services through an 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.

As a responsible corporate citizen, Dhaka Bank is dedicated to contributing to the nation's progress through corporate social responsibility initiatives. This includes environmental consciousness and a commitment to a "green and clean" Bangladesh.

Recognizing employees as essential, Dhaka Bank invests in their well-being through competitive compensation, training, development, and career advancement opportunities.

Dhaka Bank is committed to fulfilling its obligations to the government by paying all applicable taxes and adhering to all regulations.

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

ETHICAL PRINCIPLES

We the Dhaka Bank strictly adheres to all applicable laws and regulations of Bangladesh, including Anti-Money Laundering guidelines and prudential regulations.

Dhaka Bank has a zero-tolerance policy towards bribery and corruption, and avoids any situations that could compromise its integrity, such as accepting inappropriate gifts or entertainment. Employees are encouraged to report any suspected violations.

The bank prioritizes the prompt and fair resolution of customer complaints, maintains customer confidentiality and fidelity, and treats all customers with respect.

Dhaka Bank fosters a positive and respectful work environment for its employees, promoting teamwork, motivation, and camaraderie.

ETHICS AND COMPLIANCE

Business Principle

Dhaka Bank's commitment to ethical conduct extends beyond mere legal compliance. This proactive approach demonstrates the bank's dedication to building a sustainable, reputable, and socially responsible business for the long term.

Human Worth

Dhaka Bank is a staunch supporter of international human rights as defined by the UN Declaration and Convention. The bank maintains a strict policy prohibiting any action by its employees that could contribute to or result in the violation or circumvention of these fundamental rights.

Human Capital

Dhaka Bank is committed to investing in its employees through comprehensive human capital initiatives. These include milestone training programs, performance coaching and development, strategic talent management, work-life balance programs, and regular human capital reviews.

Health, Safety and Working Environment

Dhaka Bank prioritizes the health and safety of its employees. The bank is dedicated to establishing and maintaining effective systems to identify, eliminate, or control workplace hazards and risks. Furthermore, Dhaka Bank is committed to promoting a healthy work environment and continuously improving occupational health, safety, and working conditions.

Confidentiality

Dhaka Bank fosters a culture of clear, honest, and open communication, promoting accountability while respecting business confidentiality. Critically, the bank has a zero-tolerance policy regarding the use of confidential company information for personal gain before it is publicly released. Such actions are strictly forbidden and may be subject to criminal prosecution.

Protection of Personal Data

Dhaka Bank handles all personal data with the utmost care and in full compliance with applicable laws and regulations. This commitment to data privacy extends to all information, including sensitive data, regardless of whether it pertains to customers, employees, or other individuals.

Intellectual Property

Dhaka Bank recognizes the importance of intellectual property, including its know-how, methodologies, concepts, and ideas, to its market success. Employees are prohibited from disclosing confidential corporate information to unauthorized individuals unless required by law or mandated by public authorities.

Nature and the Environment

Dhaka Bank is deeply committed to environmental protection. This commitment is demonstrated through minimizing environmental impact and actively developing, promoting, and utilizing environmentally friendly technologies.

Information that may affect the Share Price

Being a publicly traded company, Dhaka Bank operates under stringent regulations regarding non-public information that could influence the market value of its shares or other financial instruments.

Accounting

Dhaka Bank prioritizes truthful, complete, and accurate recording of all business transactions. This commitment to accuracy adheres to applicable Bangladesh laws and regulations, international financial reporting standards, and sound accounting practices. The bank maintains proper authorization and complete documentation for all transactions. Furthermore, both annual and interim financial statements are prepared in accordance with relevant laws, regulations, and standard accounting practices.

Competition

Dhaka Bank strives to maintain a competitive edge by consistently innovating technology-driven products and improving efficiency. The bank is dedicated to being highly responsive to the needs of its customers and partners.

Corruption and Bribery

Dhaka Bank has a strong stance against corruption in all its forms. Bribery is considered fundamentally incompatible with the bank's core values, and any offer or acceptance of payment, whether direct or indirect, intended to gain an unfair advantage is strictly prohibited.

Money Laundering

Dhaka Bank is dedicated to preventing money laundering and will take all necessary measures to ensure its financial transactions are not used for such activities.

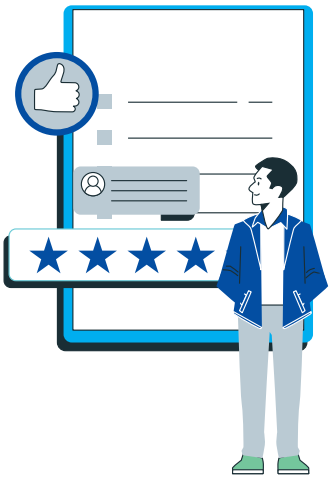
Political Activity

Dhaka Bank maintains a neutral political stance and does not provide financial support or paid time off to political parties. Employees are free to engage in political activities as long as it does not create a conflict of interest with their roles at the bank.

CUSTOMER CHARTER

We are committed to establishing lasting, mutually beneficial relationships with our customers. These relationships are built on our service promises and core values, which include mutual respect, a dedication to excellence, and ethical conduct in all our interactions.

- Customer satisfaction is our top priority. We are dedicated to understanding and meeting their needs and expectations. We pledge to utilize all available resources to identify these needs, ensuring our interactions are mutually beneficial and aligned with our core values and principles.
- We are committed to responding promptly, politely, and accurately to all communications.
- In the event of a disagreement, we are committed to finding a swift and fair resolution that respects the rights and responsibilities of both parties and supports our goal of a long-term, positive relationship.
- We are dedicated to providing high-quality service to our valued customers, upholding principles of openness, integrity, transparency, and accountability.
- We strive to build customer value, loyalty, and positive brand perception, fostering customer delight and long-term relationships.



OUR STRENGTH

- A highly engaged and effective Board of Directors.
- A robust and stable financial foundation.
- A team of highly skilled and experienced management professionals.
- Proactive strategies and effective management practices.
- Advanced technology and systems for real-time online banking.
- A comprehensive range of financial products and services.
- A strong culture of risk management and regulatory compliance.
- A strong commitment to quality assurance.
- And a dedicated line of human resources.

OUR CONFIDENCE

- A proven ability to maintain a competitive edge in a dynamic market.
- Consistent business growth to deliver long-term value to shareholders.
- A commitment to continuous learning, adaptation, and embracing change.
- A comprehensive suite of financial products and services designed to meet diverse customer needs.
- Improving customer service through personalized financial guidance.
- Collaborative teamwork to maximize synergy and achieve optimal results.
- Adherence to all applicable laws and regulations.
- Being a trusted and integral part of the community.
- A supportive and rewarding work environment for our dedicated employees.

CODE OF CONDUCT

- The Bank's policy of fair dealing and integrity in the conduct of its business is actively endorsed by the Board of Directors and is based on a fundamental belief that business should be conducted honestly, fairly and legally. The Bank expects all employees to share its commitment to high moral, ethical and legal standards.
- To conduct business and operations in a fair, honest and ethical manner to ensure that the long-term interests of the shareholders, customers and other stakeholders are served.
- To establish certain policies and principles for fair, honest and ethical business practices and behavior by which the Bank shall abide.
- To increase transparency in the provision of banking services to enhance customers' understanding of what they can reasonably expect of the services provided by the Bank.
- To improve the reputation, trust and confidence of the Bank and better protect its stability in the banking sector.
- An employee shall not engage in any commercial activity or pursue such activity either on their own account or as agent of others.
- All Employees shall ensure adherence to the Bank's Anti-Money Laundering Policy.
- An employee shall ensure that records, data and information owned, collected, used and managed by them for the Bank are accurate and complete.
- Employees shall be vigilant about the fraud, theft or illegal activities and shall not engage in such activities under any circumstances.
- Employees shall not share their passwords with others and shall stay vigilant to guard against cybercrime to mitigate related risks.
- We are committed to maintaining a workplace free of discrimination and harassment based on race, color, religious creed religion and sex.
- Workplace Safety, Compliance with Laws, Rules and Regulations, Fair & Equal Employment Opportunity, Personal Investments and Insider Trading, Employee Conduct outside the Office Premises, Grooming, Etiquette and Compliance with the Dress Code, Borrowing Money from Vendors or Clients, Employees' Grievance, Post-Employment Activities and Responsibilities.

OUR STORY
A JOURNEY TO HISTORY
HERITAGE AND BUSINESS

As the nation reached its midpoint, a powerful drive for change swept through the business landscape, fueled by a growing appreciation for history and heritage alongside a demand for rapid progress. Amidst the banking reforms of the 1980s, new opportunities emerged, inspiring a generation. Dhaka Bank was born from this era, embodying a vision of modern banking deeply rooted in community and culture. Driven by a forward-thinking leader and a group of visionary entrepreneurs, this ambitious venture began, reflecting the accelerating pace of technological advancement within 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.

Since its inception, Dhaka Bank has consistently celebrated the rich history and heritage of Dhaka and Bangladesh, from its origins as a Mughal outpost to its current status as a modern metropolis. This commitment is evident in the bank's presentations, publications, branding, delivery channels, calendars, and financial activities. Dhaka Bank is now widely recognized for its outstanding service, ease of use, accessibility, and innovative approach.

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, Dhaka Bank 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 1,263,238 Customers' deposit accounts now we serve and seek to make them better-off as best as we can. Strong with 259 delivery centres, the Bank is still going strong with more expansion and inclusive Banking programs. Opening many gateways for financial freedom and services, Dhaka Bank has made its vibrant presence at 116 locations (including 2 Islamic Banking Branches), 2 Off-shore Banking Units, 3 SME Service Centers, 33 Sub-Branches, 85 ATMs, 8 ADMs and 12 CRMs. across the country. Catering to the needs of Capital Markets, the Bank has established a subsidiary company named 'Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd.' having 6 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. 35,507 million with a Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) of 13.41%. Sailing past all odds and uncertainties in 2024, Dhaka Bank posted an operating profit of Tk. 10,606 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.

CHRONICLE OF
A RARE VISIONARY

THE FOUNDER OF DHAKA BANK WAS BORN IN 1951 IN A RESPECTABLE MUSLIM FAMILY. HE WAS ALSO THE ADVISOR OF DHAKA BANK PLC. MR. ABBAS HAS LEFT BEHIND A SHINING PROFILE OF A SUCCESSFUL MAYOR, A RESOLUTE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND A BENEVOLENT MINISTER OF THE GOVERNMENT.

Mirza Abbas Uddin Ahmed

The Founder

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 while adopting global standards, tools, and techniques in delivering service. This dream was the brainchild of Mr. Mirza Abbas Uddin Ahmed, a rare visionary who longed for a journey through history and into the future on the wheels of financial service and innovation. This vision urged the forward-thinking leader to establish a bank in Bangladesh. Profoundly inspired, a highly committed group of entrepreneurial friends dared to embark on this great corporate voyage for excellence. Their long-cherished dream came to fruition with the establishment of Dhaka Bank Limited (later renamed Dhaka Bank PLC) on July 5, 1995, fulfilling the great expectations 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 as a Director of the Bank on March 29, 2012.

The Founder of Dhaka Bank was born in 1951 into a respectable Muslim family. He received his schooling in local educational institutions and ultimately earned a B.Com. degree from Dhaka University. He then joined his family business, Mirza Enterprise, Dhaka, where he contributed for 40 years, helping it flourish. He also served as an Advisor to Dhaka Bank PLC.

Mr. Abbas left behind a distinguished legacy as a successful Mayor, a dedicated Member of Parliament, and a benevolent Minister of the Government. As the 4th Mayor of Dhaka City Corporation from May 19, 1991, to December 28, 1993, he alleviated the suffering of thousands by improving the city's infrastructure. As the Cabinet Minister for the Ministry of Housing and Public Works between 2001 and 2006, he repeatedly emphasized the strict enforcement of the Wetland Protection Act to ensure environmental balance and prevent flooding. Under his leadership, the Ministry amended the Building Construction Rules, which were enacted in December 2006. Additionally, he oversaw the formulation of the Private Housing Land Development Rules, a guideline aimed at regulating real estate developers, particularly those engaged in filling wetlands and flood flow zones.

Beyond politics, Mr. Abbas was a prominent social figure, widely admired for his emphasis on universal values essential for shaping a better world. His dedication to social welfare and education was evident in his establishment of Mirza Abbas Mohila College, which became a model institution for providing quality education to women.

His Vision — Dhaka Bank continues its journey to excellence. We stand proud to share this glory and dream at Dhaka Bank, day in and 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 PLC. Mr. Sarker is now leading the Bank as Chairman. He was re-elected the Chairman of the Board of Directors in the 470th Meeting of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank held on June 25, 2024. He was one of the key architects 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 Textiles Ltd., Karim Spinning Mills Ltd., Purbani Yarn Dyeing Ltd., Purbani Agro Processing Ltd., Purbani Rotor Spinning Ltd., Semicentennial Textiles Ltd. and Purbani Fashion Ltd.; Proprietor of Purbani Traders and Purbani Fisheries and Director of Purbani Lifestyle Ltd.

Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker is the current Chairman of Bangladesh Association of Banks (BAB), the apex body of the owners of Private Commercial Banks in Bangladesh for furthering the interests of the PCBs. He was also 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. He was also the Chairman of Education, Science, Technology and Cultural Development Trust (ESTCDT) of Independent University, Bangladesh (IUB). He is the 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 was also accorded with Commercially Important Person (CIP) status by the Government.

Mohammed Hanif

Vice Chairman

(Expired on December 14, 2024)

An experienced businessman Mr. Mohammed Hanif is a renowned industrialist in the country. Mr. Hanif was elected Vice Chairman of the Board of Directors in the 470th Meeting of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank PLC. held on June 25, 2024. He has made remarkable contribution towards business and Banking in Bangladesh. The seasoned industrialist has a business career that extends over as long as 60 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 PLC. 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.

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 PLC. 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 24 years. She is the Proprietress of Dhaka Enterprise, a reputed business firm and M/s. Manehor Fisheries. 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 also a member of the Executive Committee of the Board. Earlier, he led the Bank as Chairman during the years 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 PLC. 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 and one of the Members of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank. Born and educated in Dhaka, he obtained his B.Com. (Hons) and M.Com. degrees 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 Garments (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 Multiverse Ltd. He is the Director of Shanta Holdings Ltd. and Evercare Hospitals Bangladesh, Managing Director of GDS Chemical Bangladesh (Pvt.) Ltd., Shanta Securities Ltd., STS Capital Ltd., Universal Business Machines Ltd. (UBML), Shanta Medical Centre Ltd., Shanta Capital Management Ltd., Shanta International School, Dhaka, Shanta Lifestyle Ltd., Shanta Distribution Ltd., Shanta Property Management Ltd., Shanta Engineering Construction Ltd. and Shanta Life Insurance PLC. He is one of the Shareholders 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.

Md. Aman Ullah Sarker
Director

Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker was appointed a Member of the Board of Directors of the Bank with effect from April 18, 2013. Having an excellent business background for 34 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 Alhajj Mohammad Ali Sarker, one of the sponsors of the Bank and Mrs. Amina Khatun. He obtained B.A. (Hons) and M.A. degrees 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 Managing Partner of Shahi Products.

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

Amir Ullah
Director

Mr. Amir Ullah is a seasoned businessman of the country. He has considerable experience in business extending over 55 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 PLC. 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 45 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 Pharmaceutics Ltd. and Hotel Victory Ltd. He is a Director of Central Hospital Ltd. 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 39 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 PLC. 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 40 years of experience. He is involved in myriad fields of business comprising Banking Services, 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 Bhatiary 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 PLC. He is also a Member of the Executive Committee and the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank. Mr. Yasser 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 22 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 experience.

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. Yasser is involved in various philanthropic works in the community.

Manoara Khandaker
Director

Mrs. Manoara Khandaker was appointed as a Director of Dhaka Bank PLC. 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 PLC. The Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank PLC. 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. Mrs. Gupta 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 21 years of experience in business and 47 years of experience in teaching profession. She is also involved with various charitable organizations.

Feroz Ahmed
Independent Director

Mr. Feroz Ahmed 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 Charted Secretary Act to uphold the interest of professionals as Secretaries of Companies in Bangladesh.

He retired from Government Service in 2010. Since then he was associated with Bangladesh Textile Mills Association (BTMA) till July, 2021.

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

Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim
Independent Director

Professor Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim was appointed an Independent Director of Dhaka Bank PLC. with effect from 26.10.2022. 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.

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 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.

Bilkis Ara Begum
Independent Director

Professor Bilkis Ara Begum was appointed Independent Director of Dhaka Bank PLC. with effect from September 11, 2024. She obtained her B.A.(Hons.) in Economics and M.A. in Economics from the University of Dhaka. Soon after graduation, she engaged her in research work on 'International Trade' under Professor Dr. Ayubur Rahman Bhuiyan of Dhaka University. She joined Bangladesh Civil Service (Education) Cadre as a Lecturer in Economics through Bangladesh Public Service Commission in the year 1981 and taught Economics up to post-graduation level in different colleges of the country including Dhaka College and Eden University College, Dhaka. On 30th April, 2007, she was promoted to the position of Professor. She also worked as a Director of NAEM (National Academy for Educational Management) and BPATC (Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre).

Professor Bilkis Ara Begum attended numerous Training Programs and Seminars at home and abroad. During her professional career, she was a regular contributor on various issues of Economics in different journals and News Letters. She is a life member of Bangladesh Economic Association, Dhaka University Economics Department Alumni Association (DUEDAA) and Bangladesh Economics Teachers Association.

Professor Bilkis Ara Begum is associated with various social activities and is a permanent Member of Dhaka Club. She travelled many countries of the world including the USA, UK, France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Netherlands, Austria, China, Hungery, Italy, Singapore, New Zealand, Malaysia, Egypt, India, Thailand, Spain, Saudi Arabia.

Sheikh Mohammad Maroof

Managing Director & CEO (Ex-Officio)

Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof, a veteran banker with almost three decades of versatile experience in the Banking Industry joined Dhaka Bank as the Managing Director & CEO. Prior to this, he served at The City Bank as the Additional Managing Director and Chief Business Officer.

Mr. Maroof's multi-skilled experience encompasses working as Deputy Managing Director, Head of Wholesale Banking, Executive Vice President and Head of Treasury in his previous companies that resulted in transforming every company he worked into a trusted brand.

Mr. Maroof started his career in 1995 as a Management Trainee in American Express Bank and since then has embarked his footsteps in Corporate, Treasury, Retail, Cards, Market Risk, Transactional Banking, Wholesale Banking, Micro Financing, Trade Financing. He has also played significant roles in bringing forth derivative products, developing foreign exchange market, money market, merger and acquisition, advisory services, structured finance transactions and offshore banking business in Bangladesh.

Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof obtained his Post-Graduation in Finance from the University of Dhaka. Throughout his career he attended various Banking professional programs, training, seminars both at home and abroad mainly USA, Germany, London, Ireland, Dubai, Netherlands, Luxembourg, China, Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Pakistan, Mumbai, etc. He is a "Certified Corporate Banker" and a fellow of the American Express Bank.

WE MOURN

Mr. Emranul Huq
(1963-2024)
Former Managing Director & CEO

Mr. Emranul Huq held a B.Com (Honors) in Management from the University of Dhaka and an MBA from AIUB. He began his banking career in 1986 at BCCI, Dhaka, and later served in various roles at Eastern Bank Limited and Credit Africa Bank Limited in Zambia.

He joined Dhaka Bank in 1998 and held several key positions, including Additional Managing Director, Deputy Managing Director, Head of Corporate Banking, and Branch Manager of large corporate branches.

He served as Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank PLC from 2020 to 2024.

We share with deep sorrow the passing of our beloved Managing Director & CEO, Mr. Emranul Huq.

His visionary leadership and unwavering dedication to Dhaka Bank have left an indelible mark on the institution. His contribution to banking industry of Bangladesh will be remembered with great respect.

May Allah (SWT) grant the departed soul in highest place in Jannah.

WE MOURN

Mr. Mohammed Hanif
(1948-2024)
Former Sponsor Director

We express our deepest compassion on the passing of Mr. Mohammed Hanif, Vice Chairman of Dhaka Bank PLC.

Mr. Mohammed Hanif made remarkable contributions towards business and banking in Bangladesh. A seasoned industrialist, his illustrious career spanned over 54 years.

Mr. Hanif served as a Sponsor Director and one of the longest-serving Board Members of Dhaka Bank.

Dhaka Bank Family extends heartfelt condolences to his bereaved family & prays for strength to endure this irreparable loss.

May Almighty Allah grant him Jannatul Firdaus and keep his departed soul in eternal peace.

Mr. Mohammed Hanif made significant and lasting contributions to the business and banking sectors of Bangladesh. A distinguished industrialist, his illustrious career spanned over 54 years. He served as a Sponsor Director and was one of the longest-serving members of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank PLC, serving from 1995 to 2024. In addition to his role as a Board Member, he also held the position of Vice Chairman of the Bank in the year 2024.

He was the Managing Director of Hanif Steels Ltd., Hanif Spinning Mills Ltd., Hanif Maritime Ltd., and National Foundry & Engineering Works (Pvt.) Ltd. Mr. Hanif was a Founder Member of the Board of Trustees of Dhaka Bank Foundation and a member of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

FORMER CHAIRMEN OF DHAKA BANK PLC.

Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker
Founder Chairman
Duration: (1995-2000) (2013-2014) (2020-2024)

Mr. A.T.M. Haytuzzaman Khan
Duration: (2001-2003)

Mrs. Rokshana Zaman
Duration: (2004-2005)

Mrs. Jasmine Sultana
Duration: (2006)

Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin
Duration: (2007)

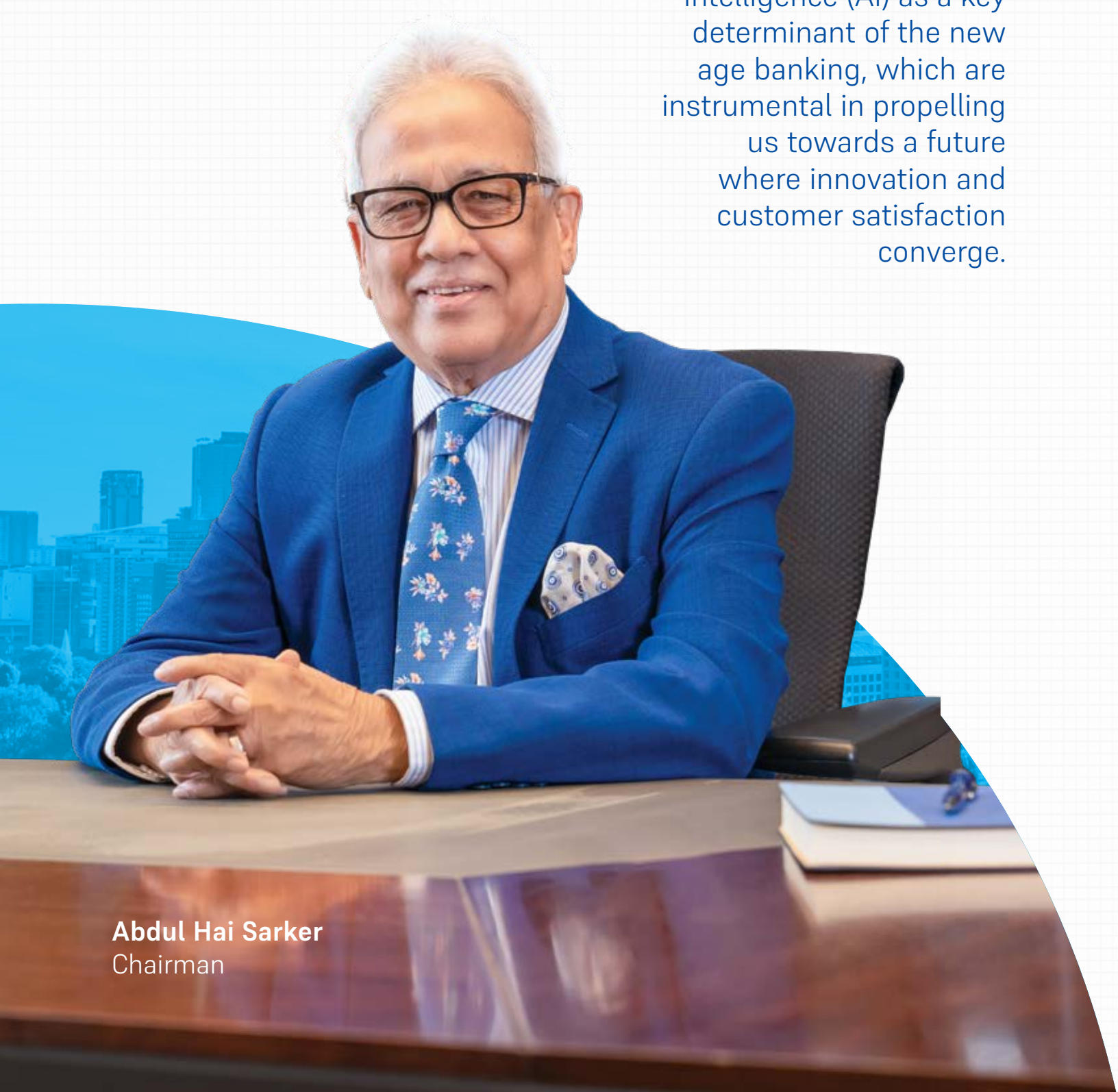
Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker
Duration: (2008-2009)

Mr. Reshadur Rahman
Duration: (2010-2012) (2015-2019)

FROM THE CHAIRMAN'S DESK

CHAIRMAN'S STATEMENT

The Bank continues to invest in new technologies, with an emphasis on Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a key determinant of the new age banking, which are instrumental in propelling us towards a future where innovation and customer satisfaction converge.



Abdul Hai Sarker
Chairman

Dear Shareholders, Partners and my Fellow Colleagues on the Board

It gives me an immense pleasure to present you the Annual Report of Dhaka Bank PLC. including audited financial statements for the financial year ended December 31, 2024. As I write this message to the shareholders on the occasion of Bank's 30th Annual General Meeting, I feel delighted and privileged to have joined the esteemed Board of Dhaka Bank PLC. as the Chairman. Amid transition to the country's banking reformation of the foregone century, we together with a host of vibrant business entrepreneurs set the pace of Dhaka Bank in 1995, most welcome by the aspiring countrymen. Since then, our long attachment and stewardship through a challenging financial landscape steadily unfolded countless opportunities for financial growth in Bangladesh. Today the Bank marks its glorious passage into the 30th year of unwavering service and commitment to the stakeholders. I would proudly celebrate this grand occasion that also hold our dearest shareholders and stakeholders in high esteem for their continued support and patronization.

Sailing past the headwinds with courage and commitment

Across the year, a complex global economic dynamics unfolded before us. The context required frequent readjustment at the domestic level. At the global stage, while early indicators pointed to a gradual recovery, persistent geopolitical tensions, inflationary pressures, and financial market volatility led to uncertainties for businesses and economies around the world. The impact of these global forces escalated to the emerging markets as Bangladesh, suffocating our operational environment we were rebuilding for years.

In mid-2024, Bangladesh confronted political and economic turbulence, with mass protests leading to the formation of an interim government. The political turmoil dampened economic activity and weakened investors' confidence. Inflation remained persistently high in double digits that prompted the Central Bank to adopt a tightening monetary policy. Supply constraints, including energy shortages and import restrictions amid declining foreign exchange reserves and weakened industrial activity led to increased price pressures. Consequently, the GDP growth is estimated to have slowed. The year also witnessed social disturbances accompanied by youth unemployment that could weigh on productivity and investment climate. Moreover, the banking sector suffered an unprecedented setback amid weak governance practices and targeted diversion of bank loans. The aftershock was evident in volatile operating environment, deteriorating financial stability, dispirited credit demand, and swelling credit losses.

Sailing against all odds and challenges around, Dhaka Bank emerged stronger, leveraging financial stewardship, operational resilience, and customer centricity. The excellence of our leadership is ingrained in our strength to weather the volatile market condition. Our accommodative business model and our deep-rooted commitment help us absorb the economic shocks and consolidate our footing on the country's financial landscape.

Our forward-looking strategy for a stable banking institution

We have responded to the challenges of 2024 with the confidence of our deep-rooted financial discipline and forward-looking approach. Around the year political tensions, transition to a new interim government and lax governance in the banking industry weaved a complex macroeconomic context forcing the financial players like banks work in an exceptionally demanding operating environment. Nevertheless, understanding that access to capital is a cornerstone of economic resilience, we placed great emphasis on restoring business confidence, stabilizing key industries, and driving sustainable growth. Despite the challenges from cautiously tightened monetary policy, volatility in foreign exchange rate, liquidity shortage, and high non-performing loans, we remained steadfast in our commitment towards empowering businesses and entrepreneurs, ensuring uninterrupted flow of credit to the much needed frontiers of the economy. Our firm commitment to large productive sectors of the economy, CMSMEs and the undeserved economic segments continued unabated that strengthened our position as one of the top lenders in the financial industry.

Throughout the year, we maintained our position as an important domestic private-sector bank, playing an instrumental role in the national economic development and country's economic recovery. Though the road to our defined goal was challenged by myriad barriers and uncertainties, we stood by our customers, igniting business pulse and economic progress, as we have done for decades. We continued to strengthen support for corporate and retail customers, providing liquidity, tailored solutions, and restructuring products and services, where necessary. Even our support went beyond business equation, as we heightened efforts

to educate and empower entrepreneurs, enhancing their adaptability to changes through financial literacy programs and continuous consultancy.

With the passion to enrich our shareholders' stake and expectations of all stakeholders, we played a crucial role in diversifying our earnings and balance sheet exposure. Though stressed with political and economic uncertainties, our banking operations picked the year's harvest with significant operating profit, healthy tax contribution to country's welfare and a bulging asset-base, these together made our position strong as a leading financing partner in the economy.

Our tale of financial success and value creation

Our esteemed Bank well displayed the spell of our business model in year 2024, translating our strategy and actions into a rewarding financial feat. The Bank delivered the highest operating profits of BDT 10,606 million in the Bank's history of financial excellence. Undoubtedly, our continued focus on efficiency, digital transformation, and innovating customer-centric banking made spaces for harnessing market opportunities and helped to consolidate our market position and expand the pie of market share. The Bank's total assets grew by 14% year-on-year touching a landmark size of BDT 431,459 million. Simultaneously, our deposit base expanded by 6% to reach a total of BDT 299,531 million, supported by a benchmark CASA ratio in deposit mix at 25%. The gross income of the Bank grew by 33% year on year to BDT 38,635 million. The loan book expanded to BDT 268,985 million recording 5% growth as of December 31, 2024. The Bank recorded a profit before tax (PBT) of BDT 3,450 million and the profit after tax (PAT) BDT 1,251 million during the year. In terms of other key indicators, the Bank's net assets value increased by 1% to BDT 22,038 million. The Bank's Tier-I Capital Ratio, and the Total Capital Ratio stood at 8.63% and 13.41%, respectively as of December 31, 2024, both above their respective statutory minimum requirement of 8.50% and 12.50%.

Even amid the foreign currency crunch, the Bank strived to uphold its international business focusing on bringing in more remittances. The Bank received total remittances of BDT 88,431 million which has supported the Bank's export volume of BDT 201,606 million in 2024. Imports grew by 25% staying above the country's import growth. Moreover, Bank's foreign guarantee business reached BDT 56,314 million, supporting major government projects.

Around the year, a deteriorating credit culture continued to hit asset quality of banks creating a financing ambience that was quite hard to manage. However, our proactive risk management strategy became remedial to the malaise and helped to retain a sound asset quality. Bank's non-performing loans (NPL) ratio was contained at 5.33% much below the industry average, marking a significant progress in our capability for ensuring risk resilience. Our Credit Ratings for 2024 reflected a viable financial standing boosting up our customer confidence and trust on us.

The Board advocating an admired governance culture

It is a pleasure to note that I have inherited the Board, which has a rich and diverse expertise in the supervision of business and industry, banking, insurance, education, healthcare, securities market and so forth. Our Board not only includes individuals who have shaped the frontline of banking and business but also includes those who have been senior management professionals in banks and financial institutions as well as retired high ranking government officials, bureaucrats and consultants steering the nation's financial course with considerable experience in recommending and implementing policies, systems, guidelines, and regulations. The Board has also played the pivotal role in shaping policies, strategies, and the long-term vision for the Bank with its practical experience across our focus areas like rural, commercial banking, customer service and digital engagement.

At Dhaka Bank, we nurture a vision that prioritizes enduring growth and the well-being of our customers and stakeholders. In the last few years, we have highly concentrated on strengthening its governance and culture across risk, audit, and compliance. Operating under the ever-evolving regulatory environment and increasing demands from our customers, we have fostered a culture of risk and compliance with utmost importance. The Board and Senior Management is always watchful about emerging risks and fully committed to ensuring compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Upholding the highest standards of corporate governance, the Board continues to foster transparency, accountability, and ethical practices, enabling us to thrive in the dynamic banking industry. I am delighted to state that our notable emphasis on corporate governance and regulatory compliance in the last few years has further solidified our standing, trust and reputation in the industry.

At the forefront of digital transformation

We recognize the arrival of the digital age designed to make our financial lives better, safer and faster. We embrace the virtual settings of the new age spontaneously as the financial service industry is undergoing rapid digital transformation. Dhaka Bank has made a choice at the forefront of digital revolution. Our digital involvement is driving innovations across all facets of banking, spanning from customer experience to risk management and operational efficiency. We have continued our efforts to encourage digital adoption, where customers are rewarded for embracing the ease of digital banking. Across the year, we achieved significant strides in expanding our digital universe, evidencing a 57% growth in digital customers and a 26% surge in transactions routed through our digital channels.

We have modernized our technology architecture and operations platform enabled by automation and predictive analytics towards building a resilient, scalable, and future ready organization. The Bank continues to invest in new technologies, with an emphasis on Artificial Intelligence (AI) as a key determinant of the new age banking, which are instrumental in propelling us towards a future where innovation and customer satisfaction converge. The fortress of digital banking may open doors for intruders who dare to encroach the system through various loopholes, the Bank is unaware of. To counter the threats from cybercrime and fraud attempts, we have put in place a preventive system and a dedicated IT team that will leverage our strength in data analytics, digital monitoring, and fraud control to further strengthen our defenses. We will continue to deepen our digital capabilities so that our banking solutions go seamless, secure, and accessible to all customer segments.

Satisfied Customers: We strive with a passion to serve

Our thoughts for customer satisfaction shape our vision for delivering services to become a strong banking brand in the country. The picture of a satisfied customer is deeply embedded in the heart of our banking endeavour. Our hard-earned success sprouts from our ability to place customers at the centre of everything we do. Throughout 2024, we strengthened our commitment to enrich customer experience through data-driven personalization, seamless digital integration, and advanced feedback mechanism. Our customer-centric values supported by a vibrant system has enabled us to take structured approach to improving service quality across all service centres and touchpoints.

Consistently, we have employed smart technologies and solutions to better know the customer journeys, allowing us to customize products and services to meet and exceed customers' expectation. With high priority, we provided extensive staff training programs to deliver a customer-centric mindset and higher service quality. As we take on our voyage through uncertain times, we stand firm in our commitment to better serve our customers, with our dedicated supports all the way towards overcoming their challenges and achieving their ambition.

Partnering with the corporates for greater economic impact

With the legacy of a rooted partnership with reputed business groups, the Bank has the best and broad corporate banking base in the country. We have driven strategic focus on this large business segment with a relationship focused growth leveraging our unique corporate values and digital capabilities to provide holistic banking solutions to the corporates. Our growing size and enhanced capabilities enabled us to support them as they grew and as their needs became more sizeable and complex.

The Bank comfortably nurtures understanding and trust of the market player brand in almost every sector of the economy. In rhyme with an advanced business model and diversified demands of the corporates, we have brought out a wide ranges of financial products and services at their fronts like funded and non-funded credit lines, trade solution, cash management services, project finance and tailor-made business solutions. Consequently, Bank's lending exposure to large businesses has shot up with a total of BDT 156,805 million as of 31st December, 2024. Bank's Syndicated and Structured Finance Unit is playing a lead role in syndication loan in the country and most of its financing facilities are disbursed to serve the purpose of the large business or to finance the country's mega infrastructure projects spearheaded by the corporates. The financing portfolio under Syndicated and Structured Finance Unit (SSFU) stood as big as BDT 13,737 million at the year-end 2024 holding a lead position in the industry.

As a top corporate bank in the country, we have competitive advantages that others do not, including decades-long, deep relationships with large corporates and middle-market companies, a complete product

set, significant existing credit exposure, and strong risk disciplines. We are now positioned on a strong footing with the capacity and resilience to support our clients and invest in our business through cycles. We intend to grow corporate banking franchise by promoting and hiring the best talent who share our values, and we will pursue high-quality business, besides exercising strong risk management.

In recognition of our wider banking integration and value creation, Dhaka Bank has grabbed a number of accolades and awards to its credit. The Bank was crowned as "ADB's Leading Partner Bank in Bangladesh for 2024" and accorded with "Mastercard Excellence Awards 2024" for maintaining leadership growth across the business lines.

Fortified balance sheet echoing our strength and resilience

At times of uncertainty, the extent of resilience of a financial institution can be truly justified. In the context of growing risk weighted assets and flagging capital base in the industry, our steadfast commitment to financial strength has positioned us as a frontrunner of stability in a volatile economic landscape. In 2024, we took decisive steps to fortify our balance sheet, raising BDT 2,004 million through issuance of subordinated bond to reinforce our capital base. This strategic fortification of our capital base not only revitalized our financial foundation but also provided the flexibility to navigate the evolving risks and seize on emerging opportunities. From strategic standpoint, we always concentrate on maintaining strong liquidity buffers, maximizing risks-adjusted returns, and steadily enhancing our provision coverage to align with highest industry standards.

A dedicated HR Team steering our voyage to a newer height

Our landmark journey to excellence is steered by a dedicated team of banking professionals. The Board always emphasizes a strategic focus on developing leadership excellence, inspiring innovation, and nurturing a culture of integrity and professionalism. To prepare for the challenges of the new age, we would equip our employees with modern skills and tools. To that end, we invested heavily on training, talent development, and leadership succession planning. We arranged high profile training for potential bank officials towards building leaders of tomorrow ensuring that our people equipped to thrive in an evolving banking environment.

We recognize that while we nourish a culture of innovation, integrity, and excellence, our supremacy lies in the adaptability of our team. In a rapidly changing banking perspective, we eagerly like to see our talented pool of banking professionals stay cared, nourished and resolute. We are convinced that the ability to learn, unlearn and innovate is instrumental in maintaining our competitive edge and driving future success.

Our sustainable banking for a livable habitat

Our stakes and commitment to sustainable finance and responsible banking have grown much more relevant in the rise of challenges from the prevailing context in political transition, economy and banking governance. Around the year, we accelerated our green financing initiatives, recording a 300% year-on-year growth in our green financing portfolio amounting a total of BDT 2,104 million. With accommodative arrangement, particularly lower rates, concession, refinancing advantage, we stayed focused on supporting businesses and individuals in their comfortable transition towards renewable energy, agriculture and sustainable sectors, and carbon reduction. These initiatives are in line with the industry best practices of the United Nations Principle for Responsible Banking and Sustainable Development Goal (SDG).

As responsible corporate citizen, we continue to make a positive difference to the society. During the year, multitudes of small, marginal farmers and landless communities across rural Bangladesh were positively impacted through our agricultural finance program. Beyond financial services, we continue to make meaningful contributions to environmental conservation and community development. Furthermore, our financial inclusion steps have brought banking services to the underserved communities, making economic opportunities accessible to all. Moving forward, sustainability will remain central to our decision-making with a rooted principle that growth is not just profitable, but also responsible and impactful upon all spheres of the society, community and the stakeholders.

Our CSR leadership and community building

Our CSR vision is dedicated to all communities, religions, geographical locations, and races without discrimination. We are always motivated to drive our concerns for society. Our CSR project includes among others financial assistance towards flood affected people, blanket

distribution to cold hit people all over Bangladesh and scholarship to meritorious students. With a sympathetic stand to humanity, Dhaka Bank regularly donates fund for mental and physical development of autistic children and people with autism and neuro developmental disability. During 2024, Dhaka Bank spent a total of BDT 146.86 million for the overall betterment of the nation under its CSR project.

With strategic partnerships and targeted investments, we address social issues and challenges such as education, healthcare, disaster management, environmental conservation and poverty alleviation. Engaging meaningful application of our resources, we go for wider impact on the communities and individuals much to the benefit of our reputation as a socially responsible citizen.

Towards a changing landscape ahead and a new era of opportunities

On the global front, economic growth is projected to remain steady, which could aid Bangladesh's recovery in exports and remittances. Additionally, global inflation is expected to continue its downward trend. Yet, several downside risks persist, including potential escalations in various regional conflicts, a resurgence in financial market volatility that could adversely affect sovereign debt markets, and an increase in protectionist trade measures, particularly, Trump's recent declaration of imposing sky-high tariffs against all imports to US. Bangladeshi garments entering the US market will be highly hit with a sizeable tariff. In the ongoing countermeasures by all economic players, all-out trade war would be extremely damaging.

Evidently, Bangladesh economy is poised to encounter substantial hurdles in the second half of FY25 as it grapples with the pressing need to curb inflation, stabilize the exchange rate, rebuild foreign exchange reserves, and restore public confidence in the banking system. The landscape is further complicated by the growing concern of non-performing loans (NPLs), sluggish economic activity, and a slowdown in deposit and credit growth. The government has embarked on a series of ambitious reform initiatives designed to avert any potential crisis in the banking system and pave the way for long-term economic stability. On the other hand, a sign of relief is visible in the build of foreign reserve as the flow of inward remittance is gathering momentum with every passing month.

We understand that the country is undergoing significant political transformation and extensive economic and legal reforms. As the country enters a new era, it presents opportunities for much-needed reforms in the financial sector that can support the revival of the economy. The new interim government has signaled a more business-friendly approach to policy and regulation, and we expect that this should benefit the economy and our clients. We are optimistic that the regulatory policies will allow us to do more to help our clients expand, and to help the communities grow, as the government relooks at regulation and supervision.

While our firm is evolving, what cannot change is what has always made Dhaka Bank inevitable to clients: our unparalleled service network, our profound expertise, and the relationships built over 30 years of excellence, making us a towering financial institution in the county. As we look at the rapidly evolving world around us, we can say with confidence that we are ready for it. We have strategic clarity and focus, have simplified our organization, are modernizing our infrastructure and are investing in our talent. We are moving forward with a clear sense of purpose and the confidence to turn ambition into action.

With a debt of gratitude

With a saddened heart, I would express my deep compassion on the passing of Mr. Mohammed Hanif, former Vice Chairman, Sponsor Director and a long serving Member in the Board of the Bank, who breathed his last on the 14th December, 2024. I extend heartfelt condolence to his bereaved family and pray to Almighty Allah for the salvation of the departed soul.

Further, we express deep condolence on the sad demise of Emranul Huq, the former Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank who passed away in 2024. We acknowledge his concern and dedication to our esteemed Bank all through his long banking attachment with us. It is really hard to bear such irreparable loss to our banking aspirations. I have deep sympathy for the bereaved family and pray for salvation of the departed soul.

We are indebted to the continued support of our stakeholders wherefrom stems our confidence. I would like to extend my heartfelt gratitude to our Board of Directors for their strategic guidance and vision. We are grateful to their valuable contribution to the Bank through these challenging times. The reputed Chartered Accountants, the Auditor has performed their audit functions across the spheres of our banking business

bringing us a treasure of expertise in driving our financial excellence. A warm welcome and appreciation to Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof, Managing Director & CEO, who has taken charge to helm the Bank from the later half of 2024. We have trust in his seasoned leadership and resourceful banking career in steering the Bank through these challenging times.

We also offer our debit of gratitude to the Governing Board, Honourable Governor of the Central Bank and his great team of central banking, whose invaluable support, supervision and accommodative policy stand remained instrumental in ensuring financial stability and making our financial journey comfortable. Dear investors, customers, and all other stakeholders, thank you for your constant trust and confidence in our banking undertaking. On the top, I would extend my heartfelt appreciation to the committed team of Dhaka Bank PLC. Your adaptability and strength, hard work and passion are the key force behind our success.

As we drive our excellence around 2025 and beyond, we earnestly seek to steer our mission and stand tall as the country's premier banking house. We stick to our belief, innovate ways to banking excellence, and tap the opportunities to gain a sustainable foothold. Our journey ahead is one of promise and prosperity, and we invite all partners and stakeholders to accompany our corporate voyage to build a legacy of strength, trust, and enduring success.

Together, we will continue to rise, adapt, and lead – bending and shaping the sky of opportunities towards a thriving and sustainable Bangladesh.

Best regards,

Abdul Hai Sarker
Chairman
Dhaka Bank PLC.

CEO'S STRATEGIC REVIEW

A MESSAGE FROM THE MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO

Our digital platforms are seamlessly integrated into the digital ecosystem, offering customers intuitive, secure, and accessible banking experiences across their mobile networks. This strategic positioning has led to the enhancement of self-service capabilities, improved customer journeys, and significantly accelerated customer acquisition and engagement.

Sheikh Mohammad Maroof
Managing Director & CEO

Dear Shareholders, Customers, and Valued Stakeholders,

It is with great pride and a profound sense of responsibility that I reflect on the year 2024—a transformative chapter in the journey of Dhaka Bank PLC., and a defining start to my own tenure as Managing Director & CEO. Having admired the Bank's performance and resilience from afar throughout my career, I am now honored to lead this distinguished institution as it enters its fourth decade of excellence in banking service.

Dhaka Bank has long been admired as a trusted financial partner and a brand deeply embedded in the aspirations of our people. In 2024, marking our 30th anniversary, we took bold strides to reposition ourselves for sustainable growth, operational excellence, digital innovation, and broader financial inclusion. I am pleased to report that despite a turbulent external environment, Dhaka Bank not only weathered the storm but demonstrated exceptional resilience, agility, and purpose-driven leadership.

Navigating Complexity with Conviction

2024 was a year of immense challenge—and greater resolve. Bangladesh's banking industry faced pronounced stress, from an acute liquidity crunch and persistently high non-performing loans (NPLs), to slower deposit growth and geopolitical volatility. Inflationary pressures, tighter monetary policies, and political uncertainty further tested the operating landscape.

Yet, Dhaka Bank emerged stronger. We recalibrated our strategic priorities, strengthened risk oversight, and accelerated investments in technology and people. We remained deeply attuned to our customers' evolving needs while ensuring disciplined capital allocation and balance sheet resilience. Our unwavering focus on operational efficiency, credit quality, and stakeholder trust positioned us well for the journey ahead.

A Landmark Financial Performance

Against this backdrop, Dhaka Bank delivered a remarkable financial performance in 2024—setting new benchmarks in profitability, operational efficiency, and strategic expansion.

- Operating Profit: Grew by 30% year-on-year to BDT 10,606 million—the highest in our history.
- Net Interest Income: Rose by 8% to BDT 7,216 million, underpinned by effective balance sheet management and a strong CASA foundation.
- Pre-Tax Profit: Stood at BDT 3,450 million after provisioning amount of BDT 6,858 million and operating expenses of BDT 7,426 million.
- Loan Portfolio: Expanded by BDT 12,798 million, with total loans and advances reaching BDT 268,985 million.
- Remittances: Mobilized BDT 88,431 million in wage earner remittances, enhancing foreign exchange liquidity and supporting trade finance activities.

Our continued focus on retail and CMSME segments yielded strong growth, while our corporate and treasury businesses remained resilient. Our digital banking services reached new heights with increased adoption, reflecting customer trust in our digital transformation journey.

Importantly, we strengthened our capital base through the successful issuance of a BDT 2,004 million subordinated bond under Tier-II capital. As a result, the Bank's Capital Adequacy Ratio stood at a healthy level, with Tier-I at 8.74% and combined Tier-I & II at 12.62%, comfortably above regulatory requirements.

Maintaining Asset Quality and Enhancing Trust

In a year marked by systemic stress, we retained our commitment to prudent credit risk management. Our NPL ratio was maintained at 5.33%—well below the industry average—thanks to strong underwriting standards, robust portfolio monitoring, and a proactive collection strategy. Our provisioning policies remain aligned with Bangladesh Bank guidelines, ensuring a sound buffer against credit shocks.

The Bank's contribution to the national exchequer through taxes stood at BDT 8,854 million—an affirmation of our role in national development and economic stewardship.

Strategic Focus: Inclusive Growth and Sectoral Leadership

In alignment with our long-term strategy, we pursued inclusive and sustainable growth—targeting underbanked sectors, catalyzing SME empowerment, and advancing green finance.

Key highlights include:

- SME & Agri-finance: Expanded lending channels for agriculture, microfinance, and women-led enterprises. In 2024, we disbursed BDT 8,720 million in agriculture loans—23% growth YoY.
- Green & Sustainable Finance: Disbursed 43 green loans totaling BDT 2,104 million; syndicated BDT 421.93 million under the Green Transformation Fund for rooftop solar power projects.
- Capital-Driven Growth: Prioritized lending to high-impact sectors such as RMG, IT, pharmaceuticals, and exports—balancing AD ratio constraints while maximizing impact.

Digital Acceleration: Redefining Customer Experience

Our digital transformation strategy gained significant momentum in 2024. From reengineering internal processes to delivering intuitive digital interfaces, we have reimagined banking around customer needs.

- Over 125,000+ active users on our digital platform.
- Processed BDT 16,728 million in digital transactions in 2024.
- Launched eRin, our fully digital loan platform, facilitated 5,867 loan disbursements.
- Onboarded 59,021 customers via our digital onboarding platform, easyBank.
- Rolled out innovative products including co-branded cards, RFCD account opening online, and Dhaka Bank Go Plus.

Our continued investments in cybersecurity, automation, and data analytics are helping us create a secure, agile, and intelligent banking ecosystem—ready for tomorrow.

Sustainability & Social Impact: Purpose at the Core

We recognize our responsibility not just to profits—but to people and the planet. We have embedded environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles into the core of our operations.

From financing low-carbon projects and renewable energy, to enhancing environmental due diligence in lending—we are aligning our growth with sustainability goals. Our CSR expenditure of BDT 146.86 million reflected meaningful contributions across healthcare, education, disaster relief, and community development.

We continue to engage with regulators and development partners to craft a credible climate transition roadmap that integrates ESG deeply into strategy and execution.

People Power: Building the Bank of the Future

Our people remain our most valuable asset. In 2024, we continued building a diverse, future-ready, and high-performing workforce.

- Enhanced leadership development through structured learning and talent management programs.
- Fostered a culture of accountability, inclusion, and innovation.
- Maintained competitive rewards and a strong value-based workplace.

Our teams consistently go the extra mile to serve clients and communities. Their commitment, empathy, and excellence underpin every success we celebrate.

Looking Ahead: Growth with Resilience, Leadership with Responsibility

As we chart our course into the future, we remain steadfast in our commitment to delivering long-term value to all stakeholders. Our strategy will focus on five core priorities:

1. Customer-centric transformation powered by digital innovation.
2. Disciplined growth across SME, retail, and corporate banking.
3. Stronger capital and risk architecture to ensure resilience.
4. ESG-led sustainability agenda aligned with national and global goals.
5. People-first culture with continued investment in talent.

Dhaka Bank has always believed in creating value with integrity and leadership with empathy. As we move forward, we will continue to uphold these values—boldly, responsibly, and collaboratively.

Outlook: Embracing the Promise of Growth and Stability

As we look to 2025 and beyond, we do so with a renewed sense of optimism and readiness. The global landscape continues to evolve—shaped by rapid technological innovation, shifting trade dynamics, and the reordering of economic power. While uncertainty remains a constant, so too does the resilience of human ingenuity and enterprise. We believe these forces are unlocking extraordinary opportunities for our clients, and Dhaka Bank is uniquely positioned to help them navigate and seize these opportunities.

Reflecting on the turbulent yet transformative journey of 2024, we recognize that it was a year of both headwinds and hope. Amid challenges, we witnessed the early signs of macroeconomic stabilization and the possibility of renewed peace and political clarity. Against this backdrop, our strategic focus remains firmly grounded in business expansion, sectoral leadership, and the continued advancement of sustainable finance.

With a stronger balance sheet, differentiated product offerings, enhanced digital capabilities, and a resilient technology backbone, Dhaka Bank is prepared to deepen its engagement across key growth sectors. We are confident that these strengths will enable us to enhance customer experiences, expand our market presence, and create enduring stakeholder value.

Our strategy is sharply attuned to domestic growth drivers. We see vast potential in our focus areas—corporate banking, SMEs, retail, agriculture, and sustainable projects. Leveraging our competitive edge, we will continue to support exporters, local industries, renewable energy initiatives, and rural enterprises. We aim to ensure their financial resilience and operational viability through tailored, inclusive, and forward-thinking financial solutions.

In parallel, we will sharpen our footprint in niche markets and strategic geographies, capitalizing on operational synergies to drive profitable growth. Our relentless focus on digital innovation, customer centricity, and data-led decision-making will continue to position Dhaka Bank at the forefront of a rapidly transforming financial services landscape.

Over the years, we have evolved into a more robust, consistent, and sustainable institution. The strides we have made in embedding digital tools, cultivating customer obsession, and strengthening governance have positioned us for long-term success. We remain committed to building a future-ready banking ecosystem—resilient, inclusive, and purpose-driven—that will stand the test of time.

A Tribute and Words of Gratitude

As we close the chapter on 2024, we remember with deep respect the passing of Mr. Mohammed Hanif, one of the Bank's longest-serving Board Members, former Vice Chairman, and a Sponsor Director. His enduring contributions, vision, and unwavering support have played a pivotal role in shaping Dhaka Bank's journey. We pray to the Almighty for the eternal peace of his departed soul.

Before I conclude, I offer my sincere and heartfelt appreciation:

- To our customers and shareholders, whose trust continues to inspire and propel us forward;
- To our management team and dedicated employees across the country, who demonstrate excellence, adaptability, and unwavering commitment every single day;
- To our founder and sponsor directors-we express our deepest gratitude for their visionary leadership and the lasting legacy that laid the foundation of Dhaka Bank.
- To our Honorable Chairman, Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, and the Board of Directors, whose strategic guidance has been instrumental in navigating a complex environment;
- To the Governor of Bangladesh Bank, the esteemed Members of the Governing Board, and the teams at Bangladesh Bank and the Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU)—thank you for your stewardship and support in guiding our transition to Dhaka Bank PLC. and beyond;
- To the National Board of Revenue (NBR), the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), and other regulatory bodies—your oversight and direction continue to ensure discipline and transparency in our operations;
- To our External Auditors, ACNABIN Chartered Accountants, for their professionalism and timely execution of the audit process, enabling the prompt release of this annual report.

Together Toward a Promising Future

As we set our course for 2025, we do so with a clear vision, steadfast resolve, and a united purpose. We are committed to being more than just a bank—we aim to be an enabler of dreams, a partner in progress, and a catalyst for national development.

The journey ahead holds immense potential. Guided by our values, powered by innovation, and grounded in resilience, we are determined to capture the opportunities of tomorrow—for our clients, for our people, and for you, our valued shareholders.

Thank you for your continued trust in Dhaka Bank PLC.

In closing, I extend my heartfelt gratitude to our Board of Directors for their wisdom and trust; to our regulators for their stewardship; to our customers for their enduring confidence; and to our employees—for being the beating heart of Dhaka Bank.

Together, we look forward to a future of purpose-driven progress and shared prosperity.

Warm regards,

Sd/-

Sheikh Mohammad Maroof
Managing Director & CEO
Dhaka Bank PLC.

KEY EVENTS - 2024

Dhaka Bank holds Managers Conference-2024

Managers Conference for the year 2024 of Dhaka Bank PLC. was held on Saturday 09th of March, 2024 at Radisson Blu, Dhaka water garden (Ball Room). Abdul Hai Sarker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank PLC. inaugurated the meeting as Chief Guest while Mr. Emranul Huq, formar Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank PLC. presided over the meeting. Among others, Founder Vice Chairman & Sponsor Mr. A.T.M. Hayatuzzaman Khan, Director Rakhi Das Gupta, Independent Director Mr. Ahbab Ahmed were present. Deputy Managing Directors messrs A K M Shahnawaj, A M M Moyen Uddin, Md. Mostaque Ahmed, Akhlaqur Rahman, Sheikh Abdul Bakir were also present on the occasion.

Dhaka Bank observed its 29th Anniversary

Dhaka Bank PLC. observed 29 years of Banking Excellence in a modest manner with the slogan- "Maintaining Steady Growth with Excellence ". In this signature occasion, a Dua & Milad Mahfil was arranged for the Bank's improvement, growth & contribution to the economy. A Cake Cutting Ceremony was arranged in the Head Office of the Bank as a part of the celebration.

Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, Chairman of the bank, Mr. Mirza Abbas Uddin Ahmed, Founder, Mr. A. T. M. Hayatuzzaman Khan, Founder Vice Chairman, Mr. Mohammed Hanif, Current Vice Chairman, Directors Messrs. Altaf Hossain Sarker, Amir Ullah, Rakhi Das Gupta, Independent Directors Messrs. Mr. Feroz Ahmed & Mr. Ahbab Ahmed were present on the occasion. Apart from them, Mr. Emranul Huq, former Managing Director & CEO and Regional Managers attended from virtual platfrom. Mr. A K M Shahnawaj, Additional Managing Director, along with the Senior Management from Head Office and managers from flagship branches were physically present on that occasion.

The Gulshan Club Olympiad 2024, powered by Dhaka Bank PLC.

The Award Night and Closing Ceremony of the Gulshan Club Olympiad 2024, powered by Dhaka Bank PLC., was a significant event held on Thursday, November 28, 2024, at the Tennis Court of Gulshan Club Limited in Dhaka.

The event was graced by the presence of Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, Chairman of Dhaka Bank, Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank, Mr. Anowar Rashid, President of Gulshan Club, Dr. Wahiduzzaman (Tamal), General Secretary of Gulshan Youth Club and other high officials of both the organizations were present during the ceremony.

10th Dhaka Bank Victory Day Cup Golf Tournament - 2024

"10th Dhaka Bank Victory Day Cup Golf Tournament - 2024" started from Tuesday (10 December 2024) for 4 days long. The tournament officially concluded on 13 December 2024 at 19:00 pm on Friday evening with the prize distribution ceremony. General Waker-Uz-Zaman, SBP,OSP,SGP, PSC, Chief of Army Staff, Bangladesh Army & Chief Patron, Army Golf Club and Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, Honorable Chairman of Dhaka Bank were present as the Chief of the closing ceremony program.

Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank and Major General Khan Firoz Ahmed, OSP, NDC, AFWC, PSC, President, Army Golf Club as chief guest through Tee off inaugurated the tournament on Friday 13 December 2024 at 09:30 am. Among others Mr. AKM Shahnawaj, Additional Managing Director and Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director of Dhaka Bank and Brigadier General Syed Ahmed Ali, PBGM, ndc, (retd:), Chief Executive Officer, Army Golf Club and other dignitaries and high officials were present in the inauguration ceremony.

Dhaka Bank Shifted CEPZ Branch to New Location

Dhaka Bank PLC. relocated its CEPZ Branch to a spacious new premises. Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, Honorable Chairman of Dhaka Bank inaugurated the relocated branch in the new premises as Chief Guest by cutting ribbon & cake. Mr. A T M Hayatuzzaman Khan, Founder Vice-Chairman of Dhaka Bank, Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank, Mr. A K M Shahnawaj, Additional Managing Director of Dhaka Bank and other high officials of Dhaka Bank and business persons & dignitaries of local area were physically present in the inaugural ceremony.

Dhaka Bank Shifted Teknaf Branch to New Location

Dhaka Bank PLC. relocated its Teknaf Branch to a spacious new premises at Siddik Plaza, Teknaf Main Road, Teknaf on 29th September'24 in a befitting manner to provide the best-in-class & advanced customer service to its customers. Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, Honorable Chairman of Dhaka Bank inaugurated the relocated branch in the new premises as Chief Guest by cutting ribbon & cake. Mr. A T M Hayatuzzaman Khan, Founder Vice-Chairman of Dhaka Bank, Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan, Sponsor Director of Dhaka Bank, Mr. A K M Shahnawaj, Managing Director (Current Charge) of Dhaka Bank, Md. Sheikh Abdul Bakir, Deputy Managing Director, Mr. Sahabub Alam Khan FCA, CFO and other high officials of Dhaka Bank and business persons & dignitaries of local area were physically present in the inaugural ceremony.

The exclusive Dhaka Bank Co-Branded Insurance Credit Cards with Mastercard & Green Delta

The unveiling ceremony was graced by the presence of high-ranking officials from all three collaborating organizations: Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof, Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank, Mr. Syed Mohammad Kamal, Country Manager, Mastercard Bangladesh, Ms. Farzanah Chowdhury, Managing Director & CEO, Green Delta Insurance. Mr. A K M Shahnawaj, Additional Managing Director, Dhaka Bank and other high officials from the respective organizations also attended the event.

Dhaka Bank PLC. Launches Exclusive Co-Branded VISA Signature Credit Card for the Members & Employees of The Institute of Chartered Accountants (ICAB)

The Co-Branded Credit Card unveiled during the ICAB Members' Night progarm, held at Radisson Blu Dhaka Water Garden. Mr. Emranul Huq, former Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank PLC, Md. Moniruzzaman FCA President of The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB), Mr. Ashish Chakraborty- Director, Business Development – South Asia Visa along with other distinguished officials from the respective organizations were also present during the launching ceremony.

DHAKA BANK
MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Sitting From Left:

Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof
Managing Director & CEO

Mr. A K M Shahnawaj
Additional Managing Director

Mr. Sheikh Abdul Bakir
Deputy Managing Director

Mr. Mukarram Hossain Chowdhury
SEVP & Head, RMG Division

Standing From Left:

Mr. Mohammad Ainul Haque
EVP & In-charge, Corporate Banking Division

Mr. H.M. Mostafizur Rahaman
SEVP & Head, Retail Business Division

Mr. Md. Fakhrul Abedin
SEVP & Head, CRM Division

Mr. M Rezaur Rahman
SEVP & Head, Human Resources Division

Sitting From Left:

Mr. Md. Shahjahan Miah
SEVP & Company Secretary

Mr. Akhlaqur Rahman
Deputy Managing Director (Corporate Banking)

Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed
Deputy Managing Director (Chief Emerging Market Officer)

Mr. A M M Moyen Uddin
Deputy Managing Director (Chief Operating Officer)

Standing From Left:

Mr. Mohammad Masud Shahjahan
SEVP & Head, Treasury Division

Mr. S M Abdullah Hil Kafi
SEVP & Head, ICC Division

Mr. Sahabub Alam Khan FCA,
SEVP & CFO

Mr. Masud-Al-Faruque
SEVP & Head, RMG Business Division

DHAKA BANK
SENIOR MANAGEMENT

From Left:

Mr. Akhlaqur Rahman
Deputy Managing Director
(Corporate Banking)

Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof
Managing Director & CEO

Mr. A M M Moyen Uddin
Deputy Managing Director
(Chief Operating Officer)

Mr. Sheikh Abdul Bakir
Deputy Managing Director

Mr. A K M Shahnawaj
Additional Managing Director

Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed
Deputy Managing Director
(Chief Emerging Market Officer)

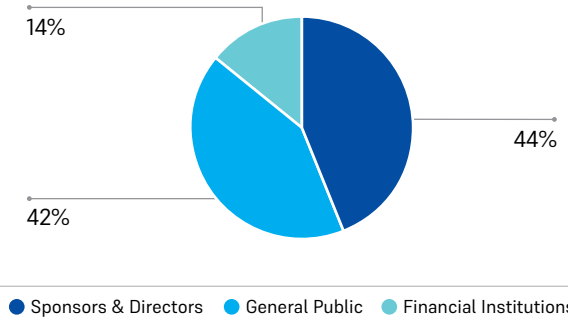
SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

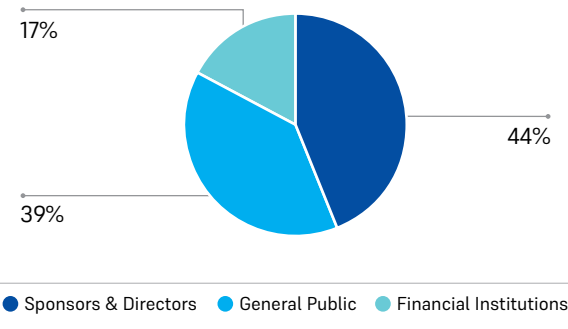
Distribution of Shareholdings in 2024

Shareholders' Group	December 31, 2024			December 31, 2023		
	No. of Shares	% of Shareholdings	Value of Shares in BDT	No. of Shares	% of Shareholdings	Value of Shares in BDT
Sponsors & Directors	442,977,416	44.01	4,429,774,160	442,977,460	44.01	4,429,774,600
General Public	419,065,754	41.63	4,190,657,540	392,802,365	39.02	3,928,023,650
Financial Institutions	144,559,068	14.36	1,445,590,680	170,822,413	16.97	1,708,224,130
Foreign Investors	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,006,602,238	100	10,066,022,380	1,006,602,238	100	10,066,022,380

Shareholding position 2024



Shareholding position 2023



Dividend Distribution 2024

Particulars		Date
29th Annual General Meeting	Notice Date	May 30, 2024
	Record Date	May 19, 2024
Holding of 29th Annual General Meeting	Held on	June 25, 2024
Cash Dividend (10%)	Date of Disbursement	July 9, 2024 to July 10, 2024

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 31.12.2024	Tk. 10.90	Tk. 10.80

Financial Calendar 2024

Quarterly Results	As of	EPS (Consolidated)
Unaudited results for 1st quarter	31/03/2024	Tk. 0.76
Unaudited results for 2nd quarter	30/06/2024	Tk. 0.75
Unaudited results for 3rd quarter	30/09/2024	Tk. 0.25

Information Sensitive to Share Price

Particulars	Disclosure
Corporate Disclosure for approval of Financial Statements for the year 2024, Recommendation of Dividend, Record Date for Dividend entitlement of 30th AGM of Dhaka Bank	Date of AGM: Thursday, July 31, 2025 at 12:00 noon (BST) 5% Cash and 5% Stock (Subject to approval of BSEC) Record Date: June 25, 2025

Redressal of Investors' Complaint

Dhaka Bank proactively cultivates strong relationships with its stakeholders, emphasizing the protection of their fundamental rights. The bank's dedicated grievance redress cell ensures that investor complaints are addressed promptly and efficiently. With regular monitoring by the Company Secretary, the bank maintains a focus on timely resolution. Dhaka Bank is committed to equitable treatment for all shareholders and prioritizes the efficient resolution of their concerns within established timeframes.

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 PLC., 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

SHAREHOLDERS' INFORMATION

Accessibility of Annual Report 2024

Dhaka Bank Annual Report 2024 and other information about Dhaka Bank has been made available on Bank's website www.dhakabankltd.com. The Bank has also dispatched Annual Report 2024 through leading Courier Service Companies to respective addresses of the Shareholders as per Regulatory timeframe. Dhaka Bank 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 2024:

Month	DSE High (Tk.)	DSE Low (Tk.)	CSE High (Tk.)	CSE Low (Tk.)	Total Trade Volume in DSE (No. of shares)
Jan-24	13.0	11.3	12.7	11.3	3,782,974
Feb-24	13.0	11.5	13.0	11.7	7,829,322
Mar-24	12.2	11.4	11.9	10.9	1,722,878
Apr-24	11.9	10.8	12.0	11.1	2,840,728
May-24	11.5	9.7	11.5	10.3	9,936,641
Jun-24	10.5	9.5	10.1	9.7	2,107,270
Jul-24	11.0	9.7	10.8	9.7	2,196,691
Aug-24	14.9	9.8	14.2	9.9	115,978,693
Sep-24	13.1	11.1	12.8	11.3	38,882,208
Oct-24	12.6	11.4	12.3	11.3	29,274,404
Nov-24	12.0	10.8	11.9	10.8	13,929,250
Dec-24	11.2	10.7	11.0	10.7	9,140,690

5-YEAR FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

(BDT in million unless mentioned otherwise)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% change over 2023
INCOME STATEMENT						
Interest Income	17,714	14,914	16,210	21,156	27,820	31%
Interest Expense	13,996	10,394	12,801	14,445	20,604	43%
Net Interest Income	3,718	4,520	3,409	6,711	7,216	8%
Investment Income	3,554	3,446	3,885	4,184	5,941	42%
Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	2,699	3,336	5,949	3,365	4,441	32%
Total Revenue	24,161	21,953	26,273	28,971	38,635	33%
Operating Income	10,165	11,558	13,472	14,526	18,031	24%
Operating Expenses	4,958	4,931	6,576	6,374	7,426	16%
Operating Profit (profit before provision and tax)	5,207	6,628	6,895	8,152	10,606	30%
Other Operating Income	194	257	228	267	433	62%
Provision for Loans, Investments and other Assets	2,025	2,514	3,000	4,033	7,155	77%
Profit Before Tax	3,182	4,114	3,895	4,118	3,450	(16%)
Tax Including Deferred Tax	1,152	2,058	2,236	2,387	2,199	(8%)
Profit After Tax	2,030	2,056	1,660	1,732	1,251	(28%)
BALANCE SHEET						
Authorized Capital	10,000	10,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	0%
Paid-up Capital	8,959	9,496	9,496	10,066	10,066	0%
Shareholders' Equity	18,792	20,242	20,773	21,786	22,038	1%
Deposits	205,667	230,417	243,427	282,079	299,531	6%
Borrowings	32,999	44,565	35,385	23,474	50,164	114%
Loans & Advances	198,660	215,459	239,686	256,187	268,985	5%
Investments	39,445	49,124	53,370	50,886	99,338	95%
Fixed Assets	9,021	8,955	8,942	8,562	8,423	(2%)
Earning Assets	247,418	283,026	292,171	313,947	360,499	15%
Net Current Assets/ (Liabilities)	(55,727)	(64,241)	(69,681)	(80,020)	(67,995)	(15%)
Total Assets	295,337	335,351	346,556	378,639	431,459	14%
Long Term Liabilities/ Current Liabilities	21.32%	17.58%	18.17%	18.65%	46.82%	151%
Total Liabilities	276,545	315,109	325,784	356,853	409,421	15%
Total Off-balance Sheet Items	130,877	191,377	169,316	198,111	217,495	10%
Property, Plant & Equipment	7,287	7,180	7,005	6,832	6,738	(1%)
Intangible Assets	535	493	430	367	306	(17%)
Impairment of Assets	0	0	0	0	21	0%
Cash and Cash Equivalents	36,123	47,703	28,406	42,364	27,850	(34%)
Lease Liabilities	1,071	1,194	1,387	1,304	1,323	1%
Foreign Currency in Hand	124	35	25	130	316	143%
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS						
Import Business	124,010	221,940	206,317	223,512	279,718	25%
Export Business	95,335	140,480	168,673	171,695	201,606	17%
Inward Foreign Remittance	15,804	25,367	43,910	77,563	88,431	14%
Guarantee Business	48,487	43,773	37,274	62,116	56,314	(9%)

(BDT in million unless mentioned otherwise)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	% change over 2023
CAPITAL MEASURES						
Risk Weighted Assets	199,837	213,899	224,907	232,750	264,861	14%
Core Capital (Tier-I)	17,713	19,433	21,395	23,064	22,855	(1%)
Supplementary Capital (Tier-II)	11,304	11,902	10,370	11,934	12,652	6%
Total/Regulatory Capital	29,016	31,334	31,764	34,998	35,507	1%
Statutory Capital (paid up capital and statutory reserves)	17,222	18,583	18,992	20,132	20,132	0%
Capital to Risk Weighted Assets (CRAR) Ratio	14.52%	14.65%	14.12%	15.04%	13.41%	(11%)
Tier-I Capital Ratio	8.86%	9.08%	9.51%	9.91%	8.63%	(13%)
RWA to Total Assets	68%	64%	65%	61%	61%	1%
CREDIT QUALITY						
Volume of Non-performing Loans	6,227	7,145	12,188	12,514	14,341	15%
NPL to Total Loans and Advances (%)	3.13	3.32	5.08	4.88	5.33	9%
Provision for Unclassified Loans	5,522	6,704	7,011	9,341	11,582	24%
Provision for Classified Loans	7,493	7,341	8,894	7,724	7,994	3%
SHAREHOLDERS INFORMATION						
Earnings Per Share (Taka)	2.02	2.04	1.65	1.72	1.24	(28%)
Number of Shares Outstanding	895.87	949.62	949.62	1006.60	1006.60	0%
Number of Shareholders	23,017	21,988	19,230	18,930	20,686	9%
Net Assets Value (NAV) Per Share (Taka)	18.67	20.11	20.64	21.64	21.89	1%
Market Price Per Share (Taka)	11.90	14.00	13.20	12.50	10.90	(13%)
Price Earnings Ratio	5.90	6.86	7.58	6.34	8.77	38%
Price Equity Ratio	0.60	0.66	0.60	0.58	0.50	(14%)
Dividend						
Cash Dividend (%)	6%	12%	6%	10%	5%	(50%)
Bonus Share (%)	6%	0%	6%	0%	5%	0%
Dividend Cover Ratio	1.89	1.80	1.46	1.72	1.24	(28%)
PROFITABILITY & PERFORMANCE RATIO						
Net Interest Margin (NIM)	2.97	3.00	2.54	3.59	3.90	9%
Credit to Deposit Ratio	83.28	84.34	87.38	85.98	82.82	(4%)
Gross Profit Ratio	42%	53%	51%	50%	47%	(6%)
Return on Capital Employed	11%	13%	12%	12%	10%	(21%)
Cost to Income Ratio	49	43	49	44	41	(6%)
Cost of Fund	7.85	6.25	6.42	7.11	8.87	25%
Return on Assets (ROA)%	0.70	0.65	0.49	0.48	0.31	(35%)
Return on Equity (ROE)%	11.28	10.53	8.09	8.14	5.71	(30%)
Current Ratio	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.73	0.76	4%
Cash Reserve Ratio (at the close of the year)	4.29	5.00	4.21	4.09	4.20	3%
Statutory Liquidity Ratio (at the close of the year)	18.20	24.83	21.15	17.86	24.80	39%
Operating Profit Per Employee(mn)	2.75	3.29	3.49	4.10	5.36	31%
Operating Profit Per Branch	49.59	60.81	61.02	71.51	91.43	28%
Current Ratio	0.76	0.76	0.75	0.73	0.76	4%
Efficiency Ratio	60.91	54.51	62.80	60.75	68.28	12%
Debt Equity Ratio	14.72	15.57	15.68	16.38	18.58	13%
Customer Retention Ratio	99.54	99.70	98.95	98.43	92.26	(5%)
OTHER INFORMATION						
Number of Branches	105	109	113	114	116	2%
Number of Sub-Branches	12	21	25	30	33	10%
Number of ATMs and CRMs	63	75	83	88	97	10%
Number of ADMs	20	20	20	11	8	(27%)
Number of Deposit Accounts	565,152	560,651	631,372	751,457	1,263,238	68%
Number of Loan Accounts	29,485	26,592	26,739	28,142	33,526	19%
Number of Employees	1,890	2,012	1,975	1,989	1,979	(1%)
Number of Foreign Correspondents/Banks	472	480	475	485	490	1%

HORIZONTAL ANALYSIS

For the last five years, profit and Loss Statement

Particulars	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Interest income/profit on investments	157.05%	119.43%	91.51%	84.19%	100%
Interest paid/profit on deposits and borrowings etc.	147.22%	103.21%	91.47%	74.27%	100%
Net interest income	**194.07%**	**180.47%**	**91.68%**	**121.55%**	**100%**
Investment income	167.16%	117.72%	109.33%	96.96%	100%
Commission, exchange and brokerage	164.55%	124.67%	220.43%	123.60%	100%
Other operating Income	223.65%	137.73%	117.74%	132.85%	100%
Total operating income	**177.39%**	**142.90%**	**132.53%**	**113.71%**	**100%**
Salary and allowances	156.18%	127.79%	125.89%	97.31%	100%
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	248.37%	231.02%	207.59%	201.50%	100%
Legal expenses	88.56%	113.78%	127.65%	97.03%	100%
Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.	124.05%	112.04%	99.93%	98.64%	100%
Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc.	272.19%	174.59%	127.70%	115.58%	100%
Chief Executive's salary and fees	191.29%	173.36%	159.82%	146.06%	100%
Directors' fees	119.12%	95.88%	81.10%	82.77%	100%
Auditors' fees	131.85%	131.85%	131.85%	125.68%	100%
Depreciation and repairs of bank's assets	106.57%	107.20%	99.46%	86.81%	100%
Other expenses	144.06%	129.64%	184.69%	98.45%	100%
Total operating expenses	**149.76%**	**128.55%**	**132.63%**	**99.44%**	**100%**
Profit before provision and taxes	**203.70%**	**156.56%**	**132.44%**	**127.30%**	**100%**
Provision against loans and advances	355.66%	197.69%	163.96%	104.49%	100%
Provision against good borrower	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
Provision for diminution in value of investments	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	100%
Other provisions	262.31%	237.82%	-176.83%	498.27%	100%
Total provision	**353.41%**	**199.20%**	**148.17%**	**124.16%**	**100%**
Total Profit before taxes	**108.44%**	**129.43%**	**122.42%**	**129.30%**	**100%**
Provision for Taxation	**190.93%**	**207.19%**	**194.07%**	**178.69%**	**100%**
Current tax	158.31%	151.69%	146.91%	128.93%	100%
Deferred tax	70.50%	2.32%	20.01%	-4.97%	100%
Net Profit after Taxation	**61.62%**	**85.30%**	**81.77%**	**101.27%**	**100%**

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 2020 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. Increase in Interest income and Investment Income played a vital role on profitability in 2024.

For the last five years Balance Sheet

Particulars	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Cash	**106%**	**82%**	**77%**	**114%**	**100%**
Cash in hand (Including foreign currencies)	140%	87%	105%	80%	100%
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)	100%	81%	72%	121%	100%
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	**30%**	**154%**	**82%**	**123%**	**100%**
In Bangladesh	19%	127%	74%	134%	100%
Outside Bangladesh	88%	286%	117%	71%	100%
Money at call on short notice	**557%**	**57%**	**40%**	**807%**	**100%**
Investments	**252%**	**129%**	**135%**	**125%**	**100%**
Government	278%	129%	133%	117%	100%
Others	119%	127%	145%	163%	100%
Loans, advances and lease/investments	**135%**	**129%**	**121%**	**108%**	**100%**
Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts etc./Investments	135%	129%	121%	108%	100%
Bills purchased and discounted	135%	122%	74%	128%	100%
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	**93%**	**95%**	**99%**	**99%**	**100%**
Other assets	**222%**	**170%**	**134%**	**117%**	**100%**
Non-banking assets	**100%**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total Assets	**146%**	**128%**	**117%**	**114%**	**100%**
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	**152%**	**71%**	**107%**	**135%**	**100%**
Deposits and other accounts	**146%**	**137%**	**118%**	**112%**	**100%**
Current Accounts and other Accounts	160%	168%	166%	129%	100%
Bills Payable	76%	131%	98%	90%	100%
Savings Bank Deposits	123%	121%	117%	113%	100%
Term Deposits	148%	135%	111%	109%	100%
Non Convertible Subordinated Bond	**74%**	**59%**	**74%**	**76%**	**100%**
Other liabilities	**176%**	**152%**	**135%**	**112%**	**100%**
Total Liabilities	**148%**	**129%**	**118%**	**114%**	**100%**
Total Shareholders' Equity	**117%**	**116%**	**111%**	**108%**	**100%**
Paid-up Capital	112%	112%	106%	106%	100%
Statutory Reserve	122%	122%	115%	110%	100%
Other Reserve	570%	120%	99%	50%	100%
Surplus in Profit and Loss Account	105%	105%	114%	108%	100%
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity	**146%**	**128%**	**117%**	**114%**	**100%**

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 2020 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.

VERTICAL ANALYSIS

For the last five years, profit and Loss Statement

Particulars	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Interest income/profit on investments	72.01%	73.03%	61.70%	67.94%	73.32%
Interest paid/profit on deposits and borrowings, etc.	(53.33%)	(49.86%)	48.72%	47.35%	57.93%
Net Interest Income	**18.68%**	**23.16%**	**12.98%**	**20.59%**	**15.39%**
Income from Investment	15.38%	14.44%	14.79%	15.70%	14.71%
Commission & exchange earnings	11.49%	11.61%	22.64%	15.20%	11.17%
Other Operating Income	1.12%	0.92%	0.87%	1.17%	0.80%
Total operating income (a)	**46.67%**	**50.14%**	**51.28%**	**52.65%**	**42.07%**
Operating Expenses					
Salary and allowances	10.34%	11.28%	12.25%	11.33%	10.58%
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity, etc.	1.07%	1.32%	1.31%	1.52%	0.69%
Legal expenses	0.09%	0.15%	0.18%	0.17%	0.16%
Postage, stamps, telecommunication, etc.	0.15%	0.18%	0.17%	0.20%	0.19%
Stationery, printing, advertisement, etc.	1.32%	1.13%	0.91%	0.99%	0.78%
Chief executive's salary and fees	0.04%	0.05%	0.05%	0.06%	0.04%
Directors' fees	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.02%
Auditors' fees	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%
Depreciation and repairs of Bank's assets	3.05%	4.09%	4.18%	4.37%	4.57%
Other expenses	3.15%	3.78%	5.94%	3.79%	3.50%
Total operating expenses (b)	**19.22%**	**22.00%**	**25.03%**	**22.46%**	**20.52%**
Profit before provision and taxes (c = (a-b))	**27.45%**	**28.14%**	**26.25%**	**30.19%**	**21.55%**
Provision against loans and advances	17.82%	13.21%	12.08%	9.21%	8.01%
Provision against good borrower	0.00%	(0.10)%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Provision for diminution in value of investments	0.03%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.04%
Other Provisions	0.67%	0.81%	0.66%	2.24%	0.41%
Total provision (d)	**18.52%**	**13.92%**	**11.42%**	**11.45%**	**8.38%**
Profit before taxation (c-d)	**8.93%**	**14.22%**	**14.83%**	**18.74%**	**13.17%**
Provision for taxation	5.69%	8.24%	8.51%	9.38%	4.77%
Provision for Current Tax	6.47%	8.27%	8.84%	9.28%	6.54%
Provision for Deferred Tax	(0.78%)	-0.03%	0.33%	0.10%	1.77%
Net profit after taxation	**3.24%**	**5.98%**	**6.32%**	**9.36%**	**8.40%**

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 the income side, interest income (72.01%) and income from investment (15.38%) comprised major portion of Total Income. Net Increase in interest income has contributed to the growth of Profit before provision and taxes.

For the last five years Balance Sheet

Particulars	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
PROPERTY AND ASSETS					
Cash	4.29%	3.77%	3.87%	5.92%	5.89%
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	0.93%	0.66%	0.87%	0.69%	0.97%
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)	3.36%	3.10%	3.00%	5.23%	4.92%
(including foreign currencies)					
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	**1.26%**	**7.31%**	**4.24%**	**6.62%**	**6.10%**
In Bangladesh	0.65%	5.05%	3.23%	5.99%	5.09%
Outside Bangladesh	0.61%	2.26%	1.02%	0.64%	1.02%
Money at call on short notice	**0.90%**	**0.11%**	**0.08%**	**1.68%**	**0.24%**
Investments	**23.02%**	**13.44%**	**15.40%**	**14.65%**	**13.36%**
Government	21.25%	11.27%	12.70%	11.51%	11.17%
Others	1.78%	2.17%	2.70%	3.14%	2.19%
Loans, advances and lease/investments	**62.34%**	**67.66%**	**69.16%**	**64.25%**	**67.27%**
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc./Investments	61.57%	66.86%	68.64%	63.30%	66.43%
Bills purchased and discounted	0.77%	0.80%	0.53%	0.94%	0.84%
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	1.95%	2.26%	2.58%	2.67%	3.05%
Other assets	**6.22%**	**5.44%**	**4.66%**	**4.21%**	**4.09%**
Non-banking assets	**0.01%**	**0.01%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**	**0.00%**
Total Assets	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**
LIABILITIES & CAPITAL					
Liabilities					
Borrowings from other banks,	**11.63%**	**6.20%**	**10.21%**	**13.29%**	**11.17%**
Deposits and other accounts	**69.42%**	**74.50%**	**70.24%**	**68.71%**	**69.64%**
Current accounts & other accounts	9.85%	11.78%	12.74%	10.19%	9.00%
Bills payable	0.43%	0.85%	0.69%	0.66%	0.83%
Savings bank deposits	7.23%	8.09%	8.57%	8.55%	8.60%
Term deposits	51.91%	53.78%	48.24%	49.31%	51.20%
Non Convertible Subordinated Bond	**1.16%**	**1.06%**	**1.45%**	**1.55%**	**2.30%**
Other liabilities	**12.68%**	**12.49%**	**12.11%**	**10.41%**	**10.52%**
Total Liabilities	**94.89%**	**94.25%**	**94.01%**	**93.96%**	**93.64%**
Total Shareholders' Equity	**5.11%**	**5.75%**	**5.99%**	**6.04%**	**6.36%**
Paid-up capital	2.33%	2.66%	2.74%	2.83%	3.03%
Statutory reserve	2.33%	2.66%	2.74%	2.71%	2.80%
Other reserve	0.07%	0.02%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%
Surplus in profit and loss account	0.37%	0.42%	0.50%	0.49%	0.51%
Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**	**100.00%**

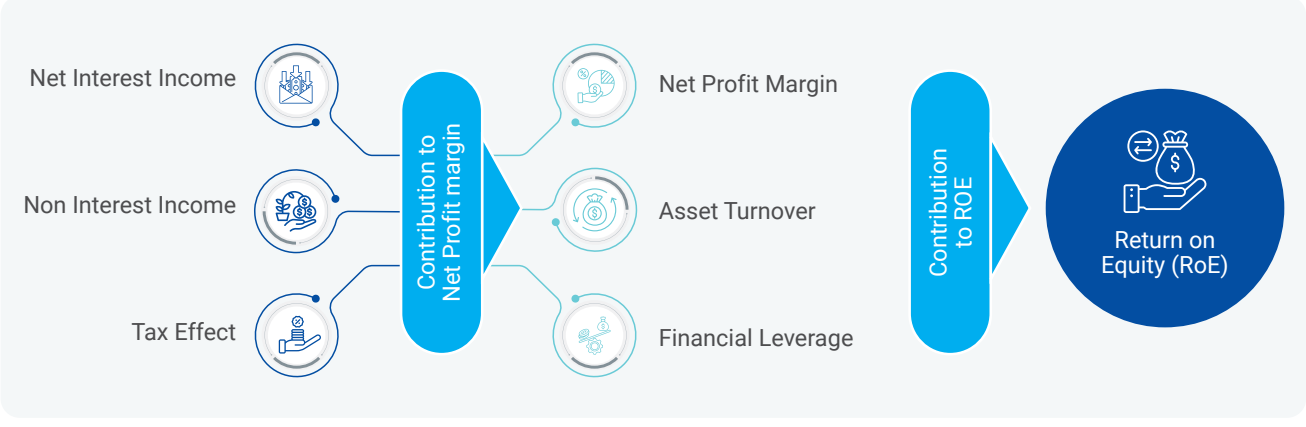
Vertical Analysis on Balance Sheet refers to the components of balance sheet items as a percentage of total Assets over the periods which would be termed as common sizing of balance sheet. In the assets side, Loans advances and leases/ investments (62.34%), Investment (23.02%) hold 83.59% share of Balance Sheet. Deposit holds the major holding of liability.

DUPONT ANALYSIS

The DuPont Analysis is a strategic framework employed by Dhaka Bank PLC. to dissect the fundamental components influencing the return on equity (ROE). This analytical tool furnishes the bank's management with a comprehensive perspective on the institution's return, facilitating the identification of both strengths and areas necessitating improvement. By deconstructing ROE, the DuPont equation enables the bank to scrutinize various contributing factors, thus providing insights into how the corporation can enhance returns for its shareholders. There are three major financial metrics that drive return on equity (ROE):

- Operating efficiency;
- Asset use efficiency; and
- financial leverage.

Operating efficiency is represented by net profit margin or net income divided by total Revenue which is further broken down to operating profit margin, effect of non-operating items and tax effects. Asset use efficiency is measured by the asset turnover ratio. Financial leverage is measured by the equity multiplier, which is equal to average assets divided by average equity.

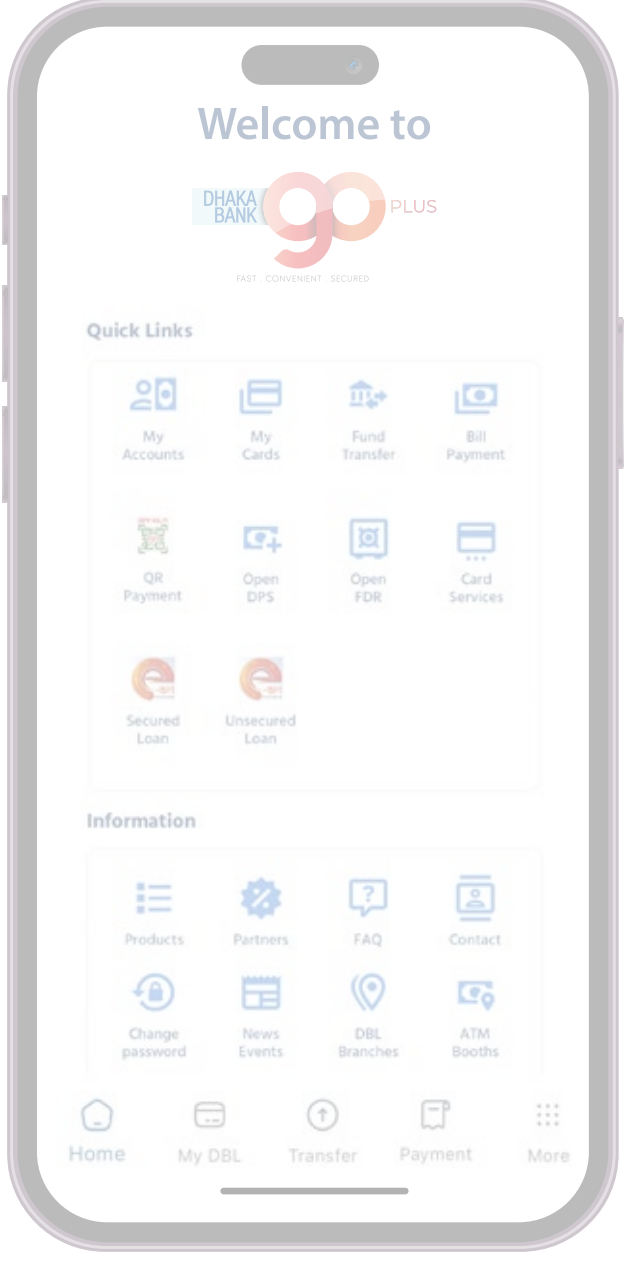


Particulars	Description	2024	2023	2022	2021
Net Interest Income	Net Interest Income/Avg. Assets	1.78%	1.85%	1.00%	1.43%
Non Interest Income	Non Interest Income/ Avg. Assets	2.67%	2.16%	2.95%	2.23%
Net Profit Margin	PAT/Total Income	3.24%	5.90%	6.32%	9.36%
Operating income	Operating income/Avg. Assets	4.45%	4.01%	3.95%	3.67%
Operating expenses	Operating expenses/Avg. Assets	1.83%	1.76%	1.93%	1.56%
Cost/Income	Operating expenses/Operating Income	41.18%	43.88%	48.82%	42.66%
Profit before provisons	Profit before provisons/Avg. Assets	2.62%	2.25%	0.88%	0.80%
Provisions	Total Provisions/Avg. Assets	1.77%	1.11%	0.88%	0.80%
Profit before tax	Profit before tax/Avg. Assets	0.93%	1.14%	1.14%	1.30%
Effective Tax rate	Total income tax/PBT	58.69%	57.95%	57.39%	50.03%
Non-controlling interest	Non-controlling interest/Avg. Assets	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
Net Profit After Tax	PAT (in million)	1,251	1,732	1,660	2,056
Return on Asset (RoA)	PAT/ Average Assets	0.31%	0.48%	0.49%	0.65%
Assets/Equity	Avg. Assets/Avg. Equity (in times)	18.49	17.04	16.63	16.16
Return on Equity (RoE)	PAT/Average Equity	5.71%	8.14%	8.09%	10.53%

The DuPont analysis of Dhaka Bank PLC. highlights that the Bank has achieved a net profit after tax of BDT 1,251 million for the fiscal year 2024, representing a decline from BDT 1,732 million reported in 2023. This downward shift in profitability is primarily attributable to a higher level of loan loss provisions maintained during the year, reflecting the Bank's prudent approach to risk management.

The Bank's Return on Assets (ROA) for 2024 stood at 0.31%, compared to 0.48% in the previous year, while the Return on Equity (ROE) decreased marginally to 5.71%, from 8.14% in 2023. These changes indicate a moderation in profitability indicators, influenced by the strategic reinforcement of the Bank's provisioning coverage.

In addition, the Bank's net profit margin declined to 3.24% in 2024 from 5.90% in 2023. This decline is predominantly attributed to the increased provisioning expenses recognized against loans and advances. The heightened level of provisions was deemed necessary to safeguard the Bank's financial soundness against potential credit risks inherent in the loan portfolio, particularly in the context of prevailing macroeconomic and political shift challenges. This approach underscores the Bank's continued commitment to maintaining financial resilience and ensuring long-term sustainability.



ECONOMIC IMPACT REPORT

Economic Value Added (EVA) Statement for the year ended December 31, 2024

Amount in Taka

Particulars	2024	2023
Shareholders' Equity	22,038,166,963	21,786,290,479
Add: Provision for Loans and Advances	19,575,769,548	17,065,005,006
	41,613,936,511	38,851,295,485
Average Shareholders' Equity	40,232,615,998	37,764,438,941
Earnings		
Profit after Taxation	1,250,919,229	1,731,648,640
Add: Provision made during the year	7,155,300,950	4,033,135,882
	8,406,220,179	**5,764,784,522**
Average cost of Equity (based on weighted average rate of 10 years Treasury Bond issued by Bangladesh Government) plus 2% risk premium	10.82%	12.74%
Average cost of Equity (in Taka)	4,351,962,073	4,811,189,521
Economic Value Added	**4,054,258,106**	**953,595,001**
Economic Value Added (Taka in million)	**4,054.26**	**953.60**

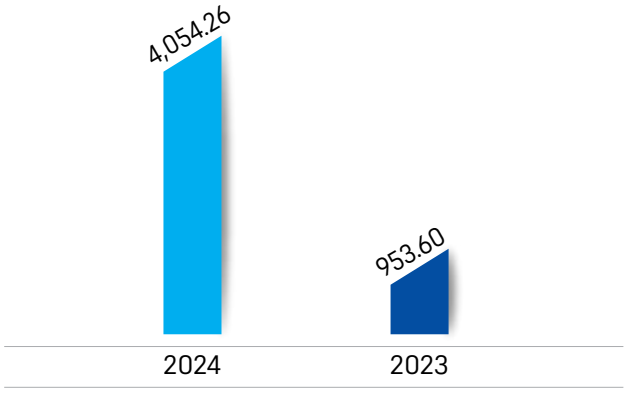
Market Value Added (MVA) Statement for the year ended December 31, 2024

Amount in Taka

Particulars	2024	2023
Face Value per share	10	10
Market Value per share	10.9	12.5
Number of shares outstanding	1,006,602,238	1,006,602,238
Total market capitalization	10,971,964,396.16	12,582,527,977.25
Book value of paid up capital	10,066,022,381.80	10,066,022,381.80
Market Value Added	**905,942,014**	**2,516,505,595**
Market Value Added (Taka in million)	**905.94**	**2,516.51**

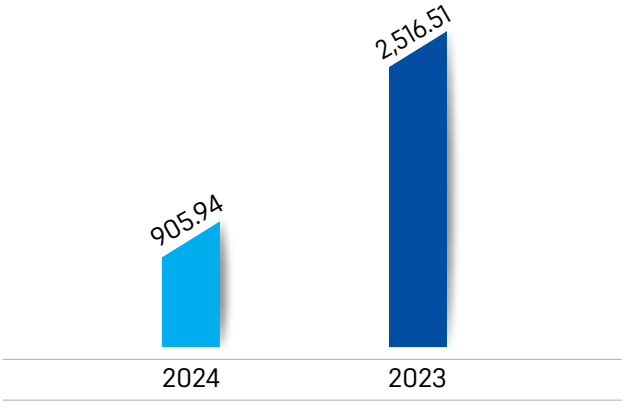
Economic Value Added (EVA)

in million BDT



Market Value Added (MVA)

in million BDT



VALUE ADDED STATEMENT

A Value Added Statement (VAS) is a financial statement that shows the value added to the Banks's services at each stage of the Bank's financing and operational activities including s core lending business. It is a tool used to analyze and communicate how the Bank creates value from its inputs, and how this value is distributed among various stakeholders. The Value Added Statement is a useful tool for stakeholders of the Bank, including investors, employees, and government authorities, to understand the economic contribution of the Bank and how the value created is distributed among different stakeholders of the Bank. It also aligns with the principles of transparency and accountability in financial reporting. 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 2024 and how the Bank distributed value for the socio-economic development.

Amount in million Taka except percentage

	2024		2023	
	Amount	%	Amount	%
Value Added				
Net Interest Income	7,216	87%	6,711	81%
Commission, Exchange & Brokerage	4,441	54%	3,365	41%
Investment Income	5,941	72%	4,184	51%
Other Income	433	5%	267	3%
Management Expenses Excluding Salaries & Allowances, Depreciation	(2,597)	-31%	(2,257)	-27%
Provision for Loans and Losses	(7,155)	-86%	(4,033)	-49%
Total Value Added by the Company	**8,279**	**100%**	**8,237**	**100%**
Distribution of value addition				
To Employees				
as salary and Allowance	4,011	48%	3,283	40%
To Provider of Capital				
dividend to shareholders (cash & stock)	1,007	12%	1,149	14%
To Government:				
as corporate tax	2,199	27%	2,387	29%
To Expansion and Growth				
as retained income	244	3%	583	7%
as depreciation	818	10%	834	10%
Total Distribution by the Company	**8,279**	**100%**	**8,237**	**100%**

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 2024, the Bank contributed Tk. 8,854.20 million to national exchequer.

CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL EXCHEQUER

Million Taka

Particulars	2024	2023
Income tax payment on bank's earnings	1,675.81	2,088.96
Income tax, VAT, and Excise duty deducted at source from various payment and services by the bank	7,036.27	5,262.59
Income tax payment by the employees	142.12	115.23
Total Payment	8,854.20	7,466.78

CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER'S REPORT

Sahabub Alam Khan FCA
Chief Financial Officer

Navigating a Challenging Environment in the Year 2024

In 2024, intensifying global political and economic pressures—most notably the student-led movement in August and widespread public unrest—significantly disrupted business operations. Many banks grappled with liquidity constraints, inconsistencies in loan portfolios and increase in non-performing loans. These factors made it increasingly difficult to sustain profitability and preserve strong, clean balance sheets.

Amid these headwinds, our bank remained agile and responsive. We strategically identified lending prospects across key business sectors, supported trade clients with controlled foreign exchange facilities and strengthened credit oversight and recovery initiatives to curb potential defaults.

Reviewing Our KPIs

In 2024, despite significant external pressures, Dhaka Bank demonstrated strong operational resilience and delivered a consolidated profit growth of 32%. This performance reflects our ability to scale sustainability and maintain consistent profitability, reinforcing our reputation in a rapidly evolving market. These achievements have equipped us to remain agile and forward-looking, laying the foundation for a stronger future.

Central to this success was our disciplined approach to planning and execution. As a financial road map, the budget defines our strategic objectives within a specified time frame. To ensure its effectiveness and accuracy, we adopted a collaborative approach—engaging both branch teams and Head Office leadership in its formulation. This joint effort ensured that the budget was both ambitious and achievable.

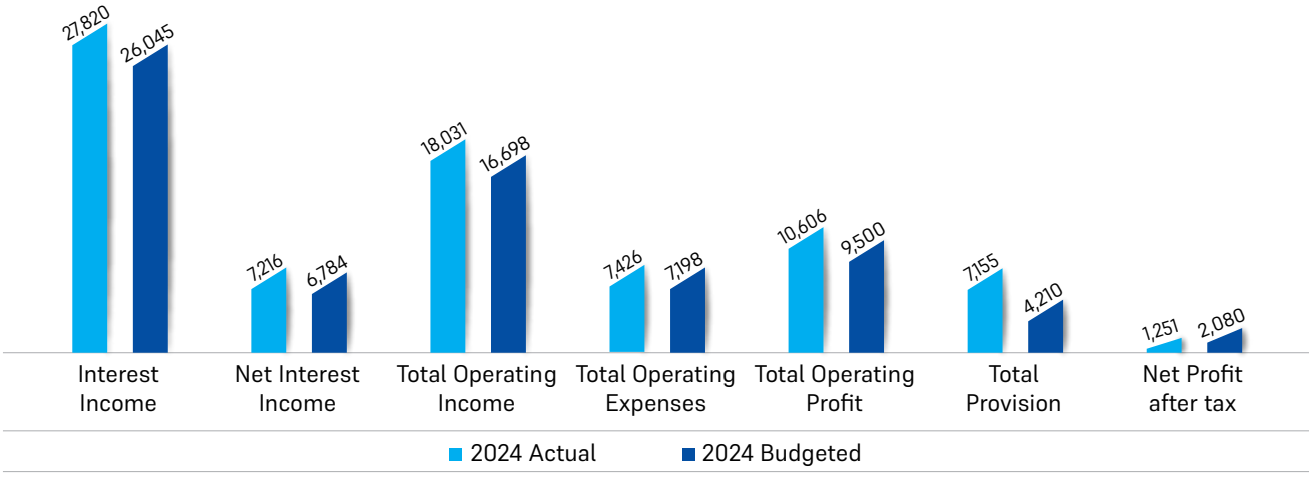
Through targeted initiatives, responsive lending strategies, disciplined forex management, and strengthened credit oversight, we were able to stay aligned with our key performance indicators (KPIs), keeping performance largely on track with budget expectations.

Bank's KPIs

Figure in million BDT except %

KPIs	2024 Actual	2024 Budgeted	% of Achievement
Interest Income	27,820	26,045	107%
Net Interest Income	7,216	6,784	106%
Total Operating Income	18,031	16,698	108%
Total Operating Expenses	7,426	7,198	103%
Total Operating Profit	10,606	9,500	112%
Total Provision	7,155	4,210	170%
Net Profit after tax	1,251	2,080	60%

Bank's KPI



Deposit Mobilization

In response to rising lending rates and increased depositor interest in higher returns, Dhaka Bank prioritized expanding its low-cost deposit base in 2024. With loan income under pressure due to reduced margins and slower credit growth, the Bank focused on strengthening its CASA (Current Account and Savings Account) franchise to reduce reliance on high-cost deposits.

This strategic approach resulted year-on-year positive growth in the deposit mix, with CASA reaching BDT 7,554.48 crore. The growth was fueled by targeted marketing campaigns, innovative savings solutions, and focused efforts to reach underserved segments. Major business units, including Corporate, Retail, SME, were also tasked with mobilizing deposits specially low-cost deposits.

As a result, total liabilities grew to BDT 409,421 million by end-2024, up from BDT 356,853 million, positioning the Bank for improved liquidity and stronger net interest margins.

Focused Lending Strategy

In 2024, lending continued to be a central strategic priority for Dhaka Bank. We directed credit growth towards key sectors such as SME, Retail, Islamic Banking, and Card Business to enhance our presence in these high-impact areas. Additionally, we expanded our lending activities into emerging sectors, including women entrepreneurship, digital nano loans, and green finance, in line with our commitment to sustainable financing.

To ensure a balanced risk profile, we maintained steady growth in our corporate business while accelerating the expansion of SME and retail lending. Our target is to achieve a balanced 50:50 credit split between corporate and non-corporate segments, supported by clear business targets assigned to each branch across all key areas.

As a result of these efforts, the Bank's total assets grew by 13.95%, reaching BDT 431,459 million in 2024. Loans and advances/investments saw an increase of 5.00% compared to the previous year. Deposits remained the main source of funding, accounting for 69.42% of the

Bank's total liabilities and equity. Shareholders' equity rose to BDT 22,038 million by the end of December 2024, up from BDT 21,786 million in 2023.

Cost Strategy

The bank adopted several strategies to minimize costs. Firstly, it emphasized internal resource development by prioritizing the appointment of key personnel from within the organization rather than hiring externally. This approach aims to maintain cost efficiency by reducing recruitment expenses and effectively utilizing existing human capital, thereby supporting sustainable growth through controlled operating costs. Secondly, the bank undertook operational restructuring to streamline core credit-related processes such as approval, documentation, and disbursement. To this end, it established a dedicated Credit and Administration Division (CAD) responsible for the centralized system of loan processing. This restructuring is intended to enhance operational efficiency, minimize administrative overhead, and ensure consistent service delivery. Lastly, the Bank implemented a budget variance analysis mechanism, conducting monthly reviews of budget performance. Based on these reviews, corrective actions are taken to manage deviations and maintain expenditures at optimal levels, ensuring financial discipline and efficient cost control.

Capital Strength and Returns

Dhaka Bank maintained a strong capital position in 2024, guided by a robust Capital Management Policy that ensures prudent planning, optimal utilization, and effective oversight of capital resources. As of December 31, 2024, the Bank's Capital to Risk-Weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) stood at 13.41%—comfortably exceeding the regulatory minimum of 12.50%.

The Bank's total eligible capital reached BDT 35,507 million, comprising BDT 22,855 million in Tier I Core Capital and BDT 12,652 million in Tier II Capital. This resulted in a capital surplus of BDT 2,399 million, reinforcing our financial stability and providing a strong buffer in a volatile macroeconomic environment.

Dhaka Bank sustained its performance with an ROE of 5.71% in 2024, overcoming challenges including political unrest, economic stress, and volatile forex market.

NPL Management and Recovery Strategy

Safeguarding asset quality and strengthening credit recovery continued to be top priorities for Dhaka Bank. In 2024, we implemented a prudent approach to Asset-Liability Management (ALM), including timely repricing of assets and liabilities, coupled with stringent surveillance across all segments. These measures helped contain our Non-Performing Loan (NPL) ratio at 5.33%, significantly below the industry average.

A major focus was placed on building adequate provisions for loan losses. During the year, the Bank set aside approximately BDT 6,885 million in provisions—representing around 65% of our operating profit of BDT 10,605.67 million. This proactive stance reflects our commitment to maintaining a resilient balance sheet.

In parallel, we intensified recovery efforts, emphasizing additional collateral for accounts slipping into NPL and reinforcing continuous monitoring and follow-up by branch teams. Recovery initiatives also targeted rescheduled accounts to ensure they remained regular and on track, with structured engagement plans for high-risk borrowers.

Recognition and Awards

In 2024, Dhaka Bank earned several prestigious accolades, reflecting our continued excellence across key areas of banking. The Bank was honored as "ADB's Leading Partner Bank in Bangladesh for 2024", recognizing our exceptional contribution in supporting international trade transactions in collaboration with the Asian Development Bank.

We also secured the "Mastercard Excellence Award 2024" in recognition of our significant growth in card issuance, reaffirming our leadership in the card business segment. Additionally, the Bank received a 'Certificate of Merit' from the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) in the category of Best Presented Annual Reports – Private Sector Banks. This award, based on our 2023 Annual Report, highlights our commitment to transparency and excellence in corporate reporting.

Financial Reporting

Dhaka Bank's financial statements for the year ending December 31, 2024, were prepared following international accounting rules (IAS and IFRS) used in Bangladesh. Wherever there were differences from these rules, clear explanations were included in the notes section of the statements. All accounting estimates and judgments were applied consistently and reasonably, adhering to sound financial reporting principles. The statements have been prepared under the assumption that the Bank remains a going concern.

The financial reports also follow all relevant laws and guidelines—such as the Companies Act 1994, the updated Bank Companies Act 1991, and the instructions from the Securities and Exchange Commission and Bangladesh Bank.

To maintain trust and clarity, we have made sure the notes in the financial statements provide enough information for all our stakeholders. At Dhaka Bank, we are committed to being honest and transparent in our financial reporting.

Looking Ahead

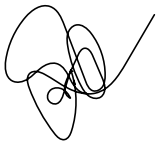
Bangladesh's GDP is projected to grow by 5.50% (looking ahead) in FY 2025–2026, supported by rising consumer spending, improved purchasing power amid easing inflation, and recovering remittance inflows. Investment, especially from exporters, is also set to rise as global trade gains momentum. This growth is expected to positively influence the banking sector.

In response to these trends, Dhaka Bank remains focused on expanding financial inclusion, fostering innovation, and delivering enduring value to our customers and stakeholders. As the financial landscape becomes increasingly digital, we are committed to leveraging technology to enhance the banking experience and support individuals, businesses, and communities in reaching their financial objectives.

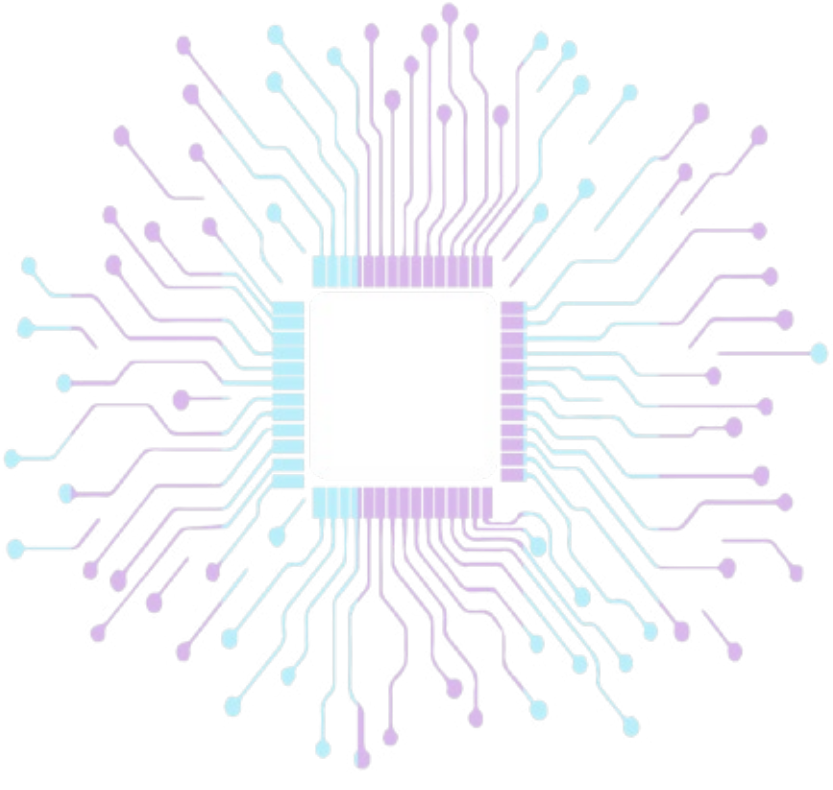
The year 2024 marked a period of meaningful progress, reflected in strong growth across deposits, lending, and digital transformation. While challenges persisted, Dhaka Bank served as catalysts for adaptation and growth.

With confidence in our strategic direction and the unwavering dedication of our team, I am optimistic about the Bank's ability to accelerate its growth trajectory and deliver enhanced value to our shareholders in the years ahead.

Thank you for your continued trust and support in Dhaka Bank.



Sahabub Alam Khan FCA
Chief Financial Officer



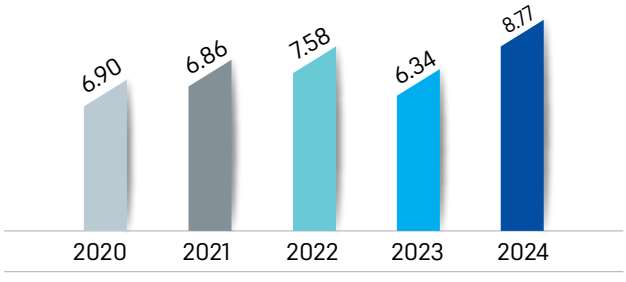
5-YEAR ESSENTIAL PERFORMANCE GRAPHS–BANK

Market Indicators & Ratio

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.

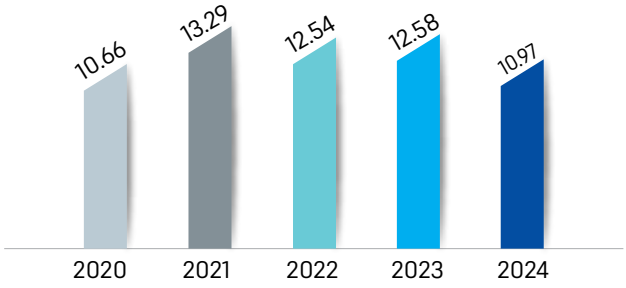
Price Earning Ratio BDT in million



Market Capitalization (Taka in billion)

The market capitalization is lower due to unfavorable closing market price as at year end 2024. 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.

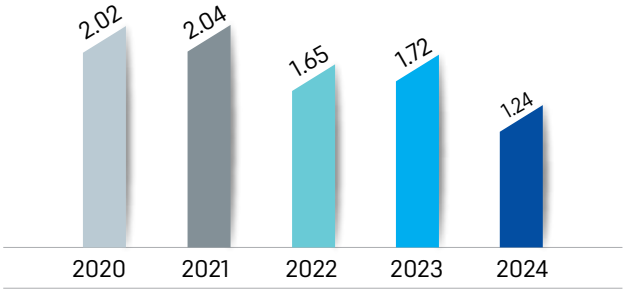
Market Capitalization BDT in million



Earning Per Share (Taka)

Higher loan provisioning caused lower earnings in 2024. 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.

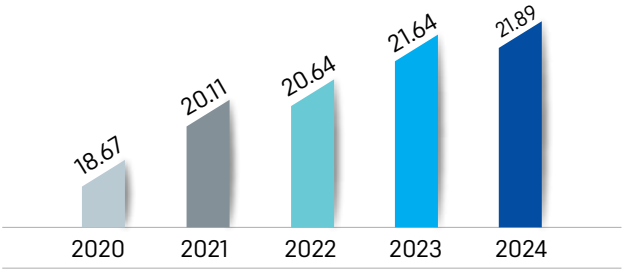
Earning Per Share (Taka) BDT in million



Net Asset Value per share (Taka)

Better operating results and efficient balance sheet management in 2024 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.

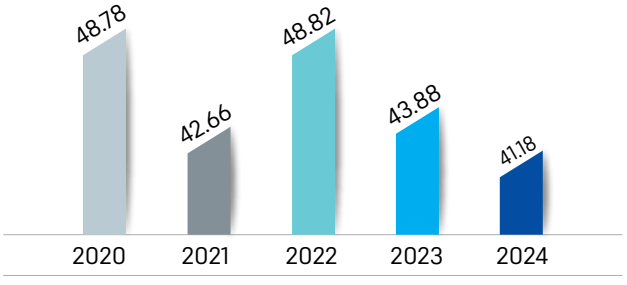
Net Asset Value per share (Taka) BDT in million



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.

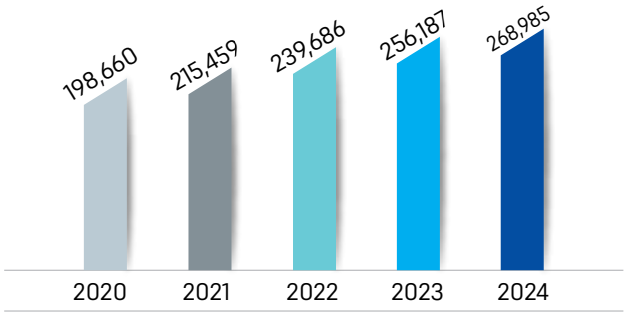
Cost To Income Ratios BDT in million



Loans & Advances (Taka in million)

Year on year 5% 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.

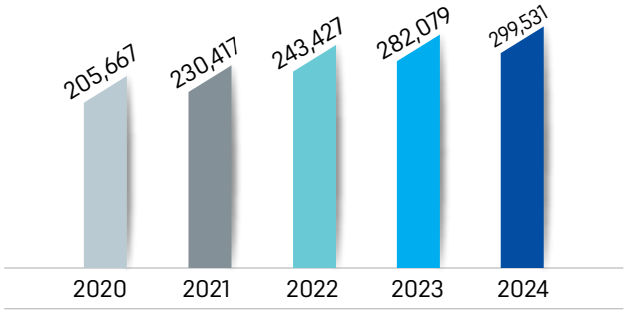
Loans & Advances BDT in million



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.

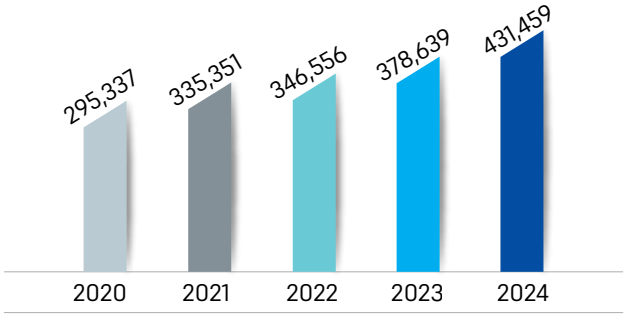
Deposits BDT in million



Total Assets (Taka in million)

Consistent growth is observed in the balance sheet year on year and at the year end 14% growth has seen. Assets earn revenue for the bank and includes cash, securities, loans, and property & equipment that allows it to operate. Asset is something of value that is owned and can be used to produce something.

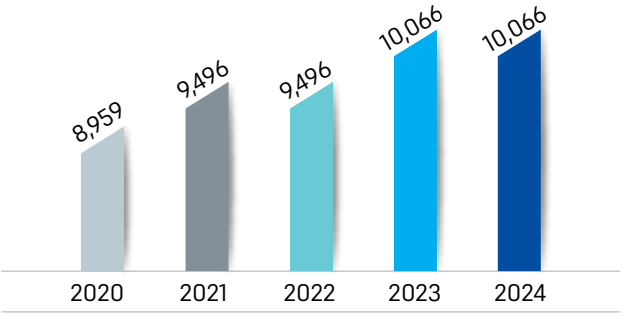
Total Assets BDT in million



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.

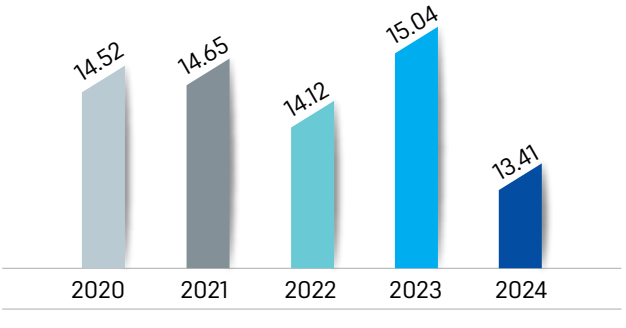
Paid-up Capital BDT in million



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.

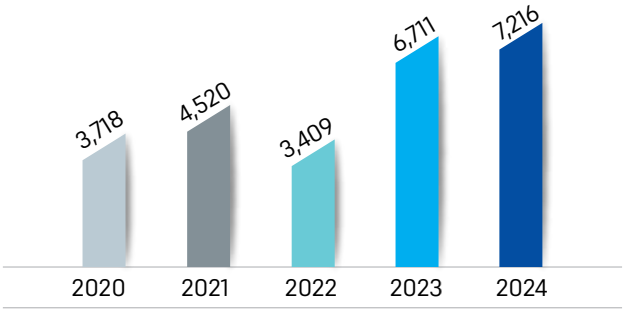
Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (%) BDT in million



Net Interest Income (Taka in million)

Increasing of Net Interest Income (NII) shows that income note 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.

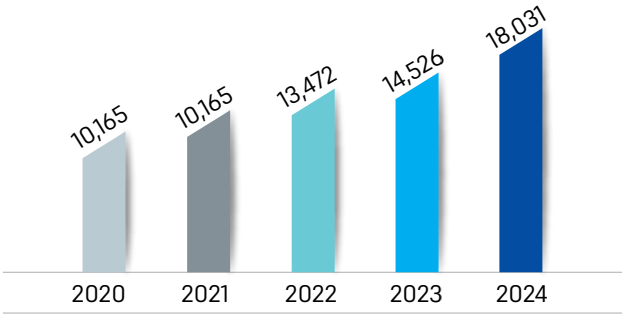
Net Interest Income BDT in million



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 24% 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.

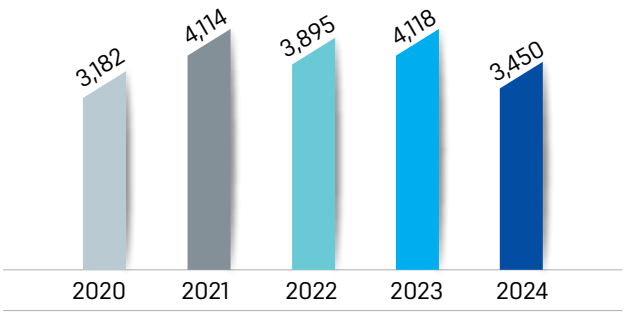
Operating Income BDT in million



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.

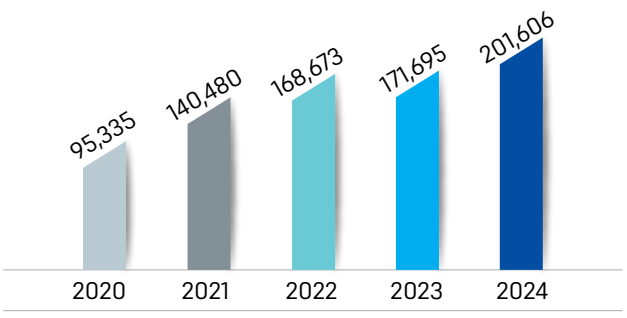
Profit Before Tax BDT in million



Export (Taka in million)

Positive growth in export through-put indicates a higher share of Trade business after facing a great challenge in 2024, intensifying global political and economic pressures -most notably the student lead movement in August significantly disrupted business operations.

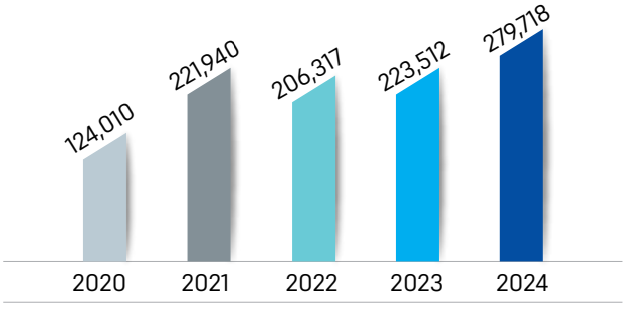
Export BDT in million



Import (Taka in billion)

Positive growth in import through-put indicates a higher contribution in Trade business after facing a great challenge for increased sale of dollars to banks to settle letter of credit (LC) payments and the growing trend of inward remittance through official channels.

Import BDT in million



SUSTAINABLE GROWTH RATE (SGR)

The Sustainable Growth Rate (SGR) is a financial metric that represents the rate at which a company can grow its sales, earnings, and dividends over the long term without having to increase debt or equity. It reflects the maximum growth rate that a company can achieve while maintaining its current financial structure and avoiding financial instability. The SGR is calculated using the following formula:

SGR = ROE × Retention Ratio

A sustainable growth rate is considered healthy when it aligns with the company's strategic goals, risk tolerance, and capital structure. If a company grows beyond its sustainable growth rate, it may need to rely on external financing, leading to increased debt or equity and potential financial instability.

Particulars	2024	2023	2022	2021	2020
Total Operating Income	18,031,212,440	14,525,608,533	13,471,553,073	11,558,478,323	10,164,923,893
Net Profit After Tax	1,250,919,229	1,731,648,640	1,659,842,961	2,055,727,658	2,029,990,568
Dividend paid	1,006,602,238	1,139,549,704	1,139,549,704	1,075,046,885	853,211,810
Statutory Reserve, Fund & other dividend	241,009,192	729,591,338	426,581,773	863,683,120	636,386,869
Adding to retained earnings	1,591,305,480	1,587,997,681	1,725,490,083	1,631,778,599	1,514,780,945
Total Assets	431,459,062,275	378,639,199,155	346,556,213,151	335,351,203,372	295,337,226,676
Total Liabilities	409,420,895,312	356,852,908,676	325,783,508,342	315,109,355,297	276,545,072,791
Paid-up Capital	10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382	9,496,247,530	9,496,247,530	8,958,724,090
Other Reserves	314,816,719	66,248,034	54,719,666	27,557,759	55,210,600
Statutory reserve	10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382	9,496,247,530	9,086,264,187	8,263,438,249
Retained Earnings	1,591,305,480	1,587,997,681	1,725,490,083	1,631,778,599	1,514,780,946
Total Financing	431,459,062,275	378,639,199,155	346,556,213,151	335,351,203,372	295,337,226,676
Funds needed	-	-	-	-	-
Total Number of shares	1,006,602,238	1,006,602,238	949,624,753	949,624,753	895,872,409
EPS	1.24	1.72	1.75	2.16	2.27
DPS	1.00	1.13	1.20	1.13	0.95
Retention Rate	19.5%	34.2%	31.3%	47.7%	58.0%
Return on Equity	5.7%	8.1%	8.1%	10.5%	10.8%
Sustainable Growth Rate	1.1%	2.8%	2.5%	5.0%	6.3%

Based on the calculation the Bank is growing at an average rate of 3.5%. Any growth beyond its sustainable growth rate, it may need to rely on external financing, leading to increased debt or equity and potential financial instability.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

DIRECTORS' REPORT 2024

We, the Board of Directors, are delighted to celebrate our 30th Annual General Meeting with you, our valued shareholders. Your unwavering trust and partnership over the last 29 years have been instrumental to our success. We present this annual report, encompassing detailed financial and operational reviews, to provide a transparent and insightful look into Dhaka Bank PLC's progress and standing within the dynamic banking sector.

The global economy in 2024 demonstrated resilience in the face of persistent inflation, geopolitical tensions, and monetary policy adjustments. Despite these challenges, global growth remained steady, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projecting a 3.3% rate both in 2025 and 2026. Advanced economies, particularly the United States and the Eurozone, experienced moderate expansion, while emerging markets faced mixed performance due to shifting trade dynamics and currency fluctuations.

Bangladesh's economy, on the other hand, faced a series of hurdles, including inflationary pressure, foreign exchange liquidity constraints, and political uncertainty. While the country's GDP growth was revised downward to 4% for the fiscal year 2024-25, structural reforms and policy interventions provided optimism for medium-term recovery. For commercial banks, these developments have significant implications for liquidity management, risk assessment, and investment strategies.

Global Economic Overview

1. Global GDP Growth Trends

Despite concerns over inflation and economic slowdowns, the world economy continued to expand at a steady pace. According to the IMF's April 2024 World Economic Outlook, global GDP growth remained at 3.2%, consistent with the previous year's performance. However, regional variations persisted:

- **Advanced Economies:** Growth in the United States was expected to reach 2.4%, driven by strong consumer spending and resilient labor markets. The Eurozone exhibited modest growth of 1.5%, as higher interest rates constrained investment. Japan's economy expanded by 1.2%, reflecting weaker exports but stable domestic demand.
- **Emerging Markets and Developing Economies (EMDEs):** Growth in China slowed to 4.5%, reflecting weak property markets and slower industrial activity. India remained a bright spot, with GDP expanding by 6.5%, supported by robust domestic consumption and infrastructure spending. Brazil and Mexico saw moderate growth of 2.7% and 2.4%, respectively, as commodity exports stabilized.
- **Low-Income Developing Countries (LIDCs):** Sub-Saharan Africa saw moderate growth at 4%, benefiting from increased foreign direct investment and commodity exports, while Middle Eastern economies adjusted to fluctuating oil revenues.

World Economic Outlook Growth Projections

Real GDP, annual percentage change	2024	Projections	
		2025	2026
World Output	3.2	3.3	3.3
Advanced Economies	1.7	1.9	1.8
United States	2.8	2.7	2.1
Euro Area	0.8	1	1.4
Germany	(0.2)	0.3	1.1
France	1.1	0.8	1.1
Italy	0.6	0.7	0.9
Spain	3.1	2.3	1.8
Japan	(0.2)	1.1	0.8
United Kingdom	0.9	1.6	1.5
Canada	1.3	2	2
Other Advanced Economies	2	2.1	2.3
Emerging Market and Developing Economies	4.2	4.2	4.3
Emerging and Developing Asia	5.2	5.1	5.1

Real GDP, annual percentage change	2024	Projections	
		2025	2026
China	4.8	4.6	4.5
India	6.5	6.5	6.5
Emerging and Developing Europe	3.2	2.2	2.4
Russia	3.8	1.4	1.2
Latin America and Caribbean	2.4	2.5	2.7
Brazil	3.7	2.2	2.2
Mexico	1.8	1.4	2
Middle East and Central Asia	2.4	3.6	3.9
Saudi Arabia	1.4	3.3	4.1
Sub-Saharan Africa	3.8	4.2	4.2
Nigeria	3.1	3.2	3
South Africa	0.8	1.5	1.6
Memorandum			
Emerging Market and Middle-Income Economies	4.2	4.2	4.2
Low-Income Developing Countries	4.1	4.6	5.4

Source: IMF, World Bank, ADB, UN, BBS, BB, OECD, WTO, Newspapers etc.

2.Inflation and Monetary Policy Developments

Inflationary pressures remained a key concern in 2024, though headline inflation rates declined compared to previous years:

- **Global Inflation:** Declined from 6.8% in 2023 to 5.9% in 2024, with advanced economies seeing inflation rates stabilize around 2.6%.
- **Central Bank Policies:** The U.S. Federal Reserve maintained interest rates between 5.25%-5.50%, while the European Central Bank (ECB) cautiously reduced rates to 3.75%. The Bank of England kept rates at 4.5%, while the People's Bank of China focused on stimulating domestic demand.
- **Commodity Prices:** Oil prices fluctuated between $80-$90 per barrel, driven by OPEC+ supply adjustments and geopolitical uncertainties in the Middle East. Gold prices surged past $2,000 per ounce, reflecting investor hedging against inflation and economic instability.

3. Global Trade and Investment Trends

Trade policies played a significant role in shaping global economic performance in 2024. The World Trade Organization (WTO) projected trade volume growth of 3.6%, recovering from supply chain disruptions in previous years. Key trends included:

- **U.S.-China Trade Relations:** Continued restrictions on semiconductor exports and tariffs on certain Chinese goods created trade imbalances. China responded by strengthening its trade ties with ASEAN nations and the Global South.
- **European Supply Chain Diversification:** Shifted reliance away from Chinese suppliers, favoring Southeast Asia and Latin America.
- **Foreign Direct Investment (FDI):** Global FDI flows increased by 8%, with the technology and renewable energy sectors attracting the most capital. The U.S. and India remained top destinations for FDI, while China saw outflows due to regulatory uncertainty.
- **Oil Prices and Commodities:** International oil prices remain volatile due to OPEC+ decisions, geopolitical conflicts, and fluctuating demand. As of early 2024, Brent crude oil averages $85 per barrel, exerting upward pressure on transportation and manufacturing costs.
- **Foreign Exchange Reserves:** Global FX reserves remain stable, with developed economies experiencing moderate inflows due to investor confidence. Developing nations face pressures from capital outflows and currency depreciation.
- **Remittances:** Remittance flows are expected to grow by 3.7%, providing vital support to economies in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

4. Geopolitical Risks and Economic Impacts

Several geopolitical risks influenced economic conditions worldwide:

- **Russia-Ukraine Conflict:** Continued to impact energy prices and European industrial output.
- **Middle East Tensions:** Heightened risks in the Red Sea region led to temporary disruptions in oil supply chains, affecting global energy markets.

- **U.S. Presidential Elections:** Created policy uncertainties affecting global markets and trade relations, with potential shifts in tax policies and international trade agreements.

5. Regional Analysis

Eurozone

- **Monetary Policy and Inflation:** The ECB maintains a cautious approach, gradually increasing interest rates to combat inflation, which stands at 4.1%. Core inflation remains sticky, driven by energy prices and labor market constraints.
- **Fiscal Policies and GDP Growth:** Governments in the Eurozone have increased budget allocations for green energy and digital transformation, fostering a projected GDP growth of 1.6%. Southern European countries face higher debt servicing costs, limiting fiscal maneuverability.
- **Trade and Competitiveness:** Eurozone exports are challenged by a strong euro and weakening demand from China. However, the region benefits from resilient manufacturing in Germany and France, particularly in the automotive and machinery sectors.

Asia

- **Economic Growth and Inflation:** Asia remains the global growth leader, with GDP projected to grow by 4.8%, led by India and Southeast Asian nations. Inflation averages 4.5%, with food prices being a significant contributor.
- **Monetary Policies and FX Reserves:** China's monetary policy remains accommodative to stimulate domestic demand, while India's central bank focuses on controlling inflation without stifling growth. Foreign exchange reserves remain robust, particularly in China ($3.2 trillion) and India ($600 billion), providing buffers against external shocks.
- **Trade Dynamics:** Asia continues to benefit from trade partnerships under the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). However, geopolitical tensions in the South China Sea and Taiwan Strait pose risks to supply chains.

Americas

- **United States:** The U.S. economy grows at a modest 2.1%, driven by consumer spending and a resilient labor market. Inflation has cooled to 3.4%, but housing costs remain high. The Federal Reserve's interest rates hover between 5% and 5.25% to anchor inflation expectations.
- **Latin America:** Growth in Latin America averages 2.3%, constrained by high inflation (6.2%) and political instability in countries like Argentina and Venezuela. Commodity exports, especially from Brazil and Chile, remain key growth drivers.

Middle East and Africa

- **Oil and Energy Markets:** Middle Eastern economies benefit from stable oil revenues, allowing increased public investment in diversification projects. Africa's growth is uneven, with stronger performance in resource-rich nations like Nigeria and South Africa.
- **Debt and Inflation:** High debt levels and inflation, averaging 8%, hinder growth prospects in several African countries. Political instability further exacerbates economic challenges.

Bangladesh Economy 2024

Bangladesh's economic landscape in December 2024 presented a complex interplay of positive trends and persistent challenges. While certain indicators like remittances and inflation showed signs of improvement, concerns surrounding GDP growth, export performance, the financial sector's health, and global economic headwinds loomed large. This analysis delves into the key economic factors shaping Bangladesh's economy during this period.

Macroeconomic Overview:

December 2024 marked a crucial juncture for Bangladesh, as the global economic slowdown continued to impact export demand, while domestic consumption faced pressure from persistent, albeit easing, inflation. The government's focus remained on infrastructure development, but financing these projects amidst a challenging global environment posed a significant hurdle.

Key Economic Indicators & Analysis

Inflation: Inflation showed a slight moderation in December, registering at 10.89%, down from 11.38% in November. However, the US Dollar's rate hike contributed to the rise of inflationary pressure. Bangladesh also relies heavily on imports for essentials like fuel, food and raw materials. A weaker Taka directly raises input costs contributing to higher inflation. This elevated inflation disproportionately impacted lower-income households, straining their purchasing power and potentially exacerbating inequality.

GDP Growth: Bangladesh's GDP growth was 6.0% for July–December 2024 as per official figures. However, the IMF projects about 3.8% growth, the ADB 3.9%, and the World Bank around 3.3–4.0% for FY 2024–25.. However, there were indications of a slight slowdown in economic activity during December itself, particularly in the agriculture and services sectors. Factors contributing to this slowdown could include reduced agricultural output due to weather patterns, moderating consumer spending due to inflationary pressures, and a challenging external environment impacting service sector growth.

Export and Import: Export performance remained a significant concern in December 2024. Global demand for readymade garments (RMG), Bangladesh's primary export, was subdued due to global economic uncertainties. Additionally, supply chain disruptions and rising production costs further hampered export competitiveness. Conversely, imports continued to grow, fueled by domestic demand and ongoing infrastructure projects. This widening trade deficit placed pressure on the country's foreign exchange reserves and highlighted the need for export diversification and import substitution strategies.

Remittance: December 2024 witnessed a remarkable surge in remittance inflows, reaching a record USD 2.64 billion. This positive development was attributed to several factors, including a more favorable exchange rate in the official market, increased awareness among expatriates about formal remittance channels, and government initiatives to incentivize remittances. This surge in remittances provided much-needed support to the foreign exchange reserves and helped to stabilize the currency.

Foreign Exchange Reserves: After months of decline, Bangladesh's gross foreign exchange reserves saw a welcome increase in December, reaching USD 26.2 billion. This replenishment was largely driven by record remittance inflows. However, sustaining a healthy reserve level remains crucial for ensuring import financing and maintaining macroeconomic stability.

Non-Performing Loans (NPLs): The banking sector continued to struggle with persistently high NPLs, posing a significant challenge to financial stability. While specific December data was unavailable, this issue remained a major concern for financial stability. High NPLs erode bank profitability, restrict credit availability, and hinder investment. Addressing this issue through improved loan recovery mechanisms and stronger regulatory oversight was crucial.

Liquidity: Liquidity conditions in the banking sector remained tight in December. This tightness stemmed from a combination of factors, including high credit demand, slower deposit growth, and government borrowing. Tight liquidity can lead to higher interest rates, which can dampen investment and economic growth.

Interest Rates: The central bank maintained a relatively stable monetary policy stance in December, refraining from significant interest rate adjustments. However, lending rates in the banking sector remained elevated due to the tight liquidity situation. Balancing the need to control inflation with the desire to stimulate economic growth presented a delicate challenge for policymakers.

RMG Sector: The Ready-Made Garments (RMG) industry is the backbone of Bangladesh's economy, contributing over 80% of total exports. In 2024, Bangladesh faced fluctuations in global demand, rising production costs, and compliance challenges related to labor rights and sustainability.

- **Key Challenges:** Competition from Vietnam and India, higher wages, and stricter Western regulations.
- **New Opportunities:** Green factories and diversification into high-end garments.

Agricultural Sector & Food Security: Agriculture remains a vital sector, with rice, jute, and fisheries being crucial. However, in 2024, the sector faced several challenges, including:

- **Climate Change Impact:** Floods, droughts, and unpredictable monsoons affected production.
- **High Input Costs**: Fertilizer and diesel price hikes raised farming costs.
- **Food Import Dependence**: Increased reliance on wheat and edible oil imports led to higher prices.

Digital Economy & Startup Growth:
Bangladesh's digital economy continued expanding, driven by e-commerce, fintech, and IT services.

- **Startup Boom:** Sectors like ride-sharing, edtech, and logistics attracted foreign investors.
- **Challenges:** Funding shortages, cybersecurity concerns, and regulatory constraints.

Energy Crisis & Power Sector: The country faced power shortages due to fuel price hikes and high energy import bills.

- **Gas & Coal Dependency:** LNG imports were expensive, and domestic gas production declined.
- **Renewable Energy Push:** Investments in solar and wind energy increased.
- **Load Shedding Impact:** Industries faced electricity disruptions, reducing productivity.

Infrastructure Development & Mega Projects:
Several major projects progressed in 2024, including:

- **Padma Bridge Impact:** Boosted connectivity, increased trade in southern regions.
- **Dhaka Metro Rail Expansion:** Helped reduce urban traffic congestion.
- **Chattogram Port Modernization:** Enhanced trade efficiency.

Industrial & Manufacturing Sector Growth:
Manufacturing expanded beyond RMG, with automobiles, electronics, and pharmaceuticals gaining traction.

- **Mobile Manufacturing:** Local brands competed with global giants.
- **Pharmaceutical Exports:** Increased as Bangladesh gained global recognition.

Environmental & Climate Resilience Strategies: As a climate-vulnerable country, Bangladesh focused on disaster preparedness and green policies:

- **Cyclone & Flood Management:** Strengthened early warning systems.
- **Sustainable Business Initiatives:** Green financing for eco-friendly factories.

Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) & Economic Zones: To attract investors, the government promoted Special Economic Zones (SEZs) and eased business regulations.

- **Japan & China Investments:** Industrial parks received funding from Asian investors.
- **FDI Challenges:** Bureaucratic delays and infrastructure bottlenecks hindered rapid growth.

Source: IMF, World Bank, ADB, UN, BBS, BB, OECD, WTO, Newspapers etc.

DHAKA BANK: Thriving for Success

Dhaka Bank 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. In July 2003, the bank introduced its Islamic banking window. Dhaka Bank was listed on both DSE and CSE in 2000. Later, the bank embarked on Capital Market services which amounted to the establishment of a subsidiary `Dhaka Bank Securities Limited` in 2011. Dhaka Bank Investment Limited register in 2013. Additionally, Dhaka Bank opened new avenues for foreign investors by launching an Offshore Banking Unit in 2006.

Dhaka Bank 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. Along with maintaining strong relationships with the corporate sector, the bank has expanded its nationwide presence through a broad network of branches, ATMs, ADMs, SME channels, and SMS banking. As of 31 December 2024, Dhaka Bank proudly operates 116 Branches, 33 Sub Branches, 3 SME Service Centers, 85 ATMs, 8 ADMs and 12 CRMs and 2 Offshore Banking Unit across the country.

On 5 July 2024, we celebrated 29 years of progress. As of 31 December 2024, our Balance Sheet size stood at BDT 431,459 million, with deposits of BDT 299,531 million and advances of BDT 268,985 million. Our operating profit for the year was BDT 10,606 million. Together, our Board and our Management are committed to making a strong positive impact on the economy of Bangladesh through superior quality Banking Services.

Extra-ordinary gain/losses

The Bank did not record any extraordinary gains or losses during the year 2024.

Related party Disclosure

In the ordinary course of business, Dhaka Bank entered into a few transactions with related parties during the year 2024, details of which have been furnished in Annexure – G of the financial statements. These transactions were 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 Dhaka Bank 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 Dhaka Bank'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. Dhaka Bank has neither intention nor the need to liquidate or curtail materially the scale of its operation. Hence, the Financial Statements of the Bank for 2024 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 BDT 1,251 million in 2024 in comparison with BDT 1,732

million in 2023, despite challenging market conditions. The 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, Retails, efficient Cost Management as well as appropriate strategic choice.

Overall, the business performance for 2024 indicates that our achievements, particularly in the revenue basket, were more sustainable than we had anticipated, especially in the categories of investment income and fees & commission income. We have every reason to justify our position under most difficult circumstances that Banking Sector got through in 2024.

The Bank recorded an operating income of BDT 18,031 million. On the Balance Sheet, the bank achieved a remarkable balance in assets of BDT 431,459 million, reflecting an increase of BDT 52,820 million from BDT 378,639 million in 2023. This growth was driven by a 5% increase in loans and advances. Deposits also grew by 6%. The bank maintained a strong capital adequacy ratio of 13.41%, in line with Basel-III requirements. Total shareholders' equity increased to BDT 22,038 million in 2024, up from BDT 21,786 million in 2023. Liquidity remained comfortable, with liquid assets [Cash, Balance with other Banks and financial institutions, money at call, treasury bonds and tradable securities] accounting for 27.70% of total assets. The bank maintained a stable loan portfolio, with a loan-to-deposit ratio of 82.82% at the end of 2024, compared to 85.98% in 2023.

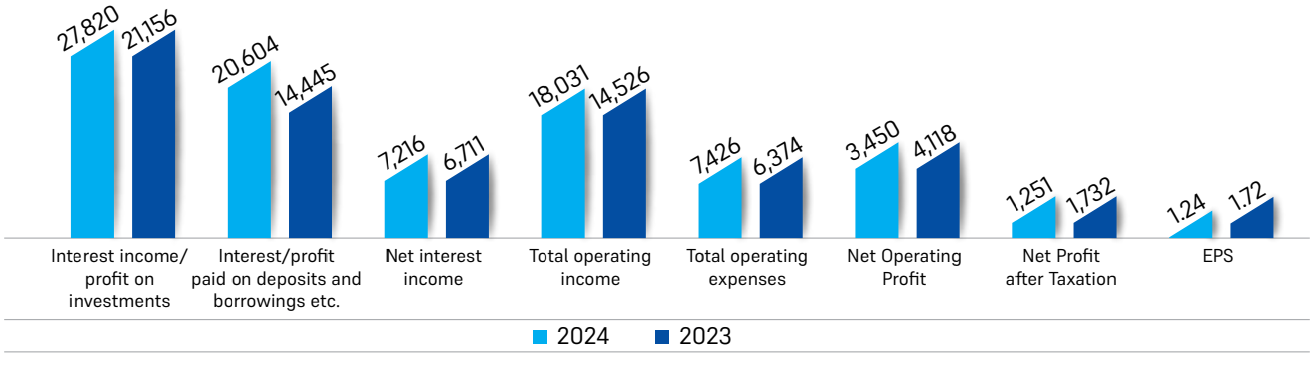
Profitability- The Bank

Amount in million taka unless mentioned otherwise

Particulars	2024	2023	Variance	Percentage (%)
Interest income/ profit on investments	27,820	21,156	6,664	31%
Interest/profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	20,604	14,445	6,158	43%
Net interest income	7,216	6,711	506	8%
Total operating income	18,031	14,526	3,505	24%
Total operating expenses	7,426	6,374	1,052	16%
Net Operating Profit	3,450	4,118	(668)	(16%)
Net Profit after Taxation	1,251	1,732	(481)	(28%)
EPS (Taka)	1.24	1.72	(0.48)	(28%)

Profitability- The Bank

BDT in million

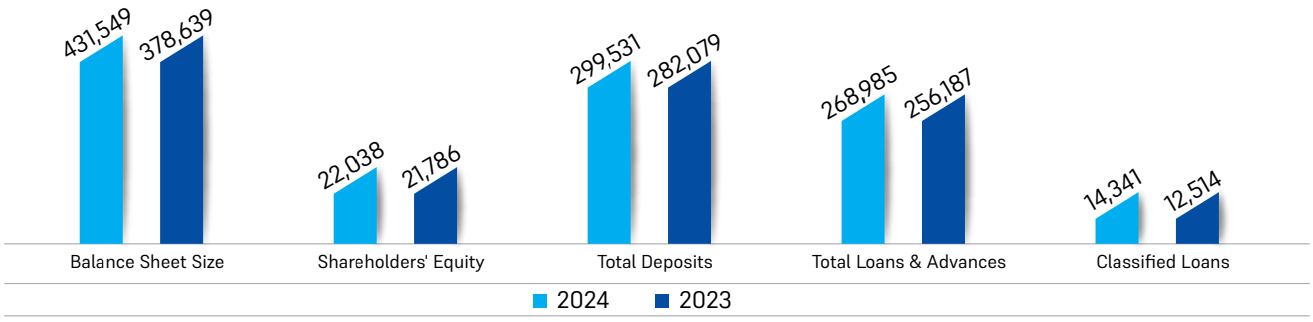


Balance Sheet Focus - The Bank

Amount in million unless mentioned otherwise

Particulars	2024	2023	Variance	%Change over 2023
Balance Sheet Size	431,459	378,639	52,820	14%
Shareholders' Equity	22,038	21,786	252	1%
Total Deposits	299,531	282,079	17,452	6%
Total Loans & Advances	268,985	256,187	12,798	5%
Classified Loans	14,341	12,514	1,827	15%

Balance Sheet Focus - The Bank

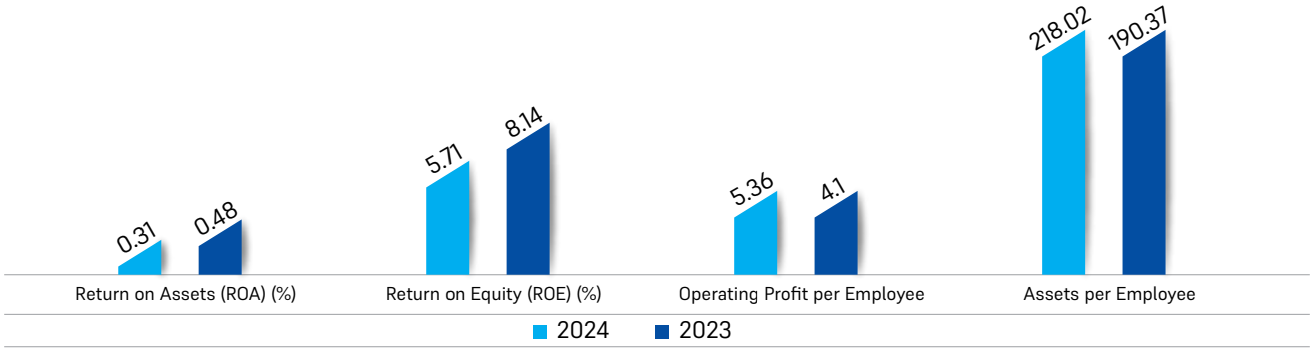


Performance Ratio - The Bank

Amount in million unless mentioned otherwise

Particulars	2024	2023	Variance	% Change over 2023
Return on Assets (ROA) (%)	0.31	0.48	(0.17)	(35%)
Return on Equity (ROE) (%)	5.71	8.14	(2.43)	(30%)
Operating Profit per Employee	5.36	4.10	1.26	31%
Assets per Employee	218.02	190.37	27.65	15%

Performance Ratio - The Bank



Appropriation of Profit

Profit after Tax [PAT] stood at BDT 1,251 million. The profit available for distribution to shareholders is BDT 1,251 million.

Amount in million unless mentioned otherwise

Particulars	Year 2024	Year 2023
Profit After Tax	1,251	1,732
Retained Earnings brought forward	1,588	1,725
To be appropriated		
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	-	569.77
Transfer to General Reserve	-	-

Dividend Policy of Dhaka Bank

The Board of Directors in its 488th Meeting held on 28 May 2025, recommended 5% cash and 5% Stock dividend (Subject to approval of BSEC) for the shareholders for the year 2024, subject to approval of the shareholders in the 30th Annual General Meeting. No bonus shares or stock dividend has been declared as interim dividend for the period from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

Amount in million unless mentioned otherwise

Particulars	2024	2023
Stock Dividend	5%	0%
Cash Dividend	5%	10%
Retained Earnings to be carried forward	1,591	1,588
Dividend	1,007	1,007

Appointment of External Auditors

At the 29th Annual General Meeting of the Bank, M/s. ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants were appointed as the External Auditors of the Bank for the year 2024, subject to approval of Bangladesh Bank. Subsequently, Bangladesh Bank approved their appointment on 16 July 2024. M/s. ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants have completed their second year of audit and have expressed their intention for re-appointment as statutory auditors of the Bank for the year 2025. The proposal for their re-appointment as statutory auditors for 2025 will be submitted for shareholders approval at the 30th AGM, in accordance with the terms and conditions outlined in Bangladesh Bank's guidelines and the directives of the BSEC.

Appointment of Compliance Auditors

At the 29th Annual General Meeting of the Bank, M/s. Howladar Yunus & Co., Chartered Accountants were appointed as the Compliance Auditors of the Bank for the year 2024. M/s. Howladar Yunus & Co., Chartered Accountants have also expressed their intention to be re-appointed as the Compliance Auditors of the Bank for the year 2025. In accordance with the directives of BSEC, they are eligible for re-appointment as the Compliance Auditors of the Bank for the year 2025, subject to shareholders approval at the 30th AGM of the Bank.

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 2024, a total amount of BDT 5,107,555 was paid as honorarium to the Directors for attending Meetings.

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

Rotation of Directors

According to the Companies Act 1994 and the Articles of Association of the Bank, one-third (1/3) of the Directors of the Bank will retire at the 30th Annual General Meeting and are eligible for re-election, subject to approval of Bangladesh Bank.

Board Meetings

A total of 20 (twenty) Board of Directors meetings were held from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024. The attendance of the Directors in these meetings is provided in Annexure-I of BSEC's Notification under chapter 'Compliance Report on BSEC's Notification' in this Annual Report.

Director's Profile

A brief profile of the Directors and Independent Directors is presented in this Annual Report.

Remuneration to directors including independent directors

Remuneration paid to directors, including independent directors, during the year 2024 is provided in note no.33 of the financial statements.

Number of Board meetings

Information regarding total number of Board meetings held in 2024 and the attendance of each director is provided 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) arise from the environmental and social issues that are related to a client's/investee's operations. These risks can be mitigated through compliance with environmental and social regulations and international environmental and social standards. Such risks are not static, they are dynamic and can change over time.

Dhaka Bank formulated its Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) Policy in September, 2018, reflecting the Bank's commitment to managing environmental and social risks. The ESRM policy of the Bank is applied when considering loans in the following categories: 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 manage these risks soundly and prudently. Reliable and comprehensive systems are put in place to monitor the effectiveness of these controls. The factors comprising the control environment are:

- A board of directors that is actively concerned with sound corporate governance and 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 strong adherent to the Bangladesh Bank's guidelines on capital adequacy. Its policy is to maintain regulatory capital at a level higher than the minimum required. The bank's capital base strength is also reflected in the ratio of eligible capital to risk-weighted assets (RWA), which stands at 13.41% as of December 31, 2024. The bank has been operating under the Basel III regime since January 2015, implementing enhanced regulations for capital adequacy, liquidity, and stability, and remains committed to complying with the requirements in phases which implemented fully from 2019.

Credit Rating vis-à-vis Capital Adequacy

We continued our efforts to encourage corporate and SME-mid customers to obtain credit ratings from eligible External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs). In accordance with Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular Nos. 05 of April 29, 2009, 31 of October 25, 2010, 12 of October 31, 2013, and 08 of April 15, 2014, we nominated eight (8) recognized 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 [for SME Clients only].

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

Five Years Performance

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

Management's Discussion and Analysis

A Management Discussion and Analysis, signed by the Managing Director of the Bank, has been presented in this Annual Report with a detailed analysis of the Bank's financial position and operations.

The Bank conducted its Board meetings and recorded the minutes of the meetings as well as kept 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) as long as those standards are not inconsistent with any condition of this Code.

The certification by the CEO and the CFO to the Board, as required under condition No. 3(3) on Financial Statements for the year 2024 has been disclosed in this Annual Report.

Segment-wise Performance

Segment wise Performance during the year 2024, details of which are furnished in note no. 48 of the financial statements.

Figure in BDT Million

Particulars	Conventional Banking	Islamic Banking	Off-Shore Banking Unit (OBU)	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited (DBSL)	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited (DBIL)	Total
Total operating income	17,368.83	(217.40)	879.79	126.48	51.95	18,209.64
Allocated expenses	6,994.48	105.71	325.36	92.22	4.81	7,522.57
Operating profit/(loss) before tax & provision	10,374.35	(323.10)	554.43	34.26	47.14	10,687.07
Total provision (loans/ advances & others)	7,030.92	-	124.38	102.12	-	7,257.42
Profit/(loss) before tax	3,343.42	(323.11)	430.05	(67.86)	47.14	3,429.65
Provision for income tax	2,199.45	-	-	(68.80)	17.69	2,148.34
Net profit/(loss)	1,143.97	(323.10)	430.05	0.94	29.45	1,281.32
Segment assets	386,945.45	16,482.87	22,611.07	5,679.31	1,119.90	432,838.60
Segment liabilities & equity	386,945.45	16,482.87	22,611.07	5,679.31	1,119.90	432,838.60

Raising Capital

Starting on July 5, 1995, with an authorized capital of BDT 1,000 million and a paid-up capital of Tk. 100 million, Dhaka Bank strengthened its Authorized Capital base in 2005 by increasing the same from BDT 1,000 million to BDT 2,650 million and further to BDT 6,000 million in 2007. The authorized capital was subsequently enhanced to BDT 10,000 million through a special resolution passed at the Bank's 4th Extra-ordinary General Meeting [EGM] on July 4, 2010.

Out of the total issued, subscribed and paid-up capital, 1,320,000 ordinary shares of BDT 100 each amounting to BDT 132,000,000 was raised through an Initial Public Offering (IPO) held on February 24, 2000. The Bank further increased its Paid-up Capital twice issuing a 2:1 right share at par on April 15, 2003 and November 30, 2005 respectively. Additionally, the bank increased its authorized capital from BDT 10,000 million to BDT 20,000 million by passing a special resolution at the 27th AGM. As on December 31, 2024, the Bank's equity including retained earnings, stood at BDT 22,038 million, representing 5.11% of total assets. The bank's paid-up capital stood at BDT 10,066 million at the year ended 2024.

Special Assets Management

Over the span of year, classified loans increased to BDT 14,341 million from BDT 12,514 million in 2023. The amount of Non-Performing Loan [NPL] increased by BDT 1,827 million in 2024. In 2024, NPL to Total Loans Ratio stood at 5.33%..

Non-Performing Assets by Segments:

BDT in million unless mentioned otherwise

Particulars	As on 31.12.2024	As on 31.12.2023	Change in %
Un-Classified Loans	254,644	243,674	4.50%
Standard [Including Staff Loan]	246,405	237,517	3.74%
Special Mention Accounts [SMA]	8,239	6,157	33.82%
Classified Loans	14,341	12,514	14.60%
Sub-standard [SS]	1,476	922	60.09%
Doubtful [DF]	1,216	249	388.31%
Bad/Loss [BL]	11,648	11,343	2.69%
Total Loans	268,985	256,187	5.00%
Non-Performing Loans (%)	5.33	4.88	9.22%

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, Dhaka Bank 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 2025

Challenges

- Ensure and maintain 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 and deposit rate in the market.
- Controlling inflation and volatile foreign exchange market.

Opportunities

- Infrastructure development like inauguration of Dhaka Metro Rail and Padma Multipurpose Bridge and Economic Zones 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 2025 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 2025

- 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.
- Maintain asset quality by selecting good borrowers.
- Control bad debt provisions by speeding up both continuous and alternating recovery mechanisms and proper monitoring.

Asset Quality

Our main focus in the year 2025 is to reduce NPL and meet up deposit target. We are developing in-built capacity in the Bank to expedite the 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 2024, compared to 16% in the previous year. We need to focus on increasing CASA (Current Account, Savings Account). Therefore, we must develop strategies to raise core deposits, i.e., customers' deposits. The CASA share of 25% of Total Deposit should be increased to at least 30% in 2025. Advances rose to 5%, compared to 7% last year. Inward remittances increased by 14% from the previous year.

Internal Control & Risk Management: We will ensure a stable well-integrated operating process, along with new equipment to support work volume as well as strong Customer Complaint Resolution Process and Anti-Money Laundering & Combating Financing of Terrorism mechanism and Cyber security. 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 PLC.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker
Chairman

Mr. Mohammed Hanif
Vice Chairman
(Expired on December 14, 2024)

Mr. Reshadur Rahman
Director

Mrs. Rokshana Zaman
Director

Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker
Director

Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin
Director

Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury
Director

Mr. Amir Ullah
Director

Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan
Director

Mr. Jashim Uddin
Director

Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas
Director

Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker
Director

Mrs. Manoara Khandaker
Director

Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta
Director

Mr. Feroz Ahmed
Independent Director

Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim
Independent Director

Professor Bilkis Ara Begum
Independent Director

Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof
Managing Director
(Ex-Officio)

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

Mrs. Rokshana Zaman
Chairperson

Mr. Reshadur Rahman
Member

Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker
Member

Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin
Member

Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas
Member

Mrs. Manoara Khandaker
Member

AUDIT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

Mr. Feroz Ahmed
Chairman

Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan
Member

Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury
Member

Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker
Member

Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim
Member

RISK MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD

Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin
Chairman

Mr. Amir Ullah
Member

Mr. Jashim Uddin
Member

Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas
Member

Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta
Member

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

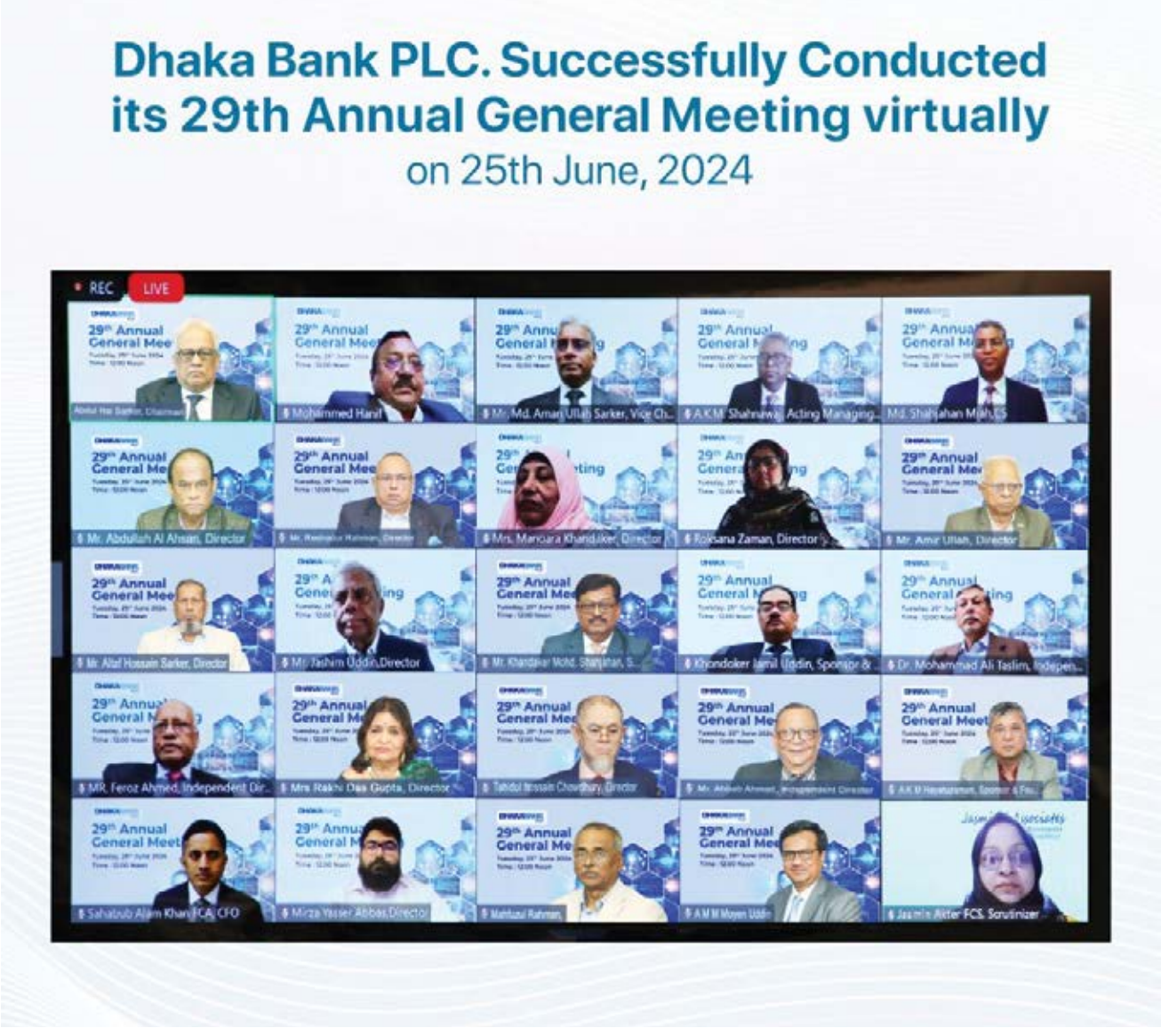
Barrister Sabel Nawaz
Member- Lawyer

Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof
Managing Director
(Ex. Officio)

Mr. Tipu Sultan
(Member Secretary)

DIVIDEND DISTRIBUTION POLICY OF DHAKA BANK

The 29th Annual General Meeting of Dhaka Bank PLC. was held on June 25, 2024 at 12.00 noon by using Digital Platform according to Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission's directives at Head Office of Dhaka Bank PLC. Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker, Chairman of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank presided over the Meeting. Among others, Vice Chairman Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker, Founder Vice Chairman Mr. A. T. M Hayatuzzaman Khan, Directors Messers Reshadur Rahman, Altaf Hossain Sarker, Mohammed Hanif, Amir Ullah, Tahidul Hossain Chowhdury, Abdullah Al Ahsan, Mirza Yasser Abbas, Jashim Uddin, Rokshana Zaman, Manoara Khandaker, Rakhi Das Gupta and Independent Directors Messers Ahbab Ahmed, Mr. Feroz Ahmed, Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim and Acting Managing Director Mr. A K M Shahnawaj were also present. Apart from them, Company Secretary of the Bank Mr. Md. Shahjahan Miah and a good number of Shareholders also participated in the 29th AGM through Digital Platform. Mentionable that, 10.00% Cash Dividend was approved in the 29th AGM for the year 2023. Besides that, the shareholders passed their valuable opinion/comments on the Audited Financial Statements for the year ended on December 31, 2023 and regarding the overall activities of the Bank.



CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank PLC. the bank's highest governing body, is committed to upholding strong corporate governance and recognizes its responsibility to shareholders. The Board prioritizes the bank's long-term success by embedding ethical practices and business integrity into its core strategies and operations. As stewards of shareholder interests, the Board is dedicated to promoting and safeguarding their investments.

Governance structure and composition

Dhaka Bank'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.

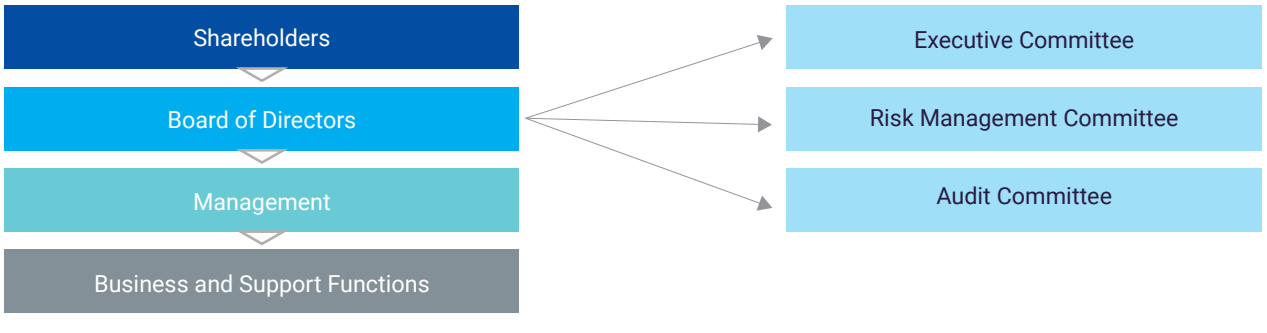
The Board of Directors regularly discusses business strategy, financial performance, and governance issues and reviews committee reports. At these meetings, the Board examines the financial performance of the bank and its subsidiaries, reviews risk management and compliance reports, and approves the 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 comprises 17 experienced and knowledgeable members, of which 3 are independent directors. Additionally, 4 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.

Our Governance Structure



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 6 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 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. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof, Managing Director
2. Sahabub Alam Khan FCA, SEVP & CFO
3. M Rezaur Rahman, SEVP & 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.

Bills-to-Cash
Online Supply Chain Financing

HUMAN RESOURCES ACCOUNTING

Human Resource Accounting (HRA) serves as an information system, providing management with insights into the evolving dynamics of an organization's human resources. HRA involves the systematic process of valuing, recording, and presenting the contributions of human capital within the company's financial records. By assigning monetary value to human resources, HRA quantifies the worth of employees, the investments made in them, and the potential returns on those investments. This quantitative approach enables organizations to make well-informed decisions by identifying and measuring key human resource data. A robust HRA system can improve managerial effectiveness and offer valuable information to both 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

BDT Million

Particulars	2024	2023
Assets		
Cash	18,524	14,269
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	5,422	27,692
Investments	99,338	50,886
Loans, advances and lease/investments	268,985	256,187
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	8,423	8,562
Human Assets	12,398	46,222
Individuals' value	12,386	46,211
Value of Investments	12	11
Other Assets	30,768	21,043
Total Assets	443,858	424,861
Capital & Liabilities		
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	50,164	23,474
Deposits and other accounts	299,531	282,079
Shareholders' equity	22,038	21,786
Human Capital	12,398	46,222
Other liabilities	59,727	51,300
Total Capital & Liabilities	443,858	424,861

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 as framed by the Board of Directors 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 process of disclosure of Financial Statements, Internal Control System and Audit Procedures.

Composition

As per regulatory guidelines stipulated vide Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No. 02 dated February 11, 2024, the composition of the Audit Committee of a Bank Company shall comply with the following:

i. Members of the committee shall be selected from amongst the directors of the Board;

ii. Audit Committee of the Board shall be constituted with maximum 05 (five) members including at least 2 (two) members as Independent Directors;

iii. One of the Independent Directors shall be the Chairman of the Audit Committee;

iv. The term of the Chairman of the Audit Committee shall be 03 (three) years and an Independent Director shall not be able to hold the Office of the Chairman of the Audit Committee for consecutive 02 (two) terms;

v. Audit Committee shall be constituted with those members of the Board, who are not included in the Executive Committee;

vi. Members shall be elected for a term of 03 (three) years;

vii. Company Secretary of the Bank shall be the Secretary of the Audit Committee.

The Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank PLC. was lastly reconstituted on July 25, 2024. The particulars of the members of the Audit Committee and their attendance in Meetings in the year 2024 are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Directors	Status with the Bank	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification	Number of Meetings held	Meetings attended	Remarks
1	Mr. Ahbab Ahmad*	Independent Director	Chairman (from 01.01.2024 to 29.06.2024)	BA (Hons.), MA (DU)	5	3	The Director who could not attend any Meeting was granted leave of absence
2	Mr. Feroz Ahmed	Independent Director	Chairman (from 25.07.2024 to onwards)	BA (Hons.; Economics), MA (Economics; DU)	5	2	
3	Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker	Director	Member	MA (DU)	5	5	
4	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan**	Director	Member	M.Com.	5	4	
5	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	Member	B.A.	5	4	
6	Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Independent Director	Member	B.A (Hons.; Economics), MA (Economics; DU), MA (Canada), Ph.D. (Australia)	5	5	

** His tenure as Independent Director of the Bank expired on 29.06.2024*

*** Refrained from attending the 121st Audit Committee Meeting held on 31.07.2024 since the proposal for his re-appointment as a Director of the Bank was pending with Bangladesh Bank.*

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 in respect of building a suitable Management Information System (MIS) on banking operations by creating Bank's own ICT Platform 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 Bangladesh Bank Inspection Team, External Auditors and the Bank Management 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 and recommend for taking necessary actions accordingly;
- Examine appropriateness of management consideration about observations/recommendations of the internal auditors regarding banking operations 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 operations/ fraud and forgeries and mitigation of irregularities identified;
- Submit recommendations to the Board of Directors for appointment of External Auditors from the Panel of Auditors of Bangladesh Bank 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 Directors of the Bank.

Role of the Audit 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, 05 (Five) Meetings of the Audit Committee were held in the year 2024. The Committee from time to time invited the Managing Director, 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 2024

During the year 2024, 05 (Five) 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:

- Completion Status of Annual Audit Plan (AAP)-2023 up to 05.02.2024
- Half Yearly (July 01, 2023 - December 31, 2023) Statement of Self-Assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Controls under DOS Circular Letter No.10 Dated, May 09, 2017 of Bangladesh Bank
- Surprise Cash Inspection Report on Dhaka Bank PLC, Local Office and Jatrabari Branch by Bangladesh Bank Inspection Team
- Compliance and Responses of 25th Comprehensive Bangladesh Bank Inspection Report on Dhaka Bank Ltd., Head Office as on 31.12.2022
- Audited Consolidated & Solo Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2023
- Completion Status of Annual Audit Plan-2023 and Annual Audit Plan-2024 up to 31.03.2024 (1st Quarter)
- Surprise Cash Inspection Report on Dhaka Bank PLC, Sonargaon Janapath Branch by Bangladesh Bank Inspection Team
- Un-Audited Consolidated & Separate Financial Statements of the Bank for the period ended 31 March 2024
- Re-appointment of External Auditors of the Bank for the year 2024
- Re-appointment of Corporate Governance Compliance Auditors of the Bank for the year 2024
- Facility allowed under Exception
- Significant Audit Issues of Internal Audit conducted on 7 Head Office Divisions during 2024
- Significant IT risks of Head Office audited during 2023
- Completion Status of Annual Audit Plan-2024 up to 07.05.2024
- Significant Audit Issues of Internal Audit conducted on 6 Branches during 2024
- Un-audited Consolidated & Separate Financial Statements of the Bank for the period ended 30 June 2024
- Completion Status of Annual Audit Plan-2024 up to 28.07.2024
- Half Yearly (January 01, 2024 - June 30, 2024) Statement of Self-Assessment of Anti-Fraud Internal Controls under DOS Circular Letter No.10 Dated, May 09, 2017 of Bangladesh Bank
- Observations of Inspection Team of DBI-5, Bangladesh Bank, Head Office on the Dhaka Bank PLC., Gulshan Branch, Dhaka
- Management Report by External Auditor-ACNABIN for the year ended on 31st December, 2023
- Effectiveness of the Internal Control System of Dhaka Bank PLC.
- Exceptions in the Loan Documentation Checklist (LDCL) for the quarter ended March-2024 & June-2024.
- Completion Status of Annual Audit Plan-2024 up to 21.10.2024.
- Material Audit Issues of Internal Audit conducted on Head Office Divisions during 2024.
- Observation on 10th Comprehensive Inspection Report on Dhaka Bank PLC. Uttara Branch, Uttara Based on 30-09-2022
- Observations of 1st Comprehensive Inspection Report on Dhaka Bank PLC. Konabari Branch, Gazipur Based on 31-12-2021.
- Update on Quarterly Operations Report (QOR) for the Quarter Ended June 30, 2024.
- Revised Audit Manual for the Internal Control and Compliance Division of Dhaka Bank PLC.
- Annual Health Report (Internal Control & Compliance Health and Image & Reputation Health) of Dhaka Bank PLC for the Year 2023.
- Un-audited Consolidated & Separate Financial Statements of the Bank for the period ended 30 September 2024.
- Annual Audit Plan (AAP) for the Year 2025.
- Facility allowed under Exception for the period from April to September, 2024.
- Appointment of Professor Bilkis Ara Begum as Independent Director of the Bank.

Recommendation for Approval of Financial Statements

The Audit Committee reviewed and examined the Bank's Annual Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2024 prepared by the Management and audited by the External Auditors M/s. ACNABIN, 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 PLC. a compliant Bank in its journey to banking excellence.

Feroz Ahmed
Chairman, Audit Committee of the Board

REPORT OF THE SHARI'AH SUPERVISORY COMMITTEE

For the year ended 31 December, 2024

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 Salam is for our Prophet (May Allah bless him and grant him peace) who is Rahmat for the creatures of the World.

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

It is our responsibility to set out necessary guidelines and advices for smooth operations of Islamic Banking business of the Bank and to form an independent opinion based on our review of the Islamic Banking operations.

We have reviewed the principles and contracts related to the transactions and applications introduced by Tayyebah Dhaka Islamic Banking during the period from January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024. Based on the Shari'ah inspection reports of the Shari'ah Auditor, we have conducted our review to form our opinion as to whether the Bank has complied with Shari'ah rules and principles, as well as the specific fatwas, rulings and guidelines issued by us. In addition to our fatwas, the Shari'ah Auditor also adhered to 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, along with the relevant documentation and procedures adopted by the Tayyebah 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.

To discuss and suggest on various Shari'ah related issues of Islamic Banking and to give thoughts and decisions related to Shari'ah, the Shari'ah Supervisory Committee of Dhaka Bank PLC held 03 formal Meetings in 2024. The Member Secretary is discharging his duty as the Chief of the Shari'ah Supervisory Committee Secretariat.

Furthermore, the Shari'ah Auditor of the Shari'ah Supervisory Committee inspected and conducted Shari'ah Risk based Audit, Surprise Audit of the Islamic Banking Branches on sample and test basis in the year 2024 and submitted the reports to the Committee as per Internal Control & Compliance Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.

The Shari'ah Supervisory Committee, after reviewing the Shari'ah Inspection Reports, Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account of Islamic Banking of the Bank for the year 2024 have given their opinion as under:

- Dhaka Bank PLC has only two Islamic Banking Branches, both of which were inspected by the Shari'ah Auditor in 2024 in accordance with the Internal Control & Compliance guideline of Bangladesh Bank. Additionally, Shari'ah Risk Rating has been done in line with the Internal Control & Compliance guideline of Bangladesh Bank.
- As per inspection reports, the Compliance of Shari'ah Principles has been improved during the year 2024.
- The agreements for investment and transactions entered into by Islamic banking branch during the above period have been made in accordance with the principles of Shari'ah.
- 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.
- Distribution of profit has been made to the Mudarabah Depositors as per the weightage based formula approved by the Shari'ah Supervisory Committee.
- Zakah is not applicable for branch based Islamic Banking of Dhaka Bank PLC.

During the year under report, the Shari'ah Supervisory Committee has advised the Bank on the following Issues:

- Compliance with Shari'ah Principles in conducting Islamic Banking business with respect to Deposit, Investment along with all related transactions.
- Taking effective steps aiming to gradual development of the employees and customer awareness about Shari'ah compliance in Islamic Banking.
- To acquaint the Islamic Banking concept to all employees of Dhaka Bank PLC, a session on Islamic Banking Operation to be kept in all training program to be arranged by Dhaka Bank Training Institute (DBTI).
- Arrange regular training, workshop, knowledge sharing sessions for the officials to increase their professional knowledge, skills and to change their attitude and to organize the awareness program for the clients regarding Shari'ah compliance issues.
- To improve the asset quality of the Islamic Banking Branches, the Committee advised to continue strong monitoring of investment clients.
- In case of allowing investment in Bai-Sell mode (i.e. Bai-Murabaha, Bai-Muajjal) the Bank should ensure actual buying and selling. In case of appointing buying agent, importance should be given on the Shari'ah compliance.
- Invest surplus funds in Shari'ah compliant sectors for turning back from loss position to profitable position of Islamic Banking Branches.

We beg the Almighty Allah (SWT) to grant us all the success and straightforwardness and give us strength to achieve his satisfaction through implementation of Shari'ah in every sphere of life.

Tipu Sultan
Member Secretary
Shari'ah Supervisory Committee

Md. Fariduddin Ahmed
Chairman
Shari'ah 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 as delineated in BSEC's Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated June 03, 2018, Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2009-193/66/PRD/148 dated 16 October 2023 and Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2009-193/76/PRD/151 dated 04 April 2024 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 29th AGM held on 25.06.2024, Dhaka Bank PLC. re-appointed M/s. Howladar Younus & Co., Chartered Accountants as Corporate Governance Auditor for the year 2024 for certification in this regard.

The Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank PLC. has taken appropriate steps to comply with the conditions as detailed in Annexure-I, II & III below:

Annexure-I

20 (Twenty) Meetings of the Board of Directors of the Bank were held from January 01, 2024 to December 31, 2024. 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	20	20	The Directors who could not attend any Meeting were granted leave of absence
Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker	Director	20	17	
Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	20	18	
Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	20	19	
Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Director	20	14	
Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Director	20	9	
Mr. Mohammed Hanif*	Director	20	15	
Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	20	19	
Mr. Amir Ullah	Director	20	19	
Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	20	17	
Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director	20	17	
Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	Director	20	11	
Mrs. Manoara Khandaker	Director	20	20	
Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director	20	20	
Mr. Ahbab Ahmad**	Independent Director	20	11	
Mr. Feroz Ahmed	Independent Director	20	19	
Mr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Independent Director	20	19	
Professor Bilkis Ara Begum***	Independent Director	20	3	
Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof****	Managing Director (Ex-Officio)	20	4	

**Expired on 14.12.2024*

*** His tenure as Independent Director of the Bank expired on 29.06.2024*

**** Appointed as an Independent Director w.e.f. 11.11.2024*

***** Appointed as Managing Director w.e.f. 01.10.2024*

Annexure-II

The pattern of shareholding of Dhaka Bank PLC. as on 31.12.2024 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	22,958,569	Mrs. Selina Hai	1,252,681	N/A	Nil
2	Mr. Jashim Uddin	20,134,615	Mrs. Mamtaj Begum	16,92,787	N/A	Nil
3	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	24,658,982	Mr. A.T.M. Hayatuzzaman Khan	3,019,780	N/A	Nil
4	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	28,072,582	Mrs. Nilufar Hossain	1,855,000	N/A	Nil
5	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	34,565,761	Mrs. Shamsi Rahman	3,272,358	N/A	Nil
6	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	20,216,450	Mrs. Jesmin Sultana Chowdhury	95,916	N/A	Nil
7	Mr. Amir Ullah	20,134,433	Mrs. Ayesha Amir	4,784	N/A	Nil
8	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	20,136,160	Mrs. Amena Begum	926,509	N/A	Nil
9	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	43,218,256	Mrs. Jasmine Sultana	6,799,368	N/A	Nil
10	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	20,133,036	Late Ashok Das Gupta	Nil	N/A	Nil
11	Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker	20,134,438	Mrs. Nasrin Aman	Nil	Annila Aman Master Ahnaf Aman	Nil
12	Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	50,073,650	Mrs. Yakut Binte Sadek	Nil	Aaiza Taharat Mirza Mirza Anas Abbas	Nil
13	Mrs. Manoara Khandaker	20,170,044	Mr. Khandaker Mohammad Shahjahan	14,086	N/A	Nil
14	Mr. Feroz Ahmed	Nil	Mrs. Ayesha Akhter	Nil	N/A	Nil
15	Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Nil	Mrs. Qamrun Nehar Taslim	Nil	N/A	Nil
16	Professor Bilkis Ara Begum	Nil	Mr. Ahbab Ahmad	Nil	N/A	Nil
17	Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof Managing Director	Nil	Mrs. Tabassum Hossain	Nil	N/A	Nil

2. Chief Executive Officer : Nil

3. Company Secretary : Nil

4. Chief Financial Officer : Nil

5. Head of Internal Control and Compliance : Nil

6. Spouses and minor children of above Executives : Nil

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

1. Mr. A.K.M. Shahnawaj, Additional Managing Director : Nil
2. Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director : Nil
3. Mr. Sheikh Abdul Bakir, Deputy Managing Director : Nil
4. Mr. Akhlaqur Rahman, Deputy Managing Director : Nil
5. Mr. Mukarram Hossain Chowdhury, Senior Executive Vice President : Nil

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

DHAKA BANK PLC.
CORPORATE GOVERNANCE COMPLIANCE REPORT

Status of compliance with the conditions imposed by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission's (BSEC) through Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated 03 June 2018, as amended vide Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2009-193/66/PRD/148 dated 16 October 2023 and Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2009-193/76/PRD/151 dated 04 April 2024 issued under section 2CC of the Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969 is presented below:

Condition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
1.	**Board of Directors**				
1.1	**Board size**				
	The number of Board Directors should not be less than 5 (five) and more than 20 (twenty).		√		
1.2	**Independent Directors**				
	(a)	At least 2 (two) directors or one-fifth (1/5) of the total number of directors in the company's Board, whichever is higher, shall be independent directors; any fraction shall be considered to the next integer or whole number for calculating number of independent director(s): Provided that the Board shall appoint at least 1(one) female independent director in the Board of Directors of the company.		√	In line with the provisions of Section. 1(1) of the Corporate Governance Code of BSEC, the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank PLC. has been constituted as per section 15 (9) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended upto 2023)
	(b)(i)	Who either does not hold any share or holds less than 1% shares to the total paid-up shares of the Company;	√		
	(b)(ii)	Who is not a sponsor of the Company and is not connected with the companies any sponsor or director or shareholder who holds one percent (1%) or more share of the total paid-up shares of the company on the basis of family relationship. Provided that spouse, son, daughter, father, mother, brother, sister son-in-law and daughter-in-law shall be considered as family members;	√		
	(b)(iii)	who has not been an executive of the Company in immediately preceding 2 (two) financial years;	√		
	(b)(iv)	Who does not have any other relationship whether pecuniary or otherwise, with the Company or its subsidiary/ associated companies or its subsidiary /associated companies;	√		

Condition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
	(b)(v)	who is not a member or TREC (Trading Right Entitlement Certificate) holder, director or officer of any stock exchange;	√		
	(b)(vi)	who is not a shareholder, director excepting independent director or officer of any member or TREC holder of stock exchange or an intermediary of the capital market;	√		
	(b)(vii)	who is not a partner or an executive or was not a partner or an executive during the preceding 3 (three) years of the concerned Company's statutory audit firm or audit firm engaged in internal audit services or audit firm conducting special audit or professional certifying compliance of this Code;	√		
	(b) (viii)	Who is not independent director in more than 5 (five) listed companies;	√		
	(b) (ix)	Who has not been reported as a defaulter in the latest Credit Information Bureau (CIB) report of Bangladesh Bank for non-payment of any loan or advance or obligation to a bank or a financial institution; and	√		
	(b) (x)	Who has not been convicted for a criminal offence involving moral turpitude;	√		
	(c)	The independent director(s) shall be appointed by the board of directors and approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM): Provided that the Board shall appoint the independent director, subject to prior consent of the commission, after due consideration of recommendation of the Nomination an Remuneration Committee (NRC) of the company.	√		The Board of Directors of the Company appointed Professor Bilkis Ara Begum as the Independent Director of Dhaka Bank PLC. in its 473rd Meeting held on 31 July, 2024, Both Bangladesh Bank and Bangladesh Security & Exchange Commission approved this appointment on 11 September, 2024 and 11 November, 2024 respectively. Approval from shareholders for this appointment to be obtained in the next Annual General Meeting.
	(d)	The post of independent director(s) cannot remain vacant for more than 90 (ninety) days.	√		
	(e)	The tenure of office of an independent director shall be for a period of 03 (three) years, which may be extended for 1 (one) tenure only: Provided that a former independent director may be considered for reappointment for another tenure after a time gap of one tenure, i.e., three years from his or her completion of consecutive two tenures	√		

Condition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
1.3	**Qualification of Independent Director (ID)**				
	(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.	√		
	(b)	Independent Director shall have following qualifications:			
	(b)(i)	Business Leader who is or was a promoter or director of an unlisted company having minimum paid-up capital of Tk.100.00 million or any listed company or a member of any national or international chamber of commerce or registered business association; or''	√		
	(b)(ii)	Corporate Leader who is or was a top level executive not lower than Chief Executive Officer or Managing Director or Deputy Managing Director or Chief Financial Officer or Head of Finance or Accounts or Company Secretary or Head of Internal Audit and Compliance or Head of Legal Service or a candidate with equivalent position of an unlisted company having minimum paid-up capital of Tk. 100.00 million or of a listed company;	√		
	(b)(iii)	Former or existing 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's degree in economics or commerce or business or Law: Provided that in case of appointment of existing official as independent director, it requires clearence from the organization where he or she is in service; or''	√		
	(b)(iv)	University Teacher who has educational background in Economics or Commerce or Business Studies or Law; or	√		
	(b) (v)	Professional who is or was an advocate practicing at least in the High Court Division of Bangladesh Supreme Court or a Chartered Accountant or Cost and Management Accountant or Chartered Financial Analyst or Chartered Certified Accountant or Certified Public Accountant or Chartered Management Accountant or Chartered Secretary or equivalent qualification.	√		
	(c)	The independent director shall have at least 10 (ten) years of experiences in any field Mentioned in clause (b).	√		

Condition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
	(d)	In special cases, the above qualifications or experiences may be relaxed subject to prior approval of the Commission.	√		
1.4	**Duality of Chairperson of the Board of Directors and Managing Director or Chief Executive Officer**				
	(a)	The positions of the Chairperson of the Board and the Managing Director (MD) and/or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of the company shall be filled by different individuals	√		
	(b)	The Managing Director (MD) and/or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of a listed company shall not hold the same position in another listed company.	√		
	(c)	The Chairperson of the Board shall be elected from among the non-executive directors of the company.	√		
	(d)	The Board shall clearly define respective roles and responsibilities of the Chairperson and the Managing Director and/or Chief Executive Officer.	√		
	(e)	In the absence of the Chairperson of the Board, the remaining members may elect one of themselves from nonexecutive directors as Chairperson for that particular Board's meeting; the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson shall be duly recorded in the minutes.	√		The Chairperson attended every meeting of the Board of Directors.
1.5	**The Directors' Report to Shareholders**				
	(i)	Industry outlook and possible future development in the industry.	√		
	(ii)	Segment-wise or product-wise performance.	√		
	(iii)	Risks and concerns.	√		
	(iv)	A discussion on Cost of Goods sold, Gross Profit Margin and Net Profit Margin.	√		
	(v)	Discussion on continuity of any Extra-Ordinary gain or loss.	√		
	(vi)	A detailed discussion on related party transactions along with a statement showing amount, nature of related party, nature of transactions and basis of transactions of all related party transactions.	√		
	(vii)	A statement of utilization of proceeds raised through public issues, rights issues and/or any other instruments	N/A		No such event occurred during the year 2024.
	(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		No such event occurred during the year 2024.

Condition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
	(ix)	An explanation on any significant variance that occurs between Quarterly Financial performances and Annual Financial Statements	√		
	(x)	A statement of remuneration paid to the directors including independent directors	√		
	(xi)	A statement that the financial statements prepared by the management of the issuer company present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity	√		
	(xii)	A statement that proper books of account of the issuer company have been maintained	√		
	(xiii)	A statement that appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of the financial statements and that the accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment	√		
	(xiv)	A statement that International Accounting Standards (IAS) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in Bangladesh, have been followed in preparation of the financial statements and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed	√		
	(xv)	A statement that the system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.	√		
	(xvi)	A statement that minority shareholders have been protected from abusive actions by, or in the interest of, controlling shareholders acting either directly or indirectly and have effective means of redress.	√		
	(xvii)	A statement that there is no significant doubt upon the issuer company's ability to continue as a going concern, if the issuer company is not considered to be a going concern, the fact along with reasons there of shall be disclosed	√		
	(xviii)	An explanation that significant deviations from the last year's operating results of the issuer company shall be highlighted and the reasons thereof shall be explained	√		
	(xix)	A statement where key operating and financial data of at least preceding 05 (five) years shall be summarized.	√		
	(xx)	An explanation on the reasons if the issuer company has not declared dividend (cash or stock) for the year	√		
	(xxi)	Board's statement to the effect that no bonus share or stock dividend has been or shall be declared as interim dividend.	√		

Condition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
	(xxii)	The total number of Board meetings held during the year and attendance by each director	√		
	(xxiii)	**Pattern of shareholding and name wise details (disclosing aggregate number of shares):**			
	(xxiii)(a)	Parent or Subsidiary or Associated Companies and other related parties (name-wise details)	√		
	(xxiii) (b)	Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit and Compliance and their spouses and minor children (name-wise details)	√		
	(xxiii)(c)	Executives (top five salaried employees of the company, other than the Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer and Head of Internal Audit).	√		
	(xxiii) (d)	Shareholders holding ten percent (10%) or more voting interest in the company (name-wise details)	√		
	(xxiv)	**In case of the appointment or re-appointment of a director, a disclosure on the following information to the shareholders**			
	(xxiv)(a)	a brief resume of the director	√		
	(xxiv) (b)	nature of his or her expertise in specific functional areas	√		
	(xxiv)(c)	names of companies in which the person also holds the directorship and the membership of committees of the Board	√		
	(xxv)	**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**			
	(xxv)(a)	accounting policies and estimation for preparation of financial statements.	√		
	(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.	√		
	(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 immediately preceding five years explaining reasons thereof.	√		
	(xxv) (d)	compare such financial performance or results and financial position as well as cash flows with the peer industry scenario.	√		
	(xxv) (e)	briefly explain the financial and economic scenario of the country and the globe.	√		
	(xxv) (f)	risks and concerns issues related to the financial statements, explaining such risk and concerns mitigation plan of the company	√		

Condition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
	(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.	√		
	(xxvi)	Declaration or certification by the CEO and the CFO to the Board as required under condition No. 3(3) shall be disclosed as per **Annexure-A;**	√		
	(xxvii)	The report as well as certificate regarding compliance of conditions of this Code as required under condition No. 9 shall be disclosed as per **Annexure-B** and **Annexure-C;**	√		
	(xxviii)	The Directors' report to the shareholders does not require to include the business strategy or technical specification related to products or services, which have business confidentiality."	√		
1.6	**Meetings of the Board of Directors**				
		The company shall conduct its Board meetings and record the minutes of the meetings as well as keep required books and records in line with the provisions of the relevant Bangladesh Secretarial Standards (BSS) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Secretaries of Bangladesh (ICSB) in so far as those standards are not inconsistent with any condition of this Code	√		
1.7	**Code of Conduct for the Chairperson, other Board members and Chief Executive Officer**				
	(a)	The Board shall lay down a code of conduct, based on the recommendation of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) at condition No. 6, for the Chairperson of the Board, other board members and Chief Executive Officer of the company.	N/A		The Bank follows BRPD Circular no. 02 dated 11 February 2024 issued by Bangladesh Bank regarding the code of conduct for the Chairperson of the Board, other Board members and Chief Executive Officer of the Company.
	(b)	The code of conduct as determined by the NRC shall be posted on the website of the company including, among others, prudent conduct and behavior ; confidentiality; conflict of interest; compliance with laws, rules and regulations; prohibition of insider trading; relationship with environment, employees, customers and suppliers; and independency.	N/A		
2	**Governance of the Board of Directors of Subsidiary Company**				
	(a)	Provisions relating to the composition of the Board of the holding company shall be made applicable to the composition of the Board of the subsidiary company.	√		

Con-dition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
	(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	√		
	(c)	The minutes of the Board meeting of the subsidiary company shall be placed for review at the following Board meeting of the holding company.	√		
	(d)	The minutes of the respective Board meeting of the holding company shall state that they have reviewed the affairs of the subsidiary company also.	√		
	(e)	The Audit Committee of the holding company shall also review the financial statements, in particular the investments made by the subsidiary company.	√		
3	**Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC) and Company Secretary (CS)**				
3.1	**Appointment**				
	(a)	The Board shall appoint a Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), a Company Secretary (CS), a Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and a Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC).	√		
	(b)	The positions of the Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO), Company Secretary (CS), Chief Financial Officer (CFO) and Head of Internal Audit and Compliance (HIAC) shall be filled by different individuals.	√		
	(c)	The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC of a listed company shall not hold any executive position in any other company at the same time: "Provided that CFO or CS of any listed company may be appointed for the same position in any other listed or non-listed company under the same group for reduction of cost or for technical expertise, with prior approval of the Commission: Provided further that the remuneration and perquisites of the said CFO or CS shall be shared by appointing companies proportionately;"	√		
	(d)	The Board shall clearly define respective roles, responsibilities and duties of the CFO, the HIAC and the CS.	√		
	(e)	The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC shall not be removed from their position without approval of the Board as well as immediate dissemination to the Commission and stock exchange(s).	√		

Condition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
3.2	**Requirement to attend Board of Directors' Meetings**				
		The MD or CEO, CS, CFO and HIAC of the company shall attend the meetings of the Board: Provided that the CS, CFO and/or the HIAC shall not attend such part of a meeting of the Board which involves consideration of an agenda item relating to their personal matters	√		
3.3	**Duties of Managing Director (MD) or Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO)**				
	(a)	The MD or CEO and CFO shall certify to the Board that they have reviewed financial statements for the year and that to the best of their knowledge and belief:			
	(a)(i)	these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading.	√		
	(a)(ii)	these statements together present a true and fair view of the company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws.	√		
	(b)	The MD or CEO and CFO shall also certify that there are, to the best of knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of the code of conduct for the company's Board or its members.	√		
	(c)	The certification of the MD or CEO and CFO shall be disclosed in the Annual Report.	√		
4	**Board of Directors' Committee**				
	(i)	Audit Committee	√		
	(ii)	Nomination and Remuneration Committee	√		In line with Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular Letter no. 21 dated 12 May 2024, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank is acting as the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. As such, the responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee have been entrusted with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.
5	**Audit Committee**				
5.1	**Responsibility to the Board of Directors**				
	(a)	The company shall have an Audit Committee as a subcommittee of the Board.	√		
	(b)	The Audit Committee shall assist the Board in ensuring that the financial statements reflect true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and in ensuring a good monitoring system within the business.	√		

Con-dition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
	(c)	The Audit Committee shall be responsible to the Board; the duties of the Audit Committee shall be clearly set forth in writing.	√		
5.2	**Constitution of the Audit Committe**e				
	(a)	The Audit Committee shall be composed of at least 3 (three) members	√		
	(b)	The Board shall appoint members of the Audit Committee who shall be non-executive directors of the company excepting Chairperson of the Board and shall include at least 1 (one) independent director.	√		
	(c)	All members of the audit committee should be "financially literate" and at least 1 (one) member shall have accounting or related financial management background and 10 (ten) years of such experience.	√		
	(d)	When the term of service of any Committee member expires or there is any circumstance causing any Committee member to be unable to hold office before expiration of the term of service, thus making the number of the Committee members to be lower than the prescribed number of 3 (three) persons, the Board shall appoint the new Committee member to fill up the vacancy immediately or not later than 60 (sixty) days from the date of vacancy in the Committee to ensure continuity of the performance of work of the Audit Committee;"	√		
	(e)	The company secretary shall act as the secretary of the Committee.	√		
	(f)	The quorum of the Audit Committee meeting shall not constitute without at least 1 (one) independent director.	√		
5.3	**Chairperson of the Audit Committe**e				
	(a)	The Board shall select 1 (one) member of the Audit Committee to be Chairperson of the Audit Committee, who shall be an independent director	√		
	(b)	In the absence of the Chairperson of the Audit Committee, the remaining members may elect one of themselves as Chairperson for that particular meeting, in that case there shall be no problem of constituting a quorum as required under condition No. 5(4)(b) and the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson shall be duly recorded in the minutes	√		
	(c)	Chairperson of the Audit Committee shall remain present in the Annual General Meeting (AGM).	√		

Condition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
5.4	**Meeting of the Audit Committee**				
	(a)	The Audit Committee shall conduct at least its four meetings in a financial year.	√		
	(b)	The quorum of the meeting of the Audit Committee shall be constituted in presence of either two members or two-third of the members of the Audit Committee, whichever is higher, where presence of an independent director is a must.	√		
5.5	**Role of Audit Committee**				
	(a)	Oversee the financial reporting process	√		
	(b)	monitor choice of accounting policies and principles	√		
	(c)	monitor Internal Audit and Compliance process to ensure that it is adequately resourced, including approval of the Internal Audit and Compliance Plan and review of the Internal Audit and Compliance Report	√		
	(d)	oversee hiring and performance of external auditors	√		
	(e)	hold meeting with the external or statutory auditors for review of the annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval or adoption	√		
	(f)	review along with the management, the annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval	√		
	(g)	review along with the management, the quarterly and half yearly financial statements before submission to the Board for approval	√		
	(h)	review the adequacy of internal audit function	√		
	(i)	review the Management's Discussion and Analysis before disclosing in the Annual Report	√		
	(j)	review statement of all related party transactions submitted by the management	√		
	(k)	review Management Letters or Letter of Internal Control weakness issued by statutory auditors	√		
	(l)	oversee the determination of audit fees based on scope and magnitude, level of expertise deployed and time required for effective audit and evaluate the performance of external auditors; and	√		
	(m)	oversee whether the proceeds raised through Initial Public Offering (IPO) or Repeat Public Offering (RPO) or Rights Share Offer have been utilized as per the purposes stated in relevant offer document or prospectus approved by the Commission.	N/A		No such event occurred during the year 2024.
5.6	**Reporting of the Audit Committee**				

Condition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
	(a)	**Reporting to the Board of Directors**			
	(a)(i)	The Audit Committee shall report on its activities to the Board	√		
	(a)(ii)	**The Audit Committee shall immediately report to the Board on the following findings, if any:**			
	(a)(ii)(a)	report on conflicts of interests	√		
	(a)(ii)(b)	suspected or presumed fraud or irregularity or material defect identified in the internal audit and compliance process or in the financial statements	√		
	(a)(ii)(c)	suspected infringement of laws, regulatory compliances including securities related laws, rules and regulations	√		
	(a)(ii)(d)	any other matter which the Audit Committee deems necessary shall be disclosed to the Board immediately	√		
	(b)	**Reporting to the Authorities**			
		If the Audit Committee has reported to the Board about anything which has material impact on the financial condition and results of operation and has discussed with the Board and the management that any rectification is necessary and if the Audit Committee finds that such rectification has been unreasonably ignored, the Audit Committee shall report such finding to the Commission, upon reporting of such matters to the Board for three times or completion of a period of 6 (six) months from the date of first reporting to the Board, whichever is earlier	√		
5.7	**Reporting to the Shareholders and General Investors**				
		Report on activities carried out by the Audit Committee, including any report made to the Board under condition No. 5(6)(a)(ii) above during the year, shall be signed by the Chairperson of the Audit Committee and disclosed in the annual report of the issuer company.	√		
6	**Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC)**				
6.1	**Responsibility to the Board of Directors**				
	(a)	The company shall have a Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC) as a sub-committee of the Board	√		In line with Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular Letter no. 21 dated 12 May 2024, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank is acting as the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. As such, the responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee have been entrusted with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.
	(b)	The NRC shall assist the Board in formulation of the nomination criteria or policy for determining qualifications, positive attributes, experiences and independence of directors and top level executive as well as a policy for formal process of considering remuneration of directors, top level executive	√		
	(c)	The Terms of Reference (ToR) of the NRC shall be clearly set forth in writing covering the areas stated at the condition No. 6(5)(b).	√		

Con-dition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
6.2	**Constitution of the NRC**				
	(a)	The Committee shall comprise of at least three members including an independent director	√		In line with Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular Letter no. 21 dated 12 May 2024, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank is acting as the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. As such, the responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee have been entrusted with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.
	(b)	At least 02 (two) members of the Committee shall be non-executive directors.	√		
	(c)	Members of the Committee shall be nominated and appointed by the Board	√		
	(d)	The Board shall have authority to remove and appoint any member of the Committee	√		
	(e)	In case of death, resignation, disqualification, or removal of any member of the Committee or in any other cases of vacancies, the board shall fill the vacancy within 180 (one hundred eighty) days of occurring such vacancy in the Committee.	√		
	(f)	The Chairperson of the Committee may appoint or co-opt any external expert and/or member(s) of staff to the Committee as advisor who shall be non-voting member, if the Chairperson feels that advice or suggestion from such external expert and/or member(s) of staff shall be required or valuable for the Committee	√		
	(g)	The company secretary shall act as the secretary of the Committee	√		
	(h)	The quorum of the NRC meeting shall not constitute without attendance of at least an independent director	√		
	(i)	No member of the NRC shall receive, either directly or indirectly, any remuneration for any advisory or consultancy role or otherwise, other than Director's fees or honorarium from the company	√		
6.3	**Chairperson of the NRC**				
	(a)	The Board shall select 1 (one) member of the NRC to be Chairperson of the Committee, who shall be an independent director	√		
	(b)	In the absence of the Chairperson of the NRC, the remaining members may elect one of themselves as Chairperson for that particular meeting, the reason of absence of the regular Chairperson shall be duly recorded in the minutes	√		

Condition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
	(c)	The Chairperson of the NRC shall attend the annual general meeting (AGM) to answer the queries of the shareholders Provided that in absence of Chairperson of the NRC, any other member from the NRC shall be selected to be present in the annual general meeting (AGM) for answering the shareholder's queries and reason for absence of the Chairperson of the NRC shall be recorded in the minutes of the AGM	√		
6.4	**Meeting of the NRC**				
	(a)	The NRC shall conduct at least one meeting in a financial year	√		In line with Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular Letter no. 21 dated 12 May 2024, the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank is acting as the Nomination and Remuneration Committee. As such, the responsibilities of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee have been entrusted with the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank.
	(b)	The Chairperson of the NRC may convene any emergency meeting upon request by any member of the NRC	√		
	(c)	The quorum of the meeting of the NRC shall be constituted in presence of either two members or two third of the members of the Committee, whichever is higher, where presence of an independent director is must as required under condition No. 6(2)(h)	√		
	(d)	The proceedings of each meeting of the NRC shall duly be recorded in the minutes and such minutes shall be confirmed in the next meeting of the NRC	√		
6.5	**Role of the NRC**				
	(a)	NRC shall be independent and responsible or accountable to the Board and to the shareholders	√		
	(b)	NRC shall oversee, among others, the following matters and make report with recommendation to the Board	√		
	(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	√		
	(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	√		
	(b)(i)(b)	the relationship of remuneration to performance is clear and meets appropriate performance benchmarks	√		
	(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	√		

Con-dition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
	(b)(ii)	devising a policy on Board's diversity taking into consideration age, gender, experience, ethnicity, educational background and nationality	√		
	(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 Board7	√		
	(b)(iv)	formulating the criteria for evaluation of performance of independent directors and the Board	√		
	(b)(v)	identifying the company's needs for employees at different levels and determine their selection, transfer or replacement and promotion criteria	√		
	(b)(vi)	developing, recommending and reviewing annually the company's human resources and training policies	√		
7	**External or Statutory Auditors**				
7.1	**The issuer company shall not engage its external or statutory auditors to perform the following services of the company**				
	(i)	appraisal or valuation services or fairness opinions	√		
	(ii)	financial information systems design and implementation	√		
	(iii)	book-keeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements	√		
	(iv)	broker-dealer services	√		
	(v)	actuarial services	√		
	(vi)	internal audit services or special audit services	√		
	(vii)	any service that the Audit Committee determines	√		
	(viii)	audit or certification services on compliance of corporate governance as required under condition No. 9(1)	√		
	(ix)	any other service that creates conflict of interest	√		
	7.2	No partner or employees of the external audit firms shall possess any share of the company they audit at least during the tenure of their audit assignment of that company; his or her family members also shall not hold any shares in the said company Provided that spouse, son, daughter, father, mother, brother, sister, son-in-law and daughter-in-law shall be considered as family members	√		

Condition No.	Title		Compliance status (Put √ in the appropriate column)		Remarks
			Complied	Not complied	
	7.3	Representative of external or statutory auditors shall remain present in the Shareholders' Meeting (Annual General Meeting or Extraordinary General Meeting) to answer the queries of the shareholders.	√		
8	**Maintaining a website by the Company**				
	8.1	The company shall have an official website linked with the website of the stock exchange.	√		
	8.2	The company shall keep the website functional from the date of listing.	√		
	8.3	The company shall make available the detailed disclosures on its website as required under the listing regulations of the concerned stock exchange(s).	√		
9	**Reporting and Compliance of Corporate Governance**				
	9.1	The company shall obtain a certificate from a practicing Professional Accountant or Secretary (Chartered Accountant or Cost and Management Accountant or Chartered Secretary) other than its statutory auditors or audit firm on yearly basis regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance Code of the Commission and shall such certificate shall be disclosed in the Annual Report	√		
	9.2	The professional who will provide the certificate on compliance of this Corporate Governance Code shall be appointed by the shareholders in the annual general meeting	√		
	9.3	The directors of the company shall state, in accordance with the Annexure-C attached, in the directors' report whether the company has complied with these conditions or not	√		

CERTIFICATE ON COMPLIANCE OF CONDITIONS OF 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 PLC. on Compliance on the Corporate Governance Code

We have examined the compliance status to the Corporate Governance Code by **Dhaka Bank PLC.** (the "Bank") for the year ended on 31 December 2023. This Code relates to the Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/207/Admin/80 dated 03 June 2018 as amended BSEC/CMRRCD/2009-193/66/PRD/148, dated 16 October 2023 as amended vide Notification No. BSEC/CMRRCD/2009-193/76/PRD/151 dated 04 April 2024 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 except as reported on the attached status of compliance statement.

(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 Howladar Yunus & Co
Chartered Accountants

Jahidur Rahman, FCA
Partner, Enrolment No. 860

Place: Dhaka
Dated: 04 June 2025

Annexure-A

DECLARATION BY MANAGING DIRECTOR & CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER

Date: 27 May 2025

To

The Board of Directors
Dhaka Bank PLC.

Declaration of Financial Statements by the Managing Director & Chief Financial Officer to the Board

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 PLC. for the year ended on 31 December 2024 have been prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in the Bangladesh and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed;

2) The estimates and judgments related to the financial statements were made on a prudent and reasonable basis, in order for the financial statements to reveal a true and fair view;

3) The form and substance of transactions and the Company's state of affairs have been reasonably and fairly presented in its financial statements;

4) To ensure above, the company has taken proper and adequate care in installing a system of internal control and maintenance of accounting records;

5) Our internal auditors have conducted periodic audits to provide reasonable assurance that the established policies and procedures of the company were consistently followed; and

6) The management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and there 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 2024 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:

   a) These statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;

   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,

Sheikh Mohammad Maroof
Managing Director

Sahabub Alam Khan FCA
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING

MESSAGE FROM THE MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO ON SUSTAINABILITY

At Dhaka Bank PLC, we firmly believe that sustainability is not merely a choice—it is an imperative. In an evolving global landscape marked by environmental urgency and social transformation, our commitment to sustainable development is deeply rooted in the values we uphold and the responsibilities we embrace.

We are steadfast in our pursuit of responsible banking practices that align long-term profitability with environmental stewardship and social impact. By embedding sustainability into our core business strategy, we aim to anticipate and manage emerging risks, drive innovation, and create enduring value for all our stakeholders.

Dhaka Bank continues to prioritise green banking, sustainable financing, and ethical business conduct. We actively finance environmentally responsible ventures, promote energy-efficient technologies, and support climate-smart agriculture. These initiatives are central to our role in building a greener, more resilient economy and supporting Bangladesh's transition to low-carbon growth.

In alignment with the Bangladesh Bank's sustainable finance guidelines, we have developed a robust Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) framework, incorporating an Environmental Risk Rating (EnvRR) system into our credit appraisal process. Internally, we are reducing our ecological footprint by minimising paper usage and adopting resource-efficient practices across branches and operations. Our sustainability agenda is also shaped by our commitment to the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Dhaka Bank is expanding its portfolio of green financing, including investments in renewable energy, waste management, and energy-efficient infrastructure. We are also actively participating in the Green Technology Financing Scheme, supporting businesses in adopting clean technologies and reducing carbon emissions.

Beyond banking, our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) efforts reflect a deep commitment to social equity and community well-being. From education and healthcare to disaster resilience and environmental awareness, our initiatives are designed to uplift communities and promote inclusive development. We believe that good governance, ethical leadership, and an engaged workforce are foundational to delivering sustainable impact.

Sustainability, for us, is both a moral imperative and a strategic advantage. By integrating ESG principles into our operations, we mitigate long-term risks, foster stakeholder trust, and contribute meaningfully to national and global development agendas. Our journey is ongoing—and we remain resolute in our vision to build a better, brighter, and more sustainable future for generations to come.

Sd/-

Sheikh Mohammad Maroof
Managing Director & CEO

Elements of Sustainability Reporting

128 Message From The Managing Director On Sustainability	131 Sustainability of Banking	132 Sustainable Finance
133 Dhaka Bank & Its Sustainability Framework	134 Dhaka Bank Sustainability Agenda	135 Socially Responsible Bank
136 Sustainability Strategy With Measurable Objectives	137 Activities And Workers	139 Dhaka Bank'S Activities And Resource Utilization: A Framework For Assessment
140 Strategy On Market, Product And Service Development	141 Products And Services	146 Road To Green Banking
149 Corporate Social Responsibility	152 Sustainable Development: Goals Of Dhaka Bank	155 Human Resource Development
160 Value Creation Framework	161 Environement And Climate Changes Reporting	166 Environement And Climate Change Risk At Dhaka Bank
174 Environmental And Social Obiligation	175 Sustainable Finance Portfolio	

Introduction

Sustainable finance is increasingly shaping the future of economic development, particularly in South Asia, a region experiencing rapid growth alongside significant climate, social, and economic challenges. As a leading financial institution in Bangladesh, we recognize our role in channeling capital toward sustainable initiatives that promote long-term economic stability, environmental resilience, and social equity.

South Asia faces mounting climate vulnerabilities, resource constraints, and socioeconomic disparities that demand urgent financial solutions. Bangladesh, in particular, is among the world's most climate-vulnerable nations, experiencing rising sea levels, extreme weather events, and environmental degradation. Additionally, rapid urbanization, income inequality, and limited access to finance for marginalized communities present ongoing challenges. Addressing these issues requires a shift toward responsible banking, with a strong focus on green investments, financial inclusion, and ethical governance.

The financial sector plays a crucial role in driving sustainability-focused economic transformation. By integrating Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles into financial decision-making, banks can support industries and projects that align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Investments in renewable energy, climate-resilient infrastructure, SME financing, and gender-inclusive economic policies are essential to creating a balanced, equitable, and sustainable economy.

Aligned with national policies, global sustainability frameworks, and regulatory guidelines, Dhaka Bank PLC. is committed to embedding sustainability core operations. This report highlights our sustainable finance initiatives, impact-driven projects, and future commitments, reinforcing our dedication to shaping a resilient, responsible, and inclusive financial ecosystem.

SUSTAINABILITY OF BANKING

Key Highlights 2024

Education

Dhaka Bank PLC. allocated approximately BDT 8.46 million for direct scholarships and the enhancement of educational infrastructure, with a special emphasis on supporting educational expenses.

Health

Approximately BDT 1.20 million was allocated by Dhaka Bank PLC. to assist impoverished and needy patients

Disaster Management

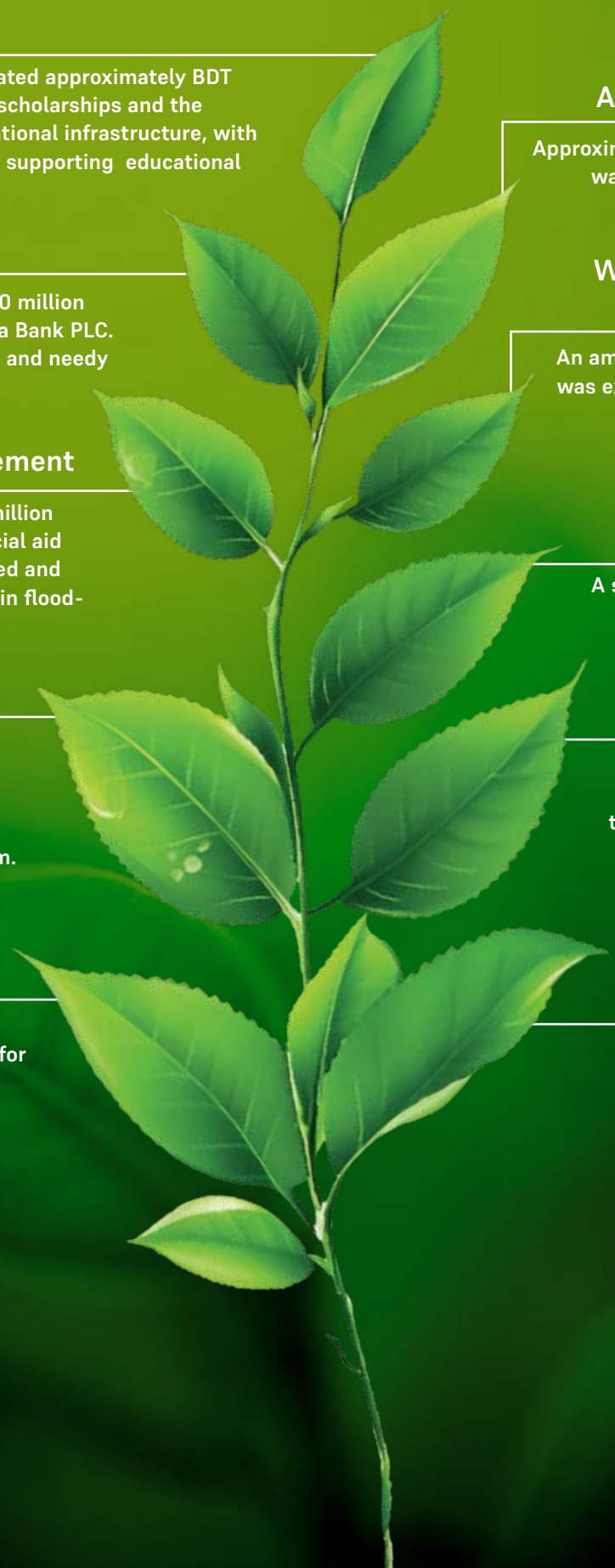
A total of BDT 118.53 million was provided as financial aid to support impoverished and distressed individuals in flood-affected regions.

Sports

Dhaka Bank PLC. contributed BDT 18.50 million to support the advancement of the Women's Football Team.

SME Financing

A sum of BDT 3,171.54 million was disbursed for SME Financing.



Agri-Loans Financing

Approximately BDT 8,720.87 million was disbursed as Agricultural loans.

Women Entrepreneur Financing

An amount of BDT 1,362.0 million was extended to support Women Entrepreneurs.

Green Finance Disbursement

A sum of BDT 2,104.25 million was disbursed for Green Financing.

Digital Banking

Dhaka Bank Go Plus app facilitated 1,332,385 transactions, while Internet Banking facilitated 81,117 transactions.

Eco-Based Banking

1,254,722 E-statements were delivered to customers via email.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE

Over the past decade, sustainability has become a central focus in the financial industry. It encompasses ecological, social, and economic dimensions, acknowledging that long-term success depends on balancing all three. Sustainability is no longer just an ideology—it is now seen as a process, a scientific objective, and a core principle guiding responsible business practices. As the world moves toward net-zero emissions and greener business models, the banking sector has also felt the impact of this global shift. For financial institutions, demonstrating a genuine commitment to sustainability is essential—not just in words but in action.

The concept gained widespread recognition in 2015 when the United Nations introduced the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The role of banks in achieving these goals is vital, as financial institutions play a key role in shaping economic activities. Banks provide the capital that fuels industries—whether large-scale fossil fuel companies or innovative renewable energy startups. Their lending and investment decisions influence economic trends and shape the sustainability landscape. This has given rise to "sustainable banking," which integrates environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into banking operations and decision-making.

In an era of increasing environmental consciousness, banks that prioritize sustainability can enhance their reputation and credibility. Investors, too, are placing greater emphasis on climate-related risks, compelling banks to take meaningful steps toward sustainability. The more a bank demonstrates its dedication to addressing climate concerns, the more attractive it becomes to investors, clients, and business partners. Moreover, the growing demand for sustainable banking products and services—particularly among younger generations—has further reinforced the importance of adopting green banking strategies.

Government policies and regulatory frameworks are also shaping the financial sector's sustainability journey. Following the Paris Agreement, regulatory authorities worldwide, including central banks, have emphasized the need for climate-conscious financial markets. In Bangladesh, where climate vulnerability is a pressing concern, sustainability holds significant importance. The country was among the first to sign the Paris Climate Change Agreement in 2016, highlighting its commitment to environmental protection. As a key player in the financial sector, Dhaka Bank PLC. carries the responsibility of supporting sustainable development and mitigating environmental risks.

Bangladesh has been a pioneer in green banking within South Asia. The country's central bank, Bangladesh Bank (BB), initiated green banking activities in 2009 and introduced official guidelines in 2011. To further accelerate sustainable growth, BB established the Green Transformation Fund (GTF) in 2016, initially targeting the export-oriented textile and leather industries. In 2017, the initiative expanded to include jute product manufacturing, reinforcing the nation's green economic transition.

Dhaka Bank PLC has been at the forefront of implementing Bangladesh Bank's green banking principles. Since their introduction, the bank has consistently taken proactive steps to integrate sustainability into its operations. Through various initiatives and strategic actions, Dhaka Bank PLC has emerged as a leader in sustainable finance and green banking within the industry. With an unwavering commitment to responsible banking, Dhaka Bank PLC. continues to embed sustainability into its core business strategy, striving to be a green bank while fulfilling its environmental and social responsibilities.

DHAKA BANK PLC. & ITS SUSTAINABILITY FRAMEWORK

Dhaka Bank PLC. a leading commercial bank in Bangladesh, has embedded sustainability at the core of its business strategy and operations, earning recognition as one of the country's most sustainable banks.

Environmental sustainability is a key pillar of Dhaka Bank PLC's commitment to responsible banking. The bank has implemented various initiatives to minimize its environmental footprint and promote eco-friendly practices. For instance, solar panels have been installed at the Head Office in Gulshan, with plans to expand this initiative to select branches to reduce energy consumption and lower greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, the bank actively fosters a culture of sustainability among employees by encouraging practices such as reducing paper usage and conserving energy in the workplace.

Beyond its environmental efforts, Dhaka Bank is equally committed to social sustainability. The bank has introduced several initiatives to support education, healthcare, and community welfare. It provides financial assistance to underprivileged students to ensure access to education and contributes to improving healthcare facilities in rural areas.

In accordance with the directive issued by the Sustainable Finance Department of Bangladesh Bank on December 2, 2016, all banks and financial institutions were required to establish a Sustainable Finance Unit (SFU) under the supervision of the head of credit risk management. In compliance, Dhaka Bank PLC set up its SFU with approval from the Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors. The SFU operates under the leadership of the head of the credit risk management division, in alignment with Bangladesh Bank's guidelines. Additionally, the Sustainable Finance Committee (SFC), chaired by a Senior Deputy Managing Director of the bank, was formed by the Risk Management Committee to oversee the SFU's operations and ensure compliance with regulatory requirements

On October 11, 2020, Dhaka Bank PLC. instructed all its branches to establish a dedicated Sustainable Finance Help Desk, assigning at least one branch official to manage sustainability-related matters. Furthermore, in line with Bangladesh Bank's Green Banking Principles introduced in 2011, the bank had previously established a Green Banking Unit. The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors remains the highest authority overseeing all sustainability initiatives undertaken by the bank.

ORGANOGRAM OF SUSTAINABLE FINANCE UNIT

OUR
SUSTAINABLE AGENDA

Dhaka Bank PLC, a leading commercial bank in Bangladesh, is deeply committed to sustainability, integrating it into its core business strategy and operations. Recognized as one of the most sustainable banks in the country, Dhaka Bank PLC continuously works to minimize its environmental impact while promoting social well-being.

Environmental sustainability is a key focus for the bank. It has taken proactive steps to reduce its carbon footprint, including installing solar panels at its Head Office in Gulshan, with plans to extend this initiative to select branches. These efforts aim to lower energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions. Additionally, the bank encourages employees to adopt eco-friendly practices, such as minimizing paper use and conserving energy in the workplace.

Beyond its environmental initiatives, Dhaka Bank PLC is committed to fostering social sustainability. The bank actively supports education, healthcare, and social welfare programs in the communities it serves. By providing financial aid to underprivileged students and contributions to healthcare improvements in rural areas, Dhaka Bank PLC is making a meaningful impact on society.

At the core of Dhaka Bank PLC's sustainability efforts is its commitment to responsible banking. It recognizes the role of financial institutions in driving sustainable development and integrates these principles into its strategic vision. Acknowledged by organizations like Bangladesh Bank and the Global Reporting Initiative, the bank's dedication to sustainability is widely recognized.

By prioritizing both environmental and social sustainability, Dhaka Bank PLC is playing a vital role in building a greener and more equitable future for Bangladesh and beyond.

A SOCIALLY RESPONSIBLE BANK

Dhaka Bank PLC.is a leading commercial bank in Bangladesh, recognized for its strong governance, ethical business practices, and commitment to responsible banking. The bank upholds high ethical standards while striving to operate sustainably and transparently.

A cornerstone of Dhaka Bank PLC.'s governance framework is its dedication to transparency and accountability. The bank ensures that all stakeholders have access to reliable and timely information regarding its financial performance, operations, and strategic decisions. Regular disclosures—such as financial and annual reports—demonstrate its commitment to openness, particularly concerning sustainability and corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives.

What sets Dhaka Bank PLC. apart is its human-centered approach to banking. The bank values its customers and aims to provide a seamless and personalized banking experience. By fostering strong client relationships and offering tailored financial solutions, Dhaka Bank PLC. ensures that its customers receive exceptional service. This customer-first mindset is further strengthened by a team of skilled professionals who are dedicated to upholding high service standards. To maintain excellence, the bank also prioritizes the continuous training and professional development of its employees.

Beyond banking, Dhaka Bank PLC. remains deeply engaged with the community. It actively supports initiatives in education, healthcare, and environmental sustainability. From financial aid for to underprivileged students to contributing to healthcare advancements and promoting eco-friendly practices, the bank plays a crucial role in driving positive social change.

Integrity and ethical conduct are at the heart of Dhaka Bank PLC.'s operations. The bank has implemented a robust code of ethics that guides employees in upholding principles of fairness, honesty, and compliance with legal and regulatory standards. It enforces a strict zero-tolerance policy against corruption and unethical behavior, ensuring that its business practices align with the highest standards of integrity.

Sustainability is another pillar of Dhaka Bank PLC.'s long-term vision. The bank actively supports environmentally and socially responsible initiatives, such as promoting renewable energy, minimizing waste and emissions, and fostering financial inclusion. By integrating sustainability into its core strategy, Dhaka Bank PLC.is not only driving economic growth but also contributing to a more sustainable future for Bangladesh.

Through its unwavering commitment to good governance, ethical banking, and social responsibility, Dhaka Bank PLC. continues to set an example for responsible business practices. By prioritizing transparency, sustainability, and customer-centricity, the bank creates lasting value for its stakeholders while contributing to a more equitable and prosperous society.

SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGY WITH MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES

Sustainability Strategy 2024 Vision Statement

Our goal is to be an industry leader in sustainability, making a positive impact on the environment, society, and our business.

Key Pillars

Environmental Stewardship

Reduce our environmental impact while enhancing resource efficiency.

Social Responsibility

Promote an environment of belonging, equity, and active community involvement.

Economic Resilience

Foster innovation and enhance efficiency to generate lasting value for stakeholders.

Measurable Objectives

1. Environmental Stewardship

- Implement energy efficiency measures and Transition to renewable energy sources to cut greenhouse gas emissions.
- Minimize water usage through conservation strategies and enhanced infrastructure.
- Achieve zero waste to landfill by maximizing recycling, composting, and waste reduction efforts.

2. Social Responsibility

- Implement targeted recruitment strategies and diversity training programs to foster a more inclusive workforce.
- Establish a volunteer initiative that encourages employees to engage in community projects and support charitable organizations.
- Uphold ethical sourcing standards by ensuring all suppliers comply with our sustainability criteria by year-end.

3. Economic Resilience

- Allocate resources to research and development for sustainable innovations, targeting the launch of three new eco-friendly product lines by year-end.
- Enhance operational energy efficiency by minimizing energy consumption.
- Boost revenue through the expansion of sustainable products and services.

Implementation Plan

- Form dedicated cross-functional sustainability teams to oversee and drive initiatives within each strategic pillar.
- Conduct periodic audits and evaluations to measure progress, pinpoint gaps, and refine sustainability efforts.
- Implement ongoing training programs and internal communications to enhance employee awareness and engagement with sustainability goals.
- Partner with external stakeholders—including suppliers, customers, and community groups—to amplify collective impact and drive meaningful, long-term change.

Monitoring and Reporting

- Establish a robust reporting framework to ensure transparent communication of sustainability progress to stakeholders.
- Release an annual sustainability report outlining key performance metrics, achievements, challenges, and future objectives.
- Gather stakeholder feedback regularly to refine the sustainability approach, staying aligned with evolving expectations and industry best practices.

ACTIVITIES AND WORKERS

Activities and Market served

Dhaka Bank PLC. is a prominent financial institution operating within the banking sector, offering a broad array of financial products and services. We play a vital role in the economic infrastructure by serving individuals, businesses, and governmental entities with essential financial solutions. Our network spans across 35 districts, with 116 Branches, 3 SME Centers, 33 Sub-Branches, 85 ATMs, 08 Automated Deposit Machine (ADM), 12 Cash Recycler Machine (CRM) and 1 Collection Booth. Below is a summary of our core activities:

a) **Deposit Mobilization:** We collect funds from individuals, corporations, and government bodies through various deposit accounts, including savings, current, and fixed deposit accounts. These deposits serve as the primary source of capital for us to extend loans and credit facilities.

b) **Lending and Credit Services:** Our bank provides an extensive range of loan products to individuals and enterprises, including personal, business, agricultural, housing, and microfinance loans. Additionally, we offer credit facilities such as overdrafts, letters of credit, and bills of exchange to meet the diverse financing needs of our clients.

c) **Transaction Services:** We facilitate seamless payment processing for our customers, enabling them to transfer funds across accounts and institutions. Our offerings include traditional payment methods like checks and wire transfers, as well as electronic platforms such as Automated Clearing House (ACH) and Real-Time Gross Settlement (RTGS).

d) **Investment and Wealth Management:** Through our subsidiaries, Dhaka Bank PLC. Investment and Dhaka Bank PLC. Securities, we offer comprehensive investment advisory and wealth management services. We offer tailored investment strategies, portfolio management, and a wide range of financial instruments, including mutual funds, stocks, and bonds, to help clients meet their financial objectives.

e) **Currency Exchange and Global Transactions:** We support our clients in managing international transactions by providing foreign exchange services. We facilitate the exchange of currencies and assist customers in mitigating risks related to foreign exchange fluctuations.

f) **Card Services:** We issue both credit and debit cards, offering our customers a secure and convenient way to make purchases and access cash via ATMs. These cards provide a flexible and efficient means of managing finances.

g) **Clearing and Settlement Services:** We engage in interbank clearing and settlement operations to process financial transactions between banks. Our services include payment settlements, check clearances, and account reconciliations, ensuring smooth financial transactions across the banking network.

h) **Offshore Banking Services:** Our Offshore Banking Unit (OBU) operates in compliance with the regulatory framework of Bangladesh Bank. This unit handles deposits and loans in foreign currencies, primarily for non-residents and wholly foreign-owned entities in Export Processing Zones (EPZs). It also offers long-term financing for industrial units both inside and outside the EPZs, and provides trade finance solutions such as bill discounting and financing against usance letters of credit, in accordance with Bangladesh Bank's guidelines.

i) **Shariah-Compliant Banking:** The Bank runs two specialized branches dedicated to Islamic Banking, operating strictly in accordance with Islamic law (Shariah). An exclusive division ensures that all Islamic Banking operations are compliant with Shariah principles and relevant regulatory requirements.

Supply Chain

Dhaka Bank PLC.'s supply chain is vital to its value chain, enabling it to acquire funds to lend and provide banking services. The bank sources funds through retail deposits and borrowing from financial institutions. Retail operations include savings, current, and fixed deposit accounts, offering a stable funding source. Additionally, the bank collaborates with other financial institutions to access larger funding pools, essential for serving corporate clients.

Once funds are secured, Dhaka Bank PLC. deploys them through loans like personal, auto, home, and corporate loans, generating interest income as a primary revenue source.

Downstream Entities

Dhaka Bank PLC. interacts with various downstream entities in its operations. These entities play a crucial role in the country's financial system, promoting economic growth and financial stability. The primary downstream entities for Dhaka Bank PLC. are as follows:

1. **Individual and Business Customers:** The bank offers deposit accounts, loans, and credit cards, supporting their financial needs and overall economic activity.
2. **Merchants:** Our payment processing services enable merchants to accept card payments, thereby promoting financial inclusion.
3. **Suppliers:** Trade financing services ensure suppliers receive payments, fostering economic activity.
4. **Government:** Financial services, including tax and payment processing, support government operations and stability.
5. **Regulators:** Oversight by Bangladesh Bank and other agencies ensures stability, customer protection, and financial integrity.
6. **Microfinance Institutions:** Partnerships extend financial services to underserved areas, boosting financial inclusion and economic growth.

Instant Account Opening App

DHAKA BANK PLC.'S ACTIVITIES AND RESOURCE UTILIZATION: A FRAMEWORK FOR ASSESSMENT

Resources

- **Financial Resources:** Deposits, equity capital, loan portfolio, liquidity.
- **Human Resources:** Skilled employees across various departments including lending, operations, customer service, Special Assets, Central Accounts, Engineering, General Services.
- **Technological Resources:** Core Banking System (CBS), internet banking platform, mobile banking app, ATMs, IT, MIS.

Capabilities

- **Risk Management:** Processes to assess and mitigate credit, operational, and market risks.
- **Compliance:** Adherence to banking regulations and anti- money laundering (AML) laws.
- **Customer Service:** Providing efficient and timely assistance to clients.

Assessment Framework

1. Activity Analysis:

- Assess the profitability and market share of each business activity (retail, corporate, SME, Islamic banking, Agri).
- Analyze the efficiency of operations for each activity (e.g., loan processing time, account opening time).

Evaluate customer satisfaction with each service offered.

2. Resource Management:

i) Analyze the bank's capital adequacy ratio to assess its capacity to handle potential losses.

ii) Evaluate the efficiency of human resource utilization (e.g., employee productivity, training programs).

iii) Assess the effectiveness of the bank's technological infrastructure (uptime, security measures).

a. Capability Evaluation:

i. Analyze the effectiveness of the bank's risk management framework through stress testing and historical data analysis.

ii. Evaluate the bank's compliance record with regulatory bodies.

iii. Assess customer feedback regarding the quality of service provided.

iv. Data Capture Methods.

v. Financial Statements: Analyze income statements, balance sheets, and cash flow statements to understand financial performance.

vi. Management Reports: Review internal reports on operational metrics, customer satisfaction surveys, and risk management assessments.

vii. Customer Relationship Management (CRM) Systems: Analyze customer data to understand their banking behavior and preferences.

viii. Benchmarking: Compare Dhaka Bank PLC. performance metrics with industry standards and competitors.

Benefits of a Thorough Assessment

i. Identify areas for improvement in profitability, efficiency, and customer service.

ii. Make informed decisions regarding resource allocation and strategic initiatives.

iii. Mitigate potential risks and ensure regulatory compliance.

Additional Considerations

i. External factors: Impact of the global and domestic economic environment, interest rate fluctuations, and competition.

ii. Future trends: Technological advancements in the banking sector, evolving customer demands, and regulatory changes.

DHAKA BANK PLC.'S STRATEGY ON MARKET DEVELOPMENT, PRODUCT AND SERVICE DEVELOPMENT

Developing a strong organizational strategy requires thoughtful planning across market expansion, product innovation, and service improvement. Here's a structured approach to navigate each element effectively:

Expanding Market Reach

- In-Depth Market Analysis – Assess customer behaviors, industry shifts, and emerging demands to uncover new opportunities.
- Target Audience Profiling – Identify and prioritize customer groups based on needs, purchasing habits, and potential engagement levels.
- Entry and Growth Tactics – Choose the right approach for market entry, whether through organic scaling, collaborations, acquisitions, or strategic alliances.
- Regional and Global Outreach – Explore new geographic regions and assess their viability for expansion.
- Optimized Distribution Networks – Develop efficient sales and delivery systems to ensure seamless customer access.
- Brand Awareness and Engagement – Design impactful marketing initiatives to enhance visibility, generate interest, and convert leads into loyal customers.
- Long-Term Customer Connections – Foster lasting relationships through tailored interactions, customer-centric services, and value-driven engagement strategies

Product and Service Development Strategy

- Customer Insights: Continuously gather and analyze customer feedback to understand emerging needs, preferences, and pain points.
- Encouraging Innovation: Build a workplace culture that actively encourages creative problem-solving and idea generation from all team members.
- Investment in R&D: Dedicate resources to research and development to both enhance existing offerings and introduce new products.
- End-to-End Product Management: Oversee products from their conception to their phase-out, ensuring they remain relevant, profitable, and competitive.
- Strategic Collaborations: Engage with partners, suppliers, and other key stakeholders to co-develop cutting-edge products and services.
- Adaptable Development Process: Implement flexible, agile practices to rapidly prototype, test, and refine products in response to evolving market demands.
- Commitment to Quality: Uphold rigorous quality control measures throughout the entire development process to meet both customer expectations and regulatory standards.
- Ethical Innovation: Prioritize sustainability and corporate responsibility in the development of products and services, aligning with the values of conscious consumers.

Integration of Market and Product/ Service Development

- Market-Centric Focus: Prioritize product and service development based on a deep understanding of market demands and emerging trends.
- Continuous Improvement: Implement a continuous feedback loop from the market, iterating on products and services to enhance their relevance and performance.
- Interdepartmental Synergy: Promote seamless collaboration across departments like sales, R&D, and marketing to ensure product development aligns with both market needs and organizational objectives.
- Agility in Execution: Cultivate an agile mindset that allows quick adaptation to evolving market conditions, customer expectations, and competitive dynamics.

By developing a comprehensive strategy that addresses both market development and product/service development, organizations can position themselves for sustainable growth and competitive advantage. Regular evaluation and adjustment of the strategy based on market feedback and performance metrics are essential to staying responsive to evolving market dynamics.

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 PLC. 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.

- Term Loan Machinery
- Lease Finance (Machineries)
- Term Loan Construction
- Foreign Currency Loans

Products offered under Project Finance –

b) Working Capital Finance

Working capital is the lifeblood of any new or expanding business. Dhaka Bank PLC.s working capital financing includes all sorts of facilities for every sector of businesses and industries. Our working capital financing solutions are categorized based on the nature of the facilities –

Non – Funded Facilities

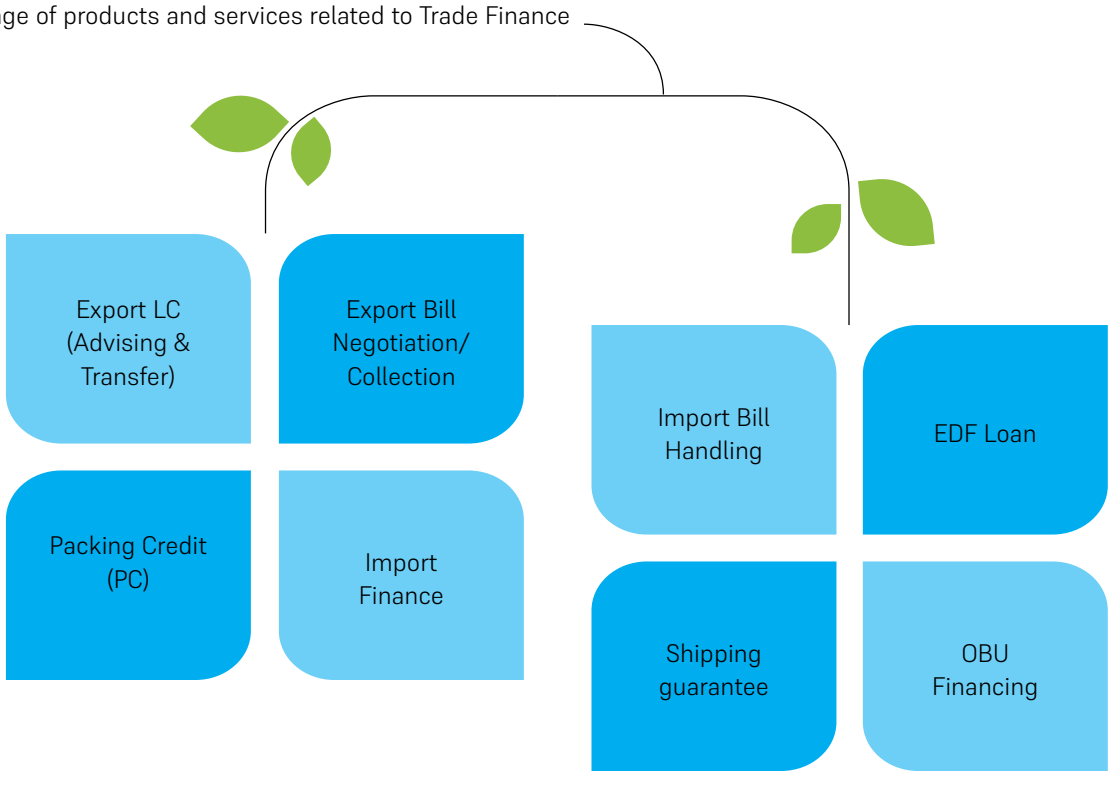
- Letter of Credit (Cash LC, BTB LC, UPAS, EDF, etc.)
- Bank Guarantee (BB, PG, APG, Payment Guarantee, FC)

Funded Facilities

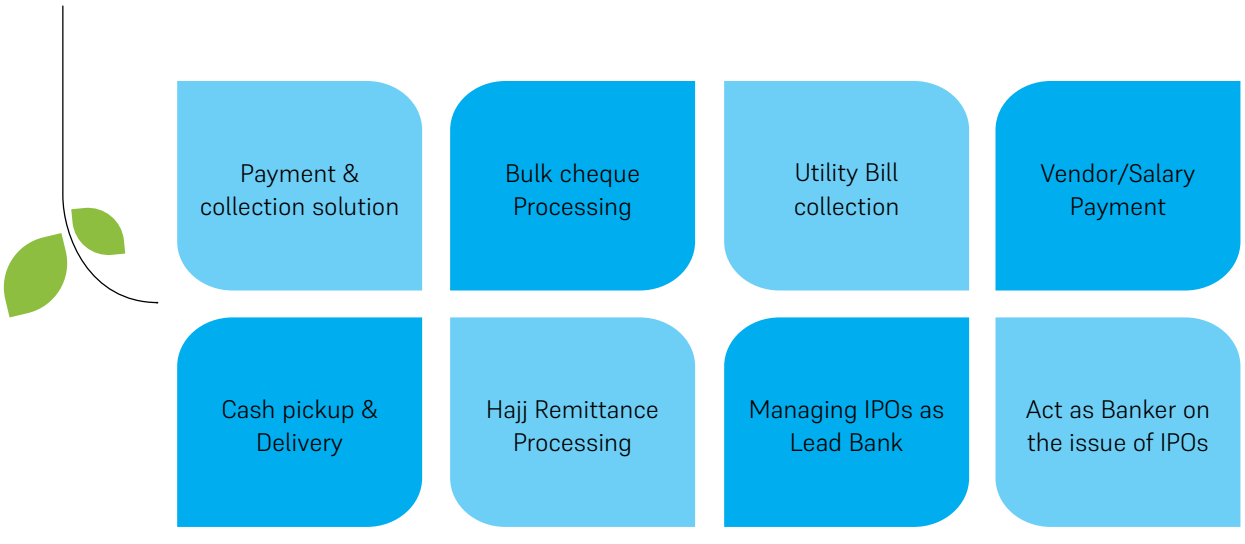
- Short-Term Loan (3, 6, 9 months)
- Overdraft – Others
- Overdraft – Work Order
- Cash Credit (Hypothecation, Pledge)
- Loan against Trust Receipt (LTR)
- Time Loan

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



d) Cash Management Solutions



Dhaka Bank inaugurated Co-Branded Debit Card for WeGro farmers

Dhaka Bank PLC. and Visa were present for the inauguration the Co-Branded debit card for WeGro farmers. With this card, WeGro farmers can access their Dhaka Bank PLC. loans and purchase essential inputs such as seeds, fertilizers, etc. from the input centres around them. This card is a milestone towards the digitalization of financial services for farmers in Bangladesh, especially in rural areas where farmers are doing cashless transactions.

Retail Banking Products

Deposit Products

- RFCD Account
- 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

Loans and Advance Products

- Car Loan
- Home Loan
- Personal Loan
- Credit Card

Dhaka Bank PLC. Introduced Co-Branded Mastercard with Syngenta Bangladesh Ltd.

Dhaka Bank PLC. and Syngenta Bangladesh Limited officially launched a co-branded Mastercard designed to provide unique financial solutions tailored to the agricultural sector. The event was graced by the presence of Paul Luxton, Head of Asia at Syngenta. Mr. Hedayet Ullah, Managing Director, Syngenta, Mr. H.M. Mostafizur Rahaman, Senior Executive Vice President & Head, Retail Business Division, Dhaka Bank PLC. and Mr. Md. Katebur Rahman, Executive Vice President & Head, Agriculture Banking Unit of Dhaka Bank PLC. along with Mr. Jubaer Hossain, Lead - Merchant & Commerce, Mastercard were present in the occasion.

MSME Business

- **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 financer (Bank).
- **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.
- **Refinance/Pre-Refinance Schemes:** Term Loan Under Refinance Scheme of BDT 25,000 Crore, Bangladesh Bank Agro-Product Processing Refinance, SME Development Project (SMEDP-2) Refinance, Green Banking, Arrangement with SME Foundation & Joyeeta Foundation, SME Foundation Revolving Fund Refinance.
- **Financial Inclusion:** Parenting and Nurturing 1st Time Borrowers. Startup Finance for young new Entrepreneurs, Women Entrepreneur Financing with preferential terms, Access to Bangladesh Bank and SME Foundation refinance schemes, Cluster-based Financing for Cottage & Micro level Entrepreneurs.
- **Loan Products:** Dhaka Bank PLC. Start-Up Fund, Continuous Loan, Demand Loan, Term Loan, Supply Chain Financing: (A) Bills to Cash (B) Factoring Finance, Distributor Finance, Non-Funded Facility, Commercial Housing, Lease Finance, Oditiya Loan Facilities for Women Entrepreneurs.
- **Deposit Products:** Shukti, Current Deposit (SME), FD Plus (SME), Mudaraba FD Plus (SME).

Digital Banking Products

App based Products

- Dhaka Bank Go Plus
- Bangladesh Bank App
- EzyBank
- Bkash
- Nano Savings DPS
- e-RIN
- MFS Fund Transfer
- Self Banking

Web based Products

- Dhaka Bank PLC.C-Solution
- Dhaka Bank PLC. Direct
- Tuition Fee Solution
- Interactive Banking
- Credit Card from Home
- Account from Home

Shari'ah based Products

Deposit Products

- Mudaraba Hajj Savings Scheme
- Tawfeer Mudaraba Savings Bond Account
- Tawfeer Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme
- Tawfeer Mudaraba
- Foreign Remittance Account
- Mudaraba Value Max Savings Account
- Mudaraba Deposit Double Scheme
- Mudaraba Bundle Savings Account
- Mudaraba Marriage Deposit Scheme
- Tayyebah Lakhpoti Deposit Scheme
- Tayyebah Kotipoti Deposit Scheme

Investment Products

- Tayyebah MasterCard Titaium Credit Card
- Tayyebah Islamic Credit Card

Dhaka Bank PLC. has been providing support to farmers in different areas of Bangladesh

Dhaka Bank PLC. has been providing support to farmers in different areas of Bangladesh by providing free agricultural inputs and machinery as part of its Corporate Social Responsibility for the last few years. Around 32,000 farmers have been benefited from these CSR activities.

Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director and Chief Emerging Market Officer, Dhaka Bank and Mr. Sheikh Rezaul Karim, Registrar, Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University on behalf of their respective institutions. Mr. H M Mostafizur Rahman, SEVP & Head, Retail Business and Mr. Md. Katebur Rahman EVP & Head, Agriculture Business Unit from Dhaka Bank and Prof. Dr. Salauddin Mahmud Chowdhury, Dean, Post Graduate Studies were also present on this signing ceremony.

DHAKA BANK TO THE ROAD OF GREEN BANKING

Recognizing the significance of green banking and in alignment with the policy guidelines from Bangladesh Bank, Dhaka Bank PLC. has developed its Green Banking Policy, which has been approved by its Board of Directors. The bank has introduced innovative green financial products aimed at contributing to the reduction of carbon emissions, both directly and indirectly. Dhaka Bank Board has also allocated a budget for "Green Finance" and a "Climate Risk Fund" and is actively working to utilize these resources. The bank is particularly focused on financing green initiatives such as Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP), Hybrid Hoffman Kiln (HHK) technology, Zigzag or similar technology in brickfields, biogas plants, and solar power systems.

Additionally, Dhaka Bank PLC. has entered into a participation agreement with Bangladesh Bank to finance brickfields using eco-friendly technology. As part of this agreement, the bank will receive refinancing support from Bangladesh Bank. On February 9, 2017, a Participating Financial Institutions (PFI) Agreement was signed between Dhaka Bank PLC. and Bangladesh Bank to ensure access to financing from the central bank's Green Transformation Fund (GTF). This fund was introduced to support the import or procurement of machinery and equipment related to environmentally friendly or green technologies.

- Water use efficiency in wet processing
- Water conservation and management
- Waste management
- Resource efficiency and recycling
- Renewable energy
- Energy efficiency
- Heat and temperature management. Air ventilation and circulation efficiency
- Work environment improvement initiatives
- Other sectors to be specified by Bangladesh Bank from time to time.

Dhaka Bank has been working tirelessly for the proper implementation of this facility. On July 13, 2017 an agreement was signed between Bangladesh Bank and Dhaka Bank regarding "Refinance Scheme for Green Products/Initiatives" which was initiated by the Sustainable Finance Department of Bangladesh Bank. An agreement between Dhaka Bank and Bangladesh Bank is currently being processed to enable the bank to access the Green Transformation Fund (GTF) in Taka for export and manufacturing-oriented industries. Dhaka Bank 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 maintain a skilled and dedicated workforce, the bank organizes at least two training or workshop sessions annually on Green and Sustainable Finance as part of its green banking efforts. The bank is on the right path toward fostering a more sustainable and greener economy.

In House Green Initiatives by Dhaka Bank PLC.

- Using Day lights and reducing electricity consumption at Head Office & Corporate Office.
- Increased Use of LED Lights at Dhaka Bank PLC. Head Office, Corporate Office and branches.
- Decreased paper use by initiating both side printing of official memos, increased use of electronic mails,
- Corporate portal instead of paper works.
- Using IT technology for keeping employee data, attendance and others records instead of paper use.
- Increased use in mobile banking and introducing Mobile App named Dhaka Bank Go Plus.
- Encouraging executives to purchase fuel efficient vehicles.
- Increased use of Laptop Computers.
- Introducing loan processing electronically through Credit Risk Management Division (CRM) and Retail Business Division.

Our Action plan for Ensuring Green and Sustainable Finance

- Instructing every branch to make a database of potential clients for green and sustainable finance; and to follow up the clients' needs accordingly.
- Educating customer regarding sustainable & green products and its benefits.
- Help consumers to avail tax deduction (10% of tax rate) by doing Green business & Rooftop gardening in roof of their business house & living house by teach them this process.
- Arranging in-house training program for the branch officials from time to time.

- Social media [Dhaka Bank PLC. Facebook Fan Page] promotion for the Green & Sustainable products and their benefits.
- Following up with branches every month for achieving the Green & Sustainable finance target.

Economic Impacts

Dhaka Bank PLC plays a vital role in fostering economic growth in Bangladesh by offering essential financial services to a diverse range of clients, from individuals and SMEs to large corporations. We are aware that our influence on the economy goes well beyond financial transactions, and we are dedicated to leveraging our resources and expertise to drive both economic development and financial inclusion, all while championing sustainability.

Dhaka Bank makes a significant economic contribution by providing access to credit for individuals and businesses, enabling them to invest in their future and expand operations. Its loans and credit products support entrepreneurs in launching new businesses, while helping existing businesses grow and generate new employment opportunities. In turn, this drives economic progress and helps address unemployment.

In addition to facilitating access to credit, Dhaka Bank also plays a vital role in international trade by offering a wide array of trade finance services. These services enable businesses to import and export goods, contributing to the generation of foreign exchange and improving the country's balance of payments. By actively supporting global trade, the bank helps integrate Bangladesh into the world economy.

Dhaka Bank is also deeply committed to financial inclusion, particularly for marginalized communities. The bank offers a range of banking services tailored to the needs of low-income individuals and micro-enterprises. By offering accessible financial services to underserved groups, it aims to alleviate poverty, promote social equity, and stimulate local economic growth.

As a responsible corporate entity, Dhaka Bank adheres to environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles in its operations. The bank invests in initiatives that foster sustainable economic growth, such as renewable energy projects and energy-efficient technologies, reflecting our ongoing commitment to both financial and environmental sustainability.

Indirect Economic Impacts

Dhaka Bank PLC. has played a pivotal role in the economic progress of Bangladesh, particularly through its initiatives aimed at supporting the growth of the MSME (Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises) sector. Recognizing that a dynamic MSME sector is a key driver of the country's economic development, the bank has rolled out several lending programs to foster entrepreneurship, generate employment, and contribute to economic growth.

The bank provides collateral-free loans, term loans, and EMI-based loan options to both new and existing MSME borrowers, with a special focus on female entrepreneurs. It has introduced various schemes to cater to the needs of women in business, including financing options for business asset acquisition and long-term sustainability. Dhaka Bank PLC. also collaborates with the Joyeeta Foundation to support women entrepreneurs through its refinancing scheme, offering loans at a 4% interest rate.

One of the standout initiatives is the Dhaka Bank Start-up Fund, a term loan designed to encourage young entrepreneurs aged 21 to 45 with innovative ideas. This fund offers loans up to BDT 10 million at an interest rate of 4%, focusing on entrepreneurs with technical expertise, educational qualifications, and social acceptance.

The bank also provides support through the Dhaka Bank PLC. Easy Loan, which enables first-time MSME borrowers to secure loans without collateral, and the Dhaka Bank PLC. Shuchona Loan, aimed at individuals with no formal credit history. In addition, the House Building SME Loan (HBSM) has had a significant impact in metropolitan areas like Savar, Ashulia, and Gazipur, providing housing solutions for workers employed in nearby manufacturing factories.

In line with its goal to strengthen the SME sector, Dhaka Bank PLC. offers the Distributorship and Supply Chain Finance programs, providing suppliers and distributors with security-free financing for goods and services. The bank also extends working capital loans to support industries and service sectors, including export-oriented clients and low-income professionals.

Through these various initiatives, Dhaka Bank PLC. continues to play a leading role in financing the MSME sector, empowering women entrepreneurs, and addressing rural development needs, especially in agriculture and housing, thereby contributing significantly to Bangladesh's economic development.

Information on the impact of primary macroeconomic variable on performance

The performance of Dhaka Bank PLC. like other financial institutions, is shaped by various macroeconomic factors. Some of the major ones that could influence its performance include:

1. **Interest Rates:** The central bank's interest rate decisions play a significant role in Dhaka Bank PLC. profitability and lending activities. Higher interest rates can raise borrowing costs, reducing loan demand and affecting the bank's income. On the other hand, lower interest rates can encourage borrowing and investment, enhancing the bank's financial performance.

2. **Inflation Rate:** Inflation impacts the value of the bank's assets and consumer behavior. High inflation can diminish the real value of assets, strain purchasing power, and lead to higher loan defaults. Meanwhile, low inflation can improve asset quality and boost consumer confidence, possibly resulting in more loan applications.
3. **GDP Growth:** Economic growth drives demand for loans and banking services. A strong GDP growth rate generally leads to higher demand for credit and financial services, benefiting Dhaka Bank's profitability. Slower economic growth, however, may reduce loan demand and negatively affect the bank's earnings.
4. **Exchange Rates:** Fluctuations in exchange rates can impact Dhaka Bank's earnings, especially if it holds foreign currency assets or liabilities. Changes in the value of foreign currencies can influence earnings from foreign exchange transactions and affect the value of the bank's international investments.
5. **Government Policies and Regulations:** Government policies, such as changes in monetary policy, banking regulations, and fiscal measures, have a significant influence on Dhaka Bank PLC operations. Shifts in these regulations can impact the bank's lending practices, profitability, and overall business environment.
6. **Political Stability:** A stable political environment fosters investor confidence and economic growth. Political instability can harm Dhaka Bank's performance by eroding consumer confidence, increasing business risks, and potentially disrupting investment flows.
7. **Global Economic Conditions:** International economic conditions can also influence the bank's performance. Trends in global trade, the economic health of major trading partners, and shifts in global financial markets all affect Dhaka Bank international business, trade finance operations, and exposure to global financial volatility.

DHAKA BANK
e-জরুরি
easy electronic emergency

Digital Nano Loan for Individuals

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Dhaka Bank PLC. provided a financial assistance to the Proyash Institute of Special Education, Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka

As a part of Corporate Social Responsibility, Dhaka Bank PLC. provided a financial assistance of Taka Forty-Five Lac to the Proyash Institute of Special Education, Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka for children with special needs under the supervision of the Bangladesh Army. Mr. Emranul Huq, former Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank PLC. handed over the donation cheque to the Executive Director & Principal of PROYASH, Colonel Md. Anwar Uz Zaman, BPMS, PPM, afwc, psc, along with other distinguished officials form the respective organizations were also present there.

Dhaka Bank PLC.is dedicated to delivering 'Excellence in Banking' striving to be the best-performing bank in the country. As a prominent private commercial bank in Bangladesh, we take pride in our reputation, built on a foundation of high-quality products and services, cutting-edge technology, and a team of highly motivated professionals committed to turning your aspirations into reality. Founded on July 5, 1995, Dhaka Bank PLC. emerged from the vision of passionate entrepreneurs who sought to redefine banking excellence. Today, it stands as a trusted financial institution, recognized for its unwavering commitment to customer satisfaction. Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) is an integral part of modern banking, ensuring that financial institutions operate ethically, uphold legal and moral standards, and align with regional and global conventions. Banks play a crucial role in driving sustainable development and addressing societal and environmental challenges. Through CSR initiatives, banks can enhance their reputation, strengthen stakeholder relationships, meet regulatory expectations, and contribute to long-term sustainability and profitability. Dhaka Bank PLC. CSR strategy is guided by the Bangladesh Bank CSR Guidelines, emphasizing a responsible and forward-thinking approach to social impact. Dhaka Bank PLC.is committed to fostering a sustainable future by investing in initiatives that empower communities and protect the environment. Our CSR efforts focus on education, healthcare, disaster relief, and environmental sustainability, working in collaboration with various organizations to drive meaningful change. By supporting underprivileged communities, addressing environmental concerns, and actively contributing to national development, we aim to create a lasting positive impact on society.

Our employees are not just professionals; they are driven by a greater purpose—actively participating in social initiatives such as financial aid for flood-affected communities, blanket distribution to those in need during harsh winters, and scholarships for meritorious students. Additionally, Dhaka Bank PLC. has extended its support to the Bangladesh Football Federation, contributing to the development of the Women's Football Team.

In 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC. allocated BDT 146.86 million towards various CSR activities aimed at the overall betterment of the nation, reinforcing our dedication to corporate responsibility and sustainable progress.

Donation for Social Improvement by CSR

Initiatives	Donation (Amount in BDT million)	Percentage (%)
Education	8.46	5.76
Health	1.20	0.82
Disaster Management	118.54	80.71
Sports, Arts & Culture	18.50	12.60
Others	0.16	0.11
Total	**146.86**	**100.00**

Education

Education is one of the most important components of Corporate Social Responsibility. Understanding the importance of education, Dhaka Bank PLC. donated for mental and physical development of Autistic Children and Underprivileged people with Autism and Neuro-Development Disability. In the year 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC. spent around BDT 8.46 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
Support for Operational Expenses for the Mental and Physical Development of Autistic Children towards PROYASH, a specialized school for Autistic Children	4.50
Support for Operational Expenses for Underprivileged People with Autism and Neuro-Development Disability towards PFDA Vocational Training Institute	2.40
Support for Operational Expenses for the Mental and Physical Development for Autistic Children towards SEID, a specialized school for Autistic Children	1.20
Financial Support for Covering Operational Expenses of School, procurement and Distribution of Books, financial Assistance for covering educational costs of marginalized children, support for Infrastructural Development and assistance for Development and Operational Expenses for Supporting Autistic Children.	0.36
Total	**8.46**

Dhaka Bank Donated DBT 20.00 million to Chief Advisor's Relief & Welfare Fund as CSR

In a heartfelt gesture of solidarity, Dhaka Bank PLC. has donated BDT 20.00 million to the Chief Advisor's Relief & Welfare Fund to support the flood affected people who were suffering by the devastating calamity across various districts of Bangladesh. The amount deposited to Chief Advisor's Relief & Welfare Fund will be mobilized to meet the essential humanitarian needs of the victims.

Mr. A M M Moyen Uddin, Deputy Managing Director, Dhaka Bank PLC. handed the cheque to Mr. Faruk E Azam, Honorable Advisor of the Ministry of Disaster Management and Relief, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.

Disaster Management

Dhaka Bank PLC.is committed to the welfare of the community at large. The Bank responds promptly to support the affected humanity. In 2024, the Bank provided financial assistance for Homeless people to carry out its humanitarian activities and financial assistance towards Poor and distressed people of Flood affected Areas of the Country Prime Minister's Relief and Welfare Fund. For this purpose, Dhaka Bank PLC. donated BDT 118.54 million in 2024.

As part of its continued commitment to corporate social responsibility (CSR), Dhaka Bank has stepped forward to support communities affected by floods. The Bank contributed a flood relief campaign captioned **"মানবতায় ঢাকা ব্যাংক"** *distributing essential food items, drinking water, medicines, and hygiene kits to severely flood impacted areas of Feni, Chagolnaiya and Cumilla during August 2024.*

This initiative reflects Dhaka Bank's enduring dedication to standing beside the people in times of need and contributing to humanitarian causes that build resilience and bring hope.

Initiatives	BDT in Million
Distribution of Blankets for Cold Affected and Lower Income People around Bangladesh	93.22
Distribution of Relief by Dhaka Bank PLC. Amongst Distressed People of Flood Affected Areas in Feni, Comilla, Noakhali, Habiganj, Moulvibazar, Khagracchari and Rangamati	5.32
Financial Assistance to Chief Advisor's Relief and Welfare Fund for Implementing Rescue Operations and Relief Distribution for People in Flood Affected Areas	20.00
Total	**118.54**

Sports

During 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC. contributed BDT 18.50 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	18.50
Total	**18.50**

Health

Dhaka Bank PLC.is providing treatment support and Financial Support to poor and needy patients. BIRDEM Hospital and Center for women & Child Health Hospital is a partner in this great social work through a sophisticated treatment and nursing. In 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC. spent approximately 1.20 million to support gravely ill employees.

Initiatives	BDT in Million
Financial Assistance for Bypass Surgery	0.35
Financial Assistance for Treatment of Breast Cancer and Support for Providing Beds to Cancer Patients	0.35
Support for Treatment of Acute Intestinal Obstruction	0.20
Support for Treatment of Spine and Vertebral Disorder	0.30
Total	**1.20**

Other Social Projects

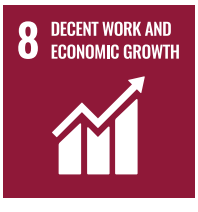
In 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC. donated/sponsored/spent BDT 0.16 million for the promotion of National Integrity and Prevention of Corruption as social projects.

Initiatives	BDT in Million
Promotion of National Integrity and Prevention of Corruption related Advertisement on The Daily Manobkantha, Daily Sun, and Media New Age Ltd.	0.13
Support for Arranging and Embracing the History of International Mother Language Day	0.03
Total	**0.16**

Through our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, we have made a meaningful difference in the lives of thousands across Bangladesh. By providing access to education, healthcare, and essential services, we have empowered underprivileged communities and contributed to their well-being. Our efforts in disaster relief and environmental sustainability further reflect our commitment to social responsibility. As a conscientious corporate citizen, we remain dedicated to utilizing our resources and expertise to foster positive change. By collaborating with local communities, civil society organizations, and government agencies, we strive to build a more inclusive, sustainable, and prosperous future for all.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS OF DHAKA BANK PLC.

SDGs Indicator	SDGs	Dhaka Bank PLC. Contribution
	Eliminate poverty in all its manifestations globally.	We leverage digital innovation to expand financial services to the unbanked, fostering entrepreneurship and supporting community development initiatives. By empowering SMEs and collaborating with local NGOs, we drive economic growth and help lift people out of poverty. In 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC disbursed BDT 31,715.37 million in the CMSME sector, which is BDT 2,229.40 million higher than the BDT 38,716.10 million disbursed in 2023. The CMSME loan outstanding stood at BDT 31,715.37 million as of December 2024.
	Eradicate hunger, ensure food security, enhance nutrition, and foster sustainable agriculture.	In 2024, Dhaka Bank disbursed approximately BDT 8,720.87 million in agricultural loans, providing farmers with essential financial resources to enhance food production and ensure food security. This investment supports sustainable agricultural growth, improves rural livelihoods, and contributes to reducing hunger in Bangladesh.
	Promote well-being and ensure healthy lives for people of all ages.	Dhaka Bank PLC. has organized health campaigns for its employees, such as the 'Healthy Living Discussion' health campaign. This initiative aimed to promote health awareness among staff members. In 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC. spent approximately BDT 1.20 million to support underprivileged patients with treatment costs.
	Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and Promote life-long learning opportunities for all.	In 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC donated BDT 8.46 million towards educational and developmental initiatives for autistic children and underprivileged individuals with neuro-developmental disabilities. The bank also provided support for scholarships and covered operational expenses for specialized schools and vocational training institutes.
	Promote gender equality and empower women and girls in all aspects of life.	Dhaka Bank PLC. promotes gender equality and women's empowerment by ensuring equal opportunities for leadership and participation at all levels. Through its signature women-focused product, 'Aroni,' the bank drives financial inclusion and digital savings for women. In 2024, the CMSME finance for Women Entrepreneurs amounted to BDT 1,361.98 million.

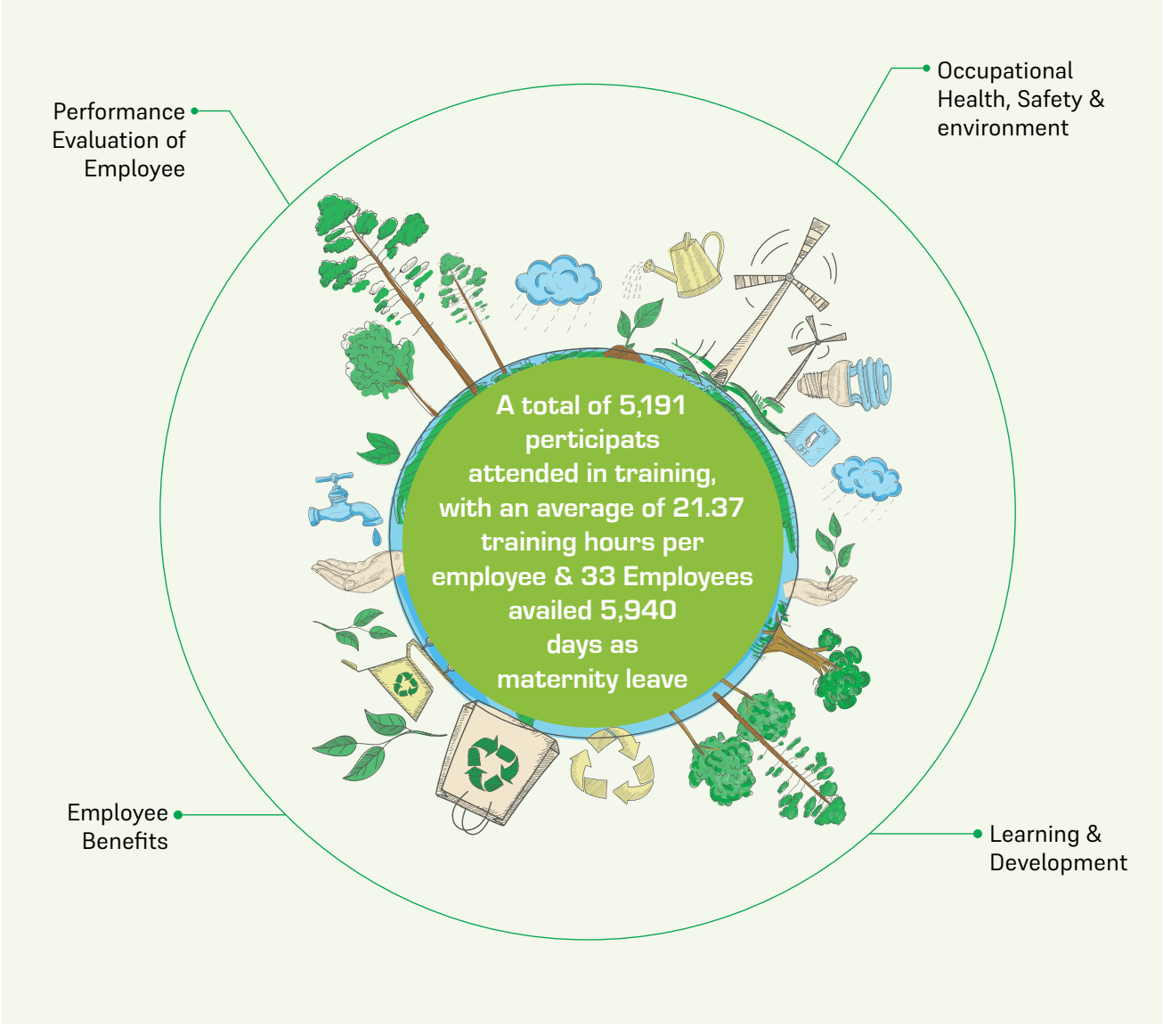
SDGs Indicator	SDGs	Dhaka Bank PLC. Contribution
	Promote the sustainable use and management of water resources and ensure universal access to safe water and sanitation.	In addition to installing a water treatment system at its office premises, Dhaka Bank PLC. has financed the construction of multiple water treatment plants.
	Promote universal access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for everyone.	Investing in climate-resilient projects to lower greenhouse gas emissions. Enhancing energy efficiency and adopting renewable energy at branches and offices.
	Promotes sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all.	Dhaka Bank has a workforce of 1,979 employees. We leverage digital innovation to expand financial services to the unbanked, fostering entrepreneurship and supporting community development initiatives. By empowering SMEs and collaborating with local NGOs, we drive economic growth and help lift people out of poverty. In 2024, Dhaka Bank disbursed BDT 40,945.50 million in the CMSME sector, which was BDT 2,229.40 Million higher than the 2023 disbursement of BDT 38,716.10 million. The CMSME loan outstanding stood at BDT 31,715.37 Million as of December 2024.
	Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation	Dhaka Bank has allocated funds for Green Finance and a Climate Risk Fund to support eco-friendly projects like ETP, HHK, Zigzag Brick Kilns, Bio-Gas Plants, and Solar Power. It also signed a refinancing agreement with Bangladesh Bank for sustainable brick kiln technologies. In 2024, its power sector investment reached BDT 30,898.50 million promoting resilient infrastructure, sustainable industrialization, and innovation. Additionally, its total investment in the Ready-Made Garments (RMG) sector stood at BDT 101,316.90 million (Funded and non-funded).
	Enhance cities and human settlements by ensuring they are inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable through advancements in housing, transportation, urban planning, and environmental impact management.	Dhaka Bank provides financing for real estate projects, support businesses involved in urban transportation and environmental management, or work with organizations that promote sustainability and resilience in urban planning. However, the bank itself does not typically lead initiatives directly related to housing, transportation, or environmental impact management as part of its main business operations.

SDGs Indicator	SDGs	Dhaka Bank PLC. Contribution
	Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns.	Eco-friendly workplace habits and sustainable financing initiatives.
	Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.	We evaluate each project's environmental, social, climate change, and disaster risk factors, and develop tailored action plans for our clients based on the identified risks.
	Preserve and responsibly manage oceans, seas, and marine resources to support sustainable development.	Dhaka Bank PLC. conducts environmental risk assessments of projects to evaluate their potential impact on the environment. This proactive approach ensures that financed projects adhere to environmental standards and contribute positively to the preservation of natural resources, including marine ecosystems.
	Ensure the sustainable use and restoration of ecosystems, forests, and land while combating desertification and biodiversity loss.	Dhaka Bank PLC.is supporting sustainable agriculture by distributing seedlings, fertilizers, and pesticides to farmers in flood-affected areas in collaboration with Sher-e-Bangla Agricultural University. The bank has also provided improved seeds and agricultural support to marginal farmers in Jhenaidah district as part of its CSR initiative.
	promote peace, justice, and strong institutions by reducing violence, ensuring equal access to justice, and building accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.	Dhaka Bank PLC. promotes justice and peace by implementing policies and practices that ensure transparency, accountability, and equal access to financial services, thereby reducing financial exclusion and supporting community development.
	Enhance implementation efforts and renew global partnerships for sustainable development.	Agreement with TITAS, WASA, DPDC, DESCO and REB for serving clients need on utility bill.

SUSTAINABLE HUMAN RESOURCE (HR) DEVELOPMENT

Employee Profile

At Dhaka Bank PLC., we are committed to fostering a dynamic workplace where performance is recognized, success is rewarded, and employees are empowered to drive their own growth. By encouraging continuous learning and meaningful rewards, we aim to cultivate a culture where individuals can think critically, act decisively, and make independent, impactful decisions.



Salary Policy

Our salary policy is designed to ensure fair and effective human resource management through a performance-based system. At the entry level, salaries remain consistent across all branches and service points. To encourage continuous skill development, salary increments are awarded based on organization guideline. We are committed to maintaining equality, with no discrimination in remuneration between male and female employees.

Benefits to Employees

Every employee is paid a monthly salary, which consists of basic salary, fringe benefits and other benefits disbursed on 25th of each month. The benefit schemes at Dhaka Bank are as follows:

Salary Components	Other Benefits	Terminal Benefit
1. Basic Salary 2. Housing 3. Conveyance allowance/ Car allowance 4. Medical allowance 5. Living allowance 6. Travel passage	1. Furniture facility 2. Staff House Building Loan (SHBL) 3. Car loan 4. Provident fund loan 5. Hospitalization reimbursement	Dhaka Bank PLC. provides various retirement benefit plans to its employees based on their individual entitlements. 1. Provident fund 2. Gratuity 3. Superannuation 4. Leave encashment

New Employees

A total of 111 new employees were recruited in 2024, with 78 for branches and 33 for the Corporate Office, ensuring effective and timely support.

Employees by Diversity

The bank's employees are primarily located in Dhaka and Chittagong, with the highest number based in Dhaka, comprising 74.53% in 2024 for both the Corporate Office and branches in the city. We follow a fair hiring process that ensures no discrimination based on locality or religion.

Employees by Region

Bank's employees are mainly spread over Dhaka and Chittagong. It retains the highest number of employees in Dhaka, which was 74.53% in 2024 for Corporate Office and Branches in Dhaka city. We follow fair hiring process which demonstrates no discrimination in locality, religion of employees in this process.

Gender Positioning of Employees

Dhaka Bank PLC. has successfully maintained a well-balanced ratio of male and female employees, which is evident not only in its board of directors but also across various levels of bank management.

Aligning Our Philosophy: The 3P's and GABV Principles

At Dhaka Bank PLC.our commitment to sustainability is centered on the "3Ps" philosophy: People, Planet, and Prosperity. This approach guides us in creating a meaningful and positive impact for all our stakeholders, aligning with the principles of the Global Alliance for Banking on Values (GABV).

Web based Products

Principles 1

Social and environmental impact are at the heart of our business model.

Principles2

Our practices are grounded in communities, serving the real economy, and enabling new business models to meet people's needs.

Principles 3

We force on long-term relationships with clients and enable a direct understanding of their economic activities and the risks involved

Principles 4

We focus on the long-term, are self-sustaining and remain resilient to outside disruptions.

Principles 5

Our governance is transparent and inclusive.

Principles 6

All of these principles are embedded in the leadership and culture of our bank.

People focus

- Our diverse range of products and solutions is designed to meet the varied needs of our customers, from corporate loans and SME financing to personal loans and easy financing for women entrepreneurs. This comprehensive offering allows us to deeply integrate with our customers' lives.
- For nearly three decades, we have continually evolved to enhance our developmental impact, achieving a significant milestone as pioneers in SME lending in Bangladesh. By 2024, we proudly served over BDT 7.8 million SME entrepreneurs, with an SME loan portfolio exceeding BDT 31,275.48 million, a sum equivalent to the market capitalization of several smaller banks combined.
- With a solid financial foundation and a stellar reputation built on strong governance, the bank has earned the trust of its customers and continues to uphold its commitment to excellence.

Planet focus

- Dhaka Bank PLC. aligns with sustainable banking principles by addressing the environmental impact of its operations and financing decisions, balancing economic growth with ecological sustainability.
- The bank incorporates Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) into its credit policies, ensuring that financed projects do not harm the environment.
- It actively funds renewable energy projects, eco-friendly industries, and energy-efficient solutions, promoting a greener economy.
- Dhaka Bank PLC. works to reduce its carbon footprint by adopting energy-efficient technologies, digitizing services, and promoting paperless
- Through transparent disclosures, the bank highlights its contributions to sustainability and compliance with green banking frameworks. banking.

Prosperity focus

- Received the "Excellence in Mastercard Business (Innovation) 2022-23" Award and "The Best Private Bank of the Year 2020" for outstanding performance and innovative offerings.
- Partnered with bKash to introduce the Monthly Nano Savings Scheme, promoting financial inclusion across Bangladesh.
- Launched e-Rin, an AI-based instant loan disbursement platform, enhancing customer convenience and efficiency in lending services.
- Introduced the Dhaka Bank PLC.C-Solution app for cash management and launched a central over-the-counter platform for real-time reconciliation.
- Recognized as the Best Corporate Bank in Bangladesh for its significant contributions to major corporate and green infrastructure projects, including sustainable energy initiatives generating over 2,800 MW of electricity.
- Awarded a Certificate of Merit under Corporate Governance Disclosure category by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) for excellence in corporate governance disclosures based on the 2022 Annual Report.
- Awarded a Certificate of Merit under best presented Annual Report category by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) for excellence in corporate governance disclosures based on the 2023 Annual Report.

Sustainability Content Pillars

On 26th December, 2023, the Sustainable Finance Department of Bangladesh Bank released a circular mandating banks and financial institutions to disclose information on governance, strategy, risk management, as well as metrics and targets.

Implementation of Sustainability Content Pillar

Governance

(Both Banks Board & Management Role for ensuring climate resilience)

Board led By Board Secretariat Division & Management led by MANCOM

Strategy

(Short, Mid and Long Term Strategy for climate Mitigation & Adaption Purpose)

Green &Sustainability Finance, Environmental CSR, Ethical Banking

Risk Management

(The Processes and related policies the entity uses to identify, assess, prioritisemant monitor sustainability and monitor climate related risks)

Consulting ESDD Checklist, Obtaining Environmental Confirming Exclusion Checklist

Metrics & Targets

(Green House Gas Emission by the bank itself as well as whom bank finance)

Measuring and Monitoring GHG Emission & other sustainability related parameters

Dhaka Bank primarily focuses on economic matters; however, environmental and social responsibility are also integral to its role in stewarding the planet. This report emphasizes corporate social responsibility (CSR), environmental efforts, and social commitments, which are highlighted throughout this Annual Report and our accompanying Sustainability Report.

Content Pillar	Description	Our status
Governance	The governance processes, controls and procedures the bank or finance company uses to monitor and manage sustainability related risks and opportunities	Side by side with Sustainability Report part of this Annual Report, we detailed our Governance in Corporate Governance part with details.
Strategy	The approach for addressing sustainability related risks and opportunities that could affect the bank or finance company's business model and strategy over the short, medium and long term.	We detailed our Strategy in Sustainability Report and Integrated Report part of this Annual Report.
Risk Management	The processes, the bank or finance company uses to identify assess, priorities and monitor sustainability-related risks.	Apart from Sustainability Report, we have also a separate chapter of Risk Management in this Annual Report which covers sustainability related risks.
Metrics & Target	Metrics and Targets disclose a bank or a finance company's performance in relation to its sustainability-related risks and opportunities, including progress towards any targets the entity has set, and any targets it is required to meet by law or regulation.	Different performance related target including sustainability performance has been mentioned in the Sustainability Report part and other parts of this Annual Report.

OUR VALUE CREATION FRAMEWORK

Dhaka Bank PLC..'s value creation foundations	Value creation drives
Strategic Inputs	• Funds raised from equity, deposits, and other financial instruments to support lending and investment activities. • A skilled workforce dedicated to delivering customer-centric banking solutions and fostering innovation. • Proprietary knowledge, brand reputation, digital capabilities, and innovative product offerings. • Strong relationships with customers, regulators, communities, and other stakeholders. • Physical infrastructure, including branches, ATMs, and digital platforms, to facilitate service delivery. • Sustainable practices that minimize environmental impact, such as green financing and paperless operations.
Core Value-Creation Processes	• Providing personalized banking services, including retail, corporate, SME, and digital banking. • Enhancing digital infrastructure to offer seamless banking experiences through apps, online platforms, and AI-driven customer service. • A robust framework to mitigate financial, operational, and environmental risks, ensuring resilience. • Developing new financial products and services that cater to evolving market needs, including green financing and Shariah-compliant banking solutions. • Incorporating environmental, social, and governance (ESG) principles into business operations.
Value Delivered to Stakeholders	• Consistent financial performance and dividend growth. • Transparent reporting and governance. • Competitive compensation, training programs, and career development opportunities. • An inclusive and diverse work environment. • Financial inclusion initiatives and investments in local development projects. • Support for education, healthcare, and disaster relief programs. • Promotion of green banking and investments in renewable energy projects. • Implementation of energy-efficient operations.
Sustainability and Resilience	• Expanding green finance portfolios. • Encouraging environmentally responsible business practices. • Complying with national and international ESG guidelines.
Performance Measurement	• Financial metrics (profitability, return on equity, etc.). • Customer satisfaction surveys. • ESG performance indicators. • Employee engagement metrics. • Risk-adjusted returns.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGES REPORTING

Environment Related Initiatives

Management Approach

Dhaka Bank PLC.is dedicated to delivering exceptional social, environmental, and economic outcomes by embedding sustainability in our core operations. We believe in advancing growth by facilitating the transition towards a more sustainable future, recognizing that sustainability creates inherent value. Our goal is to position ourselves as leaders in sustainable banking and to maximize our positive impact on both the environment and the community. To achieve this, we have carefully identified the sustainability topics that are most relevant to our operations.

The process of determining these material topics is based on a comprehensive assessment of the impact of our business activities, extensive engagement with stakeholders and experts, and a thorough materiality evaluation to prioritize what is most important for reporting. This assessment takes into account emerging environmental, legal, and regulatory risks, global trends, and feedback from our stakeholders. Furthermore, we leverage data-driven insights from independent reports, sector-specific evaluations, and legal compliance reviews to guide our decision-making. Each material issue is analyzed based on its relevance, probability, and potential impact on the most critical aspects of our operations.

Dhaka Bank PLC.is focused on managing the economic, social, and environmental consequences of its business activities. We are committed to improving our sustainability performance continuously. By pursuing a sustainable strategy, we aim to create long-term value for our stakeholders and contribute to Bangladesh's broader sustainable development agenda. Our primary economic impact arises from our lending activities, which stimulate growth by providing loans to individuals, small businesses, and large corporations. These loans empower borrowers to invest in their future and foster job creation. However, we are aware of the risks associated with lending, and in situations where loan repayment challenges arise, we actively collaborate with borrowers to find mutually beneficial solutions, ensuring the long-term success of our financial relationships.

As part of our commitment to environmental stewardship, Dhaka Bank PLC.is dedicated to minimizing its environmental footprint. We have adopted energy-efficient practices, such as the use of LED lighting and optimized air conditioning, in our facilities. We also focus on reducing waste, managing water consumption, and limiting emissions linked to our transportation and business travel.

In terms of social responsibility, Dhaka Bank PLC. recognizes that its activities have a significant impact on people's lives. We are deeply committed to ensuring that our lending and investment activities do not contribute to human rights violations, including forced or child labor. We have established rigorous due diligence processes to ensure that our business dealings align with our ethical standards, and we do not engage with companies involved in unethical practices. This ensures that our operations contribute positively to both society and the environment.

Environmental and Social Obligations

Environmental Impacts

As a responsible corporate entity, Dhaka Bank PLC. 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 made investments 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:

Sectors/Categories	Percentage
Renewable Energy	3.93
Energy & Resource Efficiency	14.90
Liquid Waste Management	3.69
Circular Economy & Eco-Projects Financing	7.22
Environment Friendly Brick Production	4.26
Green/Environment Friendly Establishments	3.08
Green CMSME	0.08
Green Socially Responsible Financing (SRF)	15.47
Information and Communication Technology	47.37
Total in Percentage	**100.00**

Dhaka Bank PLC. 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 PLC. 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)	413	134,206
No. of Projects Rated (Environmental & Social Risk Rating)	413	134,206
Low	360	102,543
Medium	50	31,663
High	-	-

Green Finance (Sector & Product/Projects/Initiatives-wise)

(Amount in Million Taka)

Sectors	2024
Renewable Energy	287.89
Energy & Resource Efficiency	1,091.19
Alternative Energy	0.00
Liquid Waste Management	270.00
Solid Waste Management	0.00
Circular Economy & Eco-Projects Financing	528.27
Environment Friendly Brick Production	312.21
Green/Environment Friendly Establishments	225.70
Green Agriculture	0.00
Green CMSME	5.54
Green Socially Responsible Financing (SRF)	1,132.65
Blue Economy Financing	0.00
Information and Communication Technology	3,468.14
Miscellaneous	0.00
Total	**7,321.59**

Energy

Energy consumption within the organization and Energy consumption outside of the organization

The primary sources of Dhaka Bank PLC.'s energy consumption are non-renewable fuel sources, including octane for vehicles and diesel for generators. Additionally, the bank consumes electricity from the national grid. Energy consumption levels fluctuate based on operational needs and external factors. As business activities expand, energy demand increases, particularly for transportation and office operations. To promote sustainability, Dhaka Bank PLC. has increased its reliance on online communication tools such as Zoom, which has contributed to reducing energy consumption. The total energy cost in BDT is divided by the average per-unit price to approximate unit usage, which is then converted to Gigajoules for standardized measurement. The bank primarily purchases energy from external sources, with significant consumption arising from octane usage in employee commuting and transportation.

The General Services Division (GSD) of Dhaka Bank PLC. sets annual targets to reduce energy consumption compared to previous years. Employees are encouraged to use energy and office materials efficiently to support sustainability initiatives. As a result, electricity consumption in 2024 was higher than in previous years.

Sources of Energy Consumption	Consumption in Gigajoules (GJ)	
	2024	2023
Octane	8,654.98	7,300.47
Diesel	3,694.73	3,297.70
Electricity	29,027.51	28,448.76
Total	**41,377.22**	**39,046.93**

Energy intensity

For calculating the energy intensity ratio, we use the total number of employees at the end of the period as the denominator. The total energy consumption includes diesel and electricity usage within the bank, as well as octane consumption outside the bank. In 2024, per employee energy consumption was 14.67 GJ, compared to 19.63 GJ in 2023.

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 decreased by 25,367,762.90 Liter in 2024 compared to 2023. The total costs in Taka have been divided by the average per unit cost to estimate the unit usage.

While we are committed to conserving fuel resources, the increased operational activity in 2024 led to a rise in direct emissions compared to 2023. We are actively seeking ways to mitigate these emissions, which will be further elaborated upon.

Waste

Waste generation and significant waste-related impacts

At Dhaka Bank PLC., waste generation primarily arises from paper usage, along with other operational activities. The impacts of this waste are categorized as follows:

Inputs:

- Office supplies, including paper, pens, and other daily essentials
- Electronic devices and equipment, such as computers, printers, and mobile phones
- Energy and water used in the bank's branches and offices
- Consumables, like food and beverages, in staff canteens and facilities
- Materials used in construction projects for the bank's buildings

Activities:

- Paper-based documentation and record-keeping
- Printing and photocopying of documents
- Use of electronic equipment
- Energy and water consumption across branches and offices
- Consumption of food and beverages by staff and customers in the canteens

Outputs:

- Paper waste from printing and photocopying tasks
- Electronic waste from outdated or malfunctioning equipment
- Wastage of energy and water due to inefficiencies
- Packaging waste from food and beverage consumption
- Construction waste from building projects

These impacts encompass waste produced within the organization's internal activities, such as paper and electronic waste. Additionally, waste may be generated upstream, by suppliers providing office supplies or construction materials, or downstream, by customers utilizing the bank's services, potentially leading to waste in the process.

Management of significant waste-related impacts

Dhaka Bank PLC.is committed to minimizing paper usage through its green banking initiatives, which emphasize reducing unnecessary printing and encouraging sustainable practices. Employees are encouraged to print on both sides of paper and reuse materials to cut down on waste. The bank's Green Banking Policy and Green Office Guide play a key role in educating staff on responsible paper use. Additionally, the General Services Department (GSD) sets annual goals and undertakes various initiatives to reduce paper waste while collecting and monitoring relevant data.

The bank focuses heavily on electronic communication to minimize paper usage. Both internal and external communications are conducted via email or other digital platforms. One-sided paper is repurposed for drafts of office documents. To further mitigate the environmental impact of paper waste, Dhaka Bank PLC.is transitioning towards a paperless environment and developing digital products and services aimed at reducing paper consumption for customers.

Several actions and circular initiatives have been implemented, including:

- Transitioning to paperless processes wherever feasible to minimize paper waste
- Launching a tree plantation program as part of a reforestation effort
- Raising awareness among staff and customers about waste reduction and recycling
- Ensuring sustainable building practices in construction projects to reduce waste
- Incorporating energy and water efficiency measures to reduce environmental impact
- Creating a waste management plan that defines the bank's goals and strategies for waste reduction

The bank uses various methods to track and assess waste-related data, such as:

- Monitoring waste reduction efforts to track progress toward waste management objectives
- Collecting data on energy and water consumption to identify opportunities for further sustainability

Dhaka Bank also tracks its paper consumption, noting an increase in usage in 2024 compared to 2023. However, this is considered typical given the circumstances. The year 2022 was an exceptional period due to the COVID-19 pandemic, so comparing the figures from that year isn't an accurate reflection of standard usage patterns.

Environmental initiatives by focusing on 8 R's

8R approach to sustainability

Dhaka Bank PLC. integrates sustainability into its operations through various initiatives that align with the principles of the 8R's: Respond, Renew, Refine, Refuse, Reduce, Reuse, Recycle, and Responsibility. Here's a brief overview:

Respond: The bank addresses environmental challenges by implementing a Green Banking Policy, financing eco-friendly projects, and promoting sustainable practices within its operations.

Renew: Dhaka Bank PLC. invests in renewable energy projects, such as solar power systems and biogas plants, contributing to the transition towards sustainable energy sources.

Refine: The bank continuously improves its services by integrating Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) factors into its business model, ensuring responsible financial solutions.

Refuse: Dhaka Bank PLC. demonstrates its commitment to environmental stewardship by refusing to finance projects that harm the environment, thereby promoting sustainable development.

Reduce: The bank reduces its environmental footprint by promoting paperless banking, using energy-efficient equipment, and encouraging responsible resource consumption among employees.

Reuse: Dhaka Bank PLC. encourages the reuse of resources by implementing practices such as double-sided printing and repurposing materials, thereby minimizing waste.

Recycle: The bank supports recycling initiatives within its operations, contributing to waste reduction and environmental conservation.

Responsibility: Through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities, Dhaka Bank PLC. engages in community development, education, and environmental conservation projects, demonstrating its commitment to societal well-being.

Beyond 8 R's:

- **Green Building Standards:** Dhaka Bank PLC. aims to construct future offices following green building standards, which encompass a wider range of sustainable practices for resource conservation.
- **Environmental Risk Rating:** Dhaka Bank PLC. assess the environmental impact of potential loan projects to mitigate environmental risks.
- **Social Responsibility:** Dhaka Bank PLC. actively participates in tree plantation drives, park development, and other initiatives that contribute to a greener environment.

Overall, Dhaka Bank PLC. demonstrates its commitment to environmental sustainability through their 8R focus and various other initiatives. We promote eco-friendly practices within their operations and encourage their clients to adopt greener solutions through financial instruments.

Social Impact

Dhaka Bank PLC.is dedicated to managing its social impact in a responsible and sustainable manner. Recognizing the significant influence its operations have on society, the bank has implemented various strategies to ensure that its actions contribute positively to the community. Ethical business practices and responsible conduct are at the core of the bank's approach, with a strong emphasis on adhering to high ethical standards and complying with all applicable laws and regulations. A robust code of conduct has been established to govern interactions with customers, employees, and stakeholders, ensuring that all actions foster positive social change and uphold human rights.

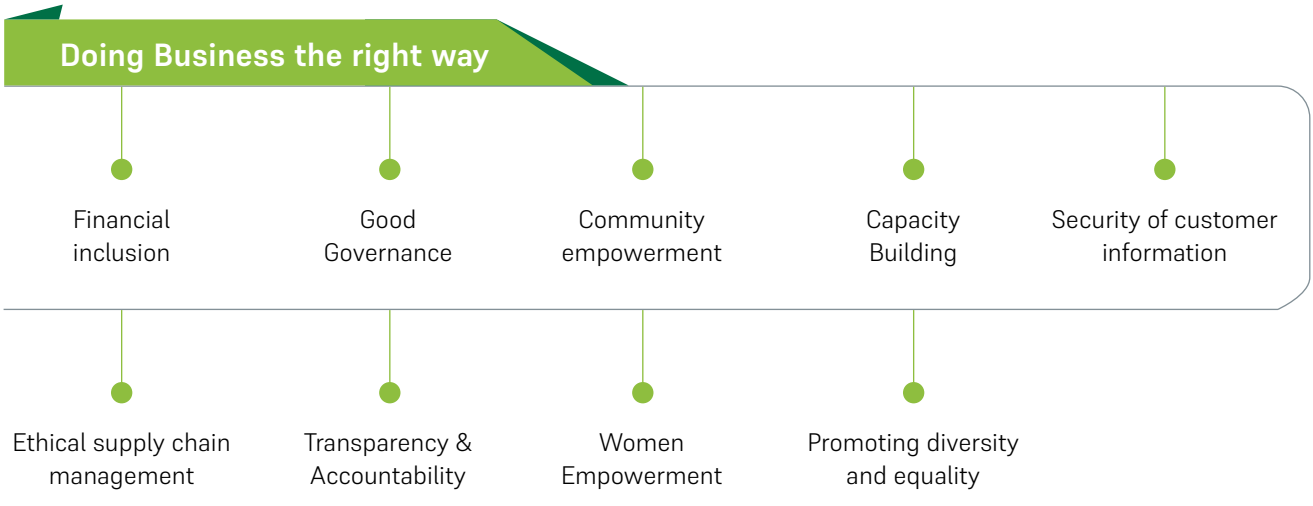
Furthermore, the bank is deeply committed to promoting financial inclusion and supporting marginalized communities. Through tailored financial products and services such as microfinance, small business loans, and other accessible offerings, Dhaka Bank PLC. helps drive economic growth and reduce poverty by empowering low-income individuals and small enterprises.

In addition, Dhaka Bank PLC. places great importance on social awareness and education. The bank organizes regular training programs and awareness campaigns to encourage social responsibility and ethical behavior among its employees, customers, and stakeholders. Through its Dhaka Bank PLC. Foundation and the Communication & Branding division, the bank actively participates in social development projects. It provides financial support and other resources for initiatives in education, healthcare, and other social causes, alongside engaging in philanthropic activities that foster positive outcomes for the community.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATE CHANGE RISK AT DHAKA BANK PLC.

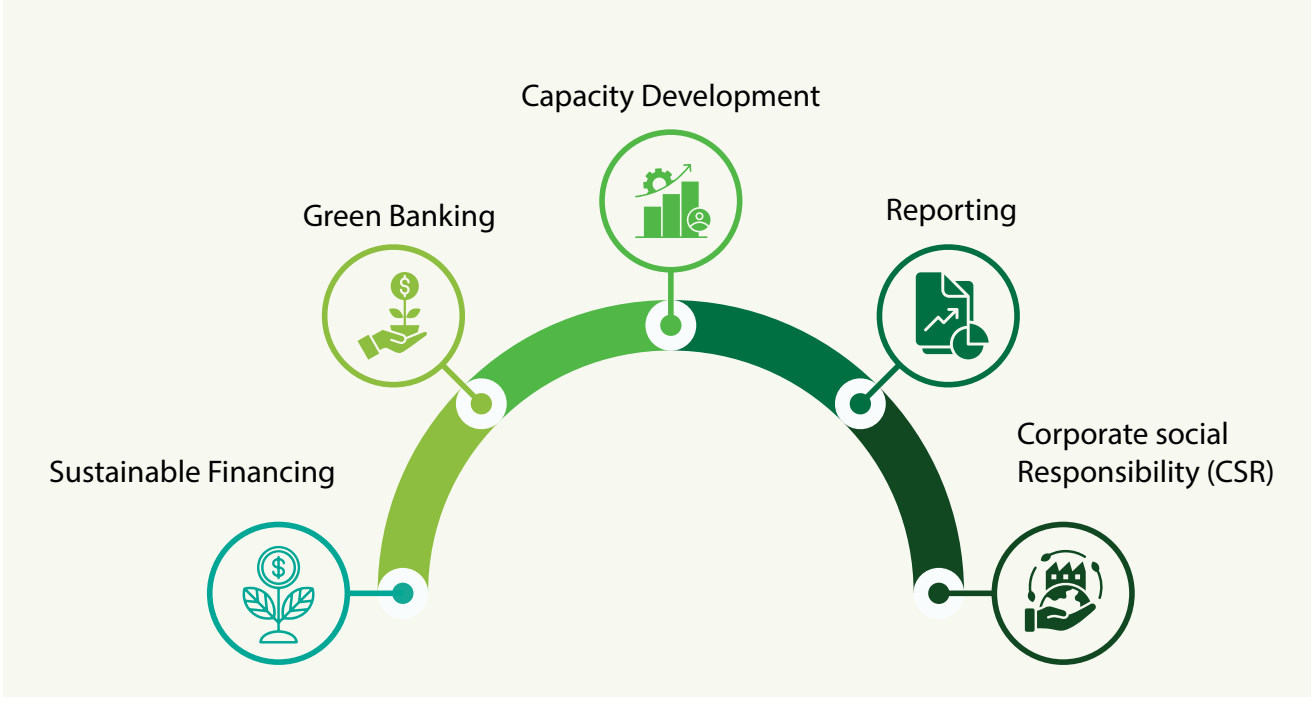
Environmental and climate change risk refers to the uncertainty or probability of potential losses that may arise from adverse environmental or climate-related events, whether natural or manmade, and/or non-compliance with prevailing national environmental regulations. At Dhaka Bank PLC. this risk is considered a facilitating element of credit risk, originating from environmental issues that can result from both the environmental impacts caused by borrowers and the prevailing environmental conditions.

Environmental and climate change risks have the potential to disrupt the business stability of Dhaka Bank PLC.'s borrowers, affecting both their profitability and reputation. As a result, these risks can significantly elevate the overall risk exposure for Dhaka Bank PLC. emphasizing the need for robust environmental risk assessment and management practices within the Bank's governance framework.



On the Road to Green Banking

- Green Financing
- Promoting Green banking financial products
- In House Green Initiatives
- Reducing our operations' negative effects on the environment
- Promoting a greener economy with low carbon footprints



Sustainable Financing

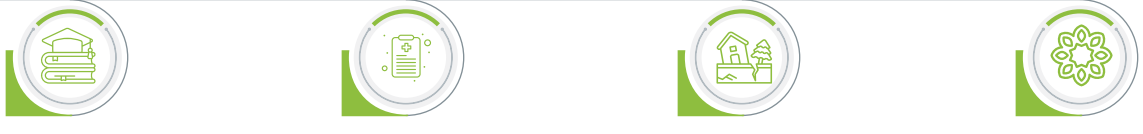
- Sustainable Finance Unit
- Sustainable Products
- Ensuring systemic risk control and mitigation
- Committed to fulfil our Corporate Social Responsibility
- Sustainable Financing
- Integration of ESG considerations into our lending decision-making process
- Ensuring and promoting sustainability in our business strategies

Green Banking

Capacity Development

Reporting

Corporate-Social Responsibility (CSR)



Green Banking

A group of stakeholders has initiated a worldwide effort to protect the environment, with green banking as a key element. Green banking promotes environmentally responsible actions and aims to reduce the carbon footprint of financial activities. It's also referred to as sustainable banking or ethical banking.

In Bangladesh, ecological conditions are deteriorating due to global warming, a pressing issue that demands attention. Given the significant influence banks have on the economy, adopting green finance within green banking could play a vital role in transitioning to low-carbon, resource-efficient industries. Dhaka Bank PLC is poised to take a leading role in advancing green banking, setting an example as an environmentally conscious institution amid worsening environmental damage. "Green Banking" describes banking practices carried out in locations and manners that help lower both internal and external carbon emissions. Banks should finance

projects that utilize eco-friendly technology and curb pollution to reduce external emissions. Internally, banking operations consume substantial energy through lighting, cooling, electronics, IT systems, excessive paper use, and a lack of sustainable buildings, resulting in a larger carbon footprint than in previous decades. To fully embrace green banking, banks must adopt technologies, processes, and products that significantly shrink their environmental impact and foster sustainable enterprises.

Importance of Green Banking

Green banking is crucial for addressing the following risks in the banking industry:

Credit Risk: Climate change and global warming have caused financial losses for banks, both directly and indirectly. Extreme weather events, fueled by global warming, have damaged economic assets tied to bank loans, leading to higher default rates. Credit risk can also arise unintentionally when banks link to companies affected by shifting environmental regulations. Green banking proactively tackles credit risk by identifying sustainable ventures, performing thorough risk evaluations, designing loans thoughtfully, and tracking borrowers' ESG (Environmental, Social, Governance) performance. This approach lowers the chances of loan defaults and financial setbacks. Credit risk refers to the potential for borrowers to fail to repay or for collateral values to drop, causing losses for banks. Green banking mitigates this risk by:

Spotting Sustainable Ventures: Green banking focuses on finding business opportunities that minimize environmental and social risks. Banks assess borrowers' ecological and social impacts, funding only those meeting sustainability standards.

Risk Evaluation: It involves a detailed analysis of borrowers' ESG practices, allowing banks to gauge creditworthiness based on sustainability, reducing default likelihood and credit risk.

Loan Design: Green banking structures loans to lower risk, such as offering lower rates to borrowers adopting eco-friendly initiatives like energy-efficient upgrades, green construction, or renewable energy projects, ensuring repayment capacity while cutting risk.

Oversight: Continuous monitoring of borrowers' ESG adherence throughout the loan term helps banks ensure compliance with sustainability commitments, spotting and addressing risks that could lead to defaults.

Legal Risk: Like other businesses, banks face legal challenges if they fail to follow environmental laws. They could also be directly accountable for cleanup costs or damages if they take ownership of polluting assets. Green banking reduces legal risk by encouraging sustainable investments, fostering transparent practices, and staying aligned with evolving regulations, ensuring responsible operations that benefit both the environment and society.

One-way green banking lowers legal risk is by limiting exposure to environmental liabilities. Funding unsustainable projects could make banks liable for resulting ecological harm, while green banking directs resources to compliant, eco-safe initiatives.

It also enhances transparency by requiring banks to report on investments' environmental effects and their social and governance practices, giving regulators and stakeholders clear insight and reducing legal vulnerabilities.

Reputation Risk: As environmental awareness grows, banks face heightened reputation risks if their actions—direct or indirect—are seen as harmful to society or the environment. Supporting questionable ecological projects carries reputational dangers. Green banking counters this by investing in sustainability and eco-friendly efforts, boosting public perception, dodging negative publicity, and adhering to regulations, all of which safeguard trust and reputation.

It improves public perception as eco-conscious consumers demand alignment with their values. Sustainable investments strengthen a bank's brand.

It avoids damaging media coverage tied to funding harmful projects like fossil fuels or deforestation, focusing instead on renewables and green initiatives.

Compliance with tightening environmental rules through sustainable practices reduces legal and reputational fallout.

Security Risk: Beyond environmental benefits, green banking strengthens the financial sector by reducing security risks tied to poor-quality collateral, such as polluted land or hazardous materials, in case of borrower default.

Diversification: Investing in renewables and sustainable projects diversifies bank portfolios, cutting reliance on risky assets and buffering against market swings.

Transparency and Trust: Eco-friendly practices signal ethical operations, building credibility with customers and investors, which lowers risks like fraud or reputational hits.

Risk Management: Funding sustainable projects helps banks anticipate and handle environmental risks like climate change, minimizing financial exposure and enhancing security.

Dhaka Bank to the Road of Green Banking

> Water use efficiency in wet processing
> Water conservation and management
> Waste management
> Resource efficiency and recycling
> Renewable energy
> Energy efficiency
> Heat and temperature management
> Air ventilation and circulation efficiency
> Work environment improvement initiatives and
Other sectors to be specified by
> Bangladesh Bank from time to time

Recognizing the significance of green banking and adhering to the policy directives from Bangladesh Bank, the Central Bank, Dhaka Bank PLC. has established its own Green Banking Policy, which has been endorsed by its Board of Directors. The bank has created innovative financial products under its green banking initiative that aim to either directly or indirectly lower carbon emissions. The Board of Directors has also sanctioned budgets for "Green Finance" and a "Climate Risk Fund," and is actively overseeing their implementation. Dhaka Bank PLC. is keen on funding eco-friendly projects like Effluent Treatment Plants (ETP), Hybrid Hoffman Kilns (HHK), Zigzag or similar technologies in brick manufacturing, Bio-Gas Plants, and Solar Power Systems.

Dhaka Bank PLC. entered into a participation agreement with Bangladesh Bank for "Refinancing in Hybrid Hoffman Kiln (HHK) or equivalent Technology of Brick Field," committing to support environmentally sustainable brickfields with financing, while securing refinancing options from the central bank. Additionally, on February 9, 2017, Dhaka Bank PLC. signed a Participating Financial Institutions (PFI) Agreement with Bangladesh Bank to access the Green Transformation Fund (GTF). This fund, introduced by Bangladesh Bank, supports the import or acquisition of capital machinery and other essentials tied to environmentally sustainable attributes.

Dhaka Bank PLC. has been diligently focused on effectively utilizing this facility. On July 13, 2017, an agreement was formalized between Bangladesh Bank and Dhaka Bank PLC. under the "Refinance Scheme for Green Products/ Initiatives," launched by the Sustainable Finance Department of Bangladesh Bank. Another agreement was finalized between the two entities, enabling Dhaka Bank PLC. to access the Green Transformation Fund (GTF) in Taka to support export and manufacturing industries. Through various efforts, such as advancing renewable energy, energy-efficient technologies, and minimizing carbon emissions, Dhaka Bank PLC. has shown a strong dedication to sustainable and eco-friendly banking practices. To maintain a knowledgeable and committed workforce, the bank organizes at least two training or workshop sessions annually on Green and Sustainable Finance, reinforcing its green banking initiatives. Dhaka Bank PLC. is steadily progressing toward fostering a more sustainable and environmentally conscious economy.

In House Green Initiatives by DBPLC.

- Using Day lights and reducing electricity consumption at Head Office & Corporate Office.
- Increased Use of LED Lights at Dhaka Bank Head Office, Corporate Office and branches.
- Planning for Rainwater Harvesting at Dhaka Bank branches and Head Office.
- Decreased paper use by initiating both side printing of official memos, increased use of electronic mails, corporate portal instead of paper works.
- Increased use in mobile banking and introducing Mobile App named DBPLC Go.
- Encouraging executives to purchase fuel efficient vehicles.
- Increased use of Laptop Computers
- Introducing loan processing electronically through Credit Risk Management Division (CRM) and Retail Business Division.

Our Action plan for Ensuring Green and Sustainable Finance

- Instructing every branch to make a database of potential clients for green and sustainable finance; and to follow up the clients' needs accordingly.
- Educating customer regarding sustainable & green products and its benefits
- Arranging in-house training program for the branch officials from time to time
- Social media [Dhaka Bank Facebook Fan Page] promotion for the Green & Sustainable products and their benefits
- Following up with branches every month for achieving the Green & Sustainable finance target

Green Banking Strategies of Dhaka Bank PLC.

Green Mortgages

Green mortgages are home loans tailored to support the purchase or construction of energy-efficient and eco-friendly residences. These loans encourage sustainable building practices by providing benefits like reduced interest rates, longer repayment terms, and additional financial incentives. Dhaka Bank PLC offers preferential discounts to borrowers who secure mortgages for environmentally friendly properties and structures. This initiative promotes the use of energy-saving construction methods and materials. Properties located in environmentally vulnerable areas or polluted by business activities will not qualify for these mortgages. Preference is given to buildings designed and built with energy-efficient features, such as solar panels and enhanced insulation.

Green Banking Financial Products

Green banking focuses on environmentally sustainable banking practices that minimize harm to the planet while supporting its well-being. Dhaka Bank PLC, a prominent commercial bank in Bangladesh, is a leader in this area. The bank offers a variety of green financial products tailored to environmentally conscious customers,

including loans for renewable energy projects, energy-efficient constructions, and eco-friendly vehicles. It also supports green bonds to fund sustainable efforts and aid the shift to a low-carbon economy. Dhaka Bank PLC is developing innovative green financial solutions that could either directly or indirectly influence carbon emissions. The bank may introduce a "Green Fund" to allow eco-minded clients to invest in sustainable projects. Additionally, it incorporates Environmental Impact Assessments (EIAs) into project evaluations to gauge and mitigate environmental risks when financing initiatives.

Green Banking Activities

Green banking emphasizes banking practices that prioritize environmental sustainability and social responsibility, such as investing in eco-friendly projects and adopting sustainable operations. Dhaka Bank PLC has embraced this by using advanced automated core banking software and email for internal communication, eliminating the need for manual processes. To reduce paper use and promote paperless banking, the bank has rolled out e-statements, mobile banking, internet banking, ATMs, and ADMs. E-statements allow customers to access, download, or print digital versions identical to paper statements. The bank is also exploring solar-powered ATM operations on a trial basis. By adopting virtualization technology for its data center servers and applications, Dhaka Bank has enhanced scalability and resource management while cutting costs for power, cooling, and space.

Carbon Footprint Reduction

A carbon footprint measures the environmental impact of daily activities, reflecting the greenhouse gases emitted from using fossil fuels for transportation, heating, electricity, and more. Dhaka Bank PLC is taking steps to reduce its carbon footprint through:

a. Paperless banking operations,

b. Increased energy awareness,

c. Constructing green buildings for its own use, among other efforts.

Environmental & Social Risk Rating

An environmental risk rating assesses the potential environmental and social risks tied to a project or investment, helping lenders and investors make informed decisions. Dhaka Bank PLC acknowledges the importance of managing these risks in its lending activities and has established a robust environmental and social risk management framework. This includes policies and procedures to identify and evaluate risks associated with its loans. The bank mandates that clients submit an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for new projects, enabling it to analyze potential impacts and determine necessary mitigation measures. This system reflects Dhaka Bank's commitment to sustainable and socially responsible lending, reducing risks while fostering sustainable development in Bangladesh.

Good Governance

Dhaka Bank PLC is dedicated to upholding good governance as a cornerstone of its green banking efforts. The bank views sustainable practices as vital for environmental preservation and future generations' well-being. To this end, it has implemented policies promoting transparency, accountability, a strict code of ethics, and anti-corruption measures. Its green banking initiatives include supporting renewable energy, adopting eco-friendly practices internally, and offering green financing options to customers, all aimed at building a sustainable and responsible banking model that benefits both society and the environment.

Social Responsibility Services

As part of its green banking strategy, Dhaka Bank PLC has launched social responsibility programs such as tree-planting drives, park creation, and pollution monitoring camps. The bank is enhancing its internal operations and providing sustainable financing options—like funding for renewable energy, green buildings, and sustainable agriculture—to meet its green goals. It also promotes financial literacy and education on sustainable finance to engage stakeholders. To lower its carbon footprint, the bank has installed solar panels and energy-efficient lighting in its branches. Demonstrating its role as a responsible corporate citizen, Dhaka Bank has developed a green square called "Kadam Fountain" near the High Court and a small park outside its head office. It has also beautified a road median from Central Idgah to Kakrail Mosque with trees and flowers as part of a government initiative.

Sustainability of Banking

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) are vital to Bangladesh's economic growth and job creation, especially in rural areas. This sector diversifies the country's export base, reducing dependence on traditional products, and plays a key role in poverty alleviation by offering income opportunities to marginalized groups. SMEs drive innovation and entrepreneurship, fostering new products and services that boost economic progress. Contributing 23% to Bangladesh's GDP and supporting 80% of employment, an estimated 7.9 million SMEs operate across four categories: Cottage, Micro, Small, and Medium (CMSM). It supports agriculture, manufacturing, and services through interconnected supply chains, promoting regional development and reducing disparities across the country.

Benefits for Banks in growing SME Business

1 Country has 7.9 million Small and Medium Entrepreneurs.

2 Contribution to the GDP from this sector is more than 23%

3 SME creates 80% Employment opportunities of our country.

4 Provision Benefit: For Standard SME loan General Provision is 0.25%; but for other than SME Standard loan it is 1.00% to 5.00%.

5 Refinance Benefit from Central Bank and other bilateral local/international stakeholder(s)

6 Favorable Capital requirement for External Credit Rating

7 Portfolio Diversification & Lower Concentration Risk

8 Overall Economic Development as 90% Comprised of SME Enterprises

Contributions of Dhaka Bank PLC. to SMEs in Bangladesh

Dhaka Bank PLC. stands out as a key commercial bank in Bangladesh, significantly supporting the development of Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs). The bank actively fosters SME growth by offering both financial and non-financial assistance. A major aspect of its support is providing diverse credit options such as term loans, working capital loans, and trade finance, tailored to meet SMEs' financial demands. Additionally, Dhaka Bank offers collateral-free loans to qualifying SMEs, enabling smaller businesses to secure funding without needing to provide assets as security.

Beyond financial aid, Dhaka Bank PLC. enhances SME capabilities through non-financial services like advisory support, training programs, and networking opportunities. These initiatives boost operational efficiency, productivity, and competitiveness, paving the way for SME expansion and success.

Dhaka Bank also aligns with government efforts to bolster the SME sector, notably participating in Bangladesh Bank's SME refinance scheme. This program provides banks with low-cost funds to lend to SMEs, amplifying the bank's impact on the industry.

To grow its Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise (MSME) portfolio, Dhaka Bank continues to extend credit to new borrowers across various MSME categories. Its "Dhaka Bank Easy Loan" offers collateral-free financing with minimal documentation, available to male-owned businesses after three years and female-owned businesses after two years. The "Shuchona Loan" targets first-time applicants without a formal credit history, addressing an underserved segment of the market.

Recently, the bank introduced the "Dhaka Bank Start-up Fund," a term loan for SME clients aimed at nurturing young entrepreneurs aged 21–45. Offering a maximum loan of BDT 10 million at a 4% interest rate, this fund prioritizes innovative ideas, considering factors like education, skills, and social acceptance, to drive economic growth and job creation.

Recognizing the challenges faced by female entrepreneurs in Bangladesh, Dhaka Bank introduced the "Oditiya Loan" to support women-led businesses. This EMI-based or structured repayment loan helps women acquire business assets, with a special refinance program from Bangladesh Bank offering SME loans at a 5% interest rate (pending approval) to encourage female entrepreneurship.

The "Dhaka Bank Home Building SME Loan (HBSM)" has impacted urban peripheries by financing housing projects, particularly for garment workers in areas like Savar, Ashulia, and Gazipur. By leveraging land ownership, this initiative creates steady income sources and improves living conditions with better sanitation and multi-story housing.

Under Bangladesh Bank's BDT 250 billion refinance scheme for Cottage, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (CMSMEs), Dhaka Bank offers loans at a maximum 7% interest rate for asset purchases and working capital, securing funds at 2% from the central bank. The agreement was signed on August 24, 2022. Additionally, a Credit Guarantee Scheme, signed on November 17, 2022, offers up to 70% loan coverage within a portfolio guarantee limit, with Bangladesh Bank absorbing up to 30% of losses.

In 2024, Dhaka Bank financed to 60 Agriculture clusters across 13 districts and 11 SME clusters in 5 districts.

The bank has funded clusters like footwear in Rajshahi, furniture in Chatmohor, pharmaceuticals in Rangpur, footwear in Kaluhati, straw baskets in Sherpur, and pottery in Mokamtola, collaborating with the SME Foundation.

For SMEs reliant on credit, working capital is essential, and its absence can lead to failure. Dhaka Bank addresses this through Supply Chain Finance and Distributor Financing. Supply Chain Finance allows suppliers to secure funding against invoices for goods or services delivered to corporates, while Distributor Financing enables distributors to purchase from manufacturers without upfront payments. Both are collateral-free, reflecting Dhaka Bank's focus on expanding security-free lending to propel Bangladesh's SME sector and economy forward.

Overall, Dhaka Bank PLC plays a pivotal role in advancing Bangladesh's SME industry. By providing critical financial and non-financial resources, the bank empowers small businesses to grow, create jobs, and contribute to the nation's economic prosperity.

Environmental & Social obligation

Banks bear both ecological and societal duties, requiring them to evaluate how their operations affect the planet and people. Environmentally, they're tasked with cutting their own carbon emissions, reducing support for projects that damage nature, and encouraging eco-friendly habits within their operations and among clients. This involves scrutinizing and mitigating environmental risks in their loans and investments while championing green finance efforts. Socially, banks must foster diversity, fairness, and inclusion within their teams and ensure their financial activities don't disadvantage vulnerable groups. This means adopting ethical lending and investment approaches, like offering affordable loans and backing initiatives that uplift neglected communities. These responsibilities serve as key mechanisms for advancing sustainability because

1. Adopting environmentally and socially responsible practices can enhance a bank's reputation and attract socially conscious customers, creating a competitive advantage.
2. Such practices can also help banks to mitigate risk and avoid potential liabilities that may arise from unsustainable practices or projects that harm the environment or communities
3. Environmental and social obligations can help banks to contribute towards sustainable development, ensuring long-term economic growth and prosperity for the country.
4. It helps banks to reduce their carbon footprint and ensure that their operations do not harm the environment.
5. By integrating environmental and social considerations into their lending decisions, banks can support projects that have a positive impact on communities and the environment.
6. Banks that prioritize environmental and social sustainability are more likely to attract funding from international institutions that promote green finance.
7. It can also contribute towards achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to climate action, sustainable cities and communities etc.
8. Incorporating these considerations can help banks to align their business practices with local and international regulatory frameworks related to environmental protection and social responsibility.
9. By adopting environmental and social obligations, Bangladeshi banks can contribute towards building a greener and more sustainable future, ensuring that their operations align with the needs of the present while safeguarding the interests of future generations.

As a leading commercial bank in the country, Dhaka Bank PLC focuses on optimizing its internal operations to maximize resource efficiency while cutting down on waste and energy consumption. In this same spirit, the bank actively meets its environmental and social responsibilities.

Additionally, Dhaka Bank PLC introduced its Environmental & Social Risk Management (ESRM) Policy in 2018 to guide clients toward adhering to top-tier environmental and social benchmarks. Under this policy, the bank carefully evaluates the environmental and social impacts of any project or financing decision before proceeding.

Working alongside its clients, Dhaka Bank applies a defined set of globally recognized standards and best practices to address and mitigate environmental and social risks. The bank firmly holds that managing these risks effectively is essential for securing the nation's long-term sustainable development.

SUSTAINABLE FINANCE PORTFOLIO

Green Finance

Green finance has gained significant traction in banking in recent years, driven by rising concerns over climate change and environmental sustainability. It entails weaving environmental, social, and governance (ESG) considerations into the decision-making framework of financial institutions, encouraging eco-friendly investments and curbing the harmful environmental effects of economic activities. This shift brings multiple advantages, including lower carbon emissions, better resource use, and an enhanced reputation and competitive edge for banks. Moreover, green finance helps tackle climate-related risks while opening doors for economic growth and development, cementing its role as a vital component of sustainable banking.

A core duty of green banking is to fund eco-conscious initiatives and projects. To boost investment in sustainable business models, the central bank mandated that all banks allocate at least 5% of their total Term Loans (excluding staff loans) to green projects by the end of the previous year. Dhaka Bank PLC supports this through a range of green finance offerings tailored to environmentally sustainable endeavors. These solutions strive for a brighter future by cutting carbon emissions, advancing renewable energy, and conserving natural resources. In 2024, Dhaka Bank continued its steady efforts in Green Banking activities. As of December 2024, the bank's green financing portfolio includes the following:

(Amount in million Taka)

Sectors	2023	2024	change	(%) change
Renewable Energy	216.96	287.89	70.93	32.69
Energy & Resource Efficiency	37.85	1091.19	1053.34	2782.93
Liquid Waste Management	231.02	270.00	38.98	16.87
Circular Economy & Eco-Projects Financing	0.77	528.27	527.50	68506.49
Environment Friendly Brick Production	172.70	312.21	139.51	80.78
Green/Environment Friendly Establishments	30.19	225.70	195.51	647.60
Green CMSME	0.00	5.54	5.54	100
Green Socially Responsible Financing (SRF)	0.00	1132.65	1132.65	100
Blue Economy Financing	0.00	0.00	0.00	-
Information and Communication Technology	0.00	3468.14	3468.14	100

Sustainable Linked Finance

Sustainable linked finance plays a crucial role in enabling banks to encourage sustainability, control risks, and generate value. Its significance in the banking sector comes from its ability to direct funds toward projects and activities that prioritize sustainability. By attaching the terms of loans, bonds, or other financial tools to trackable sustainability goals, banks can push companies to embrace more environmentally and socially responsible practices. This approach aids in tackling urgent issues like climate change, biodiversity depletion, and social disparities. Per Bangladesh Bank's rules, all banks are required to allocate at least 20% of their total loan disbursements (excluding staff loans) from the end of the previous fiscal year to sustainability-related projects. Dhaka Bank has consistently supported sustainable funding, aligning with Bangladesh Bank's focus areas and addressing various national challenges. As of December 2024, Dhaka Bank's Sustainable Linked financing portfolio includes the following:

Sustainable Agriculture
1.24%

Sustainable MSME
6.17%

Socially Responsible Financing
0.08%

Other Sustainable Linked Finance
92.51%

Incorporation of Environmental & Social Risk in Core Risk Management (CRM)

Core Risk Management in banking involves recognizing, evaluating, and addressing the daily risks encountered by banks, such as credit, market, operational, liquidity, and legal risks. Its goal is to establish robust systems, policies, and practices to effectively handle and reduce these risks. Integrating social and environmental risks into this framework is vital for banks to mitigate potential threats and meet stakeholder expectations, thereby protecting their reputation, ensuring financial stability, and supporting wider sustainability goals.

Bangladesh Bank, the nation's central banking authority, has provided directives for financial institutions to weave environmental and social risks into their core risk management strategies. These guidelines encourage sustainable financing and aim to tackle risks tied to environmental and social issues that could affect the financial sector. For Bangladeshi banks, this integration is critical for several reasons. First, Bangladesh faces significant exposure to risks like climate change, natural disasters, and social instability, which can heavily impact the banking industry through loan defaults, reduced profits, and reputational harm. Second, global regulations and stakeholders increasingly expect banks to address these risks, with non-compliance risking financial losses and damaged credibility. Third, embracing these risks opens doors for banks to create sustainable offerings and showcase their dedication to ethical banking. In essence, embedding environmental and social risks into core risk management is key to the enduring viability of Bangladeshi banks, enabling them to adapt to stakeholder demands in an unpredictable world. With this in focus, Dhaka Bank PLC has successfully incorporated Environmental & Social Risk into its Core Risk Management practices.

Particulars	Total
Number of Projects applicable for Environmental & Social Due Diligence (ESDD)	389
No. of Projects Rated (Environmental & Social Risk Rating)	389
Low	340
Medium	46
High	03

Environmental & Social Risk Management status:

ESRR Rating	December-2024	
	No of Accounts	Outstanding [In million BDT]
High	03	2,003.59
Medium	46	14,504.78
Low	340	107,213.17
Total no. of branches	116	
No of Branches Reported under Environmental & Social Risk Rating (ESRR)	36	

Status of Target Achievement for the Year 2024

Achievement Against Disbursement Target

Figure in Million BDT

For the Year 2024	Green Finance	Sustainable Finance
Disbursement Target	715.73 [5% of Total Term Loan Dis]	33,893.46 [20% of Total Finance]
Actual Disbursement	2,104.25 [12% of Total Term Loan Dis]	63,070.54 [25.74% of Total Finance]
Achieved over Target	**7%**	**5.74%**
Status	**Complied**	**Complied**

In 2024, both Green Finance and Sustainable Finance exceeded their disbursement targets, demonstrating a strong commitment to sustainability.

Green Finance: The target was 715.73 million (5% of total term loans), but the achievement was 2,104.25 million (12%), exceeding the goal by 7%.

Sustainable Finance: The target was 33,893.46 million (20% of total finance), but the achievement was 63,070.54 million (25.74%), exceeding the goal by 5.74%.

With both sectors outperforming expectations, the institution reaffirmed its dedication to environmentally responsible and sustainable financial growth. Compliance has been successfully achieved.

Achievement Against Outstanding Target

Figure in Million BDT

For the Year 2024	Green Finance	Sustainable Finance
Outstanding Target	4,627.25 [2% of Loans & Advances against previous year closing balance]	34,704.34 [15% of Loans & Advances against previous year closing balance]
For the Year 2024	**Green Finance**	**Sustainable Finance**
Actual Outstanding	7,321.59 [2.98% of Total Term Loan Dis]	1,33,125.63 [54.34% of Total Finance]
Achieved over Target	**0.98%**	**39.34%**
Status	**Complied**	**Complied**

In 2024, both Green Finance and Sustainable Finance exceeded their outstanding targets, reinforcing the institution's commitment to sustainable lending.

Green Finance: The target was 4,627.25 million (2% of loans & advances), but the achievement was 7,321.59 million (2.98% of total term loans), surpassing the goal by 0.98%.

Sustainable Finance: The target was 34,704.34 million (15% of loans & advances), but the achievement was 133,125.63 million (54.34% of total finance), exceeding the target by 39.34%.

With both categories achieving full compliance, the results reflect a significant boost in sustainability-driven financial commitments.

As we move forward, our commitment to sustainable finance remains stronger than ever. By integrating Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) principles into our financial strategies, we are fostering a resilient, inclusive, and green economy. Our efforts in green financing, social impact investments, and ethical banking reflect our dedication to creating long-term value for our stakeholders and the communities we serve.

Together, we can build a more sustainable and equitable future—one that balances economic growth with environmental stewardship and social well-being.

Credit Card
From Home

INTEGRATED REPORTING FRAMEWORK

INTEGRATED REPORTING FRAMEWORK

Elements of Integrated Reporting Framework

SL No.	Elements Heading	Reference Page Number
01.	Our Approach to Integrated Reporting	180
02.	Guiding Principles of Integrated Report (IR)	180
03.	Elements of an Integrated Report	181
04.	Stakeholder Engagement	182
05.	Stakeholder Identification/Relationships	185
06.	Stakeholder engagement methodology	186
07.	Employment	186
08.	Health and Safety	187
09.	Training and Education DBTI	190
10.	ESG Approach and Focus Area	190
11.	SWOT Analysis	191
12.	Business Model	192
13.	Market Forces and Competitive Landscape	194
14.	Financial Capital	195
15.	Human Capital	197
16.	Intellectual Capital	202
17.	Manufacture Capital	203
18.	Social and Relationship Capital	204
19.	Natural Capital	206
20.	Short Term, Medium Term & Long Term Key Strategies and Basis/Process of the Resource Allocation	207
21.	PESTEL Analysis	208
22.	Our Material Topics	212
23.	Materiality in respect of disclosure to stakeholders	213
24.	Strategic Focus and Resource Allocation	215
25.	ISO Certification & Disclosure	219
26.	Customer Satisfaction Survey	221
27.	Strategic Framework	222
28.	Communication with shareholders and stakeholders	224
29.	Commitment to operational excellence and transformation	225

Our Approach to Integrating Reporting

We are pleased to present Dhaka Bank PLC's Integrated Report for 2024. This report reflects our unwavering commitment to integrated reporting, showcasing how Dhaka Bank strategically manages its operations to deliver sustainable value to all stakeholders. Our Integrated Report provides comprehensive insights into our business model, strategic objectives, resource allocation, and future outlook. By doing so, we aim to offer transparency and enable stakeholders to evaluate the bank's ability to create enduring value over time. Aligned with the guidelines of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC), this report emphasizes the key drivers behind our current performance and long-term value creation. At Dhaka Bank PLC, we remain dedicated to fostering sustainable growth and maintaining our focus on delivering consistent value to our stakeholders.

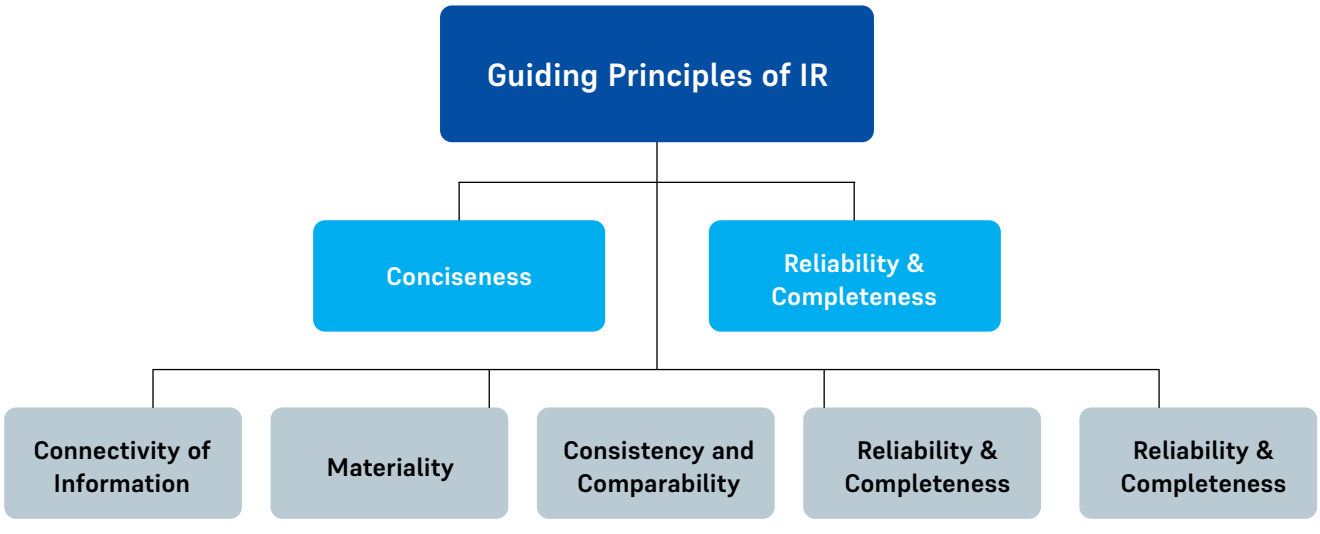
The Scope of Integrated Reporting

This report, covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 2024, provides a comprehensive overview of Dhaka Bank's business operations, financial performance, and position. It also includes both financial and non-financial information essential to our value creation process. The integrated report, as part of this annual report, has been prepared in accordance with the core guidelines of the International Integrated Reporting Council (IIRC). Additionally, we have utilized the Integrated Reporting Checklist issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB), which aligns with the integrated reporting framework prototype established by the IIRC.

Other Qualitative Characteristics of Dhaka Bank PLC.'s Integrated Report

Our Integrated Report has been prepared in accordance with the Guiding Principles as laid out by the framework. Below is a brief outline of the key elements addressed by Dhaka Bank PLC.

Guiding Principles of Integrated Report (IR)



Conciseness: Dhaka Bank has prepared the Integrated Report 2024 with a focus on conciseness, while ensuring sufficient context to explain the organization's strategies, governance practices, performance, and future prospects. The report emphasizes relevance and minimizes repetition, using cross-referencing where appropriate. However, detailed explanations or references have been included where necessary to enhance clarity and understanding.

Reliability and completeness: Dhaka Bank's integrated report addresses all significant internal and external matters in a balanced and accurate manner. The report provides a comprehensive overview of the key material aspects related to the six individual IR capitals and elaborates on their respective capital trade-offs within the relevant sections.

Consistency and comparability: Dhaka Bank has provided the data and information in a manner that facilitates comparison with other organizations, as far as it is relevant to the bank's capacity to generate value over time.

Connectivity of information: Our integrated report highlights the activities that drive value creation, detailing

the elements influencing the organization's capacity to generate value over time. This section elaborates on our banking operations and their role in fostering long-term value by addressing external factors that shape our core business activities. It further illustrates the connections between these activities, the value they generate, and the outcomes of our value creation process. Additionally, these factors are intricately aligned with the relevant United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (UN SDGs).

Materiality: Dhaka Bank's integrated report discloses information about matters that substantively affect our ability to create value over the short, medium and long term.

Stakeholders Relationship: We maintains strong relationships with stakeholders, including customers, employees, regulators, and investors, through transparent communication and ethical practices. The bank prioritizes customer satisfaction, employee well-being, and compliance with regulatory requirements to build long-term trust. It also engages in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives to contribute to the community and strengthen public confidence.

Strategic focus and future orientation: It focuses on sustainable growth through digital transformation, customer-centric innovation, and financial inclusion. It aims to enhance operational efficiency, expand green financing, and strengthen risk management. The bank envisions a future-driven approach by embracing technology, ESG principles, and strategic partnerships.

Elements of an Integrated Report

Organizational overview and external environment

Dhaka Bank is a leading private commercial bank in Bangladesh, offering a wide range of banking and financial services, including corporate, retail, and SME banking. Established in 1995, the bank is known for its customer-centric approach and innovative solutions. Operating in a competitive banking sector, it faces challenges from both local and international banks, as well as evolving regulatory requirements. The external environment is also shaped by macroeconomic factors, digital transformation, and growing customer demand for technologically advanced banking services.

Mission & Vision of Dhaka Bank PLC.

Dhaka Bank aims to deliver excellence in banking by providing innovative financial solutions, fostering growth, and upholding the highest ethical standards. Its vision is to be recognized as a dynamic and trusted financial institution that empowers individuals and businesses to achieve their goals, contributing to national progress.

Culture, Ethics and Values

Our organization is built on a strong foundation of ethical standards and fundamental values that guide every aspect of our culture.

Ownership and operating structure

Dhaka Bank was established in 1995 and is a private commercial bank in Bangladesh. It received its banking license from the Bangladesh Bank on July 5, 1995. The bank is publicly traded, with shares listed on the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) and the Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE). As of 2024, the ownership of Dhaka Bank is held by a mix of institutional investors, individual shareholders, and the general public. The bank's operations are managed by a team of executives led by a CEO, with its governance overseen by a board of directors.

Regulations We Follow

- Companies Act 1994 (as amended up to date)
- Bank Company Act 1991 (as amended up to date)
- Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission rules, 2019.
- Corporate Governance Code issued by Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC)
- Relevant rules and regulations of Bangladesh Bank
- All other applicable laws and regulations of the land.
- Compliance with the Income Tax Act 2023, VAT and Customs Act 2012, Finance Act updates, and NBR-issued SROs.

Reporting Frameworks and Guidelines

- International Accounting Standards (IAS) and
- International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS)
- Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) Framework
- International Integrated Reporting Framework by International Integrated Reporting Council
- SAFA/ICAB Integrated Reporting Checklist
- ICAB Corporate Governance Check

Determination of Materiality

In Dhaka Bank PLC., materiality refers to the importance of specific issues to both the bank and its stakeholders. A material issue is one that significantly influences the bank's financial, economic, reputational, and legal dimensions, as well as the interests of our internal and external stakeholders.

Assurance

The bank has received confirmation from both internal and external sources that it upholds full transparency in all its activities. This collective assurance reinforces the safety and reliability of its operations.

External Assurance

During the reporting period under review, the bank received external assurance on the following reports:

Sl. No	Description of Report	External Assurance
1	Financial Statements	ACNABIN Chartered Accountants
2	Cash Incentive Audit	Aziz Halim & Co., A. Qasem & Co. and ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants
3	Corporate Governance	Hawladar Yunus & Co., Chartered Accountants
4	Provident Fund	Mak & Co.
5	Gratuity Fund Valuation	Z. Halim & Associates
6	Gratuity Fund Audit	Mak & Co.
7	Superannuation Fund	Mak & Co.
8	Entity Credit Rating	The Emerging Credit Rating Ltd. (ECRL)
9	Dhaka Bank PLC. Subordinated Bond Surveillance Rating	The Emerging Credit Rating Ltd. (ECRL), Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh Limited (CRAB)
10	Dhaka Bank PLC. Perpetual Bond Surveillance Rating	The Emerging Credit Rating Ltd. (ECRL), Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh Limited (CRAB)
11	ISO Certification	Bureau Veritas (Bangladesh) Private Limited

Stakeholder Engagement

Approach to stakeholder Engagement

We prioritize transparency, accountability, and responsiveness in our stakeholder engagement strategy. Recognizing the vital role stakeholders play in our growth and sustainability, we are committed to fostering strong, trust-based relationships. Our stakeholders encompass both internal groups-such as employees, management, and shareholders-and external groups, including customers, depositors, regulators, suppliers, and communities. We systematically assess our areas of impact to identify stakeholders affected by our activities. Our engagement process is designed to understand their expectations, communicate relevant information about our products and services, collect valuable feedback, and recognize potential risks and opportunities.

Meaningful interactions are fundamental to our corporate responsibility, ensuring that our engagements remain transparent, effective, and responsive. This approach not only builds trust but also enhances our reputation and drives sustainable progress. To facilitate open and continuous communication, Dhaka Bank PLC. has established a structured stakeholder engagement framework. This enables real-time feedback, allowing us to address concerns promptly while integrating stakeholder insights into both our daily operations and long-term strategic planning. By fostering dialogue and collaboration, we nurture lasting relationships built on mutual respect and transparency. Through proactive engagement and by aligning our efforts with stakeholder aspirations, we aim to achieve sustainable success while making a positive impact on the communities we serve. Our commitment to stakeholder inclusivity reinforces our long-term vision of growth, responsibility, and shared value creation.

Dhaka Bank Visa cardholders won the 1st Mega Prize (Euro Tour worth BDT 1,000,000) along with 3 other mega prizes (Electronics Gift Voucher - BDT 500,000; Jewellery Gift Voucher - BDT 300,000; Smartphone Gift Voucher - BDT 100,000) out of the top five (5) prizes awarded by VISA for the Spend and Win Campaign, 2024. Eligible customers were selected based on the highest transacting amount amongst 20.00 million Visa Cards including debit, prepaid, and credit cards issued by all participating banks in Bangladesh.

Category	About the Stakeholders	Our Response to Stakeholders
Shareholders	Shareholders remain Dhaka Bank PLC.'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.	• Ensuring an optimal return on investment • Public affairs management • Maintaining consistent ratings through financial commitments • Engaging in greater transparency in line with the Corporate Governance Codes • Maintaining the bank's reputation and credibility • Safeguarding asset quality • Following transparency and integrity in financial reporting • Answering investor's queries efficiently and fairly • Ensuring responsible investment and recovery
Regulators	As a financial institution, Dhaka Bank PLC. 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 PLC. 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).	• Maintaining a framework that promotes good governance and ethical behavior at all levels • Contributing to National Exchequer, which contributes to the Government's revenue collection • Providing timely and accurate information • Ensuring proper compliance and timely reporting to government bodies and regulators as per requirement
Local Communities	By serving the financial needs of local communities, Dhaka Bank PLC. 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 PLC. 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 PLC.'s financial success but also for its role in promoting social and economic development in Bangladesh. As a responsible member of society, Dhaka Bank PLC. 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.	• Acting in a socially responsible manner • Doing our part to improve the quality of life for all members of the society • Investing in entrepreneurs • Addressing rural youth • Empowering women • Performing CSR activities

Category	About the Stakeholders	Our Response to Stakeholders
Customers	Dhaka Bank PLC.'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 PLC. 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 PLC. 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 PLC. 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 PLC. to build bonds with them and also to attract new customers to sustain the business.	• Resolving complaints quickly • Maintaining service excellence • Introducing innovative and user-friendly services • Maintaining data security and customer privacy • Ensuring honest marketing and communication • Reaching out to customers by widening banking channels across the country • Offering fast and prompt customer service via uninterrupted digital banking channels • Offering competitive rate of returns decided by ALCO • Complying properly with the Shari'ah
Employees	Employees are the most valuable resources of Dhaka Bank PLC. 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 PLC. continues to implement HR policies and practices aimed at growing and developing employees and ensuring their active contribution towards achieving corporate goals. Dhaka Bank PLC. strongly believes that the skills and enthusiasm of its employees are a major force that helps it to achieve sustainable results.	• Providing training for skill development • Ensuring a proper work environment • Promoting and maintaining an amicable relationship among all employees • Shaping future leaders • Maintaining proper work appraisal • Ensuring all employees have a proper work-life balance • Ensuring the safety of employees through measures such as fire extinguishers, exit stairs, smoke-free premises, etc. • Providing competitive rewards and benefits • Promoting greater diversity and inclusion
Suppliers	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 PLC. 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 PLC. manages its costs, which contributes to its profitability and long-term financial success.	• Working with suppliers to address issues in the supply chain • Complying with contractual terms • Paying timely to vendors • Promoting local suppliers • Assessing the Environmental and social risks of the given resources • Ensuring a fair supplier selection process • Maintaining robust relationships with service providers • Complying with proper procurement regulations

At Dhaka Bank PLC., meaningful stakeholder engagement is a cornerstone of our operations. We believe that true engagement extends beyond merely sharing information or collecting feedback—it requires transparency, responsiveness, and a commitment to building long-term trust. To ensure our engagement is effective and impactful, we focus on the following key approaches:

1. Customized Engagement Strategies

Recognizing that different stakeholder groups have unique needs and preferences, we adopt tailored engagement methods. Whether communicating with customers, shareholders, employees, or regulators, we utilize diverse channels to ensure relevance and effectiveness.

2. Transparent and Accessible Communication

Clear and timely communication is fundamental to our engagement efforts. We provide information through multiple platforms, including our website, social media, newspapers, and community meetings. Our financial disclosures—quarterly, half-yearly, and annual reports—serve as key communication tools, ensuring our external stakeholders remain well-informed. Additionally, our Annual General Meeting (AGM) serves as a primary platform for direct interaction with shareholders.

3. Active Listening and Meaningful Feedback Mechanisms

We value stakeholder input and provide multiple channels for feedback, including our website, AGM discussions, and direct engagement through branches. Every piece of feedback is carefully reviewed, and we ensure timely and meaningful responses to foster continuous dialogue and improvement.

4. Proactive and Responsive Engagement

We take a proactive approach to stakeholder concerns, swiftly addressing any issues related to our products or services. Our goal is not only to resolve immediate concerns but also to identify opportunities for continuous improvement. Any complaints received through our branches or website are handled with diligence and resolved promptly.

5. Commitment to Accountability and Governance

Accountability is central to our stakeholder engagement approach. We operate transparently, uphold ethical standards, and comply with all regulatory requirements set by Bangladesh Bank, the National Board of Revenue (NBR), and the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC). Our commitment to governance ensures timely submission of reports and adherence to best practices in corporate responsibility. By embedding these principles into our stakeholder engagement framework, Dhaka Bank PLC remains dedicated to fostering trust, collaboration, and long-term relationships with all our stakeholders.

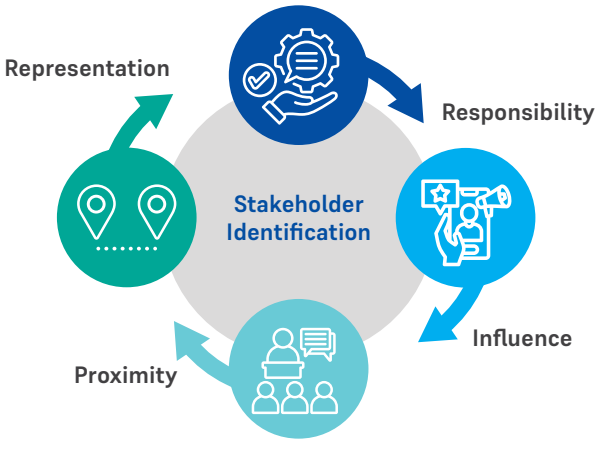
Stakeholder Identification/ Relationships

Dhaka Bank PLC. stakeholders are groups or individuals whose interests are directly or indirectly influenced by the bank's operations, or those whose actions have a significant impact on the bank's ability to generate value. The identification of stakeholders at Dhaka Bank PLC. is based on conducting thorough impact assessments, which focus on various dimensions:

- Responsibility: Dhaka Bank PLC. has clear legal responsibilities to various regulators, financial authorities, and tax agencies, ensuring compliance with regulations and standards.
- Influence: The decision-making process at Dhaka Bank PLC. is significantly shaped by its shareholders, employees, and other key stakeholders who help steer the bank towards its strategic goals.
- Proximity: The local communities surrounding Dhaka Bank PLC. play a critical role in influencing daily operations and the overall image of the bank.
- Dependency: The bank's performance relies heavily on its business partners, and likewise, Dhaka Bank PLC. is essential to its customers, who depend on the bank's services and products for their financial needs.
- Representation: Dhaka Bank PLC. is represented externally by its employees, board members, and executives who engage with various external parties, such as business associations and community leaders, for decision-making and governance.

Identification of stakeholders

Dhaka Bank PLC. identified its stakeholders through conducting impact analyses in respect of:



Stakeholder engagement methodology

Dhaka Bank PLC. is committed to engaging its stakeholders effectively in all aspects of its banking operations.

Employment

New Employee hires and employee turnover

New employee hires

Category	2023	2024
Male	101	75
Female	32	36
Total	133	111

Employee turnover:

Category	2023	2024
Male	97	99
Female	22	22
Total	119	121

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

Dhaka Bank PLC. frequently reviews salary and benefits in light of the market to ensure they remain competitive. With that in mind, in 2023, 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	2023	2024
Employees that were entitled to leave	463	484
Employees that took parental leave	28	33
Returned to work in the reporting period after parental leave ended	28	33
Total number of employees that returned to work after parental leave ended that were still employed 12 months after their return to work	28	33
Return to work and retention rates of employees that took parental leave	100%	100%

Health and Safety

Health and safety Management System

Dhaka Bank PLC. adheres to Bangladesh Bank's directives on fire safety while also implementing its own robust safety measures. The Human Resources Division (HRD) and General Services Division (GSD) oversee employee health and safety concerns, with a dedicated Fire and Safety Team under the GSD managing fire-related risks. Additionally, all security guards receive basic fire safety training, equipping them to handle emergency situations effectively. Every branch and office is equipped with fire safety mechanisms, and the implementation of a "Smoke-free Workplace" policy helps mitigate fire and health hazards.

As part of its Internal Control & Compliance framework, Dhaka Bank PLC. ensures:

- Round-the-clock security guard duty
- Gunman presence during office hours
- 24-hour CCTV surveillance
- Adequate fire extinguishers in all branch premises
- Generator backup for uninterrupted operations during office hours
- Routine security alarm testing
- Installation of sufficient smoke detectors in branch premises
- Quarterly inspections of electrical wiring by certified electricians
- Supervision of security guard duty during holidays by branch officials
- Availability of emergency contact numbers, including those for police, fire services, RAB, and hospitals, at all branches

To promote employee well-being, the bank has taken various initiatives, including multiple health awareness programs in 2024. Regular communication and training ensure that employees are well-prepared for different scenarios. Additionally, all permanent employees and their dependents receive hospitalization benefits.

Dhaka Bank PLC. prioritizes the physical, mental, and social well-being of its employees, recognizing that a healthy and motivated workforce is crucial to its success. Efforts to enhance workplace safety and well-being include optimizing office layouts, maintaining cleanliness, organizing awareness sessions on physical and mental health, sending health and safety-related communications via email, issuing emergency alerts, conducting fire drills, and providing financial assistance for medical care. Through these measures, the bank continuously strives to foster a safe and supportive work environment.

Hazard identification, risk assessment, and incident investigation

All branches and departments of the bank are designed to provide a well-organized, spacious, and modern work environment. They are fully equipped with fire-fighting systems, and regular fire drills are conducted to ensure safety. Any deviations from these standards are promptly addressed to maintain a safe and healthy workplace for employees.

The General Services Division (GSD) is responsible for continuously monitoring safety measures across all branches. Additionally, the HR department and respective employee line managers oversee health and safety concerns. To mitigate work-related hazards, the bank arrange to inspects critical areas to prevent fire risks caused by short circuits or other sources. Basic guidelines on handling fire and safety equipment are prominently displayed in all offices. The bank has an internal inspection mechanism to evaluate fire and safety measures, and any identified issues are swiftly addressed by the relevant department. Each branch is equipped with emergency exits to ensure a secure evacuation route in case of an emergency.

At both the Head Office and branch levels, a dedicated core safety team, along with representatives from various divisions, regularly monitors facilities and equipment. Routine maintenance is ensured through continuous inspections, with proper records maintained for accountability. Additionally, the core fire and safety team conducts regular fire safety audits. To enhance preparedness, all staff members receive training in first aid and fire-fighting procedures. Fire drills are organized twice a year across all locations, with a large-scale drill conducted for Head Office employees and Dhaka-based branches in collaboration with the Bangladesh Fire Service and Civil Defense. The most recent drill witnessed active participation from nearly all employees.

Occupational Health services

Dhaka Bank PLC. 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 PLC. 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 PLC. 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 PLC. 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 PLC. ensures that workers receive essential information on occupational health and safety through multiple channels, such as training sessions, safety meetings, and regular updates from the occupational health and safety team. The bank also fosters a proactive safety culture by encouraging employees to report potential hazards or health concerns they may encounter in the workplace.

Worker training on occupational health and Safety

Dhaka Bank PLC. prioritizes the well-being of its employees by offering comprehensive occupational health and safety training. This ensures that employees are well-informed about potential workplace hazards and equipped with the knowledge to respond effectively. The bank provides both general safety training and specialized instruction tailored to specific work-related risks and hazardous activities. The general occupational health and safety training includes essential topics such as fire safety, first aid, emergency response, and electrical safety. All employees receive this training as part of their onboarding process, with periodic refresher sessions incorporated into their ongoing professional development. Beyond the general training, Dhaka Bank PLC. offers specialized instruction for tasks involving specific risks. Employees working with machinery and equipment, such as ATMs and cash-counting machines, receive targeted training on safe handling practices. Subject matter experts deliver the training sessions, ensuring high-quality instruction. To maintain relevance and effectiveness, the bank continuously reviews, updates, and evaluates its training programs. These efforts help enhance employees' awareness and preparedness, fostering a safer and more secure workplace.

Promotion of worker health

Dhaka Bank PLC. prioritizes the well-being of its employees by ensuring access to essential non-occupational medical and healthcare services. As part of its comprehensive employee benefits package, the bank provides medical insurance that extends coverage to both employees and their family members. This insurance enables them to access a broad spectrum of healthcare services, including general and specialist consultations, hospitalization, diagnostic tests, and prescription medications.

In addition to medical coverage, Dhaka Bank PLC. actively promotes employee health and wellness through various voluntary programs. The bank conducts awareness campaigns to encourage healthy lifestyle choices and regularly shares valuable health-related information via internal newsletters and emails, fostering a culture of well-being among its workforce.

Prevention and mitigation of occupational health and safety impacts directly linked by business relationships

Dhaka Bank PLC.'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 PLC. 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.

Workers covered by an occupational health and safety management system

Dhaka Bank PLC. has implemented an occupational health and safety management system based on legal requirements and recognized standards/guidelines. All employees whose work and/or workplace is controlled by the organization are covered by this system. Additionally, all employees and workers whose work and/or workplace is controlled by the organization and are covered by the occupational health and safety management system have been internally audited. However, an external party has not audited or certified the occupational health and safety management system. No workers have been excluded from this disclosure. The data has been compiled based on the internal audit reports of the occupational health and safety management system of Dhaka Bank PLC. The methodology used to compile the data includes a review of the system's coverage and the results of internal audits. The data provided is based on the most recent internal audit reports available to the bank.

Work-related injuries

At Dhaka Bank PLC. 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 average work hours per employee during the reporting period were 1,952, with the total combined work hours amounting to 3,855,200.

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.

Work-related ill health

a. For all employees:

- In the reporting period, Dhaka Bank PLC. had no fatalities resulting from work-related ill health.
- In the reporting period, Dhaka Bank PLC. had two cases of recordable ill health at work. However, these employees had preexisting health issues.
- The main types of work-related ill health were musculoskeletal discomfort and stress-related illnesses.

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

- Dhaka Bank PLC. did not have any fatalities due to work-related ill health among these workers in the reporting period.
- Dhaka Bank PLC. did not have any recordable work-related ill health cases among these workers in the reporting period.

c. The work-related hazards that pose a risk of ill health, including:

- Dhaka Bank PLC. determines work-related hazards through regular risk assessments and inspections of the workplace. The main hazards that can cause ill health are ergonomic hazards, such as awkward postures and repetitive motions, and psychosocial hazards, such as work-related stress.
- Dhaka Bank PLC. is taking action to eliminate these hazards and minimize risks using the hierarchy of controls, including engineering controls, administrative controls, and personal protective equipment. For example, the bank has provided adjustable chairs to employees. The bank has also implemented stress management programs and provided mental health resources to employees.

d. No workers have been excluded from this disclosure.

Training and Education DBTI

Average hour of training per employee

Training data are provided below:

Training Organizer	Number of Trainings	Number of Participants	Training Hours
DBTI	94	4,557	29,918
Bangladesh Bank (BB)	30	51	504
Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM)	32	67	1,042
Bangladesh Association of Banks (BAB)	10	38	500
Others	114	478	10,273
Total	280	5,191	42,237
Per employee training hours on average			**21.34**

Programs for upgrading employee skills and transition assistance programs

Dhaka Bank PLC. prioritizes skill development and employee performance enhancement through diverse training and development programs. These include technical and professional training on banking operations, risk management, and customer service; leadership and management development for supervisors and managers; and soft skills training on teamwork, communication, and time management. The bank supports career development with mentoring, coaching, career counseling, and educational assistance, offering financial aid for certifications like CA, CMA, CFA, Banking Diplomas, and other recognized courses. Regular skill gap assessments ensure alignment with emerging opportunities, focusing on credit, Forex, risk management, and compliance with regulatory requirements. Training is conducted through Dhaka Bank Training Institute (DBTI), which provides modular courses designed via Training Need Assessments. Learning channels include e-learning, in-person classes, and training at local and international institutes. DBTI continually updates its modules to address evolving market challenges, aiming to build a strong pipeline of future leaders.

Percentage of employees receiving regular performance and career development reviews

Dhaka Bank values the development and growth of its employees and recognizes the importance of providing regular performance and career development reviews. During the reporting period, all employees received annual performance reviews. At the end of the year, employees' performance is assessed against predetermined company goals as part of Dhaka Bank's comprehensive performance management program. Line managers also evaluate employees based on their functional and leadership skills. This evaluation process helps identify capability gaps and development opportunities for employees.

ESG Approach and Focus Area

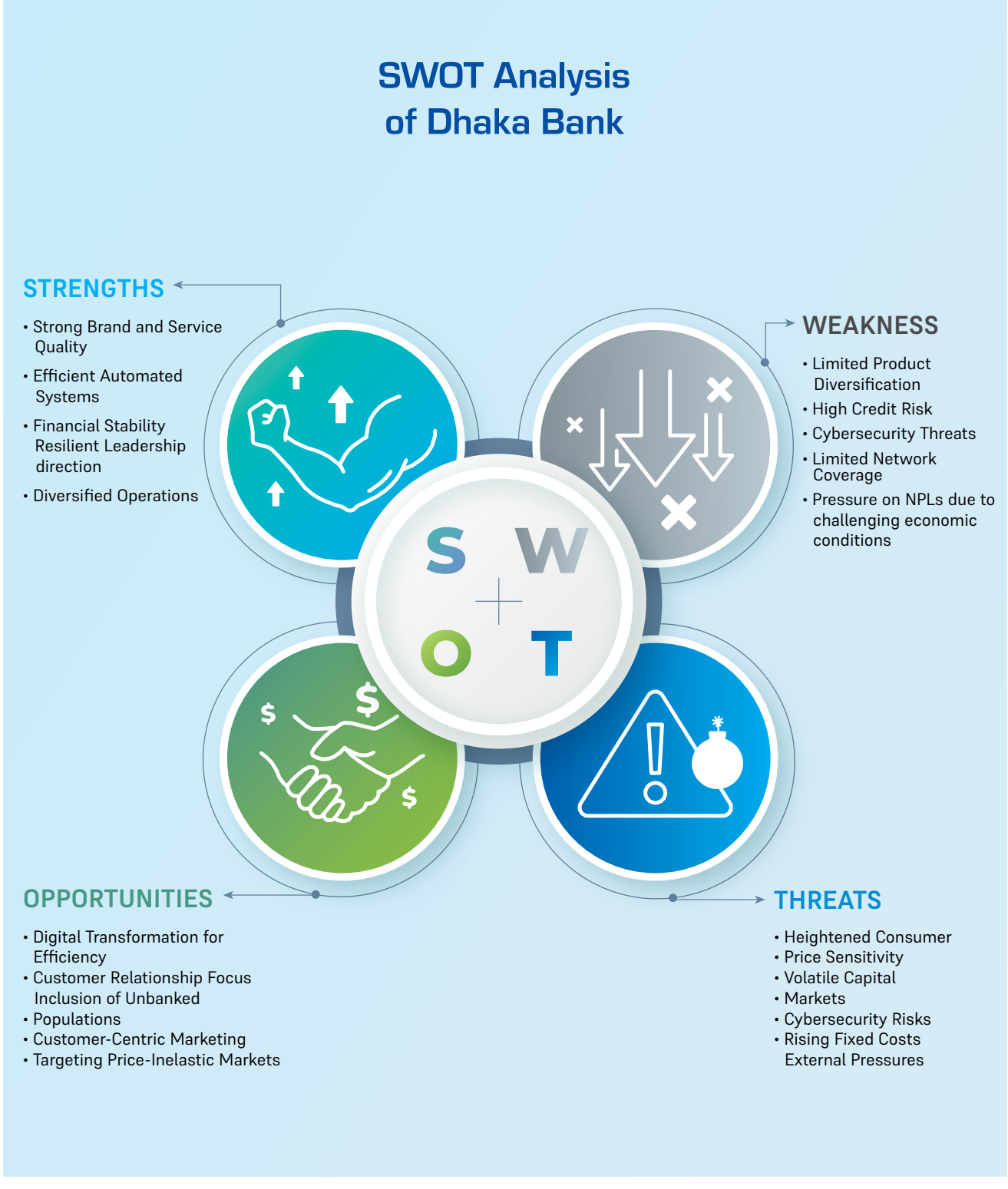
Environmental Focus: Dhaka Bank places significant emphasis on assessing environmental risks, aiming to understand the potential environmental and social impacts of its investments. This evaluation helps investors and lenders assess the level of risk tied to a project, enabling them to make well-informed decisions. The bank has implemented a comprehensive Environmental and Social Risk Management Framework to address these challenges in its lending operations. This framework incorporates specific policies and guidelines designed to identify and evaluate the environmental and social risks associated with projects. Additionally, the bank requires clients to submit an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) report for new projects. This report aids in evaluating potential risks and determining necessary mitigation measures. Through this framework, Dhaka Bank ensures that its lending activities are aligned with sustainable development goals and social responsibility principles, contributing to Bangladesh's long-term environmental and social sustainability.

Social Responsibility: Dhaka Bank has consistently been at the forefront of social responsibility efforts, including initiatives like tree planting, park creation, and pollution awareness campaigns. As part of its green banking strategy, the bank focuses on refining internal operations and providing eco-friendly financial products to its clients. These products include financing for renewable energy, green building projects, and sustainable agricultural practices. The bank is also committed to raising awareness about sustainable finance and financial literacy. Steps to reduce its own carbon footprint include installing solar panels and energy-efficient lighting at its branches. Dhaka Bank has also contributed to environmental beautification projects, such as the creation of the "Kadam Fountain" green square near the High Court and enhancing public spaces through tree planting along major roads. The bank's ongoing initiatives reflect its strong commitment to environmental and social responsibility.

Governance: The Board of Directors at Dhaka Bank, as the highest governance authority, recognizes its responsibility to protect and enhance shareholder value. The Board places a strong emphasis on corporate governance, ensuring that sound governance principles and business integrity are embedded in all bank activities. With a focus on long-term sustainability, the Board prioritizes the well-being of shareholders and works diligently to secure their interests through strong governance practices. This commitment supports the bank's mission to foster a stable, ethical, and sustainable business model.

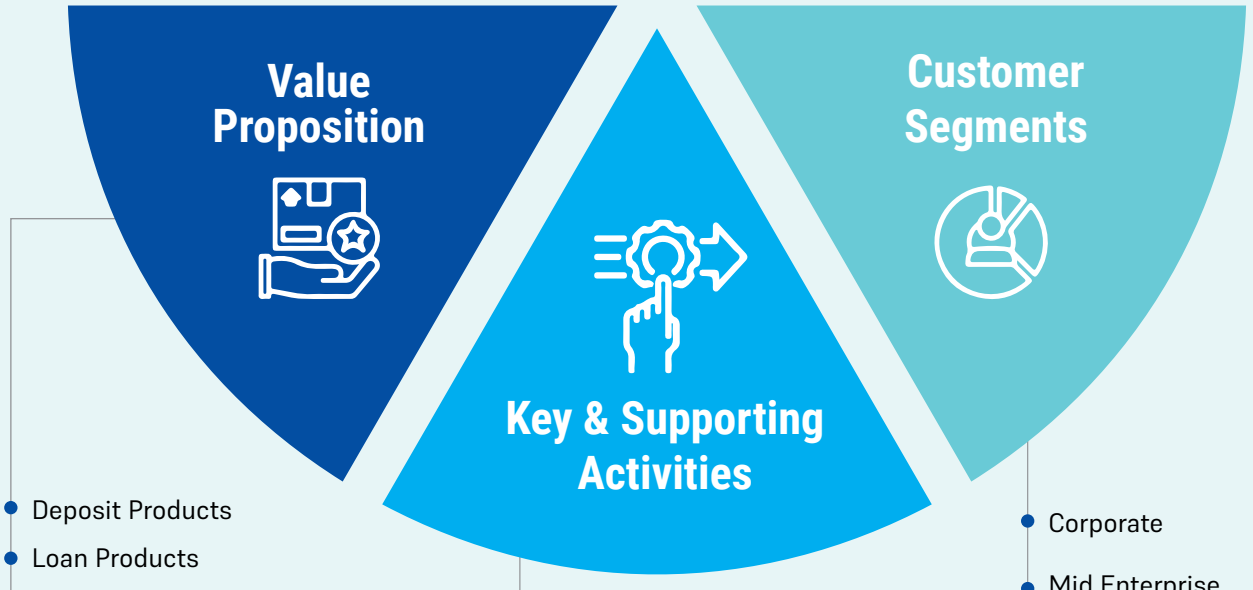
SWOT Analysis

Dhaka Bank PLC. employs a four-section matrix to analyze its Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats. This structured framework serves as a strategic planning tool to assess both internal and external elements influencing the Bank's performance and objectives. By offering a holistic perspective on the Bank's current standing, this analysis aids in formulating strategies to maximize strengths, overcome weaknesses, seize opportunities, and counteract threats. Additionally, the Bank integrates its SWOT matrix into strategic decision-making, goal formulation, and risk mitigation efforts:



Business Model

Nowadays, stakeholders expect organizations to demonstrate how they will navigate changes in the global business environment and leverage them as opportunities. The Bank's business model serves as the framework for converting inputs into outputs and outcomes through its business activities, aligning with its strategic objectives to deliver value over the short, medium, and long term.



- Deposit Products
- Loan Products
- Treasury
- Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU) products
- SME Business
- Islamic Banking
- Retail Banking
- Green Banking
- Service Products
- Digital Banking
- Products Capital Market
- Operation Remote Banking
- Agri Business

- Launch and sell financial products
- Grow, develop and maintain client relationships
- Attract and manage investments
- Create brand awareness
- Commit to social and environmental responsibilities
- Risk management
- Uninterrupted development
- Maintaining financials
- Engaging Employees for betterment

- Corporate
- Mid Enterprise
- Companies
- Individuals
- Remote Customers
- MSMEs
- Government
- International

- Branch Operations
- Intermediation
- IT Operations
- Investment Banking
- Online Banking
- Alternative Delivery Channel

- 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

Relationship

- Investment Partners
- Regulatory Agencies
- Government
- Technology
- Vendors
- Stock Exchange
- Other Banks
- NGOs

Process

Our Partners

- Customer Service
- Automated Service
- Personal Assistance
- Advisory Service
- Corporate Social Responsibility
- Long Term Customer Relationship

Channel

Resources

- Branch Banking
- Sub Branch SME
- Service Center
- Internet Banking
- SMS Banking ATM
- CRM
- Website
- Marketing
- Campaign

Cost Structure

- Interest expense
- Salaries and Allowance
- Software Maintenance
- Branding and Advertisements
- Other Expense

Revenue

- Interest Income
- Investment Income
- Fees & Commission
- Other Operating Income

External Factors

- Liquidity
- GDP growth
- Credit growth

Market Forces and Competitive Landscape

We have analyzed the industry by considering the threat of new competition & substitute products or, services, the bargaining power of customers and suppliers, and the intensity of competitive rivalry.

Power of Buyers

- Numerous banks increase customer bargaining power.
- Reduced switching costs make it easier for customers to switch banks.
- Corporate clients are more price-sensitive due to alternative options.
- High entry costs intensify competition for new customers.
- Market fluctuations impact depositors' bargaining power.
- Power of Suppliers
- Depositors provide essential capital for banks.
- Competitive interest rates increase suppliers' power.
- Dhaka Bank PLC.'s brand, governance, and technological advances enhance customer trust.
- Strong human resource management strengthens customer confidence.
- Dhaka Bank PLC.'s innovative products boost customer loyalty.

Threat of New Entrants

- Government approval facilitates the entry of new banks and financial institutions.
- Increased competition from foreign banks offering lower rates.
- Growing number of new institutions intensifies market rivalry.
- Constant influx of foreign players could drive further competition.
- Lack of regulatory controls may worsen the threat.

Threat of Substitutes

- NBFIs provide financial services traditionally dominated by banks.
- Products like insurance and mutual funds compete with bank offerings.
- Substitutes in payment methods increase competition for banks.
- High interest rates on bank loans make alternatives more attractive.
- NBFIs' specialized services represent a rising challenge.

Competitive Rivalry

- Intense competition with 61 banks and 35 NBFIs in Bangladesh.
- Low switching costs for customers heighten rivalry.
- Heavy investment in technology is crucial to staying competitive.
- Price wars and customer loyalty decline due to fierce competition.
- Competitive environment puts pressure on banks to differentiate.

Corporate Governance pertains to the relationships between a company's management, its Board of Directors, shareholders, and other stakeholders. It establishes a framework for defining a company's goals, the strategies to accomplish them, and methods to monitor progress. The governance structure of an organization plays a crucial role in its capacity to generate value over the short, medium, and long term.

FINANCIAL CAPITAL

Key Influences on Capital Strategy Formulation	Core Components	2024's Value Generation Key Points	Contribution Towards Other Capital Points
Profitability	Revenue and Profit	31% growth on YOY net interest income ROI: 7.91% ROA: 0.31% EPS: 1.24	The strategic allocation of financial resources to improve delivery channels, in line with the Bank's growth strategy, will greatly expand our market presence.
Financial Stability	Asset and Liquidity	Total asset: 43,146 crore Deposit Growth: 6.19% Advance Growth: 5.00% CRR(Bi-weekly): 4.20% SLR: 24.80%	Strong financial performance enables the Bank to enhance its value offering to employees by providing superior benefits, which in turn increases motivation and job satisfaction.
Capital Adequacy	Capital	Tier-I Capital: 8.63% Tier-II Capital: 4.78% Total Capital Ratio: 13.41% Total Capital: 3,550.7 crore	By carefully managing its financial resources, the bank ensures consistent profitability and operational efficiency, thereby reinforcing its position as a dependable and trustworthy financial institution for its stakeholders.

Analysis of the Financial Capital

Profitability and Earnings

For the year ending 31 December 2024, the Bank recorded a net profit of BDT 1.25 billion, reflecting a year-on-year decrease of 27.78%. This solid growth can be attributed to our careful cost control, strategic asset allocation, and strengthened revenue generation across key business areas. Our return on equity (ROE) is 5.71%, demonstrating effective capital deployment and our ability to deliver strong returns for shareholders.

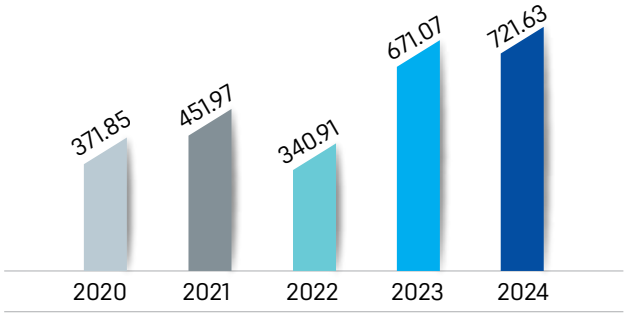
Net interest income (NII) surged by 7.53%, driven by a growing loan portfolio and prudent interest rate management. Meanwhile, the net interest margin (NIM) remained stable at 3.90%, underscoring our focus on maximizing asset and liability yields.

Capital Structure and Funding

The Bank's capital structure is carefully crafted to maintain an optimal balance between debt and equity. At the end of the reporting period, our total capital adequacy ratio reached an impressive 13.41%, well exceeding the regulatory minimum. This reflects our effective risk management and well-planned capital strategies. Tier 1 capital, mainly consisting of common equity, accounts for 8.63% of our risk-weighted assets, underscoring our strong capital foundation and ability to absorb potential losses.

Our funding strategy is built on a diverse range of sources, including customer deposits, wholesale funding, and subordinated debt. Customer deposits, which make up 69.42% of our total liabilities and equity, are central to our funding structure due to their stability and cost-effectiveness. Additionally, we have effectively utilized capital markets by issuing bonds and other financial instruments to maintain liquidity and ensure financial flexibility.

Net Interest Income



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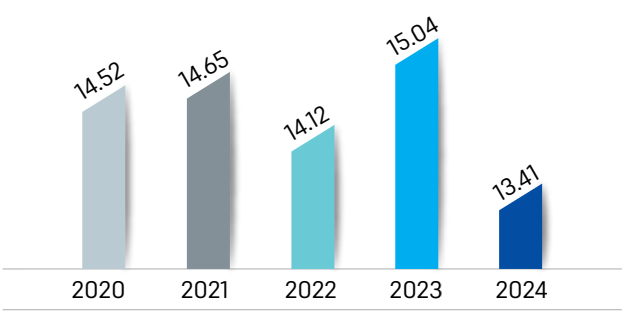


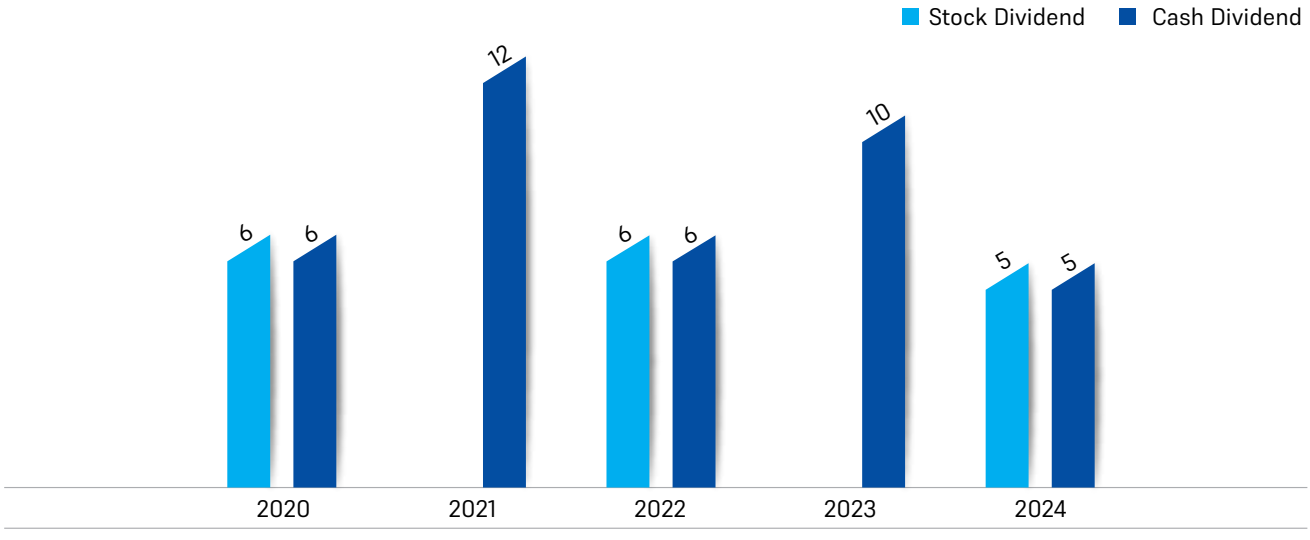
Asset Quality and Risk management

The Bank's asset quality has remained stable, with the non-performing loan (NPL) ratio increased to 5.33%, from 4.88% in the previous year. This positive change is attributed to rigorous credit underwriting practices, proactive risk management, and dedicated recovery efforts. Risk management continues to play a critical role in our financial strategy. Our comprehensive framework addresses credit, market, operational, and liquidity risks, helping us minimize potential threats to our financial stability. The Bank's liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) of 107.5% and net stable funding ratio (NSFR) of 103.2% highlight our strong liquidity position and our capacity to fulfill short-term obligations.

Dividend Policy and Shareholder Returns

In line with our commitment to providing stable and sustainable returns to our shareholders, the Board has proposed a 5% cash and 5% stock dividend for the year 2024. This decision underscores our confidence in the Bank's future growth prospects while ensuring a balanced strategy between rewarding shareholders and reinvesting for long-term success.

Dividend Trend



Cash Flow Statement

In the fiscal year ending December 31, 2024, we have seen a net cash outflow of BDT 16.16 billion from operating activities, that results from increased investment in trading securities. Our strategic focus on infrastructure development and high-quality securities led to a BDT 26.38 billion outflow in investing activities, underscoring our dedication to sustainable growth. Meanwhile, financing activities recorded a net inflow of BDT 26.46 billion, reflecting stable customer deposits and the prudent servicing of debt obligations.

Performance of all other holdings of Dhaka Bank PLC.

Dhaka Bank operates through two subsidiaries: Dhaka Bank Securities Limited and Dhaka Bank Investment Limited. The performance of both subsidiaries during the fiscal year 2024 is summarized below:

Amount in million

Particulars	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(67.86)	47.14
Total Asset	5,679	1,120
Paid up capital	4,658	250

All companies appear to have performed better in 2024 compared to 2023.

HUMAN CAPITAL

Key Influences on Capital Strategy Formulation	Core Components	2024's Value Generation Key points	Contribution Towards other Capital Points
• Talent Acquisition and Management • Learning and Development • Employee Health and Safety • Employee Engagement	Employee Recognition	• A total of 826 employees were promoted (306 on January 1, 2024 & 520 on July 1, 2024) and 38 employees were changed cadre from cash to general • A total of 204 employees qualified the Banking Professional Examination (JAIBB & AIBB) and the bank provided them with an allowance of BDT6.52 million • A total of 35 employees were nominated for a certification course, and the bank reimbursed them an amount of BDT 1.26 million.	Recognition encourages the employees to deliver their best towards the organization
	Training and Development	• A total of 280 training sessions were provided to employees. • A total of BDT 11.85 million was spent on employee training and development.	Training & Development ensures efficiency and increases productivity of the employees
	Employee Health & Safety Programs	• One Heath awareness programs was arranged for employee wellbeing • In association with Dotlines Group (General Health Checkup and Dental Checkup Campaign)	Health awareness program has been arranged to create self-awareness among employees
	Employee Engagement Programs	• Distributed Gift Hampers for the children (02 to 07 years) of Head Office employees • 04 cricket & football tournaments have been participated throughout the year • Arranged Intra Bank Cricket Tournament • Arranged Indoor Games Tournament • Celebration of International women's day	Engagement program creates bonding among employees and ensure physical and mental health

HR Practice's Key Performance indicators and responsibilities regarding fair employment

Human capital is a cornerstone of any successful organization, and Dhaka Bank recognizes its critical role in driving business excellence. The bank is committed to attracting, retaining, and empowering talented individuals while fostering a supportive environment that nurtures their professional development and long-term success. In the service-driven banking sector, the strength of human capital is key. The bank's HR efforts focus on enhancing employee engagement and efficiency while cultivating a positive corporate culture. Dhaka Bank champions a high-performance culture, equipping employees with the skills they need to achieve exceptional results and sustain growth. The bank's human resources strategy aligns with its broader business goals, emphasizing Growth, Profitability, and Sustainability, while striving to become the preferred banking partner for all. Dhaka Bank is dedicated to providing equal opportunities for all its employees, ensuring an environment free from discrimination. The bank values the hard work and achievements of its team members, offering recognition and rewards to celebrate their contributions. In its ongoing efforts to support and develop its workforce, the bank continuously implements initiatives across recruitment, training, employee engagement, compensation, benefits, welfare, and retention.

Division wise Employee distribution

As of 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC operates 119 branches (3 SME Service Centre) across all divisions of the country, with its Head Office located in Dhaka. The bank employs a total of 1,979 staff members.

Division	2023			2024		
	No. of branches	No. of employees		No. of branches	No. of employees	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Dhaka (Including Head Office)	59	1059	417	59	1,048	427
Chattogram	27	231	29	27	215	28
Sylhet	6	45	3	6	43	3
Khulna	6	36	8	6	36	8
Rajshahi	12	92	9	13	96	11
Barishal	1	9	0	2	13	0
Rangpur	4	30	6	4	30	5
Mymensigh	2	13	32	2	14	2
Total	**117**	**1,515**	**474**	**119**	**1,495**	**484**

Employee nature: Confirmed, Undergoing Training/ Probation, Contractual

In 2024, the company recruited a total of 111 employees to align with its strategic objectives. These new hires were selected for positions considered crucial to the company's growth and long-term success.

Category	2023	2024
Confirmed	1,893	1,913
Undergoing Training/ Probation	92	62
Contractual	4	4
Total	**1,989**	**1,979**

Age group wise employee distribution

Age Group	2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Above 60 Years	2	0	2	0
51-60 Years	141	42	159	42
41-50 Years	452	139	483	153
31-40 Years	704	205	685	194
21-30 Years	216	88	166	95
Total	**1,515**	**474**	**1,495**	**484**

Service length wise employee distribution

Age Group	2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
16 Years and Above	314	100	335	102
11-15Years	310	112	279	109
6-10 Years	370	108	457	130
3-5 Years	259	65	229	72
Below 3 Years	262	89	195	71
Total	**1,515**	**474**	**1,495**	**484**

Location wise Employee

Category	2023	2024
Head Office	668	629
Branch	1,231	1228
Sub-branch	75	105
SME Service Center	15	17
Total	**1,989**	**1,979**

Employee Per branch

Distribution	2023	2024
Total number of branches (Including 3 SME Service Centre)	117	119
Total number of sub-branches	29	33
Employee per branch	10	10
Employee per sub-branch	3	3
Employee per division	19	18
Total number of employees	**1,989**	**1,979**

Year wise Recruitment

Category	2023	2024
Experienced	31	55
Fresher	102	54
Total	**133**	**109**

Division wise Employee turnover

Division	Turnover Number	% of Total
Dhaka	104	85.95%
Chattogram	12	9.92%
Khulna	0	0.00%
Rajshahi	3	2.48%
Barishal	0	0.00%
Rangpur	0	0.00%
Mymensingh	0	0.00%
Sylhet	2	1.65%
Total	**121**	**100.00%**

Compensation and benefits

Dhaka Bank PLC. is committed to continually improving the work-life quality of its employees. In addition, the bank has introduced further initiatives to enhance the facilities and benefits available to its staff.

Cash benefits	Non cash benefits
• Festival Bonus • Provident Fund • Gratuity • Superannuation • Annual Increment • Performance Bonus	• Home Loan facility at a privileged interest rate • Car Loan benefits for Executive grade employees • Furniture Loan for Executive grade employees • Travel allowance & daily allowance • Hospitalization • Maternity benefits • Reward program & letter of appreciation for employee hard work, dedication & contribution to the company.

Occupational health and safety- Employee participation in health and safety committees

Dhaka Bank and its employees are committed to maintaining a safe and healthy work environment while continuously improving workplace conditions. The bank strictly adheres to all relevant regulations and prioritizes safety and environmental responsibility over financial gains. Recognizing environmental stewardship as a fundamental duty, Dhaka Bank dedicates both human and financial resources to uphold this commitment. To support employee well-being, the bank launched several initiatives in 2024, including multiple health awareness programs. Additionally, all permanent employees and their dependents were entitled to hospitalization benefits.

Learning Development

Dhaka Bank places great importance on learning and development as a key driver in shaping its human capital. Over the past year, the bank has implemented a range of learning initiatives to enhance employee skills and competencies. These initiatives leverage the bank's robust Learning Management System, offering diverse learning opportunities, including e-learning modules, in-person training at the bank's training institute, online sessions conducted by the institute, and specialized training programs at Bangladesh Bank Training Institute, BIBM, and other local and international institutions. As part of its ongoing transformation, Dhaka Bank is committed to nurturing a strong leadership pipeline to sustain future growth. The bank regularly assesses skill gaps at various levels to align training efforts with existing and emerging

business needs. Priority is given to capacity building in key areas such as credit, foreign exchange, customer relationship management, marketing, credit monitoring and recovery, risk management, technology-driven banking, branch operations, regulatory compliance, and AML-CFT regulations. Additionally, specialized training programs cover MSME financing, retail lending, agricultural finance, and essential soft skills development. Personalized training and leadership development are central to the bank's approach, ensuring that employees are well-equipped to navigate an evolving financial landscape. To strengthen internal expertise, the training institute collaborates with subject matter experts across risk, credit, trade, IT, and other critical domains. A significant number of employees have obtained certifications such as OMEGA Credit Certification and Standard Chartered Bank's AML-CFT accreditation. To further encourage continuous professional development, the bank reimburses examination fees and provides financial incentives or honorariums for employees pursuing certifications such as ACA, FCA, ACMA, FCMA, CFA, CDCS, CSDB, Banking Diploma from IBB, and other recognized professional qualifications.

Training Type	2023			2024		
	No. of programs	No. of participation	Person hours	No. of programs	No. of participation	Person hours
Foreign training	2	2	24	8	10	150
Internal training	80	2,916	21,518	84	2,047	21,243
External training	102	317	4,508	178	624	12,168
Online training	18	1,920	7,680	10	2,510	8,675
Total	**202**	**5,155**	**33,730**	**280**	**5,191**	**42,237**

Training hours by the nature of the employees

Category	2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Confirmed	22,950	8,116	28,474	8,993
Undergoing Training/Probation	1,578	641	2,862	1,908
Contractual	282	156	-	-
Total	**24,810**	**8,920**	**31,336**	**10,901**

Equality and Safety Promotion

Dhaka Bank is committed to fostering a fair and inclusive workplace where all employees are treated equally and have access to the same opportunities. The bank upholds a strict policy against discrimination, harassment, and any form of inappropriate behavior, ensuring a professional and respectful work environment. Comprehensive policies and procedures have been put in place to promote a culture of respect and dignity in all interactions. As part of this commitment, the bank has implemented a sexual harassment policy that aligns with its core values and legal requirements. This policy applies uniformly to all employees, including permanent, casual, and contractual staff, as well as clients, job applicants, and other stakeholders

INTELLECTUAL CAPITAL

Key Influences on Capital Strategy Formulation	Core Components	2024's value Generation key points	Contribution Towards other Capital points
Goodwill building	Information security	• Secure VPN for Remote Access • Financial Service Agreements for Digital Platforms • Consistent PCI DSS and ISO Certifications	Information security is essential for protecting and strengthening various types of capital within an organization, playing a key role in its overall resilience, sustainability, and long-term success.
Business development strategies	Business growth tactics	• Expanding Market Reach • Diversified Product Offerings • Strengthening Customer Loyalty • Enhancing Operational Productivity	Business growth typically involves creating new products, services, processes, or technologies that enhance the company's competitive edge.
Digitalization	Brand strength	• Revamping Website Design • Comprehensive Digital Solutions • Strong Multi-Platform Media Presence	Provide the required system support to enhance the effectiveness of each distribution channel.
Convenience of customers	Operation efficiency	• Effortless Accessibility • Intuitive and User-Centric Interfaces • Fast and Effective Service Delivery • Clear and Open Communication	The company's strong competitive position continually enhances its financial performance.
Information security	Business development planning	• Strategic Alliances and Partnerships • Innovative Products and Services • Optimized Sales and Distribution Networks • Proactive Risk Mitigation	Broaden the reach to new customer groups, reinforce collaborations with businesses, and cultivate stronger connections within the local community.
Community development	Inclusive growth	• Active Engagement and Collaboration • Empowering Through Capacity Development • Robust Infrastructure and Service Enhancements	Community development plays a key role in strengthening and advancing various types of capital, fostering sustainable growth, and improving the well-being of all community members.

Empowering through Intellectual Capital

As the world becomes increasingly shaped by technology, the shift towards a more dynamic and digital-driven lifestyle is undeniable. Dhaka Bank is embracing these changes by innovating its operations and offerings. With a focus on product development, enhanced customer engagement, and seamless digital transformation, the bank is expanding its reach to previously unbanked populations, integrating them into the financial ecosystem. By offering a variety of financial products and services and tapping into the power of digitalization, Dhaka Bank caters to diverse customer needs across different demographics and lifestyles. This approach empowers the people of Bangladesh, fostering entrepreneurship and bringing positive change to their lives. Through targeted branding strategies, Dhaka Bank enhances its reputation and aims for top-tier ratings within the financial industry.

Highlights from 2024

The digital products and services available from Dhaka Bank evolve to meet market demands and technological progress. In 2024, the bank launched a variety of innovative offerings, such as the Self Banking platform, which allows customers to open Fixed Deposit Receipts (FDR) and Deposit Pension Scheme (DPS) accounts remotely, eliminating the need for in-branch visits. Additionally, Dhaka Bank rolled out an enhanced version of its online account opening platform, enabling customers to create accounts entirely without paper. The introduction of digital loan products through the E-RIN app also streamlined borrowing, while the Nano Savings Scheme in collaboration with bKash allows customers to deposit funds into Dhaka Bank accounts via the bKash app.

Dhaka Bank- A Leader in Digital Banking Innovation

Dhaka Bank PLC. is a leader in the digital banking space, setting the pace for innovation in Bangladesh's banking sector. The bank's commitment to technological transformation and its proactive approach to innovation have enabled it to offer cutting-edge, secure, and customer-friendly banking solutions. With the banking landscape in a constant state of flux, Dhaka Bank is not only adapting to changes but is also anticipating future trends and customer needs, further cementing its position as a trailblazer in the industry.

MANUFACTURE CAPITAL

Key Influences on Capital Strategy	Core Components	2024's value Generation key points	Contribution Towards other Capital points
Physical distribution network	Network of branches	• A network of 119 branches, including 3 SME Service Centers • Dedicated Dhaka Bank Call Center • 98.15% resolution rate for dispute-related calls	Improved system maintenance and strengthened core infrastructure enhance the company's reputation and elevate brand quality.
Emphasis on digital transformation	Digital channel	• Lead generation through an advanced internet-based application system • Launch of new digital marketing campaigns	Expanding across various digital channels and leveraging their respective platforms will drive increased revenue and profitability for the company.
Enhancing customer accessibility	IT framework	• Implementation of a Tier III Data Center • State-of-the-art IVR (Interactive Voice Response) system • Revamped and user-friendly website design	The IT framework is vital in optimizing and utilizing various types of capital, such as Human Capital and Social Capital, within an organization. This, in turn, significantly contributes to its overall success and value generation.
Ensuring customer well-being and security	Digitalization of services	• Improved operational efficiency • Enhanced accessibility and customer convenience • Scalable infrastructure for future growth • Commitment to continuous innovation	Broadening the variety of channels helps build trust across different customer groups.

1. Branch Network Strategy

Dhaka Bank PLC's branch network strategy is designed with a customer-first approach, aiming to continually enhance the value provided to its clients. Throughout 2024, the bank maintained exceptional customer service, operating 24/7 and receiving positive feedback for its high satisfaction levels. Additionally, the bank successfully attracted new customers, further strengthening its position. These efforts were underpinned by a solid business continuity framework, ensuring smooth operations and seamless support from the administrative staff.

2. Customer Convenience through Technology

Dhaka Bank PLC prioritizes customer accessibility by integrating an advanced technological infrastructure that optimizes banking operations. The strategic placement of Automated Teller Machines (ATMs) in high-traffic locations ensures customers have easy access to essential services such as cash withdrawals and balance inquiries around the clock. Alongside this, the bank's IT infrastructure plays a critical role in supporting digital banking services and backend operations, ensuring secure and efficient online transactions while safeguarding customer data.

3. Innovation and Technology Investment

Dhaka Bank stays ahead of the curve in the banking industry through continuous investment in technological advancements and software systems. The bank's tech strategy includes modernizing core banking systems, enhancing mobile banking apps, and improving customer relationship management tools. Additionally, Dhaka Bank places a strong emphasis on security, implementing biometric authentication and advanced cybersecurity measures to protect sensitive data. The bank's ongoing investments in digital payment solutions ensure customers enjoy efficient and secure banking services, reinforcing its commitment to a seamless digital experience.

SOCIAL AND RELATIONSHIP CAPITAL

Key Influences on Capital Strategy	Core Components	2024's value Generation key points	Contribution Towards other Capital points
Customer relationship	Product innovation	Improved the performance and management of the credit card portfolio and retail products.	• Customer insights help Dhaka Bank focus its investments in both physical and digital products, ensuring they meet market demand. • Feedback from customers plays a key role in refining employee training, ensuring it stays relevant to their needs. • By enhancing customer experience and financial literacy, Dhaka Bank opens up new avenues for revenue growth. Building solid relationships with customers and the community steadily strengthens the bank's brand reputation.
Customer health and safety	Service excellence	Launched a range of co-branded credit cards aimed at enhancing customer service in the banking sector.	
Partnerships and alliances	Embracing digital adoption	Rolled out personal retail accounts to support micro payment services for customers.	
Community engagement	Public outreach	Introduced a self-service banking portal, enabling customers to access banking services at their convenience.	
Industry reputation	Enhanced customer engagement	Increased the adoption of digital channels to provide better service and convenience to clients.	

The Importance of Relationships in Dhaka Bank: Customers and Employees

Relationships are at the core of its success, whether it's with customers or employees. Dhaka Bank PLC. prioritizes building strong relationships with its customers, founded on pillars of trust, reliability, and exceptional service. By consistently delivering high-quality service experiences, Dhaka Bank fosters customer loyalty, encouraging repeat business and positive referrals.

In addition, Dhaka Bank recognizes the significance of a positive work environment and invests in fostering strong relationships with its employees. By promoting a culture of respect, support, and continuous development, the bank ensures that its workforce remains engaged and motivated. These empowered employees, in turn, contribute to enhanced productivity, superior customer service, and organizational resilience, further strengthening the bank's position in the market.

Collaborative Approach of Dhaka Bank

Collaboration extends beyond business transactions to encompass partnerships with other entities and active engagement with the community at Dhaka Bank PLC.

Dhaka Bank strategically collaborates with various businesses, financial institutions, and stakeholders to broaden its reach and enhance its offerings. Through these alliances, the bank gains access to innovative services. By leveraging the strengths of its partners, Dhaka Bank strengthens its competitive position and fosters mutual growth and success.

Additionally, Dhaka Bank is deeply committed to community engagement through corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives, philanthropy, and outreach programs. By actively participating in activities that benefit society, the bank not only fulfills its ethical responsibilities but also builds goodwill and enhances its reputation. Through these efforts, Dhaka Bank cultivates a positive image among stakeholders, fostering trust and loyalty within the communities it serves.

Through its collaborative approach, Dhaka Bank PLC demonstrates its dedication to sustainable growth and societal impact. By collaboration and outreach, the bank not only achieves its business objectives but also contributes to the betterment of society as a whole.

Social Reputation and Its Impact

The social reputation plays a crucial role in Dhaka Bank's success by strengthening its connections with customers, employees, partners, communities, and stakeholders, ultimately contributing to its long-term sustainability and competitiveness in the banking sector of Bangladesh.

Achievements and Product Innovations in 2024

The year 2024 was one of product innovation and great achievements for Dhaka Bank PLC. The Retail Business Division received the prestigious Product Innovation Award from VISA & Master card. The division smartly and meticulously advanced in its forward path with a focus on digital transformation in banking, launching several initiatives designed to serve customers better in the banking industry.

Key Product Innovations

Dhaka Bank WeGro Co-branded VISA Debit Card: This initiative facilitated farmers in Bogura Sadar with exclusive offers on farming tools, crops, and other essentials at selected merchant outlets, enhancing financial inclusion within the agricultural sector.

Online RFCD Account Opening: Customers can now open an RFCD (Resident Foreign Currency Deposit) account entirely online, simply by uploading necessary documents. This initiative ensures convenience, allowing customers to deposit up to USD 10,000 upon arrival in Bangladesh without prior declaration and larger amounts with submission of FMJ within 30 days.

Dhaka Bank Siemens Healthcare Co-branded VISA Credit Card: A specialized VISA Platinum Credit Card for Siemens Healthcare employees, offering exclusive benefits such as lounge access, EMI facilities, discounts, and buy-one-get-one (BOGO) offers.

Dhaka Bank Green Delta Co-branded Mastercard Credit Card: A co-branded Mastercard Titanium & World Credit Card for Green Delta Limited employees and customers, featuring premium benefits like lounge access, discounts, and installment options.

Islamic & Weekly Nano Savings Scheme: Through collaboration with bKash, customers can conveniently open Dhaka Bank Islamic DPS and Weekly DPS, promoting savings culture with digital ease.

Dhaka Bank Syngenta Co-branded Mastercard Debit Card: Farmers in Rajshahi Sadar now have access to exclusive offers on agricultural purchases through this specialized debit card.

Dhaka Bank Go Plus Mobile App: The bank revamped its mobile banking application, providing a seamless user experience with advanced security features, enabling transactions, service requests, and more with a single tap.

The Bank aims to further invest in and expand its Retail and Cards Business, with a strong emphasis on technological advancements, Priority Banking, digital services, and enhancing client value propositions. With cutting-edge digital innovations and a revamped Cards and Digital Banking offering, the Bank's Retail Business is set to pursue aggressive growth throughout 2025.

DHAKA BANK DIRECT BANKING

Internet Banking for All

NATURAL CAPITAL

Key Influences on Capital Strategy	Core Components	2024's value Generation key points	Contribution Towards other Capital points
Protection and conservation	Optimal resource utilization	Optimized energy consumption across all branches and the head office, leading to a significant reduction in overall electricity usage.	By adopting sustainable practices, Dhaka Bank strengthens its reputation, which in turn allows it to secure a larger share of the green financing market, contributing to the achievement of its revenue and profit goals.
Establishing positive reputation	Environmental CSR	80.71% of total CSR spending directed towards enhancing disaster management initiatives, contributing to community resilience.	It strengthens the reputation of Dhaka Bank, which is committed to protecting the fundamental rights of disadvantaged or low-income communities.
ESG principles	Responsibility lending	A total of 12% of the total term loan, amounting to BDT 2,104.25 million, was disbursed to green finance projects. Additionally, 54.34% of total finance, equivalent to BDT 1,33,125.63 million, was allocated to sustainable finance initiatives.	This enhances Dhaka Bank's reputation by consistently prioritizing sustainable practices and actively promoting them.

Dhaka Bank PLC. is dedicated to the well-being of the broader community and takes swift action to assist those in need during times of crisis. These efforts reflect the bank's strong commitment to responsibly managing natural resources and promoting environmental sustainability through its operations and lending practices.

Dhaka Bank's sustainable path

Dhaka Bank is dedicated to advancing sustainability through a robust environmental and social management framework. In 2024, the bank played a pivotal role in providing housing for the homeless across Bangladesh and contributed blankets to the Prime Minister's Relief and Welfare Funds. The bank has made significant progress toward sustainability goals, introducing energy-saving initiatives such as turning off air conditioners at its head office and branches for an hour every working day. Additionally, after hours, only essential lights remain on in areas with active employees. In its efforts to support education and well-being, Dhaka Bank has also contributed to the development of children with autism and other neurodevelopmental disabilities. The bank's commitment extends to providing financial aid for the medical treatment and care of economically disadvantaged patients in need of advanced healthcare. Through its Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, Dhaka Bank demonstrates its dedication to responsible corporate citizenship and environmental stewardship. By actively engaging in these efforts, the bank strives to foster positive change and create a lasting impact on the environment and communities in Bangladesh and beyond.

SHORT TERM, MEDIUM TERM & LONG TERM KEY STRATEGIES AND BASIS/PROCESS OF THE RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Dhaka Bank PLC. like other financial institutions, adopts a mix of short, medium, and long-term strategies for allocating resources. These strategies are designed to drive growth, maintain stability, and support sustainability within the banking sector. Here's a breakdown of each approach:

Short-term Strategies

1. Cash Flow Management: Ensuring adequate funds are available to meet immediate financial commitments, including customer withdrawals, daily expenses, and short-term lending needs.
2. Managing Operational Risks: Actively monitoring and mitigating risks such as credit, market, and operational risks to protect the bank's financial stability and reputation.
3. Customer Relationship Enhancement: Directing resources towards improving service quality, streamlining operations, and enhancing the customer experience to maintain customer loyalty and attract new business.

Medium-term Strategies

1. Service Offering Expansion: Allocating resources to innovate and diversify products and services, addressing changing customer preferences and needs.
2. Digital Transformation: Focusing on upgrading technological systems and embracing digital tools to increase efficiency, drive innovation, and stay competitive.
3. Employee Development: Investing in employee training and career growth opportunities to retain top talent and foster a skilled workforce.

Long-term Strategies

1. Strategic Expansion: Committing resources to long-term growth strategies, including mergers, acquisitions, and expanding into new business sectors.
2. Brand Strengthening: Dedicating efforts towards long-term brand development to build credibility, visibility, and strong market presence.
3. Global Market Presence: Pursuing international expansion by opening branches abroad and establishing global partnerships to diversify market reach.

By taking a balanced approach to resource allocation and applying suitable strategies at every level, Dhaka Bank PLC can efficiently manage its resources to meet short-term goals while also setting the stage for sustainable long-term growth and success.

PESTEL ANALYSIS

Dhaka Bank's PESTEL analysis serves as a strategic management tool, helping the Bank's leadership assess and navigate external macro-environmental factors that may affect its operations. The acronym PESTEL represents Political, Economic, Social, Technological, Environmental, and Legal factors. This analysis provides a structured approach for understanding the broader external influences that can shape business strategies and decision-making. By leveraging PESTEL analysis, the Bank can proactively anticipate changes in the external environment, enhance risk management, and strengthen its strategic planning processes.

POLITICAL

Macroeconomic Dimensions	Impact on the industry	Dhaka Bank Scenario	Evident in
• Political stability is crucial for the banking sector, as it directly impacts the overall economic environment, regulatory framework, and investor confidence. Heightened attention to regulatory changes and policies may be made due to election. • The level of corruption, in the financial sector, can have significant implications for the stability, transparency, and integrity of financial systems. • Existing bureaucracy and government interference in the banking industry causing significant implications for the sector's efficiency, competitiveness, and overall health. • Robust legal framework for contract enforcement for fostering trust and promoting business transactions. • Trade regulations & tariffs related to financial to govern cross-border financial transactions, services, and investments. • Favored trading partners. • Pricing regulations. • Taxation - tax rates and incentives. • Wage legislation - minimum wage and overtime and mandatory employee benefits.	• 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. • Regulatory frameworks essential for maintaining financial stability, protecting consumers, and preventing systemic risks can be potential for political influence. • Expectation for increased compliance requirements in the banking sector • Government investments in mega projects can significantly impact economic growth, and with changes in government spending patterns can influence GDP growth in future leading slowed GDP growth.	• Assessing the stability of the political environment is an integral part of risk management for Dhaka Bank PLC. for creating an environment conducive to economic growth, regulatory consistency, and long-term planning. • Strategic steps are taken to mitigate political risk. The bank has multifaceted process that involves a combination of robust policies, advanced technologies, employee training for mitigating political risk, especially related to PEPs. • Diversifying the focus to include Small and Medium-sized Enterprises (SMEs) in addition to a corporate focus is a strategic move for Dhaka Bank PLC. which result in risk reduction and increased resilience to economic shocks. • Dhaka Bank Strictly adheres to trade and tariff-related regulations which is a fundamental practice for engaging in international trade services, and reflecting a commitment to compliance and risk management. • The bank follows all taxation policies demonstrating a commitment to compliance, transparency, and contributing to the broader economic framework	• Message from Chairman, Managing Director and Directors' Report.

ECONOMIC

Macroeconomic Dimensions	Impact on the industry	Dhaka Bank Scenario	Evident in
• The type of economic system in the countries of operation can vary, and the stability of these systems is subject to numerous factors. • Government intervention in the free market and related financial markets based on economic philosophies, policy objectives, and specific circumstances. • Exchange rates and the stability of a host country's currency that influence international trade, investment, and overall economic health. • Efficiency of financial market which is complex and evolving concept, subject to ongoing debate. • Infrastructure quality in the of banks especially technological and operational systems that support the functioning of the financial institution. • Proficiency of the workforce in banks. • The education level in the economy impacting human capital, economic productivity, and overall development. • Labor costs and productivity in the economy. • Economic growth rate. • Unemployment rate. • Inflation rate. • Interest rates.	• The symbiotic relationship between the banking industry and the economy underscores the importance of economic conditions in shaping banking activities. Conversely, during economic downturns, banks face challenges related to capital constraints, reduced loan demand, and increased risk. • Inflation's impact on currency value, interest rates, and overall economic stability directly influences the banking sector. • Exchange rates influence trade, investment decisions, risk management, and the overall financial stability of banks. • The advance portfolio may face a stagnant condition. • An increase in interest rates is often implemented by central banks to curb inflationary pressures by moderating spending and investment.	• Dhaka Bank PLC. Management adapt their strategies, risk management, and lending practices to navigate the dynamic financial landscape in the event of economic conditions fluctuation. • A proactive approach to risk management and adapting to changing economic conditions has been formed by the Bank to navigate the complexities of inflation to manage risks, make informed lending and investment decisions, and ensure the stability of their financial operations. • Dhaka Bank PLC. actively monitor and respond to exchange rate movements, employing strategies to mitigate risks and capitalize on opportunities in the dynamic global financial landscape. • The Bank has proactive and flexible strategic initiatives towards revitalizing its advance portfolio and adapting to changing market conditions. • To diversify a financial institution's revenue streams and reduce dependence solely on interest income bank has also focused on non-funded facilities. • The bank has a skilled asset management and recovery team	• Message from Chairman, Managing Director and Directors' Report.

SOCIAL

Macroeconomic Dimensions	Impact on the industry	Dhaka Bank Scenario	Evident in
• The demographics and skill level of a population shaping the socio-economic landscape of a region. • The class structure, hierarchy, and power structure in a society that influence the distribution of resources and opportunities. • The entrepreneurial spirit and the broader nature of a society playing pivotal roles in shaping economic development, innovation, and the overall business environment.	• 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 as financial intermediaries, play a pivotal role in fostering economic growth, creating employment opportunities, and improving living standards by supporting SMEs, major sectors, and investment in human capital. This stimulate GDP growth, per capita income and overall well-being of individuals and communities. • 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 and Directors' Report.

TECHNOLOGY

Macroeconomic Dimensions	Impact on the industry	Dhaka Bank Scenario	Evident in
• Technology has significantly transformed the landscape of product offerings across various industries. • Profound impact on the cost structure of the banking industry, influencing how financial institutions operate, deliver services, and manage their expenses. • Technology has led to a significant evolution in the value chain structure of the financial sector, driving efficiency, enhancing customer experiences, and creating new business models. • Rate of technological diffusion	• Technology is changing how consumers handle their funds. Many banks offer a mobile app to witness accounts, transfer funds, and pay bills on smartphones. • Implementation of chip technology to enhance security and transaction processes. • Introduction of Digital Bank. • The banking industry, like many others, has embraced technology within the workplace. Virtual meetings and telecommuting have become integral components of the modern banking work environment.	• Dhaka Bank's focus on process automation and UBS software installation aligns with the broader trend of digital transformation in the banking sector. These initiatives can contribute to improved operational efficiency, enhanced customer experiences, and a more competitive position in the market. • Dhaka Bank go app is the first in the country to introduce fund transfer to countries largest mobile financial service provider bkash. • C-Solution, Trade Cloud are introduced to ease customers' cash management and LC processing in a more secured way. • Chip based cards are used to maintain security.	• Message from Chairman, Managing Director and Directors' Report.

ENVIRONMENT

Macroeconomic Dimensions	Impact on the industry	Dhaka Bank Scenario	Evident in
• Weather and climate change. • Growing focus on green, or sustainable finance. • Laws regulating environment pollution. • Recycling policy and waste management in financial sector. • Attitudes toward and support for renewable energy	• With the use of technology — particularly with mobile banking apps — the use for paper is being reduced. • The reliance on mobile apps and online banking services reflects a broader trend in the banking industry towards digital transformation. • The ability for consumers to apply for credit cards online not only offers convenience but also contributes to environmental sustainability by reducing individual environmental footprints.	• Dhaka Bank is committed to sustainable development initiatives. For these green banking, SME financing are focused more nowadays. • Dhaka Bank reflects a commitment to efficiency by reducing the reliance on paper, streamlining processes, and minimizing the need for physical travel, online applications contribute to a more sustainable and eco-friendly approach to financial transactions.	• Green Banking

LEGAL

Macroeconomic Dimensions	Impact on the industry	Dhaka Bank Scenario	Evident in
• Highly regulated business environment in Bangladesh. • Banks are subject to AML laws that require them to implement robust measures for identifying and preventing money laundering activities. • With the increasing reliance on digital platforms, banks must comply with data protection and privacy laws to safeguard customer information. • Banks involved in securities trading must comply with securities laws that regulate the buying and selling of financial instruments.	• 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. • Non-compliance of data protection and privacy laws can lead to legal consequences and damage the reputation of the bank. • Failure to comply with AML regulations can lead to severe legal penalties.	• 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 cybercrime and maintain ethical banking practices. • Dhaka Bank strictly follows existing rules and regulations to avoid any kind of failure to comply with AML regulations can lead to severe legal penalties. • Dhaka Bank has a legal frameworks to govern fair lending practices, preventing discriminatory practices in lending.	• Message from Chairman, Managing Director and Directors' Report.

OUR MATERIAL TOPICS

Material issues represent both emerging opportunities and potential threats to value creation for Dhaka Bank PLC. These issues are identified by incorporating stakeholders' expectations within the broader economic, social, environmental, and governance context in which the bank operates. We have prioritized the topics most relevant to us by assessing their significance to both management and stakeholders. In our integrated reporting, an issue is deemed material if it has the potential to significantly impact Dhaka Bank PLC. ability to generate value over the short, medium, and long term.

Materiality Determination Process at Dhaka Bank PLC.

Dhaka Bank PLC. follows a structured materiality determination process by identifying the key factors that impact value creation for both the organization and its stakeholders. This involves engaging with stakeholders, such as customers, employees, and regulators, to assess what matters most in terms of financial, social, and environmental performance. The bank integrates this information into its reporting framework, ensuring transparency and alignment with its long-term strategy and sustainability objectives. The Materiality Determination Process of the bank is outlined below:

Identification of Materiality

- Stakeholder Input: Engage with key stakeholders, including customers, employees, investors, regulators, and suppliers, to understand their expectations and concerns.
- Internal Assessments: Review internal factors like business strategies, risk assessments, and performance metrics that could impact the bank's ability to create long-term value.
- Industry Trends: Analyze trends within the banking industry and broader economic, social, and environmental contexts to identify external risks or opportunities.
- Regulatory Requirements: Identify material matters based on legal and regulatory frameworks, aligning with local and international standards.
- Impact Evaluation: Assess the potential impact of each factor on the bank's financial performance, reputation, and operational capacity.

Prioritize Materiality

- Stakeholder Impact: Evaluate the significance of each identified material issue from the perspective of its influence on key stakeholders.
- Risk Severity: Prioritize material matters based on their potential to pose significant risks (financial, operational, or reputational) to the bank.
- Strategic Alignment: Align the identified material factors with the bank's strategic objectives, ensuring that the most critical matters directly affect the bank's long-term goals.
- Long-Term Value Creation: Focus on material matters that will influence value creation over various time horizons, balancing short-term and long-term priorities.
- Scoring and Ranking: Develop a scoring system to rank material matters based on their potential impact and likelihood of occurrence.

Disclose Materiality

- Transparency: Provide clear and transparent disclosure of identified material issues, along with their impact on value creation, using accessible language and formats.
- Stakeholder Communication: Ensure that the disclosed material issues resonate with stakeholders, addressing their concerns and expectations.
- Performance Indicators: Use specific key performance indicators (KPIs) and metrics to measure progress in addressing material matters, ensuring that they are quantifiable and aligned with the bank's goals.
- Contextual Information: Provide background on the materiality determination process, explaining how and why certain issues were deemed significant, to help stakeholders understand the decision-making process.
- Regular Updates: Offer periodic updates on the bank's performance in relation to material issues, ensuring that stakeholders are informed of any changes or emerging concerns.

Review Materiality

- Ongoing Monitoring: Continuously monitor the relevance of identified material issues through regular reviews and assessments to adapt to evolving circumstances.
- Feedback Loops: Implement systems for obtaining stakeholder feedback on material issues, ensuring that the bank's disclosures remain aligned with stakeholder interests.
- Adaptation to Change: Assess how internal and external changes, such as shifts in market conditions, regulations, or stakeholder expectations, may affect the materiality of identified issues.
- Annual Review: Conduct an annual review of materiality, adjusting the prioritization and disclosures to reflect any significant changes in the bank's operations or the external environment.
- Independent Audits: Regularly audit the materiality process to ensure it remains robust and accurate, providing external assurance on the integrity of the disclosures.

MATERIALITY IN RESPECT OF DISCLOSURE TO STAKEHOLDERS

Shareholders

- Return on investment
- Dividend declared
- Market value of share
- Shareholders' rights

Customers

- Financing/savings/investments needs
- Quality of customer service
- Customers' Right

Regulators/Government

- Compliance with laws and regulations
- Ability of the company to pay Tax/VAT/Duty, etc.

Suppliers

- Payment policy
- Ability to pay dues
- Selection procedure of vendor

Employees

- Compensation package and benefits
- Career growth opportunities
- Long term service benefits
- Well-being of employees

Community

- Carbon footprint
- Corporate Social
- Responsibility
- Prospects of job creation

STRATEGIC FOCUS AND RESOURCE ALLOCATION

Strategic Focus Areas

In the dynamic and evolving financial environment, Dhaka Bank PLC. defines its strategic priorities by setting clear objectives for the short-term, mid-term, and long-term horizons.

Short Term Goals	Mid-Term Goals	Long Term Goals
• Achieve Sustainable Investment Growth • Develop a Comprehensive Data Strategy • Initiate Foundation for Digital Transformation • Expand Physical and Digital Presence • Enhance Community Engagement Framework • Launch Employee Engagement Programs	• Achieve Substantial Growth in the Retail and SME Segments. • Implement Advanced Reporting Tools. • Adopt a Fully Digitalized Distribution and Operations Network. • Establish Strategic Partnerships with Fintechs. • Optimize CSR Efforts. • Formalize a Detailed Career Development Roadmap.	• Foster Inclusive Growth. • Develop and Enhance an Advanced Management Information System (MIS). • Digitalization of Services Across Core Operations. • Omni-Channel Presence in the Digital Ecosystem. • Establish Dhaka Bank PLC. as the Employer of Choice.

Based on the previously outlined goals, Dhaka Bank PLC. has identified three priority areas that require attention to ensure balanced growth for the bank:

Immediate Focus

Prioritize exceptional client service and operational efficiency. Leverage the bank's resources and investments to support communities as they recover from the global crisis' negative impact.

Medium-Term Objectives

- Utilize cutting-edge digital technology and the expertise of our workforce to provide an integrated, comprehensive suite of products and services.
- Enhance and modernize our infrastructure and resources to stay competitive in an increasingly digital world.

Long-Term Goals

- Maximize value for all stakeholders by ensuring optimal resource utilization.
- Foster a positive environment and build a robust brand identity that enhances the bank's appeal to all stakeholders, positioning the organization as a top choice for clients and partners alike.

Strategic Priorities

Dhaka Bank PLC.'s strategic priorities are centered on aligning its business strategies with target goals and ensuring efficient resource allocation to optimize performance. These priorities are focused on achieving a consistent and coherent approach to operational management while enhancing institutional efficiency. The capital-wise resource allocation strategy of Dhaka Bank is outlined below:

Financial Capital

Strategic Priorities

- Enhance asset growth with high quality.
- Optimize the cost of deposits and operational expenses.
- Achieve sustainable income growth.

Initiatives

- Simplified investment operations with consistent follow-up processes.
- Secured low-cost deposits while minimizing unnecessary operational expenses.
- Launched new products and revamped existing ones to enhance offerings.

KPI's

- Non-performing Loan. (NPI)
- Cost to income ratio.
- Net profit margin.
- Profit after taxation (PAT). Portfolio growth.
- No. of awards achieved.

Human Capital

Strategic Priorities

- Foster a culture of performance and excellence.
- Build a team of highly motivated, skilled, and experienced professionals.
- Ensure a safe and healthy work environment for all.

Initiatives

- Align rewards with performance to drive motivation and accountability.
- Attract and retain qualified employees by offering growth and learning opportunities.
- Recruit talent that aligns with the company's growth objectives.
- Implement effective training programs delivered in a timely manner.

KPI's

- No. of employees promoted.
- No. of new job opportunities created.
- No. of Training program arranged and total training hours.

Manufactured Capital

Strategic Priorities

- Expand customer
- engagement opportunities.
- Offer an exceptional customer experience.
- Achieve operational excellence through enhanced efficiency

Initiatives

- Expansion in geographical presence.
- Relocation with modern layouts.
- Investment in IT infrastructure and digitalization

KPI's

- No. of new branches, ATMs and agent banking outlets opened.
- Capital expenditure on IT infrastructure.
- Automation of system, process.

Social and relationship Capital

Strategic Priorities

- Deliver exceptional customer service.
- Enhance customer loyalty.
- Maintain strong investor confidence.
- Strengthen supplier relationships.

Initiatives

- Ongoing focus on delivering exceptional service quality.
- Ensuring uninterrupted customer support throughout the pandemic.
- Building stronger relationships with suppliers.
- Actively engaging with and supporting the community.

KPI's

- Total customer complaints received.
- Customer retention rate.
- Number of MOUs signed throughout the year.
- Investment in community development initiatives.

Intellectual Capital

Strategic Priorities

- Leverage social media effectively to engage with your audience and drive meaningful interactions.
- Focus on improving service quality and strengthening data security measures.
- Boost brand value and reputation through consistent and reliable practices.

Initiatives

- Enhance network infrastructure and communication systems.
- Implement SMS notifications for all transactions.
- Develop a reliable online platform for customer engagement.
- Focus on advertising and promotional activities for brand development.

KPI's

- Investment in communication and public relation.
- No. of customers using online platform.
- Increasing Brand image.

Natural Capital

Strategic Priorities

- Reduction of carbon footprint.
- Use of energy efficient technology and use of renewable energy.
- Responsible waste management Practices.

Initiatives

- Formulate strategies aligned with UN SDGs.
- Awareness programs on environment protection.
- Introduction of wastage management system in Head Office.

KPI's

- Carbon footprint.
- No. of solar powered
- branches and ATMs.No. of trees planted.
- No. of awareness programs conducted.

Our Commitment

- Upholding the highest ethical business standards
- Advocating for sustainable and responsible products
- Managing and mitigating systemic risks effectively
- Honoring our Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) commitments
- Offering sustainable financing solutions for a better future
- Integrating ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) considerations into our lending practices

Entity wise Performance Allocation

(Amount in million unless otherwise mentioned)

Particulars	Dhaka Bank PLC.	Dhaka Bank Securities LTD.	Dhaka Bank Investment LTD.	Dhaka Bank Group
Total Assets	431,459	5,679	1,120	432,839
Total Loans and Advance	268,985	1,520	0	270,505
Total Investment in Share and Securities	99,338	3,417	1,009	103,763
Total Placement with other Banks & FIs	2,621	295	93	2,916
Total Deposit	299,531	-	-	299,161
Interest Income	27,820	93	-	27,730
Interest Expense	(20,604)	(187)	-	(20,594)
Net Interest Income	7,216	(94)	-	7,136
Investment Income	5,941	177	37	6,155
Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	4,441	41	-	4,482
Other Operating Income	433	4	15	437
Total Operating Income	10,815	126	52	18,210
Total Operating Expenses	(7,426)	(92)	(5)	(7,523)
Profit before Provision and Taxes	10,606	34	47	10,687
Net Profit after Tax	1,251	1	29	1,281
EPS	1.24	0.002	1.18	1.27
Number of Employees	1,979	26	3	2,008
Number of Branches	116	6	0	122
Number of ATM and ADM	105	0	0	105
Number of Foreign Correspondent	490	0	0	490

Good Governance

ISO CERTIFICATION & DISCLOSURE

Dhaka Bank PLC. has achieved several prestigious certifications, reflecting its commitment to maintaining robust security standards and operational excellence. The bank has been awarded the Information Security Management System (ISMS) ISO 27001 certification, initially obtained on December 3, 2022, and successfully revalidated on November 29, 2023. This globally recognized certification ensures the bank's adherence to rigorous information security management practices, enhancing its resilience against security threats.

Additionally, Dhaka Bank has obtained the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS) certification on March 14, 2022, affirming its capability to handle secure payment transactions in compliance with international standards. Furthermore, the bank's data center has been recognized with the TIA-942-B-2017 Data Centre Rated 3 certification on October 20, 2023, demonstrating its high level of reliability, availability, and performance.

The ISO certification, issued by the International Standards Organization (ISO), validates an organization's processes and policy guidelines, significantly enhancing its credibility among stakeholders and within the industry. Dhaka Bank's dedication to adopting international best practices and maintaining high operational standards has been further acknowledged through its certification in cybersecurity for Internet Security, granted by Bureau Veritas (Bangladesh) Private Limited, according to ISO/IEC 27032:2023 (Second Edition).

Way forward

- Starting from 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC. is dedicated to implementing eco-friendly transition strategies to build a more socially responsible financial ecosystem. By utilizing carbon footprint metrics, we are able to measure our environmental impact and guide our business practices towards greater sustainability.
- We are also focusing on investing in technology and developing self-sustaining platforms for eco-conscious initiatives. This allows us to enhance financial services while balancing client needs with environmental considerations in both our operational and strategic approaches.
- Dhaka Bank PLC. is fully committed to addressing climate change by monitoring greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions within its financed portfolio. With a goal of achieving net-zero carbon emissions, Dhaka Bank is setting ambitious, yet achievable, GHG reduction targets. These targets will be disclosed in the forthcoming GRI-based Sustainability Report. Through transparent reporting, Dhaka Bank hopes to inspire collective action toward a sustainable and low-carbon future.

CUSTOMER SATISFACTION SURVEY

Customers are the foundation of our business, so it's crucial to assess how effectively we serve them and their level of satisfaction with our service. To gain deeper insights, a follow-up study on customer satisfaction was conducted, building upon the research from 2021-2024 to identify areas where we've made progress and where opportunities for improvement still exist.

SOMRA-MBL LIMITED conducted the Dhaka Bank PLC.'s Mystery Audit: Market Research Report, which evaluates customer satisfaction, overall satisfaction, and market insights. With over 36 years of experience and more than 3,800 completed research projects, SOMRA-MBL LIMITED is a well-established name in the field of market research. Notably, the company was recognized as one of the Top Researchers in the World at the ESOMAR Congress in Toronto in September 2022.

Business Objective

To find areas of improvement in terms of overall customer experience.

Research Objective

Assess service quality & professionalism of executives, and overall branch environment & cleanliness.

Core Service Parameters (CSP)

Dhaka Bank PLC. can enhance its overall Core Service Parameters (CSP) by fostering a warmer and more welcoming approach among service executives. This includes proactively offering additional assistance, concluding transactions with a courteous thank you, and ensuring a more engaging customer experience. Performance across other key performance indicators (KPIs) remains strong.

What Is Satisfactory

Branch-Specific Parameters:

The overall environment and cleanliness standards are well-maintained.

Note: Only a few areas, such as certain washrooms and designated garbage disposal spots, may require further attention for improvement.

Category	Environment & Cleanliness	%
Branch Entry	Guard/ staff opened the door	97%
	Properly dressed guard (wearing uniform and boots)	100%
	Properly Maintained Queue	93%
	Comfortable seating arrangement	89%
Environment	Not Too Crowded	90%
	Noise Free	93%
	Comfortable Temperature	100%
	Lighting in the Bank Adequate	100%
Interior Cleanliness	Seats	89%
	Interior Decor	90%
	Service Counter	90%
	Washroom	86%
	Brochures / Leaflets	97%
Exterior Cleanliness	Bank Exterior is Clean	97%
	No Garbage / Trash near Entrance	83%
	ATM is Clean & Uncluttered	97%

Executive Parameters: Speaking & Listening skills are mostly alright

Category	Environment & Cleanliness	%
Speaking	Spoke avoiding Informal Language	97%
	Avoided any patronizing comments	93%
	Spoke clearly with an easy pace	91%
Listening	Attentiveness while listening, with eye contact	97%
	Listening without interruption	89%
Attire & Desk Organize	Wearing formal attire	100%
	Keeping desk organized	90%
	ATM is Clean & Uncluttered	97%

STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

Loans and Advance Strategies

- Continuously design and refine Loans and Advance products to align with the evolving financial needs of customers, ensuring competitive offerings in the market.
- Prioritize clients with strong credit ratings to maintain a healthy asset portfolio and reduce default risks.
- Strengthen focus on retail and SME businesses to mitigate risks associated with large-scale defaults, ensuring a balanced and sustainable asset approach.
- Loans and Advance disbursed in priority sectors such as SMEs, agro-based industries, leather, frozen food, and textiles, aligning with national economic growth trends.
- Establish and nurture corporate relationships with large-scale investment clients to enhance portfolio quality and business sustainability.
- Periodically review and revise Loan portfolio policies to adapt to shifting economic trends, regulatory requirements, and market dynamics.
- Ensure the bank's profitability by maintaining an optimal spread, acquiring new customers, and enhancing facilities for existing high-value clients.
- Strengthen the Early Alert System (EAS) to identify potential problem investments early and take proactive recovery measures.
- Focus on SME businesses by investing in backward linkage industries and their supply chains, fostering long-term economic sustainability.
- Identify and invest in high-yielding business segments with a calculated risk approach, maintaining a robust and high-quality asset portfolio.
- Reduce concentration risks by diversifying investments into emerging and unconventional sectors, ensuring a well-balanced and resilient portfolio.
- Enhance focus on high-potential industries such as Pharmaceuticals, ICT, Energy & Power, Healthcare, Light Engineering, and Ceramics to capitalize on growth opportunities.

Deposit Strategies

- Enhance cross-selling efforts by offering a comprehensive suite of products and services, including retail banking solutions, to corporate clients. Leverage relationship banking to drive synergies between deposit mobilization and investment growth.
- Continuously innovate and tailor deposit products to align with evolving customer needs, ensuring a competitive edge in the market. Introduce flexible and high-yield savings options to attract a broader customer base.
- Conduct market research to identify and onboard customers seeking low-cost and zero-cost deposit solutions (CASA). Implement targeted campaigns to improve the bank's overall deposit cost efficiency.
- Stay ahead of market trends by closely monitoring competitors' deposit products, interest rate structures, and promotional strategies. Regularly update deposit offerings and communication strategies across all platforms, including the bank's website and media channels.
- Strengthen financial inclusion by expanding micro-savings initiatives. Promote no-frills accounts such as school banking, farmer accounts, and RMG worker accounts to integrate unbanked and underbanked segments into the financial ecosystem.
- Capitalize on the expanding rural economy by establishing cost-efficient banking infrastructure, including small-scale rural branches, sub-branches, and agent banking outlets, ensuring wider financial accessibility.
- Balance short-term and long-term deposit mobilization strategies to align with investment needs. Short-term deposits will support liquidity

management, while long-term deposits will facilitate sustainable investment growth.

- Provide tailored solutions and premium banking experiences for priority customers, ensuring they receive exclusive investment advisory, personalized services, and optimized wealth management solutions.
- Maintain a favorable deposit mix that supports both profitability and liquidity without compromising on deposit growth. Focus on increasing stable, high-value deposits while minimizing dependency on high-cost funds.
- Utilize advanced MIS tools to track deposit trends, customer behavior, and market dynamics. Leverage predictive analytics for accurate forecasting and strategic decision-making to ensure sustained deposit and investment growth.

Import & Export Strategies

- Facilitate the opening of Letters of Credit (LC) in compliance with Bangladesh Bank regulations, ensuring a prudent margin requirement for clients with strong track records.
- Encourage and promote the import of environmentally friendly products, including solar panels and effluent treatment plant (ETP) equipment, to support sustainability and combat climate change.
- Engage with established business houses and dynamic entrepreneurs who exhibit strong business acumen and expansion potential.
- Strengthen relationships with existing clients while attracting new business partners to enhance the bank's trade portfolio.
- Establish credit lines with international financial institutions to provide competitive foreign currency financing for import clients.
- Enhance the bank's ability to offer attractive financing options, ensuring seamless international trade operations.
- Focus on creating a balanced investment strategy that includes both well-established and potential clients, particularly in the thriving apparel sector.
- Expand financing options to promote growth across different industries and ensure risk diversification.
- Prioritize growth in high-potential service export sectors such as Information Technology (IT), education, and healthcare.
- Develop tailored financial products and advisory services to support emerging service-oriented businesses.
- Actively facilitate trade schemes and incentives, including Cash Incentive, Long-Term Financing Facility (LTFF), Export Development Fund (EDF), and various Bangladesh Bank and World Bank refinancing programs.
- Support clients in accessing financial benefits to enhance their competitiveness in international trade.

TUITION PAY
Online Tuition
Fees Payment

COMMUNICATION WITH SHAREHOLDERS AND STAKEHOLDERS

Dhaka Bank PLC.: Shareholders Communication Channels

Centralized Support

- The Share Department, overseen by the Company Secretary, serves as the primary point of contact for shareholders and stakeholders. This department addresses inquiries and concerns during business hours.

Website Resources

- Up-to-date information relevant to shareholders and stakeholders is readily accessible in the Dhaka Bank website.

Dissemination of key updates

Price-Sensitive Information (PSI): Dhaka Bank prioritises timely dissemination of PSI through various channels:

- National newspapers
- Online news portals
- Dedicated sections on the Dhaka Stock Exchange (DSE) and Chittagong Stock Exchange (CSE) websites
- Dhaka Bank website
- Press Releases: Significant events and announcements are communicated via press releases distributed to newspapers.
- Meeting Notifications: Shareholders receive timely notices for:
- Annual General Meeting (AGM).
- Extraordinary General Meeting (EGM) held, when necessary.
- Annual Reports: Delivered to all shareholders each year.
- Financial Statements: Published in newspapers for broader public access.

Interactive Engagement

- General meetings of shareholders provide a platform for direct interaction between the bank's management and shareholders.

Policy on Ensuring Participation of Shareholders at AGM

Dhaka Bank actively promotes shareholder engagement in its Annual General Meeting (AGM) through a structured and transparent approach. Notices are dispatched at least 21 days in advance, giving shareholders ample time to review the agenda and confirm their participation. Additionally, Annual Reports are distributed in compliance with regulatory requirements, ensuring transparency and enabling shareholders to analyze key information, raise questions, and provide suggestions. During the AGM, an open forum is encouraged, allowing shareholders to express their views and share valuable insights, which are duly recorded for management's consideration. Through these measures, Dhaka Bank cultivates an informed and engaged shareholder base, empowering them to contribute meaningfully to the Bank's strategic direction.

Investor / Shareholder's Grievance Policy

Dhaka Bank is dedicated to addressing shareholder concerns related to share-related matters. Whether raised during the Annual General Meeting (AGM) or at any time throughout the year, the Bank remains committed to resolving issues such as share transfers or transmissions, delays in receiving annual reports or dividends, and other shareholder queries. Dhaka Bank ensures that all concerns are handled promptly and in compliance with applicable regulations. The Company Secretary is entrusted with overseeing these matters, ensuring efficient and lawful resolutions to uphold shareholder confidence and satisfaction.

Shareholders' Satisfaction and Confidence in the bank

Dhaka Bank's Annual General Meeting (AGM) serves as a vital forum for shareholder engagement and evaluation. During the AGM, shareholders actively express their perspectives and concerns regarding the Bank's performance over the past year. The Board Secretariat carefully records this feedback, which plays a crucial role in shaping future strategic decisions. Additionally, the AGM is the platform for electing the Board of Directors, reflecting shareholder confidence and trust in the Bank's leadership. A strong and rising share price further indicates investor satisfaction and faith in the Bank's overall direction. This synergy between shareholder involvement and the Bank's growth highlights Dhaka Bank's dedication to transparency, accountability, and sustainable progress.

Reminders to Shareholders for Encashment of Dividends

Dhaka Bank ensures the smooth and efficient distribution of dividends to its shareholders through multiple channels. Electronic transfers via bank accounts and the BEFTN network serve as the primary methods, while

dividend warrants are mailed to those who cannot be reached digitally. For non-resident shareholders, cash dividends are disbursed through designated security custodians.

Additionally, any bonus shares are directly credited to Beneficiary Ownership (BO) accounts within 30 days of approval, subject to necessary regulatory and exchange clearances. Dhaka Bank remains committed to ensuring complete distribution by actively reminding shareholders to claim their dividends, monitoring unclaimed amounts, and keeping them informed of their entitlement to any outstanding payments.

General Services Division

The General Services Division provides the essential support framework ensuring that Dhaka Bank operates efficiently and seamlessly. With an ongoing commitment to total stakeholder satisfaction, the division continually enhances digitization, moving towards smart banking. Procurement, Infrastructure and Maintenance, General Administration, and Safety and Security work in unison to optimize operational performance while effectively managing costs.

General Administration department ensures the smooth execution of both internal and external functions within the bank. This includes coordinating various units to align with organizational goals. Throughout 2024, the department played a crucial role in enhancing customer experiences through digital transformation initiatives while maintaining operational continuity.

Mail Management Dhaka Bank's Mail Management System optimizes communication workflows, efficiently managing both physical and electronic documents. The system tracks incoming mail—physical mail, emails, faxes, and packages—by recording details like sender, subject, and date of receipt. Each item is assigned a unique tracking ID, ensuring full lifecycle monitoring. It categorizes mail types (e.g., legal documents, contracts) and routes them to appropriate departments based on predefined rules, applying priority levels to urgent emails.

With robust tracking, audit trails, and real-time notifications, the system ensures transparency and accountability. Security features include encryption, role-based access, and secure archiving. Outgoing mail is also carefully tracked, with recipient and subject information recorded for both physical and electronic communications. Integration with internal systems eliminates duplication, and built-in analytics tools provide valuable insights into processing times and departmental performance. The system enhances efficiency, compliance, and security, supporting Dhaka Bank's efforts to streamline operations and ensure secure communication management.

Commitment to operational excellence and transformation

ISO 20022

Dhaka Bank adopted the SWIFT ISO 20022 standards for outgoing payments, enhancing transaction security and ensuring confidentiality

SWIFT CSP

The SWIFT-certified Independent Assessment confirms that Dhaka Bank fully complies with the Customer Security Program (CSP) control framework, ensuring secure and reliable access for financial institutions worldwide.

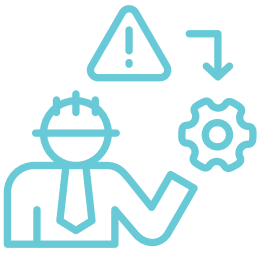
Dhaka Bank demonstrates its commitment to maintaining high standards of good governance by adhering to ISO 9001:2015 guidelines, even though it does not hold an official certification.

Dhaka Bank has successfully obtained re-certification for the Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS).

Dhaka Bank upgraded its AML-CFT and sanctions compliance systems, including AML Velocity, Lloyd's Sea searcher, and standardized price verification. These improvements enable advanced transaction profiling to identify and report suspicious activities, ensuring regulatory compliance.

At Dhaka Bank, the Deputy Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officers (DAMLCO) collaborate closely with the first line of defense to diligently oversee control processes, strengthening the bank's initiatives to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing.

Dhaka Bank prioritizes employee development by investing in training programs aimed at improving crisis management and risk reduction. These programs focus on essential areas such as ICT security, service awareness, international trade finance, and preventing financial crimes.



Dhaka Bank uses the Risk Control Self-Assessment (RCSA) tool to assess operational risks, allowing for early detection and mitigation across the bank's operations. This tool supports continuous self-monitoring at the operational level, incorporating feedback and escalation procedures from frontline managers to ensure a thorough evaluation of risks.

Dhaka Bank implements and consistently reviews Departmental Control Function Checklists (DCFCL) throughout all pertinent operational and non-operational units. This process guarantees efficient risk management and adherence to BRPD regulations.

Identifying and addressing potential risk factors through proactive monitoring at the operational level, along with established escalation procedures for timely response.

Dhaka Bank has implemented an active incident reporting system designed to record and evaluate negative events, accidents, near misses, and other incidents. The goal of this system is to identify, assess, and reduce risks, ensuring that similar incidents do not happen again, while also improving overall safety and operational efficiency.

The Quarterly Operational Report (QOR) required by the central bank provides a detailed summary of a bank's financial performance and activities for a given quarter. It plays a key role in regulatory monitoring and ensuring compliance, while also offering valuable insights into the bank's overall financial stability.

NANO SAVING SCHEME

Instant DPS for bKash Wallet Holder

Expansion of Branch and Sub-Branch Operations

Dhaka Bank Inaugurated its 115th Branch at Natore

Dhaka Bank formally inaugurated its 115th Branch named Natore Branch at Natore on 26th June, 2024 in a befitting manner. Mr. A M M Moyen Uddin, Deputy Managing Director (COO) of Dhaka Bank inaugurated the Branch as Chief Guest by cutting ribbon.

Mr. Md. Abul Hasnat, Regional Manager of North Zone & Manager of Rajshahi Branch was present in this event and delivered the welcome speech. Mr. Golam Mohammed Zubayed Ashraf, Vice President Mr. Mohammad Samiul Haque, Manager of Natore Branch along with other Officials of Dhaka Bank and distinguished guests of local area were physically present in the opening ceremony program.

Dhaka Bank has Inaugurated its 116th Branch at Kalapara, Patuakhali

Dhaka Bank formally inaugurated its 116th Branch named Kalapara Branch at Kalapara Upozila, Potuakhali District on 27th June, 2024 in a befitting manner. Mr. Sheikh Abdul Bakir, Deputy Managing Director & Manager of Local office of Dhaka Bank inaugurated the Branch as Chief Guest by cutting ribbon.

Mr. Md. Mohiuddin (Moin), Managing Director of MM Builders & Engineer's Ltd. was present and given speech as special guests on the occasion of Kalapara Branch opening ceremony. Mr. Kazi Mizanur Rahman, Manager of Barishal Branch, Mr. Altamas Nirjhar, EVP & Head of General Services Division along with other officials of Dhaka Bank and distinguished guests of local area were present in the program.

Dhaka Bank virtually inaugurated 30th Sub-Branch at Hasnabad, Keraniganj

Mr. Emranul Huq, former Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank inaugurated its 30th Hasnabad Sub Branch under Keraniganj Branch, at Hasnabad, Keraniganj on January 18, 2024 through digital platform. Mr. Mohammad Abu Jafar, Additional Managing Director; Deputy Managing Directors Mr. A K M Shahnawaj, Mr. A M M Moyen Uddin, Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed, Mr. Akhlaqur Rahman along with Branch Managers from flagship branches & other high officials and distinguished guests of local area were present in the opening ceremony program.

Dhaka Bank has Inaugurated 31st Sub Branch at Shanir Akhra, Jatrabari

Mr. A M M Moyen Uddin, Deputy Managing Director, Dhaka Bank formally inaugurated its 31st Shanir Akhra Sub Branch under Jatrabari Branch, Shanir Akhra, Dhaka on April 24, 2024. Alhaj Mostaq Ahmed, Ward Councilor grace the occasion as chief guest. Mr. Tipu Sultan, SEVP & Head of Islamic Banking along with other Officials of Dhaka Bank and distinguished guests of local area were present in the opening ceremony program.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS

CORPORATE BANKING

Corporate Banking is essential to the business portfolio of Dhaka Bank PLC, providing extensive, customized solutions for corporate clients. The bank has established a robust reputation for credibility, loyalty, and reliability throughout its 29-year history, supported by a well-diversified portfolio that encompasses prominent business entities across various sectors. This established track record demonstrates operational efficiency and proficiency in offering advanced financial services.

Throughout the years, Dhaka Bank PLC. has reliably shown its capability to address the changing demands of corporate clients by launching innovative products and services with enhanced features. Acknowledging that corporate needs differ from one client to another, the bank emphasizes tailored solutions to foster business success. Its product range includes short-term financing for daily operations as well as long-term loans for business growth, in addition to a broad selection of supplementary facilities to assist various business endeavors.

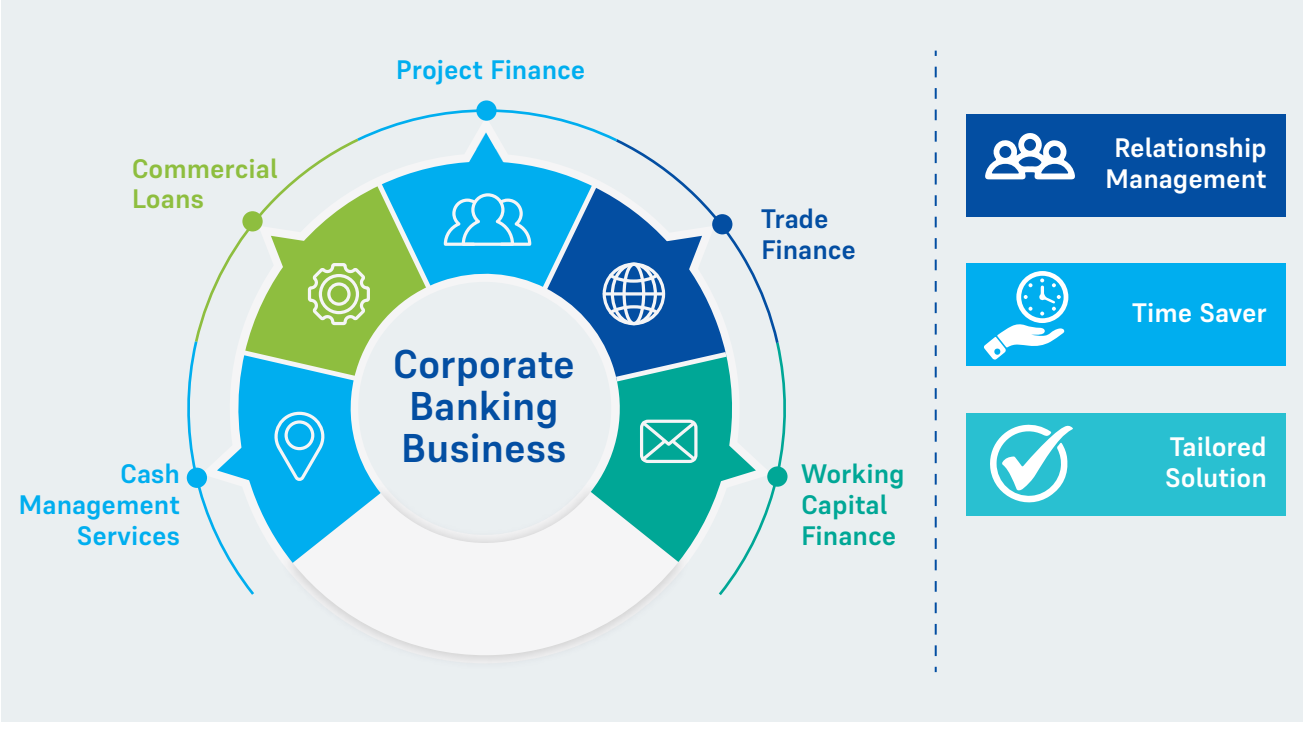


Figure: Tailored services and products offered by Corporate Banking Division

Tailored services and products

With a profound comprehension of the distinct requirements of corporate clients, Dhaka Bank PLC has been providing customized solutions for many years. The bank presents a wide array of advisory, financing, and operational services, effectively merging trade, treasury, investment, and transactional banking into one cohesive package. Whether it involves Project Finance, Term Loans, Import or Export Transactions, Working Capital Needs, or Forward Cover for Foreign Currency Transactions, Dhaka Bank Corporate Banking is dedicated to offering the appropriate solutions to its esteemed corporate clientele.

Commercial Loans

Dhaka Bank PLC. offers commercial loans to a wide range of business entities, primarily to meet short-term funding needs for operational expenses or equipment purchases that enhance business operations. Representing a significant portion of corporate lending, these loans encompass a comprehensive suite of banking products, including working capital finance, trade finance, and other commercial-purpose loans. This financing segment supports large and growing businesses in Bangladesh, covering sectors such as commodity trading, infrastructure development—including roads, bridges, and transportation—and various industrial ventures.

Project Finance

Since its establishment, Dhaka Bank PLC has been engaged in financing extensive projects, which encompass a range of infrastructure developments throughout the nation. The bank is dedicated to fostering entrepreneurship, innovative projects, and ventures that are commercially, economically, and environmentally sustainable. Its approach to project financing includes analyzing the project's rationale, evaluating its viability, formulating financial plans, identifying potential risks, and designing financing solutions. Furthermore, Dhaka Bank guarantees ongoing project oversight to ensure compliance and offers advisory services to facilitate successful results..

Trade Finance

Foreign trade is currently recognized as an essential factor for success in the banking sector. Dhaka Bank dedicates a substantial part of its portfolio to trade finance, providing various financing options. This service is backed by a comprehensive network of 19 authorized dealer (AD) branches, in addition to a central AD license that allows all Non-AD branches to assist with trade financing. As a result, qualified customers can easily obtain trade finance services from any Dhaka Bank branch they choose.

Working Capital Finance

Dhaka Bank PLC. provides commercial loans to a diverse array of business entities, mainly to address short-term funding requirements for operational costs or the acquisition of equipment that improves business functions. These loans constitute a substantial part of corporate lending and include a wide range of banking products, such as working capital finance, trade finance, and other loans intended for commercial purposes. This segment of financing aids large and expanding businesses in Bangladesh, spanning sectors like commodity trading, infrastructure development—including roads, bridges, and transportation—and numerous industrial initiatives.

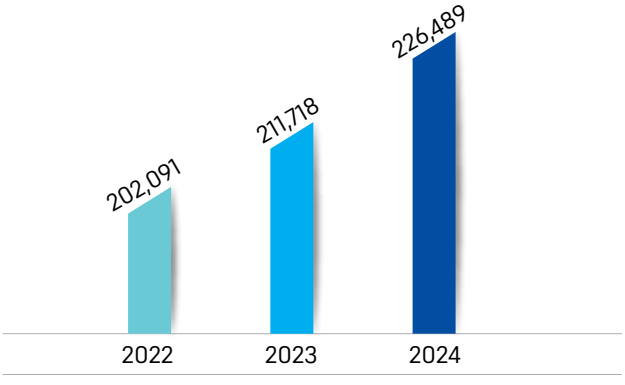
Summary Position of Corporate Banking

Since its inception, the bank has been fostering corporate clients by offering customized services. Dhaka Bank PLC. prioritizes sustainable growth in the corporate sector by integrating contributions from SME, Agriculture, and Retail businesses. The following summary table provides a brief illustration of this approach.

Figures in BDT Million

Types	Particulars	2022	2023	2024	Growth
Loans & Advances	Corporate	202,091	211,718	226,489	6.98%

Comparison of corporate loans & advances BDT in million



Dhaka Bank to provide 24/7 cash management services to bKash distributors, agents & merchants

Dhaka Bank PLC. has signed an agreement on March 11, 2024 (Monday) to provide 24/7 cash management services to the distributors, agents and merchants of bKash at Dhaka Bank PLC's Gulshan Head Office. Mr. Emranul Huq, former Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank PLC and Kamal Quadir, Chief Executive Officer, bKash exchanged the signed agreements on behalf of their respective organizations.

SYNDICATIONS & STRUCTURED FINANCE

Syndications & Structured Finance Unit has concluded the year 2024 with notable performances. Since its inception in 2004, the unit has been assisting corporate clients for their unique financial needs with diversified 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, this year, the Syndications & Structured Finance Unit has partnered with projects to demonstrate its commitment towards sustainable economic growth and development of the country. As Lead Arranger, the key achievements of the Unit in 2024 were:

1. Declared Financial Closure of the arrangement of Syndicated facilities (One-off LC of BDT 950 million and Syndicated Term Loan of BDT 900 million) for Quality Hospitality Limited for implementation of a 5-star Standard Hotel in the name of "Q-Hotel & Suits" at Purbachal, Dhaka.
2. Declared Financial Closure of the arrangement of Preference Shares to the tune of BDT 1,000 million for Confidence Power Holdings Limited, the flagship concern for the power business of Confidence Group.
3. Declared Financial Closure of the arrangement of Preference Shares amounting up to BDT 1,200 million for United Ashuganj Energy Limited - a 195 MW combined cycle IPP, located at Ashuganj, Brahmanbaria. This is the largest Gas-Fired FlexicycleTM Power Plant in Asia.
4. Arranging long-term fund under Green Transformation Fund of Bangladesh Bank amounting up to BDT 450 million approximately for BSRM Wires Ltd. and Fervent Multiboard Industries Ltd. for their rooftop solar power plants to promote sustainable financing initiatives of the Bank.
5. Obtained first-level credit approval up to USD 50 million eq. BDT from GuarantCo for Purbogaon Economic Zone Limited ('PEZL'), a concern of City Group for development of their 3rd Economic Zone at Purbogaon, Rupganj, Narayangonj following the mandate of arranging Syndicated Term Loan of BDT 7,500 million

Fervent Multoboard Industries Limited

Fervent Multoboard Industries Limited - Multi Board manufacturing plant at Jamalpur Economic Zone (Under Implementation)

Quality Hospitality Limited

Quality Hospitality Limited - a 5-Star Standard Hotel at Purbachal, Dhaka (Under Implementation)

United Ashuganj Energy Limited

United Ashuganj Energy Limited - a 195 MW gas based IPP Power Plant at Ashuganj, Brahmanbaria

Confidence Power Holdings Limited

Confidence Power Holdings Limited - Holding Company to supply fuel for 4 (four) power plants of Confidence Group

MSME & EMERGING BUSINESS

The Cottage, Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (CMSME) sector is the backbone of the economy, representing 90% of businesses both globally and in Bangladesh. This sector encompasses a wide range of enterprises, from small cottage industries operating at the grassroots level to larger, more established small and medium-sized businesses. Together, they form a diverse and dynamic segment of the economy that significantly contributes to the nation's economic growth, employment generation, and social development.

The CMSMEs contribute to more than 50% of global employment. Bangladesh currently has about 7.80 million SME entrepreneurs. The sector employs about 25 million people. CMSMEs are central to creating jobs across urban and rural areas, providing livelihood opportunities for millions. Their role extends beyond just economic contributions; they foster innovation, nurture entrepreneurship, and promote inclusivity by engaging women entrepreneurs and marginalized groups. The sector has become a driving force behind the country's efforts to achieve inclusive and sustainable economic development. Contribution to the GDP from this sector is more than 25%.

Despite its resilience and contributions, the CMSME sector in Bangladesh has faced many challenges in recent years. The COVID-19 pandemic disrupted businesses, while global conflicts affected trade. The dollar crisis resulted in import restrictions and changes in the political landscape added uncertainty. Additionally, persistent high inflation continues to increase costs for businesses. These challenges highlight the need for strong support to help the sector overcome these difficulties and continue driving the economy. Despite challenges like the pandemic, financial institutions have stepped up with tailored solutions to support and empower these enterprises.

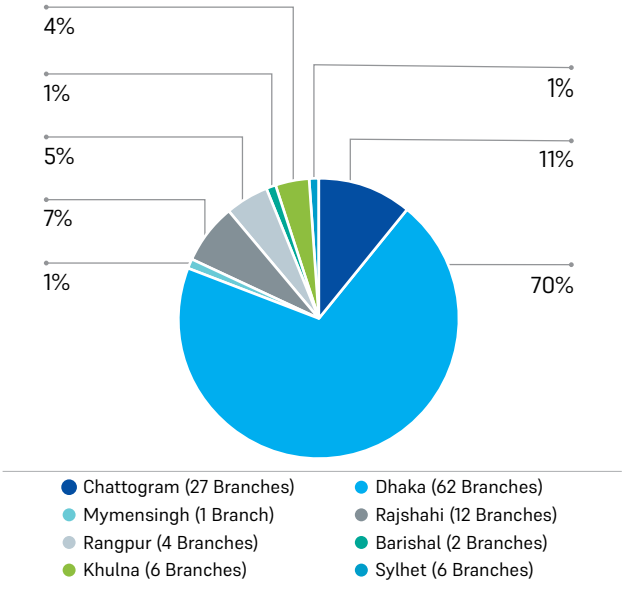
Benefits for Banks in growing CMSME Business:

- The strategic growth of our CMSME lending portfolio has enhanced portfolio diversification by mitigating concentration risks and reducing overdependence on large corporate borrowers.
- Loans to CMSMEs generally offer higher returns compared to large corporate loans, which helps the Bank maintain a healthy net interest margin.
- Bangladesh Bank's refinancing schemes have significantly enhanced our ability to extend credit at concessional rates, reduce lending risks, and contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic development.
- CMSMEs are generally consistent in meeting their repayment obligations and tend to exhibit lower default rates.
- CMSME lending presents a strategic opportunity for banks in Bangladesh, offering both financial and regulatory advantages. By extending credit to the SME segment, banks benefit from lower risk-weighted assets under prevailing regulatory frameworks, resulting in reduced capital requirements and improved capital adequacy ratios (CRAR).
- CMSME loans often qualify as priority sector lending, aligning with national development objectives while offering capital incentives.
- Cross-selling opportunities (accounts, payroll, cards, digital services)
- Banks can offer CMSME clients additional products such as savings accounts, payroll solutions, cards, and digital services.

Dhaka Bank CMSME Business

Total loan outstanding in Bangladesh's CMSME sector is BDT 2,958.42 Billion. In Dhaka Bank, CMSME loan outstanding is BDT 31,715.37 Million. In the year 2024, a total of 2,724 CMSME client proposals were sanctioned by Dhaka Bank. By extending financial support to CMSMEs, Dhaka Bank aims to foster entrepreneurship, drive innovation, and support overall economic development.

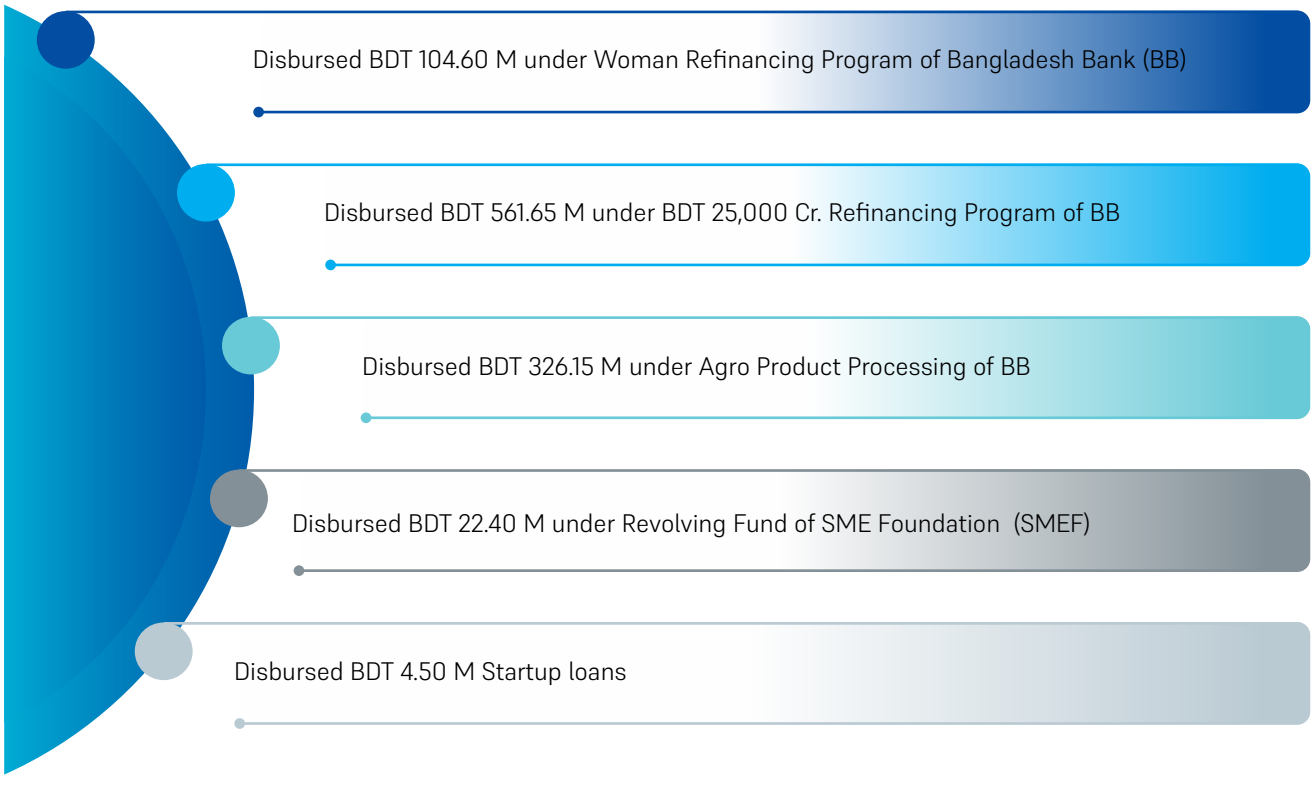
Division-Wise CMSME Loans & Advances



Strong Growth in CMSME Lending: 22.6% Rise Over 3 Years with 7.5% CAGR

Dhaka Bank's CMSME portfolio demonstrated strong and sustained growth, expanding from BDT 25,868.48 million in December 2021 to BDT 31,715.37 million by December 2024.

2024: Driving Inclusive Growth through CMSME Finance



In 2024, Dhaka Bank continued to make steady progress in its CMSME banking efforts. With a clear focus on building long-term value for clients, the CMSME Division prioritized innovation, relationship banking, and regional impact. Key strategic thrusts included:

- Deepening penetration in rural and semi-urban CMSME markets
- Expanding access to refinance, credit guarantee, and regulatory incentives
- Driving financial inclusion with a focus on women and youth entrepreneurs
- Delivering consistent growth — CMSME portfolio rising by 22.6% from 2021 to 2024

CMSME SPECIAL PRODUCTS OF DHAKA BANK

1. 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, Dhaka Bank PLC will get the refinance fund at the rate of 2% from Bangladesh Bank.

Report to Bangladesh Bank for Refinance under BDT 25000 Cr. Scheme

Amount in BDT million

Mode	Refinance Claim Period	# of Clients	Amount
Refinance	Sep 2022 to Jan 2023	120	151.73
Pre-finance	Feb 2023 to Dec 2024	200	1,292.85
Total		**320**	**1,444.58**

2. Oditiya Loan

Over the past few decades, women have achieved great strides in Bangladesh by participating in the economy. However, women entrepreneurs continue to face severe obstacles when running their own business. To help alleviate some of these thresholds, Dhaka Bank 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 assist 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. Additionally, Bangladesh Bank has developed a separate "Refinance Scheme for Small Enterprise" under Woman Entrepreneurs Fund to encourage banks to lend to Woman Entrepreneurs. Under this scheme, eligible women entrepreneurs can avail loans at a 5% interest rate (subject to Bangladesh Bank's approval). This lower interest rate is designed to promote women's participation in business through affordable financing.

To further incentivize SME financing for women entrepreneurs, Bangladesh Bank offers a 1% incentive to banks and an additional 1% incentive to women entrepreneurs who repay their refinanced loans on time.

Oditiya Loan Product Portfolio as on 31-Dec-24

Amount in BDT million

Particulars	Outstanding		
	Term Loan	OD Loan	Demand Loan
Oditiya Loan Products	18.06	124.91	17.84
Total			**160.81**

Note: Total SME Woman Entrepreneur Portfolio as on 31-Dec-2024 is BDT 1,361.98 Million.

3. BDT 1,400 Cr. Agro-product processing refinance Scheme

This facility is designed to support those eligible Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Sized Agro-Product Processing Enterprises who do not have sufficient collateral security to avail loan facility from the PFIs, at a subsidized rate of 7%.

Summary of Agro Based Product Processing Refinance Scheme of BB

Amount in BDT million

Refinance Claim Period	No. of Clients	Amount
June-2024 to December-2024	5	326.15

4. Credit Guarantee Scheme

The Central Bank has launched Credit Guarantee Scheme (CGS); eligible cottage, micro, small and medium enterprises (CMSMEs) will get credit-guarantee facility under the following schemes of SME:

- BDT 25,000 crore refinance Scheme
- Agro Processing Refinance Scheme
- Women Entrepreneurs Refinance Scheme.

The guarantee coverage ratio for a single client will be a maximum 70% of the loan principal within the Portfolio Guarantee limit.

CGS covered Disbursement up to 31 December 2024

Amount in BDT million

SL	Schemes covered under CGS	No. of Client	Amounts
1	BDT 25,000 Cr. Refinance Scheme	24	36.20
2	Women Entrepreneurs Refinance Scheme	3	1.70
	TOTAL	**27**	**37.90**

5. Cluster Financing

SME 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 SME clusters in 51 districts of Bangladesh. Dhaka Bank has already financed several clusters working alongside SME Foundation utilizing their refinancing Schemes.

SME Clusters already Financed by Dhaka Bank include:

- Kaluhati Shoe Cluster of Rajshahi
- Furniture Cluster of Rajshahi
- Furniture Cluster of Chatmohor
- Basket Cluster of Sherpur
- Mritt Shilpo Cluster of Mokamtola
- Kutir Shilpo of Akij City

6. Dhaka Bank Start-up Fund

"Start-up Fund" 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.

Start-ups financed during 2024

Amount in BDT million

Sl No.	Name of Enterprise	Branch	Disbursement Date	Amount of loan
1	Creative Space	Satkhira Branch	19-Feb-24	1.00
2	Cybernetics BD	Jashore Branch	02-Apr-24	0.50
3	Akib Salt Crushing Industries	Khatunganj Branch	15-May-24	3.00
	Total			**4.50**

7. SME Foundation (SMEF) revolving fund

On 11 June 2024, Dhaka Bank and SMEF signed an agreement at a renowned hotel in Dhaka. Under this program, SME Foundation will provide BDT 450.00 crore to participating banks and non-bank financial institutions (NBFIs), which will be disbursed to entrepreneurs at a subsidized interest rate of 6%.

Summary of Refinance under SME Foundation Revolving Fund (3rd Phase)

Amount in BDT million

Particulars	Amount
Loan Disbursed in 2024	22.40
Refinance Received from SMEF	16.40
Yet to Claim / Approved by SMEF	6.00

Note: Total 14 Clients have been financed under this scheme.

8. Dhaka Bank House Building SME Loan

Another credit scheme is House Building SME Loan (HBSM) that has catered considerable impact in and around the outskirt of metropolitan areas. 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 manufacturing factories are located and workers from different parts of the country gets employment opportunity.

SME Clients House Building SME Loan (HBSM) Portfolio Summary

Amount in BDT million

Particular	As on 31-Dec-2024	
	No. of Clients	Outstanding
HBSM Loan	102	261.65

Note: Total 102 Clients are currently utilizing HBSM Loan Facility

9. 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.

9 (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 maximum 85% (on invoice value) to the supplier. On or before maturity the repayment is made by corporate buyer. The forms of SCF are as follows:

(A) Online Invoice Financing/ Bills to Cash

(B) Factoring facility

Supply Chain Finance Portfolio

Particulars	Total Approval (BDT'M)	Total Aggregate Disbursement (BDT'M)	OS as on Dec-2024 (BDT'M)	No. of Clients	No. of Corporates
SCF Portfolio	755.80	987.08	201.35	82	30

9 (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 repays the money back to the financer (Bank).

Distributor Finance Portfolio

Particulars	Total Approval (BDT'M)	Total Aggregate Disbursement (BDT'M)	OS as on Dec-2024 (BDT'M)	No. of Clients	No. of Corporates
DF Portfolio	204.40	2,260.40	141.69	79	25

Dhaka Bank PLC. 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.

Dhaka Bank PLC & Bangladesh Bank signed MSME Participation Agreements for providing Credit Guarantee for Women entrepreneurs and Agro-product processing sector

Dhaka Bank PLC. signed two Participation Agreements with Bangladesh Bank for providing credit guarantee facility for women entrepreneurs under the Tk. 3,000 crore refinance scheme and credit guarantee facility for Agro-product processing sector under the Tk. 1,400 crore refinance scheme. The Signing ceremony was held on 11th March, 2024 in the Jahangir Alam Conference Hall, Bangladesh Bank, Head Office, Main Building, Dhaka. The facility aims to assist those eligible Cottage, Micro and Small Sized Women Enterprises (WEs) who do not have sufficient collateral security to avail loan/ investment facility from the PFIs and to assist those eligible Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Sized Agro Processing Enterprises (AgroEs) who do not have sufficient collateral security to avail loan/investment facility from

Mr. Emranul Huq, former Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank PLC. and Ms. Nahid Rahman, Director, CGD, Bangladesh Bank signed the two agreements on behalf of the respective organizations. Ms. Nurun Nahar, Hon'ble Deputy Governor, Bangladesh Bank, Mr. Md. Jamal Uddin, Executive Director, Bangladesh Bank and Mr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman Palash, Executive Vice President & Head of MSME & Emerging Business Division, Dhaka Bank PLC. and other Senior officials of Bangladesh Bank were also present during the Participation Agreement Signing program.

Dhaka Bank Participates in the 11th National SME Fair and 1st SME Financing Facilities Fair 2024 organized by SME Foundation

The SME Foundation organized a seven day long SME Fair scheduled from 19th May to 25th May 2024 at BICC to showcase the products produced by small and medium enterprises (SMEs). The fair aimed to promote the products produced by SMEs across the country and create a network among SMEs, among other goals. Around 350 SMEs participated in the fair. About 60 percent of the enterprises of the fair were led by women entrepreneurs. Dhaka Bank participated in the Fair as a sponsor, setting up a stall at the venue. We engaged with numerous visitors who showed interest and curiosity about our products and services.

Dhaka Bank & SME Foundation teamed up to boost CMSME Business

Dhaka Bank PLC. has teamed up with SME Foundation (SMEF) for providing loans to the Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (CMSMEs) under their Revolving Loan facility amounting to BDT 450 crore with the fund from the government's stimulus package and its own source to help navigate the challenges of the pandemic. Dhaka Bank and SMEF have signed an agreement in this regard on 11th June 2024.

Mr. A K M Shahnawaj, Additional Managing Director of Dhaka Bank PLC. and Mr. Salahuddin Mahmud, Managing Director (Additional Charge) of SME Foundation signed the agreement on behalf of their organizations. Also, Mr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman Palash, EVP & Head of MSME & Emerging Business Division was present during the agreement signing ceremony.

Professor Md. Masudur Rahman, Chairman of the SME Foundation, presided over the agreement signing ceremony while Ms. Zakia Sultana, Senior Secretary, Ministry of Industries, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Mr. Md. Abdur Rahman Khan FCMA, Secretary, Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance and high officials of different banks and NBFIs were also present in the Signing Ceremony.

Dhaka Bank celebrated the International MSME Day 2024

International MSME Day is celebrated annually on 27th June 2024 to recognize the important role of micro, small, and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in economic growth and sustainable development. The theme for 2024 was "Building Resilience of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises to Accelerate Sustainable Development and Eradicate Poverty in Times of Multiple Crises".

Dhaka Bank celebrated the International MSME Day 2024 by setting up balloons, Banners, Festoons, etc. in 8 key branches:

1. Gulshan Corporate Branch
2. Gulshan Branch
3. Local Office Branch
4. Kakrail Branch
5. Banani Branch
6. Dhanmondi Branch
7. Uttara Branch
8. Kawran Bazar Branch

We also conducted a zoom session with all our branches to celebrate and have a discussion on the importance for financing MSMEs and the relevant products and services we offer them.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

Operations Division's steadfast dedication to providing excellent customer service has led to noteworthy advancement in its operational areas in 2024. 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
- BACH, EFTN & RTGS 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 2024:

Particulars	Number of Deals	Amount in Crore (BDT)
Call Placement & Borrowing	604	43,960
FDR Placement & Borrowing	38	2411
Repo & Reverse Repo	568	42,160
Govt. Security purchase, Sell & Coupon collection	1,786	7,385

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 2024:

Particulars	Number of Transactions	Amount in USD (Million)
Inward Remittance to AD branches	3,829	173.81
Inward Remittance to Non AD branches	2,743	41.86
Outward Remittance	7,679	99.67

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 Ltd 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 (DBPLC. –C Solution) has been developed in order to settle Cash dividends/ Payroll/Commission / Payables of various Insurance Companies and Corporate clients
- DBPLC. 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, DBPLC. 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 2024:

Particulars	No. of Instructions	Amount in Crore (BDT)
Corporate Salary / Commission etc. settlement	481,345	24,494.24
Loan & DPS Instalment collection	165,804	10,735.59
Dividend settlement of various Companies	85,023	109.87
NRB Remittance Settlement (Account Credit)	524,658	5,435
NRB Remittance Settlement (Cash)	5,259	66.70

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 2024:

Particulars	No. of Instructions	Amount
Inward in BDT	117,383	131,841 Crore
Outward in BDT	135,925	114,014 Crore
Inward in USD	24,210	890.60 Million
Outward in USD	26,654	491.94 Million

CUSTOMER SERVICES AND COMPLIANT MANAGEMENT

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 2024, 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 2024

- As per complaint statistics, during the year the Bank received 235 nos. 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.
- 44 nos. 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 Dhaka Bank 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), Dhaka Bank 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 websites at regular interval.

Dhaka Bank PLC. sings MoU with Dhaka South City Corporation for collecting Holding Tax & Trade License Fees

Dhaka Bank PLC. has signed a memorandum of understating for collecting Holding Tax & Trade License Fee of Dhaka South City Corporation at Nagar Bhaban. Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof, Managing Director & CEO, Dhaka Bank PLC. and Mr. Md. Mizanur Rahman, Chief Executive Officer, Dhaka South City Corporation signed agreements on behalf of their respective organizations. Mr. A M M Moyen Uddin, Deputy Managing Director, Mr. Sheikh Abdul Bakir, Deputy Managing Director, Dhaka Bank PLC. and other senior officials of both the organizations were also present at the signing ceremony.

PREVENTION OF MONEY LAUNDERING (ML) AND TERRORIST FINANCING (TF)

Present AML/CFT context

Throughout our journey of banking excellence in 2024, we were surrounded by a challenging compliance context. Illicit financial outflows have emerged as an alarmingly growing phenomenon in Bangladesh that has devoured a significant part of the country's economy and wealth. Corrupt influential persons, politicians, businessmen, financial players, middlemen, public officials, etc. were found to have evident complicity in financial crimes.

Throughout the year, there were many records of the malicious advance of financial crime in the country. Illicit capital flights thrived on criminal activities of diverse nature, namely bribes and corruption, financial crimes, trade-mispricing, embezzlement of bank money and non-repayment of loans, misuse of political power and influence peddling, over-costing of projects, share market scams and a host of other means. Illegitimate fund from Bangladesh found its haven in overseas regions and the ill-gotten wealth was converted to real estate, business enterprises and commercial activities of various kinds.

The Bank remained aware of emerging risks and threats of money laundering and terrorist financing across the banking industry. As a trusted custodian of public money and with the commitment of a law abiding citizen, we have taken necessary steps to safeguard our esteemed Bank from the prevailing threats of money laundering and terrorist financing around the year 2024.

Understanding and awareness on ML/TF Risks

The Bank has ensured that the Employees have a clear understanding about anti-money laundering compliance regime, which is built upon our country regulations, Regulatory guidance and Bank's own AML guidelines, directions, tools and procedures. The instructions outlined in BFIU Circular No. 26 dated 16 June 2020, are sincerely complied with as a major regulatory requirement in the works place. The Bank's AML/CFT training/workshop from time to time captivates the whole gamut of AML compliance scenarios around the Bank, scopes of which are fully utilized.

The Bank has taken proactive measures to develop the ability to identify money laundering (ML) and terrorist financing (TF) risks specific to its various business lines and resolve these issues through a structured mitigation process. Employees are consistently encouraged to escalate AML/CFT risk issues to AML Division, Deputy CAMLCO, or directly to the CAMLCO at Head Office, where necessary so that the AML challenges are appropriately addressed under an effective management system.

With business and compliance together in harmony

As our business is growing on all fronts of banking engagement under consistent strategic planning, there will be parallel waves of compliance obligation, we anticipate. Thus, in course of chasing our business goal with more profits, deposits and loans through ongoing promotional campaigns, we ensure a guard of compliance to keep our banking voyage safe and sustainable. Our passion for growth, combined with a commitment to customer service and adherence to compliance, defines our winning proposition.

Bank's AML/CFT Compliance Program

With an aim to step up our initiatives against the prevailing ML/TF threats, the Bank has established an AML/ CFT program 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).

To lead and manage all aspects of the AML/CFT compliance program, 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) comprising Heads of Core Business Divisions at Head Office formulates the Bank's AML/CFT strategies, while AML & CFT Division, led by the Deputy CAMLCO, provides day-to-day support

to ensure effective implementation. Branch Anti Money Laundering Compliance Officers (BAMLCOs) are deployed at Branches as the front soldiers of AML/CFT compliance. Thus, we have made available our AML/CFT resources for Employees' ready reference and a forum of contacts for any clarification and guidance on AML/CFT issues.

AML/CFT ACTIVITIES 2024

BFIU High Officials, Dhaka Bank CAMLCO, AML Officials and senior bank Officials of all scheduled banks in Benapole and Jashore District pose for photograph in Bank Training lead arranged by Dhaka Bank PLC. on Nov 30, 2024.

MD & CEO's Declaration on the prevention of ML, TF & PF

At the beginning of 2024, the Managing Director & CEO issued a declaration on AML/CFT reaffirming the Bank's strong commitment to preventing money laundering, terrorist financing, and proliferation financing. This declaration was communicated to all Employees. The declaration 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.

KYC Measures for a sustainable banking relationship

As a banking company, we are legally obligated to obtain complete and adequate customer information at the time of onboarding. Simply a bundle of papers and documents does not represent a bonafide account relationship until verified through reliable sources. Thus, we have taken steps to:

- Collect adequate information and documents relating to Customer's account; Avoid "Only paper based account and those linked to shell businesses" and always resist the attempt to open a fake account;
- Ensure KYC requirement of bulk account opening under various campaigns, digital onboarding, payroll accounts, etc., as per applicable rules;
- Ensure that Branches maintain essential evidence of Customer relationship and transaction.

Pursuing compliance on Beneficial Owner

Criminals employ a range of techniques to obscure their ownership and control of illicitly obtained assets, with Beneficial Owner being the most prevalent. For example, corrupt business groups establish many regular or fake business entities to embezzle funds through various illegal means under the control of a powerful Individual sitting behind. We remained watchful about the extent of interest exploited by third party in any banking relation. Branches and all other stakeholders stood aware of the use of specialists, legal professionals and professional intermediaries assigned in schemes to conceal beneficial ownership and launched preventive measures.

Risk Based Approach

- During the year 2024, the 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. Additionally, relevant accounts were thoroughly reviewed during the period to ensure compliance with regulatory and risk management requirements.
- Daily newspapers were checked to find whether any account of criminals, money launderer was found in Bank's system. If positive match is found, branches reported that as suspicious activity.
- Low scoring Branches under Independent Testing Procedure (ITP) were visited by AML & CFT Division and were provided with required support and guidance to improve their rating.
- All new 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.
- Enhanced Due Diligence (EDD) was applied to relationship/transaction with high risk countries/ geographies updated by FATF periodically.
- Adequate screening was conducted against OFAC and other international sanctions with special attention on Myanmar, Russia related sanctions.

Heightened monitoring on transactions and reporting of STR/SAR

Once a customer is on-boarded and allowed to operate an account, the next best compliance obligation is to grow watchful about Customers' transactions and scrutinize their consistency with transaction profile, pattern, purpose, source of funds, and so forth. In the prevailing context, we have heightened transaction monitoring through the following measures:

- Handle all alerts from the newly introduced Transaction Monitoring System (TMS) and other available monitoring tools and techniques effectively to identify Suspicious Transaction Reports (STR); Enhance monitoring on threshold based transaction, such as BDT 50 Lac and above in Individual Accounts;
- Maintain EDD on the transactions of IP/PEP, influential customer group, politicians, businessmen, etc.;
- Keep alert on ongoing regulatory search and investigation about Customers that may be a forewarning for suspicion;
- Exploit the scopes of media reports to know changing Customer profile and monitor transaction.

Fighting ML Threats on Digital Fronts

We have taken stock of surfacing illegal online betting sites that take undue advantage of various banking apps and MFS. The penetration of online forex trading, gaming, betting, crypto currency, hundi, etc. through the banking system has to be countered under an effective preventive measure. We sense with caution the surge of illegal money changers, foreign e-wallet, Ponzi/ML schemes and so forth.

Cash Transaction Report

The Bank processes Cash Transaction Report (CTR) centrally through goAML middleware from the reporting wing of AML & CFT Division. The same tool is deployed at branch level so that they are able to see, check and analyze CTR data to identify unusual transactions. Throughout the year, a total of approximately 121,535 nos. CTRs have been reported to BFIU through goAML software, after necessary assessment by Branches.

Reporting of Suspicious Transaction Report (STR)/ Suspicious Activity Report (SAR)

The 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 received clear guidance about their responsibilities on reporting STR/SAR to the respective reporting lines, with a strong emphasis on the consequences of failing to maintain AML/CFT compliance. The Bank has also taken steps to assess classified and written-off loans to find if there is any suspicion. With all efforts and compliance exercises together, the output of transaction monitoring was satisfactory in 2024.

Training and Awareness Initiatives

Training is one of the most important ways to emphasize the significance 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 2024, a total of 576 Bank Employees were brought under the umbrella of AML/CFT training with close coordination between AML & CFT Division and Dhaka Bank Training Institute (DBTI). Worth mentioning, the Bank successfully conducted Lead Bank Training on AML/CFT on 30 November 2024 in Jashore for 80 Senior Officials of all scheduled Banks in Benapole, Jashore District as a BFIU nominated Lead Bank.

Prevention of Trade Based Money Laundering

Considering various regulatory audits, inspections, investigations, CPC-Trade Operations established an effective price checking mechanism to check market fair price of traded commodities. The trade personnel ensured review of Overdue Bill of Entry & Bill of Export, Vessel Tracking, Credit Report, Sanction Screening, etc. to find and report STR/SAR if there is anything suspicious. Credit Report against foreign suppliers were appropriately obtained and analyzed to ensure compliance and mitigate risks:

The Bank ensured Enhanced Due Diligence (CDD), in some contemporary cases, for example –

(a) trade items are significantly undervalued, (b) new Client requests for Letter of Credit, while KYC process is not completed, (c) Goods are categorized as assorted items, description is misleading, very difficult to check their market price or fix HS Code, (d) Intentional underpricing of goods below $10,000, so as to avoid credit report, (e) goods type is under frequent queries of regulators, such as mobile accessories, fruits, branded cars, luxury items, etc., (f) Exporter's business abroad is not properly defined or does not match with the nature of Buyer's business in Bangladesh, (g) other burning issues from time to time.

Geopolitical tensions have culminated in regional wars around the world, which has drawn our sincere attention to the sanctions regime. To this end, our trade analysts

remain updated about every new sanctions. All related parties in the trade chain are adequately screened against OFAC and other international sanctions with special focus on Myanmar, Russia related sanctions.

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. To prevent Credit Backed Money Laundering (CBML) including identity fraud & loan fraud, credit analysts at Branches and Head Office ensured that Borrower's proposals are duly assessed with respect to ML and TF risks in line with Bank established procedures. Further, it has to be ensured that (i) the loan is approved and disbursed to the right person, (ii) utilized for the right purpose, (iii) transactions are monitored to avoid diversion of fund, (iv) when classified, the reason is properly assessed against ML risks, (v) STR/SAR is submitted if applicable across the loan life, even during the period of classification & written-off.

Meetings of Central Compliance Committee (CCC)

To formulate AML/CFT strategy of the Bank and supervise the implementation of AML/CFT plans and programs around the year, the Bank has constituted Central Compliance Committee (CCC) headed by the Chief Anti Money Laundering Compliance Officer (CAMLCO). The CCC comprises members from the Heads of all core banking segments. The Committee held 04 (four) Quarterly Meetings effectively in 2024. During the period under review, the Committee discussed all important AML issues and took necessary decisions.

Planning Ahead

Looking forward to 2025, we have some plans ahead to consolidate our AML/CFT program:

- Implement the Recommendations of CAMLCO Conference ahead.
- Ensure AML/CFT training for all Employees to create awareness on emerging AML risks & threats under the recent country perspective.
- Introduce advanced mechanism and exercise enhanced due diligence (EDD) while onboarding & operating IP accounts.
- Strengthen technology based systems and processes with respect to TP, KYC, Transaction Monitoring and eLearning.
- Enhance onsite inspection to Branches on AML/CFT compliance issues.
- Achieve a better AML rating by Regulatory evaluation to consolidate our footprint as a sustainable financial service provider in the industry.

Bangladesh Bank and Dhaka Bank arranged Customer Awareness Week – 2024 in Khulna

The Financial Integrity and Customer Services Department (FICSD) of Bangladesh Bank, in association with Dhaka Bank PLC. has organized Customer Awareness Week – 2024 in Khulna Division for raising banking awareness among customers. Mr. S. M. Hasan Reza, Executive Director, Bangladesh Bank (Khulna Office) was the chief guest, and Mr. A.K.M. Shahnawaj, Acting Managing Director of Dhaka Bank, Mr. Md. Sirajul Islam, Executive Director of Bangladesh Bank, and Ms. Shayema Islam, Director of Bangladesh Bank were special guests at the inauguration ceremony of Customer Awareness Week – 2024.

TREASURY MANAGEMENT

Money Market

Dhaka Bank PLC. has one of the most active and efficient 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 ratios like CRR (Cash Reserve Ratio) and SLR (Statutory Liquidity Ratio) complying regulatory requirement. Money Market Dealers exercise all the existing Money Market products like – Call Money, Term Placement, SWAP, Repo, Reverse Repo etc. aligning with all regulatory requirements.

The banking sector in Bangladesh has been grappling with a liquidity shortage, which has persisted throughout the year 2024. This liquidity crunch has been driven by several factors, including Bangladesh Bank's (BB) sale of foreign exchange in the interbank market to support the stability of the Taka, sluggish loan recovery, a high volume of non-performing loans (NPLs), and slow deposit growth despite increasingly attractive interest rates. Additionally, a loss of confidence in the banking sector—mainly due to financial irregularities and fraud involving some Shariah-based banks—has led to increased cash withdrawals by the public. The implementation of a contractionary monetary policy aimed at controlling inflation has further exacerbated the liquidity strain in the banking system.

To alleviate the liquidity pressure on banks in 2024, Bangladesh Bank introduced several measures, including: (i) providing banks and non-banking financial institutions (NBFIs) with unrestricted access to the Standing Lending Facility (SLF) and ensuring full allotment of repo facilities; (ii) allowing liquidity-strapped banks to borrow from the interbank money market with Bangladesh Bank acting as a guarantor; and (iii) offering special liquidity support to banks facing operational difficulties. At the same time, Bangladesh Bank issued 30-day and 90-day Bangladesh Bank Bills as a liquidity management measure to absorb some of the liquidity injected into the system.

In response to inflationary pressures and liquidity shortages, Bangladesh Bank has undertaken significant monetary policy adjustments. One of the most notable changes was the removal of the lending rate cap in May 2024, allowing banks to determine interest rates based on market conditions. This shift to a market-based interest rate system resulted in an increase in borrowing costs across various sectors.

In December 2024, call money market rates (weighted average rates for Borrowing and Lending) increased by 104 basis points, reaching 10.23% compared to 9.19% in December 2023. However, Dhaka Bank PLC.'s dependency on money market remained moderate and within the limit of wholesale borrowing.

Fig-1 shows the call money transactions movement over 2024 along with weighted average rates.

Call Money Volume and WA Rate

Tk. in Cr.

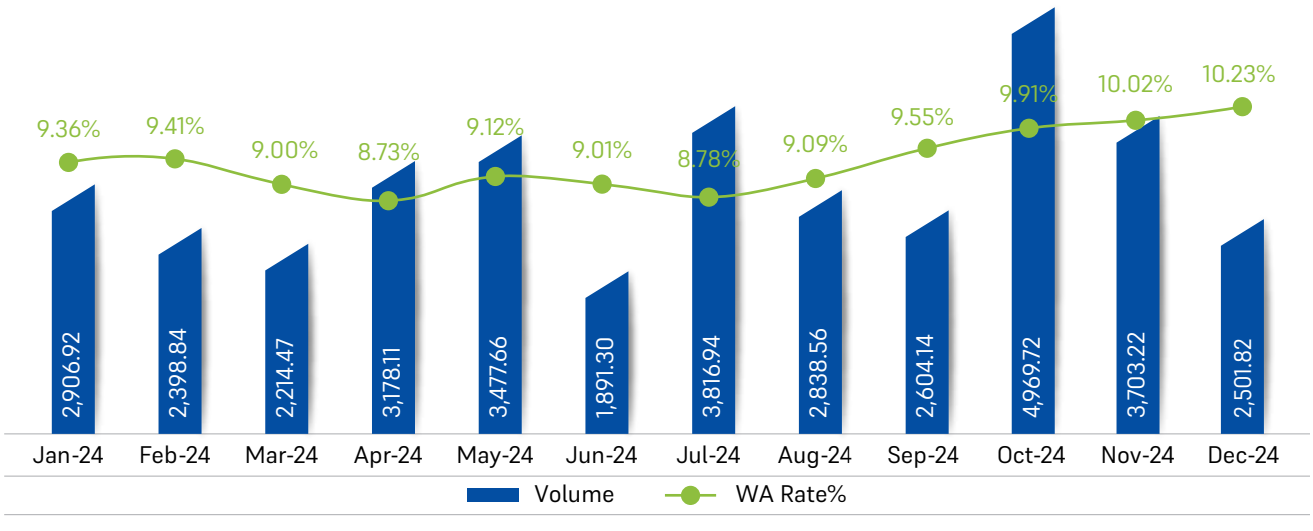


Fig-1. Source: Bangladesh Bank

Government Securities Market

Treasury Division of Dhaka Bank PLC. conducts investment in Government Securities, both in the primary and secondary market, to maintain the bank's SLR requirements while ensuring optimum return on investment. In addition to this, Treasury Division provides clientele services to the customers intended to invest in fixed income securities through its 'Government Securities Investment Window'.

The Government Security Market of Bangladesh comprises Treasury Bill, Bangladesh Government Treasury Bond (BGTB) and Bangladesh Government Investment Sukuk (BGIS). The Treasury Bill/Bond market consists of primary issues of treasury bill/bonds and secondary trading as well. Existing T-Bill tenor are 14, 91, 182, and 364 Days, while T-Bond tenor are 2, 5, 10, 15 and 20 years. Primary dealer banks are authorized to participate directly in the primary auctions. Other bank and non-bank investors can invest in treasury Bill/Bond through participating in primary auctions with linked primary dealer and can also conduct secondary trading. Non-resident individual and institutional investors can also invest in G-sec trough primary and secondary market. In 2024, G-sec market saw a significant rise in yield of securities mainly due to liquidity pressure on money market, continuous raising of policy rates by central bank and govt. borrowing pressures from banking sector.

Fig-2 shows the comparison of Treasury Bill/Bond yields between Jan'24 and Dec'24.

G-Sec Yield% Movement During 2024

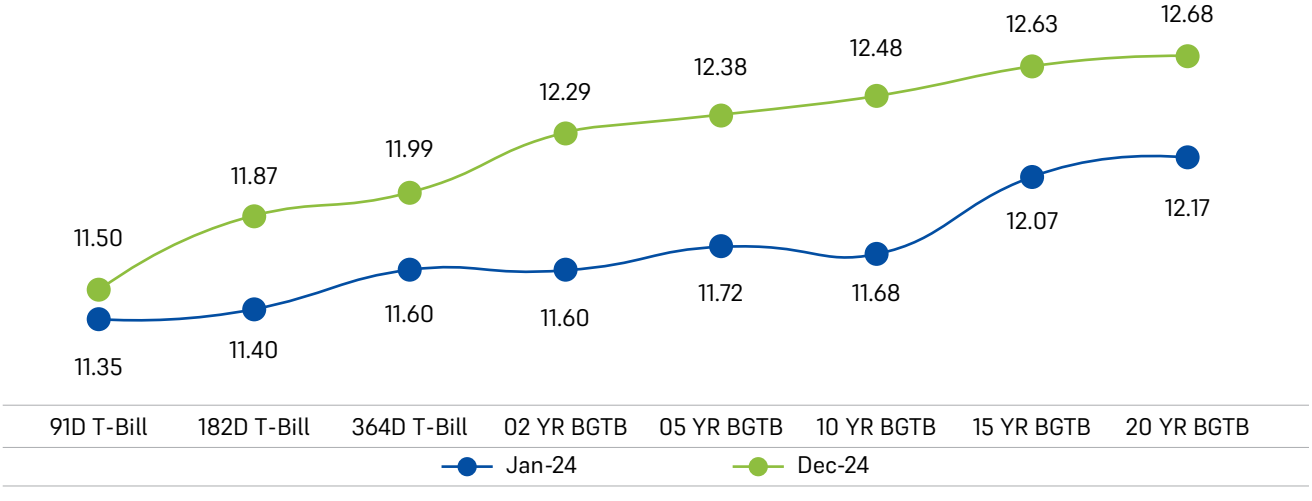


Fig-1. Source: Bangladesh Bank

Foreign Exchange Market:

In 2024, the foreign exchange market of Bangladesh experienced significant challenges, including a persistent dollar shortage, declining reserves, and interventions by the Bangladesh Bank (BB). However, there were some positive developments, such as improvements in the balance of payments (BoP) and a decline in import growth.

Throughout the fiscal year 2023-24 (FY24), Bangladesh's foreign exchange reserves saw a substantial decline, primarily due to the Bangladesh Bank's (BB) interventions to stabilize the forex market. The central bank injected $12.79 billion into the banking system to address the dollar shortage in FY24. However, Reserves stood at $20.18 billion at the end of the year, slightly higher than in previous months.

The dollar crisis significantly impacted the interbank foreign exchange market in the completing year. Transactions in this market declined to $16.7 billion during July-March of FY24, down from $18.3 billion in the same period of the previous fiscal year, reflecting a shortage of liquidity. To mitigate the crisis, the BB implemented several measures, including setting a maximum exchange rate of BDT 122 per dollar for remittance collection and introducing a dashboard to monitor market data closely. These steps aimed to enhance transparency and control in the forex market. Bangladesh Bank's monitoring in the remittance rate was enforced throughout the year with various rate cap.

Bangladesh Bank, for the first time, introduced a crawling peg exchange rate system for spot purchases and sales of US dollars. Under this system, a Crawling Peg Mid-Rate

(CPMR) was initially set at BDT 117 per US dollar, effective from May 8, 2024. Later, The Bangladesh Bank (BB) raised the crawling-peg rate by BDT 2, increasing it from BDT 117 to BDT 119 to better manage the dollar exchange rate.

In 2024, Bangladesh's balance of payments (BoP) recorded a lower deficit compared to 2023. This was due to a surplus in the financial account and a decrease in import growth. During the first quarter of the fiscal year, import growth declined by more than 20%. This decrease was a result of stringent import controls and reduced demand, which helped ease pressure on the forex reserves.

The political landscape in Bangladesh underwent significant changes in 2024. Looking ahead, rebuilding foreign exchange reserves remains a significant challenge for Bangladesh. The government set an ambitious target of $32 billion in gross reserves for the fiscal year 2024-25 (FY25), a substantial increase from the current reserves. However, achieving this goal will require navigating high interest rates in advanced economies and addressing domestic economic issues.

In conclusion, 2024 was a tumultuous year for Bangladesh's foreign exchange market, characterized by declining reserves, a persistent dollar shortage, and significant political changes. While measures have been implemented to stabilize the market, substantial efforts are needed to rebuild reserves and ensure long-term economic stability.

Fig-3 shows the USD/BDT Rates Comparison between 2023 and 2024.

USD/BDT Movement

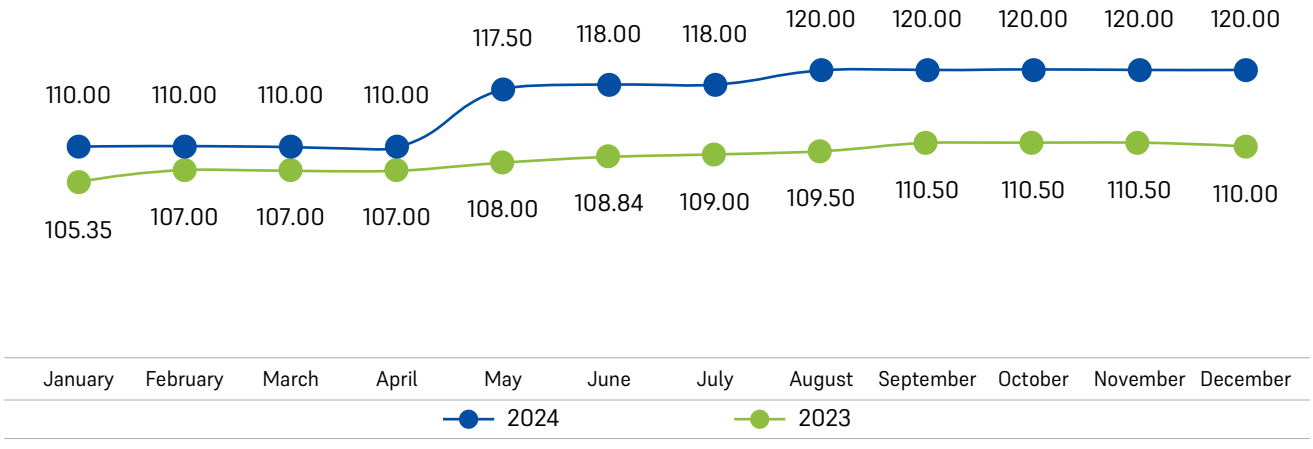


Fig-1. Source: Bangladesh Bank

Asset Liability Management

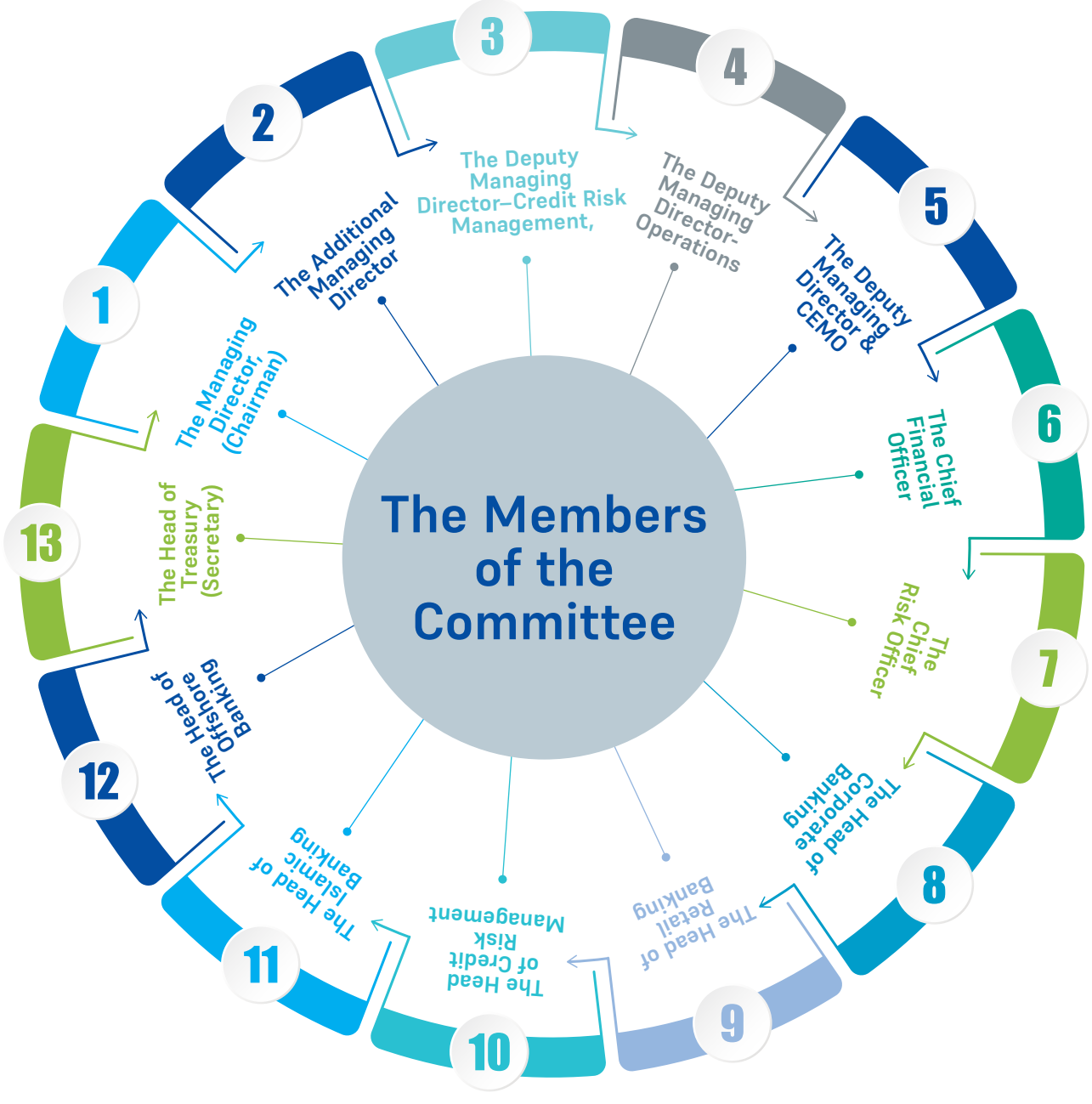
Asset-Liability Management (ALM) is a vital process within financial institutions, especially banks, that focuses on managing the risks emerging from discrepancies between assets and liabilities. The main aim of ALM is to ensure that a bank's assets and liabilities are well-matched in terms of factors like maturity dates, interest rates, and other key attributes. By aligning these elements carefully, a bank can not only improve its profitability but also mitigate potential risks. This process allows banks to achieve enhanced operational efficiency and reduced exposure to financial uncertainty. Interest rate risk and liquidity risk can have significant impacts on a bank's stability among all primary risks addressed by ALM.

However, ALM also tackles several other forms of risk. For instance, currency risk arises from fluctuations in exchange rates, particularly when a bank holds assets and liabilities in different currencies. Such mismatches can expose the bank to significant losses if exchange rates shift unexpectedly. Another area of concern is capital market risk, where changing equity prices can affect the bank's financial performance. Banks often use financial instruments such as futures, options, or derivatives to hedge against these risks, providing an extra layer of protection.

At Dhaka Bank PLC., Asset-Liability Management is overseen through regular meetings of the Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO), held every month. During these sessions, key strategic decisions are made regarding interest rates on deposits and loans, market risk, foreign exchange risk, and adherence to the regulatory requirements set forth by Bangladesh Bank. In addition to the monthly meetings, Dhaka Bank PLC. also organizes

special ALCO sessions as necessary to address urgent issues or shifts in the market. Detailed minutes are taken during each meeting, highlighting crucial points of discussion and outlining action items to enhance the bank's balance sheet position. The ALCO of Dhaka Bank PLC. plays an instrumental role in monitoring both market risk and liquidity risk. The committee analyzes the bank's target markets, competitor strategies, and prevailing market conditions to assess potential threats. A significant part of ALCO's responsibility includes preparing a liquidity plan that matches the maturity profiles of the bank's assets and liabilities, deposits, and loans. The committee also examines how sensitive the bank's profitability is to changes in interest rates, regularly calculating the bank's Value at Risk (VAR) on a daily basis.

The ALCO meetings are supported by in-depth research, with relevant information gathered from the Treasury Division, Finance & Accounts Division, and other knowledgeable members. These findings are discussed and evaluated before making any strategic decisions. To ensure a thorough decision-making process, ALCO also includes invitees to enrich the decision making process by their valuable understanding. This collaborative approach helps Dhaka Bank PLC. stay ahead in a dynamic financial environment, ensuring sound risk management and long-term profitability.



Dhaka Bank PLC. remain complied with the ALM Guideline of Bangladesh Bank during 2024. The key ALM ratios like LCR (Liquidity Coverage Ratio), NSFR (Net Stable Funding Ratio), ADR (Advance Deposit Ratio), Whole Sale Borrowing Limit, Commitment Limit, MCO (Maximum Cumulative Outflow) were effectively managed as per regulatory requirement.

HUMAN RESOURCES

At Dhaka Bank PLC., we strive to attract, retain, and empower talented individuals who drive our success. Our commitment lies in fostering a supportive environment that nurtures careers and ensures sustainable business growth. Our employees are at the heart of our achievements. The last couple of years have posed significant challenges, affecting our colleagues both personally and professionally. We take great immense in their resilience and unwavering dedication to serve our clients across the country. This period has been a learning experience, strengthening our commitment to employee support, particularly in the areas of well-being and professional development.

As a service-oriented industry, banking heavily relies on human capital. Skilled and capable professionals are essential for managing financial risks and ensuring seamless operations. The Human Resource Division plays a crucial role in identifying and placing the right talent in appropriate roles. Beyond managing risks, our employees are key to customer satisfaction. Frontline staff represent the bank, making it imperative for HR to ensure the right people are positioned to uphold our service standards. Striking a balance between quantity and quality in our workforce is essential in addressing the industry's talent demands effectively. To support this, the bank has established comprehensive HR policies that act as a roadmap for talent acquisition, professional development, performance-based recognition, career progression, employee welfare, and retention strategies. Our people-centric approach aligns with our broader business strategy, focusing on three core objectives—Growth, Profitability, and Sustainability. These principles guide our journey toward becoming the preferred banking partner for all. With a strong emphasis on talent development, the bank actively invests in recruitment, training, and employee engagement initiatives to continuously enhance and strengthen its human resources.

Human Resources Accounting

Human Resources Accounting (HRA) involves assigning a monetary value to an organization's human resources. It focuses on presenting and conveying data related to human capital. In other words, HRA quantifies the worth of human resources, providing detailed insights into investments made and the potential returns they generate.

Particulars	2023	2024
Total Number of Employees	1,989	1,979
Total Number of Branches*(Including 3 SME Service Centre)	117	119
Total Number of Sub-Branches	30	33
Employee per Branch	17	17

Figure in million except number and percentage

Particulars	2023	2024
Deposit per Employee	123.25	151.32
Loans & Advances per Employee	121.36	135.92
Operating Profit per Employee	3.49	5.36
Salaries & Allowances per Employee	1.64	2.02
Salaries & Allowances as % of Operating Profit	40.28%	53.78%

Workforce Planning and Recruitment

Recruiting top talent in the financial services sector is highly competitive and complex, presenting significant challenges. In 2024, the Bank on-boarded 109 new employees, including specialized professionals with expertise in niche and strategic areas, enhancing its capabilities across various domains.

Year wise Recruitment

Category	2023	2024
Experienced	31	55
Fresher	102	54
Total	**133**	**109**

Classification of Employees

Category	2023	2024
Confirmed	1,893	1,913
Undergoing Training/Probation	92	62
Contractual	4	4
Total	**1,989**	**1,979**

Promote Diversity & Inclusion

The Bank has placed a renewed emphasis on fostering a diverse workforce throughout the year. By the end of the year, gender diversity saw a slight increase from 23.83%% to 24.46%.

We are committed to cultivating an inclusive work culture that promotes gender balance and values the contributions of all employees, regardless of gender,

age, race, or disability. As of December 31, 2024, the Bank employed a total of 1,979 individuals, with women comprising 24.46% of the workforce. Female employees are represented at all levels of the organization and across different geographic locations.

To further enhance diversity at the mid-senior level, the Bank is actively working to increase female representation in leadership positions such as Manager, Manager Operations, Credit In-Charge, Foreign Trade In-Charge, and General Banking In-Charge.

Age Group wise Employee Distribution

Age Group	2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Above 60 Years	2	0	2	0
51-60 Years	141	42	159	42
41-50 Years	452	139	483	153
31-40 Years	704	205	685	194
21-30 Years	216	88	166	95
Total	**1,515**	**474**	**1,495**	**484**

Service length wise employee distribution

Age Group	2023		2024	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
16 Years and Above	314	100	335	102
11-15Years	310	112	279	109
6-10 Years	370	108	457	130
3 – 5 years	259	65	229	72
Below 3 years	262	89	195	71
Total	**1515**	**474**	**1495**	**484**

Division wise Employee distribution

Division	2023			2024		
	No. of branches	No. of employees		No. of branches	No. of employees	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
Dhaka (Including Head Office)	59	1,059	417	59	1,048	427
Chattogram	27	231	29	27	215	28
Sylhet	6	45	3	6	43	3
Khulna	6	36	8	6	36	8
Rajshahi	12	92	9	13	96	11
Barishal	1	9	0	2	13	0
Rangpur	4	30	6	4	30	5
Mymensigh	2	13	32	2	14	2
Total	**117**	**1,515**	**474**	**119**	**1,495**	**484**

২১শে ফেব্রুয়ারী শহীদ দিবস ও আন্তর্জাতিক মাতৃভাষা দিবস উপলক্ষে ঢাকা ব্যাংকের কর্মীদের অংশগ্রহণে অমর একুশে ঢাকা ব্যাংক পিএলসি. ক্রিকেট টুর্নামেন্ট -২০২৪চ নামে ৩দিন ব্যাপী একটি আন্তঃ ক্রিকেট টুর্নামেন্ট এর আয়োজন করা হয়। সমগ্র বাংলাদেশের ঢাকা ব্যাংকের শাখা হতে বাছাইকৃত কর্মীদের মধ্যে ৬টি দলের অংশগ্রহণে এই টুর্নামেন্টটির শুভ উদ্বোধন অনুষ্ঠিত হলো। ঢাকা ব্যাংকের প্রক্তন ব্যাবস্থাপনা পরিচালক ও প্রধান নির্বাহী জনাব এমরানুল হক বেলুন উড়িয়ে ও ফিতা কেটে এই টুর্নামেন্টির শুভ উদ্বোধন ঘোষণা করেন।

Talent Engagement, Development, and Growth

In line with its strategic goal of deepening customer engagement, the Bank has strengthened its talent acquisition process to support its expanding branch network. By recruiting young professionals from across the country, the Bank ensures a continuous pipeline of future leaders, fostering talent from the very beginning of their careers.

Building a Future-Ready Workforce

Identifying and developing future leaders remains a top priority for the Bank. The talent management framework has been redesigned with a structured review process to support talent classification and succession planning. To enhance leadership capabilities, selected employees participated in specialized learning programs focused on Credit Risk, Foreign Trade, Process Excellence, and Operations. The Bank has also embedded a strong risk and compliance culture, reinforcing that adherence to policies is a shared responsibility across the organization.

Employee Health and Safety Initiatives

Employee well-being is a key focus for the Bank. In 2024, various health awareness programs were organized to promote a culture of well-being. All permanent employees and their dependents receive hospitalization benefits as part of the Bank's commitment to health support. Additionally, Health and Dental Campaign for Dhaka Bank Employees in association with Dotlines group (25 & 26 November 2024) was held at our Corporate Office, situated at Kakrail.

Employee Engagement and Workplace Culture

Engagement begins at the individual level and can influence the entire organization. The Bank actively fosters a positive workplace by organizing various initiatives, including the Indoor Games 2024, International Women's Day celebrations, and multiple sporting events such as the Intra-Bank Cricket Tournament 2024, Bankers Championship Trophy 2024, Platinum Cup Cricket Tournament 2024, BAB Football Tournament 2024 and T10 Bankers Cricket Cup 2024 (Played at Cox's Bazar). High engagement levels play a key role in talent retention, customer satisfaction, and overall organizational success.

Dhaka Bank PLC. Celebrates "International Women's Day- 2024"

On the occasion of "International Women's Day-2024" Dhaka Bank PLC. organized a whole day event held on March 10, 2024 where female employees of Dhaka Bank are seen cutting the cake in presence of Managing Director & CEO and Senior Management of the bank at Head Office premises.

Former Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank PLC., Mr. Emranul Huq was present as the chief guest of the ceremony. Deputy Managing Directors: Mr. A M M Moyen Uddin, Md. Mostaque Ahmed, Sheikh Abdul Bakir & Akhlakur Rahman; Mr. M. Rezaur Rahman, Head of HRD, Mr. Sahabub Alam Khan FCA, Chief Financial Officer of Dhaka Bank were present on the occasion.

Ethical Standards and Professional Conduct

Upholding integrity and professionalism is a core expectation at Dhaka Bank. The Code of Conduct outlines the values, principles, and ethical standards that all employees must adhere to. The Bank ensures that compliance expectations are communicated clearly through multiple channels to maintain a high level of professional integrity.

Equal Opportunity and Workplace Harassment Prevention

Dhaka Bank is committed to fostering an inclusive and respectful workplace. Policies and procedures have been established to prevent any form of harassment or discrimination. The Bank has implemented a Sexual Harassment Policy that applies to all employees, including permanent, casual, and contractual staff, as well as clients, job seekers, and individuals associated with the Bank. This ensures a work environment that upholds fairness, dignity, and compliance with legal standards.

Dedicated Female Counselor for Support and Guidance

To support female employees in career development, addressing workplace concerns, and ensuring a safe and inclusive environment, the Bank has appointed a Female Counselor within the Human Resources Division. She serves as a primary point of contact for female colleagues seeking advice on professional growth, harassment-related concerns, or any job-related issues.

Human Capital

Human capital is a fundamental driver of growth and development in the banking industry. Investing in people is essential to enhancing knowledge, skills, competencies, and capabilities—key strategic factors that fuel productivity, competitiveness, and long-term success. Over the past decade, banks have navigated a rapidly evolving global landscape that demands strong intellectual capital, specialized financial expertise, and the ability to meet increasingly sophisticated client expectations. At Dhaka Bank, we recognize that our employees are our most valuable asset. Human capital in the banking sector encompasses a combination of competencies, diversity, engagement, values, and knowledge—all of which contribute to efficiency, regulatory compliance, business resilience, and sustainable success. Unlike physical assets, human capital holds the unique potential to drive a lasting competitive advantage. This is particularly true in the service sector, where the success of an organization is directly tied to the people behind it. Despite traditional emphasis on products, processes, and technology, the modern banking industry thrives on its ability to leverage human capital. In an era of globalization, rapid technological advancements, and intense competition, it is no longer sufficient to rely solely on tangible resources to maintain an edge. Dhaka Bank's strategy revolves around fostering talent and strengthening its core operations. We have aligned individual performance indicators with our organizational objective—delivering the most relevant products and services to our customers. As part of our commitment to "Building Talent," we have established industry-academia partnerships to cultivate a future-ready workforce. The importance of human capital has never been greater. Success in the banking industry increasingly depends on attracting, retaining, and developing top talent. As competition intensifies, skilled professionals will become the key to transformation and innovation. To stay ahead, we have refined our strategy, offering competitive compensation packages and focusing on talent acquisition and retention. Our commitment to creating a great workplace is stronger than ever. While our employees dedicate themselves to serving clients, we remain focused on supporting them—ensuring they can thrive both professionally and personally.

Learning and Development

At Dhaka Bank, we strongly believe that learning and development are fundamental to shaping a skilled and future-ready workforce. With this in mind, we have undertaken various initiatives to foster a culture of continuous learning over the past year. Our robust learning management system offers diverse training opportunities through multiple channels, including e-learning modules, in-person classes at our Training Institute, virtual sessions, and specialized programs at esteemed institutions such as Bangladesh Bank Training Institute, BIBM, and other renowned local and international training organizations. As part of our ongoing transformation journey, we are committed to nurturing a pipeline of future leaders who will drive the Bank's growth and innovation. To ensure that our employees remain competitive in an evolving banking landscape, we regularly assess skill gaps across different levels and tailor training programs accordingly. Key focus areas include credit management, foreign exchange operations, customer relationship management, product and service marketing, credit monitoring and recovery, risk management, technology-driven banking, branch operations, and compliance with statutory, legal, and policy requirements, including AML-CFT regulations. Additionally, specialized training programs on MSME financing, retail lending, agricultural finance, and soft skills development have been conducted throughout the year. Recognizing the need for personalized training and leadership development, we emphasize capability-building initiatives designed to equip our employees with the skills required to navigate a rapidly changing environment. In line with this vision, a significant number of employees have obtained certifications such as OMEGA Credit Certification and Standard Chartered Bank's AML-CFT Certification. Our in-house Training Institute, in collaboration with subject matter experts across various domains—Risk, Credit, Trade, IT, and more—has played a crucial role in strengthening internal competencies.

To encourage continuous professional development, we provide reimbursement for examination fees and offer cash incentives or honorariums for completing recognized certification programs such as ACA, FCA, ACMA, FCMA, CFA, CDCS, CSDG, Banking Diploma from IBB, and other professional qualifications.

Dhaka Bank PLC. has established a comprehensive learning infrastructure that supports professional growth at all levels through a blended approach combining classroom training, external workshops, certification programs, and e-learning options. Our HR system is equipped with built-in e-learning capabilities to facilitate seamless knowledge-sharing.

In 2024, we placed a strong emphasis on soft skills development by organizing leadership training sessions, professional grooming programs for female employees, customer service excellence workshops, corporate etiquette coaching, and emotional intelligence training. Collaborations with Bangladesh Bank, BIBM, ICC-BD, BAB, FinExcel, and other local training institutions have enabled us to provide a broad spectrum of learning opportunities.

Our Employee Development Effort in Last Year

Training Details		
Total Participants	Total Hours	Amount (BDT)
5,191	42,237	11,853,541

A total of 280 training programs have been successfully conducted, of which 94 were organized by Dhaka Bank Training Institute (DBTI) in alignment with the Training Need Assessment (TNA) framework, while the remaining 186 were conducted by the Human Resources Division (HRD). Mentionable here that in 2024, we supported and reimbursed 35 professional certification courses to empower our employees with industry-relevant expertise and career advancement opportunities. These certifications include: Certified Expert in Trade Service (CETS), Certified Expert in Credit Management (CECM), Certified Expert in Risk Management (CERM), Certified Anti-Money Laundering Specialist (CAMS), Certified Documentary Credit Specialist (CDCS), Certified Shariah Adviser and Auditor (CSAA), Certificate Course on Islamic Banking and Finance (IBF), Project Management Professional (PMP), Certified Data Center Facilities Operations Specialist (CDFOS). By continuously investing in our employees' professional development, Dhaka Bank remains committed to building a highly skilled, adaptable, and future-ready workforce.

Other Benefits for Employees

Dhaka Bank PLC., a prominent institution in Bangladesh, places a strong emphasis on the well-being and safety of its employees, aligning with the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3, which is focused on ensuring good health and well-being for all. Recognizing the challenges faced by employees in balancing work responsibilities with personal health concerns, the bank has introduced several innovative measures that address both physical safety and mental well-being. These measures aim to alleviate any potential worries or distractions that could hinder an employee's ability to focus and perform their duties effectively.

Dhaka Bank PLC. offers exceptional travel arrangements, ensuring both executive members and, in some branches, employees, have secure and reliable transportation to and from the office. This initiative is particularly vital for fostering an environment where individuals can focus fully on their tasks without the stress of potential risks associated with public transport or road safety. By providing these transportation services, the bank enhances safety, saves employees money, and reduces the financial burden of commuting. This thoughtful benefit ensures that staff, especially executives, can arrive at work on time, ready to contribute effectively, knowing they are well taken care of during their travels.

Introduction of Parenthood Gift Hamper

As part of our ongoing commitment to employee engagement and wellbeing, Dhaka Bank PLC. proudly introduced the "Parenthood Gift Hamper" in 2024. This initiative is designed to celebrate and support the joyful transition into parenthood for our permanent employees. The Parenthood Gift Hamper reflects our core values of care, empathy, and respect, while fostering a supportive and inclusive workplace culture. By recognizing this important personal milestone, we aim to strengthen employee morale, enhance emotional connection, and reinforce Dhaka Bank's identity as a truly people centric organization.

All of these measures demonstrate Dhaka Bank PLC.'s commitment to ensuring the overall well-being of its employees. The bank's proactive approach is in line with SDG 3, which advocates for access to quality healthcare and promoting a healthier, safer environment for everyone. By addressing both physical health and safety concerns, Dhaka Bank PLC. not only contributes to its employees' personal well-being but also cultivates a positive and productive workplace where individuals can thrive. In doing so, the bank sets an example for other organizations to follow, highlighting the importance of investing in the welfare of employees as a means to foster long-term organizational success and societal growth.

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (IT)

Introduction

From its foundation, Dhaka Bank PLC. has been committed to leveraging emerging technologies to offer more efficient and innovative services to its customers. It was among the first in the country to implement a cutting-edge Core Banking Solution (CBS). As technology has advanced, Dhaka Bank has introduced user-friendly platforms such as an online account opening app, internet banking, a mobile application, and digital payment solutions, fundamentally changing how customers interact with the bank. These services provide customers with the flexibility to manage their accounts, conduct transactions, pay bills, and transfer funds anytime and anywhere. Furthermore, Dhaka Bank has prioritized security by integrating encryption, biometric authentication, and real-time fraud detection into its systems, ensuring the protection of customer data and preventing unauthorized access.

A. IT Infrastructure & Application

Core Banking System (CBS)

Dhaka Bank PLC. began its journey with the PC bank software and implemented FLEXCUBE as its core banking solution (CBS) in 2004. In 2018, Dhaka Bank 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 supports both Conventional & Islamic banking modules required by the bank and enables 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

Dhaka Bank 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. Additionally, TranzWare is equipped with an Access Control Server (ACS) to facilitate two-factor authentication (2FA) for e-commerce transactions, enhancing security for online payments.

Identity and Access Management System

Dhaka 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 is secured through two-factor authentication (2FA) to prevent unauthorized access. The use of terminal servers allows the bank to centrally host applications and resources, making them accessible 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 has established a Data Center for both its Production and Disaster Recovery (DR) operations. The Production Data Center has been designed as per EPI recommendations. For its network infrastructure, the bank has selected a Cisco SDN-based solution, prioritizing security and flexibility. All necessary redundancy and security measures have been implemented as per EPI recommendation.

Server and Storage

The bank implemented the Oracle Sun SuperCluster M7 for its Core Banking and Cards system. SuperCluser 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 the Production and DR site are equipped with identical hardware. Additionally, bank is using EMC storage and IBM/HP/DEL servers both in Production & DR site for other banking systems.

Data Replication & Readiness

Bank is using various real time replication system for its Server and Software level data backup solution incorporating data encryption, compression & deduplication capability. These systems ensure instant

data replication to Disaster Recovery (DR) and Failover (FDR) sites. Among these, Oracle Active Data guard, Oracle Golden Gate, MySQL Master slave configuration is mostly used, providing 100% real-time replication and ensuring zero data loss. These technologies also ensure very minimal switchover time to single step data recovery capability.

Sub-branch Banking

Dhaka Bank has sub-branches to facilitate banking services at the door-step of customer. These sub-branches function under the umbrella of a main branch, offering nearly all regular banking services such as account opening, cash deposits, withdrawals, and more.

B. Process Automation

Transaction Monitoring System-TMS

The Transaction Monitoring System (TMS) is a vital tool used to track unusual, fraudulent and suspicious transactions. As digital transactions continue to rise, new risks and challenges related to financial crimes also emerge. Transaction monitoring is now crucial for banks to monitor transactions that pose additional risk for banks. We are using Transaction Monitoring System to track and monitor High Value Cash Transaction, Violation of Transaction Profile, Structuring, Digital Transaction and transactions related to trade based money laundering. TMS is an automated process to streamline compliance efforts and minimize manual errors.

BULKPRO:

BULKPRO is a process oriented system designed to enable seamless bulk job creation, automated data validation, and a robust dashboard for tracking job status. The successful implementation of the BULKPRO marks a significant milestone in our commitment to enhancing operational efficiency and financial services. This initiative ensures accuracy and transparency in loan disbursement, CIF & CASA creation etc.

Key achievements of BULKPRO include seamless bulk loan creation and authorization, enhanced data validation, an optimized dashboard for loan tracking, and automated CASA account & related CIF cross-checking to ensure accuracy and compliance. The system's intuitive workflow, advanced filtration options, and job status-based architecture have streamlined the loan and account open processing experience, leading to increased efficiency and transparency.

Digital Customer Onboarding (Paperless Account Open Platform)

Dhaka Bank PLC. has introduced the ezyBank customer onboarding platform. It 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. Digital customer onboarding for Sole Proprietorship customer will be introduced soon.

Self-Banking Portal

Dhaka Bank PLC. has introduced the Self Banking Portal, allowing customers to instantly create DPS and FDR accounts and request additional services related to accounts and cards. Customers can conveniently make requests from home and currently avail the following services:

- Instant DPS Account Opening
- Instant Term Deposit Account Opening
- Online Debit Card request
- Online Debit Card Activation
- Online submission Tax Return Slip/Certificate

E-lending

The E-lending is a single platform for Loan approval system where Branch credit officers submit the information for loan proposal and subsequently the same come to Head office credit officers. Upon loan approval, the system generates a sanction advice for the customer. In the future, the consumer loan approval process will also be incorporated into this solution.

Robotic Process Automation (RPA)

Robotic Process Automation (RPA) is a solution designed to handle rule based, repetitive tasks and processes efficiently. RPA uses Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Machine Learning capabilities to handle high-volume, repeatable tasks that previously required humans to perform. RPA technology, often referred to as 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. The bank has deployed RPA in myriad business areas, including:

- Closing of dormant account.
- Photo and signature upload in UBs
- Creation of money market contract for BB refinance against EDF
- Bulk NID verification
- Bulk data input in UBS from hardcopy statement of local Nostro Account
- Unused cheque book destroy
- Bulk loan payment in UBS
- Bulk interest rate change of loan contracts
- Direct banking ID creation.

C. Solution (Cash Management Solution for Payment and Collection)

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 includes a maker-checker concept, a two-factor authentication (2FA) option such as OTP, and a notification system. Following new features will be included soon:

- 24/7 Cash Management Service for bKash/other MFS/Telco
- Tax and VAT Payment using Automated Challan System
- Corporate Utility Payment
- Mobile App for C Solution Users

Bills-to-Cash (Online Supply Chain Financing System)

Supplier Financing and Distributor Financing where Buyer/Distributor can digitally send request for loan from their office and bank approve & disburse the loan after getting acceptance from Anchor. It has a maker/checker concept, a two-factor authentication (2FA) option such as OTP and a 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, Dhaka Bank customers can enjoy fund transfer facility from personal accounts to bKash. This can be done through both "Direct Banking" (Dhaka Bank's internet banking) and "GO" (Dhaka Bank's mobile application).

DBPLC. Remit book (Remittance Management System)

The bank's remittance business has grown significantly over 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. Dhaka Bank RemitBook is a comprehensive remittance management solution covering the entire process, 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 remarkable initiative by Dhaka Bank to connect and build relationships with bKash users who may not have an account with Dhaka Bank PLC. Any bKash user can request to open a nano deposit account at Dhaka Bank PLC. through his/her bKash app by selecting deposit amount and tenure. Upon successful completion of the deposit tenure, the principal and interest amount will be credited to the client's bKash account.

e-Rin (Digital loan for individuals)

Dhaka Bank disburse small-scale personal loans within two hours of receiving a client's application. As such, an account holder of the private lender can avail loans of up to BDT 50,000 without producing any paper documents.

Dhaka Bank scrutinizes the credit status of loan seekers by verifying their credit information bureau report of the central bank. The bank disburses the loan by using artificial intelligence (AI) technology, which verify the clients' behavior through their accounts on social media.

A dedicated mobile application has been prepared, and loan seekers have to download it with their smartphone. This 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. Additionally, 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

Dhaka Bank Direct Banking (Internet Banking)

Dhaka Bank Internet Banking is the bank's online banking platform that enables clients to access their account and card information and perform transactions. In July 2019, the platform was overhauled and revamped with a new user interface (using DashBoard) and an acknowledgement receipt functionality. Customers must use OTP for transfers to other accounts and receive notifications after each transaction.

Dhaka Bank GO - Mobile Apps

Dhaka Bank Go is a mobile application available for clients on both android and apple platforms. The mobile app is widely recognized and frequently used by customers. During registration, the customer's mobile IMEI number is linked to their User ID, and the system validates it at login. Customers must use OTP for transfers to other accounts and receive notifications after each transaction.

Call Center & IVR

The solution includes Inward & Outward Voice Call options, a Predictive Dialer, Tele-banking, and a Web Chat option. Registered customers can conduct banking securely through IVR using their TPIN.

Cards and ATM

The bank has a fully integrated Cards Management System, currently offering local and international Debit, Prepaid and Credit Cards of global scheme like Visa & MasterCard. Locally, the bank has complete integration with the National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB). We support all kind of transaction set like ATM, POS, E-commerce. In recent years, to enhance security, the bank has introduced Two-Factor Authentication (2FA) for E-commerce transactions. In line with its innovation and 'Go Green' slogan, the bank has also introduced the Green PIN facility, allowing customers to generate their own Card PIN over the phone.

D. Green Banking

Green Banking is an umbrella term that refers to practices and guidelines designed to make banks sustainable across economic, environmental, and social dimensions. It aims to make banking processes as well as 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 PLC. has taken following green banking initiatives:

- Template based LC Opening
- Workflow based LC Opening/Amendment request from Branch
- Customer wise Commission, Charge & Tax calculation by the system
- Auto Disbursement of Trade Loans by the system at the time of Bills settlement
- 360 Degree Export Finance Analytics (EFA) System for Back to Back LC
- Trade Customers are getting auto-generated E-advice for their Trade related transactions from the system through email.
- Trade Customers are getting system generated Trade document arrival notice and discrepancies through email.
- Customers are getting SWIFT copy of LC through mail just after issuing of LC in UBS
- Cardholder can generate new PIN of any of his/her card instantly using Dhaka Bank Call Center (IVR) solution.

E. Information Security Management & Compliance

Dhaka Bank PLC. consistently prioritizes information security and compliance standards. We regularly update our security standards to align with Central Bank regulatory guideline and the dynamic industry best practices, underscoring our commitment to security and compliance. As part of our ongoing efforts, we have achieved and consistently maintained the following standards and practices for securing our bank:

1. **Information Security Management System (ISMS) ISO-27001 Certification:** On 3 December 2022, we obtained the ISMS ISO-27001 certification, which validates our adherence to a comprehensive framework for managing information security effectively. The certificate has been revalidated for the year 2024-2025. ISO 27001 specifies the requirements for an information security management system and covers the following key areas:
    - **Risk management:** Organizations must identify, assess, and prioritize risks to their information assets and implement appropriate controls to mitigate them.
    - **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.
    - **Continual improvement:** Organizations must continuously assess and improve their information security management system to ensure its effectiveness.
2. **Payment Card Industry Data Security Standard (PCI-DSS) Certification:** On 14 March 2022, Dhaka Bank achieved PCI-DSS certification, demonstrating our dedication to safeguarding cardholder data and ensuring secure payment transactions. The certificate has been revalidated for the year 2024-2025.
3. **TIA-942 Data Centre Certification:** Dhaka Bank has accomplished TIA-942-B-2017 Data Centre rated 3 certifications on 20 October 2023 and has consistently maintained it. This certification recognizes the reliability and resilience of our data center infrastructure, emphasizing our ability to deliver consistent uptime, operational excellence and minimal disruptions during maintenance or unforeseen events.
4. **Cyber Security ISO-27032 Citification:** Dhaka Bank PLC. is the first bank in the country to achieve this certification on 1 August 2024, which underscores its commitment to adhering by the Internal organization

for Standardization (ISO). This certification provides a comprehensive framework designated to help organizations safeguard their information and digital asset against cyber threats.

5. **Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing:** Dhaka Bank employs a proactive approach to identify vulnerabilities within its IT environment and assess the potential compromise of its systems. This is achieved through the implementation of both internal and external Vulnerability Assessment and Penetration Testing (VAPT) procedures. By conducting both internal and external VAPT, Dhaka Bank ensures a thorough evaluation of its systems, strengthening the overall security posture and resilience against potential cyber threats.

6. **Security Operation Center (SOC) Monitoring:** Dhaka Bank has operated a well-equipped Security Operations Center (SOC) with a Security Information and Event Management (SIEM) solution since September 2021. Additionally, we have integrated Threat Intelligence to enhance our ability to identify and investigate advanced-level threats. Continuous monitoring of logs and suspicious activities is carried out using File Integrity Monitoring (FIM), Email-Internet-Web Security Gateway, Vulnerability Assessment Solution, Intrusion Prevention Systems (IPS)/Intrusion Detection Systems (IDS), Endpoint Detection and Response (EDR), Database Audit Vault, Privilege Access Management (PAM), Identity Access Management (IAM), Availability Monitoring and other security tools. This comprehensive approach ensures the safeguarding of our IT infrastructure.

7. **SWIFT Standardization:** Dhaka Bank has implemented Global Payments Innovation (GPI) and Payment Control System (PCS). SWIFT GPI is a new initiative from SWIFT, developed to enhance the experience of making payments securely via the SWIFT network for both customers and banks. SWIFT PCS System makes it easy to mitigate fraudulent attacks by detecting and preventing high-risk payments and supporting recovery. It combines real-time monitoring, alerting, and blocking capabilities.

Also, Dhaka Bank has completed yearly CSCF (Customer Security Controls Framework) assessment, ensuring robust Global security controls for financial messaging.

F. Advanced and Robust Security Features Enhancement

Dhaka Bank PLC. has elevated conventional security features, propelling them into a highly secure environment. These resilient solutions not only safeguard data but also provide customers with a trustworthy platform.

1. **Next Generation Firewall:** To ensure network security, the upgraded of Next Generation Firewall is employed in various zones, including the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) facing the Internet. This setup effectively safeguards the network zones and internet users from potential threats.

2. **Web Application Firewall:** We have strengthened our Web Application Firewall to provide robust defense against the ever-changing landscape of cyber threats and attacks. This upgrade ensures protection for our web applications, safeguarding them from emerging risks.

3. **Internet Security Gateway:** To enforce security policies and reduce the risks associated with internet-related activities, we have upgraded an Internet Security Gateway. This proactive measure helps ensure a secure online environment by monitoring, filtering, and managing internet traffic.

4. **Email Security Gateway:** An AI-powered email security Gateway with advanced Threat Protection(ATP) leverages machine learning to detect and block phishing, malware and zero-day threats in real time. It Analyzes email behavior, attachments and links to prevent sophisticated attacks. AI-driven threat Intelligence continuously adapts to emerging cyber threats, ensuing proactive defense.

5. **Threat Intelligence Solution:** In our commitment to fortify defenses against security breaches, we have implemented a Threat Intelligence Solution which is proactive decision through AI Intelligence. This advanced system facilitates well-informed decision-making, augments incident response capabilities, and bolsters overall cybersecurity measures.

Conclusion

Information Technology has become a vital component of the bank, transforming operations, improving customer experiences, strengthening security and risk management, fostering financial inclusion, and paving the way for future growth. Looking ahead, the bank plans to embrace cutting-edge technologies like artificial intelligence, block-chain, and big data analytics, which will open up vast opportunities. As technology advances, it is crucial for the bank to continuously adapt and leverage the potential of IT to remain competitive and meet the evolving needs of customers in this digital age.

INTERNAL CONTROL & COMPLIANCE

Governance Risk and Control (GRC)

An effective internal control and compliance system in a bank is essential for ensuring the integrity of financial operations, mitigating risks, and complying with regulatory requirements. 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.

A properly designed and consistently enforced system of operational and financial internal control produce reliable assurance over the financial reports and compliance. In line with the Bangladesh Bank Guideline on 'Internal Control & Compliance', Dhaka Bank PLC. 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, Driving Risk Based Internal Auditing (RBIA) of the Bank. Internal Audit provides independent assurance to management and Risk and Audit Committee on bank's risk management, governance and internal control processes are designed and operating effectively within Risk Appetite. Recently, Audit functions of Dhaka Bank PLC. had gone through Quality Assurance (QA) review by **PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)** and satisfactorily completed the process.

Annual Audit Plan promulgated on risk based approach and approved by the Audit Committee of the Board covering all the audit entities of Dhaka Bank PLC.'s audit universe. Audit and Inspection functions is complemented by monitoring and compliance support and analyses to achieve dynamic assurance on residual risk.

Audit and Inspection Unit: Audit and Inspection Unit of ICCD of Dhaka Bank is applying risk based internal audit methodology for performing 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. Audit & Inspection Unit of Dhaka Bank conducted audits 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 2024, Audit & Inspection Unit conducted audit of 104 branches/SME service centers, 24 divisions/units, 122 surprise cash audits, 18 IT/IS audits, 2 regulatory mandated audits and 1 AML audits. 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. 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 unit 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 unit 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.

Willful Loan Defaulters

In compliance with BRPD Circular No. 06 dated March 12, 2024 issued by Bangladesh Bank, Dhaka Bank PLC. has established a dedicated unit for identifying and reporting willful loan defaulters. As of December 31, 2024, the unit has identified several borrowers from various business segments who falls under the criteria of willful loan defaulters. After maintaining appropriate compliance with the provisions of the above circular the Bank has reported the willful defaulters to Credit Information Bureau (CIB) and Banking Regulation and Policy Department of Bangladesh Bank.

ISLAMIC BANKING

Islam covers all the aspects of human life; financial management is not the exception. Islamic banking is a system of banking that adheres to the Islamic Shari'ah, managing money and doing business in a way that complies with the moral principles of Islam. Islamic banking is growing globally based on its risk sharing, optimism, inclusiveness and asset-based and asset-backed sustainable financing mechanism. In line with the global trends, Islamic banking sector in Bangladesh has also been witnessing robust growth accounting for approximately one-third of the total market share with significant contributions towards the growth and economic development of Bangladesh. The expansion of Islamic banks has led conventional banks and non-bank financial institutions to launch Shari'ah-based branches and windows.

Tayyebah Dhaka Islamic Banking

As per approval of Bangladesh Bank, Dhaka Bank PLC. has been providing Islamic Banking Services to the valued customers through 2 (Two) Islamic Banking Branches (IBB) in Dhaka and Chattogram since 2003 and 2004 respectively. Accordingly, Islamic Banking Branch (IBB), Motijheel started its operation on July 02, 2003 and Islamic Banking Branch (IBB), Chattogram on May 22, 2004. For smooth operation of Islamic banking activities, Islamic Banking Division was established in 2011. Our Islamic Banking Operations is conducted under the keen supervision of Shari'ah Supervisory Committee. Shari'ah Supervisory Committee of Dhaka Bank PLC. consists of a team of Shari'ah scholars and experts, renowned Islamic banker, Lawyer along with personalities having outstanding strength in Qur'an, Hadith & Fiqh.

Dhaka Bank Islamic Banking Sub-Branch

Bangladesh Bank has introduced Sub-Branches to bring banking services to people's doorsteps and has already allowed all the schedule Bank for expanding its Banking business through opening of Sub-Branches as per BRPD Circular No. 28 dated 27 December 2018. In this connection, Dhaka Bank PLC. has established two Islamic Sub-Branches at Matuail, Dhaka started on September 29, 2021 and Manda, Dhaka started on November 18, 2021. These two Islamic Sub-Branches provide all sort of Islamic Banking Services except foreign exchange transaction under the control of Islamic Banking Branch, Motijheel.

Online Islamic Banking Services

For more expansion of Islamic Banking activities as well as to make the service available at the clients' doorstep, Bangladesh Bank vides their BRPD Circular Letter No. 30 dated July 08, 2024 allowed to provide Islamic Banking Services (i.e. fund deposit, withdrawal and transfer) to the client of IBBs through Conventional Branches/Sub-branches. We, the Dhaka Bank PLC., is providing the same since long. So, apart from two Islamic Banking Branches, all conventional branches of Dhaka Bank PLC. can arrange interested customers to open Islamic Banking Accounts with the two Islamic Banking Branches (IBBs) at Dhaka and Chattogram by sending the scan copy of the forms to the concerned IBB Branches through e-mail and original copy along with required documents through courier. Accordingly, after completing the same, concerned IBB Branches send the counterpart of the respective accounts to the concerned conventional branches on the same day through courier.

Self-Banking Portal

With the help of Self-Banking service, Islamic Banking customers of Dhaka Bank PLC. can open MTDR and MSDPS 24/7 through the online banking portal without having visit to the Branch physically. Customer will get instant notification and acknowledgement receipt online and through SMS. Customers can also request for online Debit Card without filling any paper and also activate the card from the portal. All these are confirmed via OTP sent to their registered mobile number or email.

Islamic Banking Desk at Conventional Branches

In compliance with the BRPD Circular Letter No. 30 dated July 08, 2024 of Bangladesh Bank, we have set up "Islamic Banking Help Desk" in all Conventional Branches of Dhaka Bank PLC. From these desks, customers of Islamic Banking Branches (IBBs) of Dhaka Bank PLC. are getting Islamic Banking Services (i.e. fund deposit, withdrawal and transfer). For this, all branches of Dhaka Bank PLC. including the Sub-Branches are well cognizant and ready to apprise the customers as per their requirements regarding Islamic Banking Services of our Bank.

Islamic Banking Products and Services

At present Dhaka Bank PLC., under its Islamic banking operations, offers almost all the deposit & investment products those are available in the country for collecting & sourcing and utilization of funds.

Deposit Products

Al-Wadeeah Current Account	Tawfeer Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme	Mudaraba Silver Deposit Account
Mudaraba Savings Account	Aroni Mudaraba DPS Account	Mudaraba Ratib (Salary) Account
Mudaraba Term Deposit	Mudaraba Cash Waqf Deposit Account	Mudaraba Double Deposit Scheme
Mudaraba Special Notice Deposit Account	Tayyebah Kotipoti Deposit Scheme	Mudaraba Term Deposit Plus
Mudaraba Hajj Savings Scheme	Mudaraba Value Max Savings Account	Mudaraba Marriage Deposit Scheme
Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme	Mudaraba Gold Deposit Account	Aroni Mudaraba Savings Account
Mudaraba Special Deposit Scheme	Mudaraba Platinum Deposit Account	Tayyebah Lakhpoti Deposit Scheme

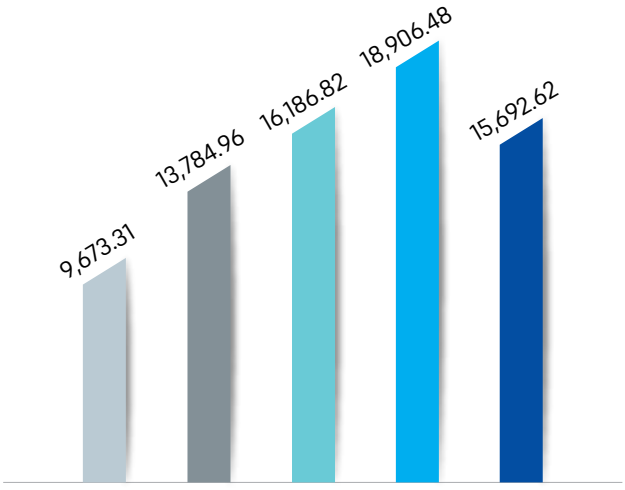
Investment Products

Investment products of Dhaka Bank Islamic Banking have been designed to eliminate oppression & disparity from the economic field ensuring equitable distribution of wealth and maximization of wealth by best utilization of assets without keeping idle. Our available investment products are:

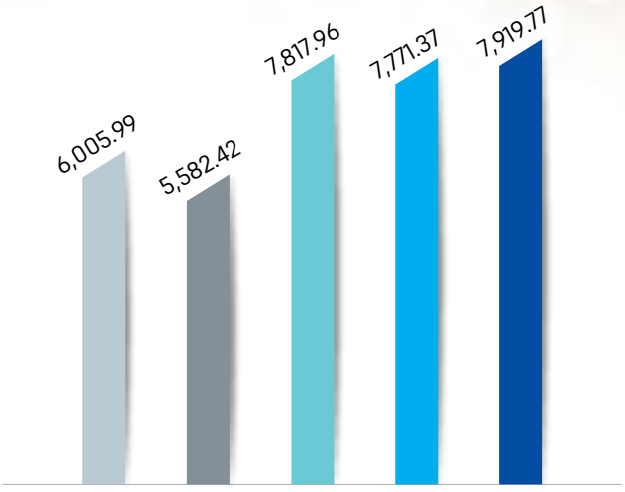
• Murabaha Purchase Order	• Bai-Muajjal Industrial
• Bai-Muajjal Work Order (BMWO)	• Murabaha Post Import Trust Receipt
• Murabaha Term Finance Others	• Hire Purchase Shirkatul Meelk
• Bai-Muajjal Others	• Murabaha Term Finance Industrial

Islamic Banking Performance

Islamic Deposit



Islamic Investment



Collection of Deposit and Distribution of Profit under Islamic Banking Operation

Dhaka Bank PLC. is committed to operate the two Islamic Banking Branches in complying with the rules of Islamic Shari'ah. 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 Shari'ah Board for Islamic Banks in Bangladesh. Dhaka Bank Islamic Banking collects deposit under Mudarabah principle as per Provisional rate of profit. Profit and Loss of Islamic Banking Branches is calculated annually as on 31st December in every year and the profit is distributed to the different types of Mudaraba depositors according to the Weightage basis. Product wise average rates are collected from IT Division. Provisional profit rates 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.

Fixation of Final Rate

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 is 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 calculated 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. After calculation, final Rates of Profit are placed to the Shari'ah Supervisory Committee (SSC) for approval. After getting approval from SSC, final rate of profit is determined. If the final profit rate is higher than already declared provisional rate, additional profit is credited to the clients' account and if otherwise final rate is lower than provisional rate, the already credited extra amounts are usually treated as Ehsan as per approval of the Shari'ah Supervisory Committee (SSC) of the Bank.

NANO SAVING SCHEME

Instant DPS for bKash Wallet Holder

RETAIL BUSINESS

Since its inception, Dhaka Bank's Retail Business Division has significantly expanded across all facets of retail banking. By the end of 2024, the bank's retail client base has reached approximately 676,000, demonstrating sustained growth and customer confidence in its services.

Key Developments & Strategic Advancements in 2024

The year 2024 was marked by significant learning, achievements, and strategic advancements in digital transformation. Recognizing the importance of innovation, Dhaka Bank PLC. introduced several groundbreaking initiatives to enhance customer experience and drive operational efficiency.

Innovative Product Introductions

- Dhaka Bank WeGro Co-branded VISA Debit Card: This initiative facilitated farmers in Bogura Sadar with exclusive offers on farming tools, crops, and other essentials at selected merchant outlets, enhancing financial inclusion within the agricultural sector.
- Online RFCD Account Opening: Customers can now open a Resident Foreign Currency Deposit (RFCD) account entirely online by simply uploading necessary documents. This initiative ensures convenience, allowing customers to deposit up to USD 10,000 upon arrival in Bangladesh without prior declaration and larger amounts with submission of FMJ within 30 days.
- Dhaka Bank Siemens Healthcare Co-branded VISA Credit Card: A specialized VISA Platinum Credit Card designed exclusively for Siemens Healthcare employees, offering premium benefits such as lounge access, EMI facilities, discounts, and buy-one-get-one (BOGO) offers.
- Dhaka Bank Green Delta Co-branded Mastercard Credit Card: A co-branded Mastercard Titanium & World Credit Card exclusively for Green Delta Limited employees and customers, offering premium benefits like lounge access, discounts, and installment options.
- Islamic & Weekly Nano Savings Scheme: In collaboration with bKash, customers can conveniently open Dhaka Bank Islamic DPS and Weekly DPS, promoting savings culture with digital ease.
- Dhaka Bank Syngenta Co-branded Mastercard Debit Card: Farmers in Rajshahi Sadar now have access to exclusive offers on agricultural purchases through this specialized debit card.
- Dhaka Bank Go Plus Mobile App: The bank has revamped its mobile banking application, providing a seamless user experience with advanced security features, enabling transactions, service requests, and more with a single tap.

Retail Business Growth & Market Expansion

The retail banking segment witnessed robust growth in 2024, especially in deposits, lending, and card services:

- **Deposit Portfolio Growth:** The retail deposit portfolio grew by BDT 1,000 million, bringing total deposits to BDT 134,338 million which significantly contributing to the bank's total base deposits. CASA accounts saw a 17% increase, while new debit card issuance surged by 35%.
- **Strategic Partnerships in Retail Lending:** The division expanded collaborations with top-tier real estate developers and auto dealers, increasing Dhaka Bank's footprint in home and auto financing. The number of developer partners grew to 37, while auto vendors increased to 97, resulting in a surge in retail loans.
- **Retail Loan Disbursement:**
  - 59% of retail lending was secured, covering auto, home, and security-backed loans.
  - 41% was unsecured lending, maintaining a focus on credit-safe salaried segments.
- Card Business Expansion:
  - The card operating revenue grew by 31.52% in 2024.
  - Dhaka Bank expanded its discount ecosystem to over 1,500 partner merchants, 250 Swipe-it (installment purchase) merchants, and 26 Buy-One-Get-One (BOGO) partners.

Major Campaigns & Initiatives in 2024

- Retail Recovery Campaign – Strengthening recovery efforts in retail loans.
- Ramadan & Eid Campaign – Exclusive seasonal promotions and financial solutions.
- Mastercard & VISA Spend & Win Campaigns – Encouraging card usage with lucrative incentives.
- Car Loan Campaign (Car Fest) – Enhancing auto financing options for customers.
- Credit Card Acquisition Campaign (Sale & Earn Bi-Weekly) – Boosting credit card subscriptions.
- CASA Deposit Mobilization Campaign 2024 (Let's Do It) – Driving low-cost deposit growth.
- DB SMART All Retail Product Acquisition Campaign – Promoting retail banking services across customer segments.
- Victory Day & Christmas Campaign – Special festive offers and financial products.

Business & Operational Initiatives

- **Educational Partnerships:** Dhaka Bank expanded its footprint in education financing, partnering with 48 educational institutes for tuition fee payments. Through this initiative, the bank processed Tk. 6,250 million in deposits.
- **Payroll Banking Growth:** Payroll accounts steadily increased to 96,000, along with 36,000 prepaid cards. Key payroll clients onboarded in 2024 included Gears Group, Synovia Pharma, Fakir Apparels, York Hospital, Dream Wears, and Blossom Group.
- **Payroll Banking Roadshows:** The division organized several roadshows at corporate offices to promote retail banking products such as eRin, Credit Cards, Retail Loans, and myWage Prepaid Cards.
- **Retail Loan Collection & Recovery:**
    - Classified loans stood at only 5% of total retail loan outstanding.
    - BDT 93.47 million was recovered from written-off retail loans and credit cards.

Recognition & Achievements in 2024

Dhaka Bank earned several prestigious awards in 2024, highlighting its excellence in retail banking:

- Mastercard Excellence Award 2024 – Recognized in three categories: Product Innovation, Business Excellence, and Exceptional Transaction Growth.
- VISA Leadership Conclave Bangladesh Award 2024 – Awarded for Product Innovation.
- Grameenphone Partnership Excellence Award 2024 – Recognized as the best banking partner.
- Industry Recognition in Card Marketing – Dhaka Bank was ranked No.1 in card campaign marketing by Mastercard.
- Customer Wins: Dhaka Bank VISA & Mastercard cardholders won multiple grand prizes in VISA & Mastercard Spend & Win Campaigns.

Future Outlook: 2025 & Beyond

Dhaka Bank PLC. remains committed to continued investment and growth in retail banking, focusing on digital innovation, client value enhancement, and priority banking services. The bank aims to aggressively expand its retail business in 2025 by:

- Strengthening digital banking solutions and enhancing the Dhaka Bank Go Plus app.
- Expanding the co-branded card portfolio to serve niche customer segments.
- Increasing partnerships in real estate, auto financing, and merchant ecosystems.
- Enhancing risk management and credit assessment frameworks for sustainable growth.

With a strong foundation built in 2024, Dhaka Bank's Retail Business Division is poised to achieve new milestones in 2025, reinforcing its position as a leader in the industry.

School Banking Campaign 2024 arranged by Dhaka Bank PLC.at Motijheel Govt. Boys' High School

A School Banking campaign was arranged by Dhaka Bank PLC.and Motijheel Govt. Boys' High School, Motijheel, Dhaka to motivate the students to make habit of savings from their early age. Mr. Emranul Huq, former Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank PLC.was present as Chief Guest and the program was presided by Ms. Diwan Tahera Akter, Headmaster of Motijheel Govt. Boys' High School, Motijheel, Dhaka.

Mastercard Award Ceremony

The 1st Prize (3 nights - 4 days round trip for 2 to Sydney, Australia) along with 03 other exciting prizes were distributed during an award ceremony on September 19, 2024 at Sheraton, organized by Mastercard, where Mr. Syed Mohammad Kamal, Country Manager, Mastercard Bangladesh, presented the 1st prize to Ms. Mahjubin Shahnaz, a Dhaka Bank Mastercard Cardholder.

Mr. A.K.M. Shahnawaj, Managing Director (Current Charge) of Dhaka Bank PLC., Mr. Md. Mostaque Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director & Chief Emerging Market Officer of Dhaka Bank PLC., Mr. H.M. Mostafizur Rahaman, SEVP & Head of Retail Business Division of Dhaka Bank PLC., Ms. Zakia Sultana, Director of Mastercard along with other senior officials from both the organizations were also present at the event

Self Banking
Web Portal for Banking Services

OFF-SHORE BANKING

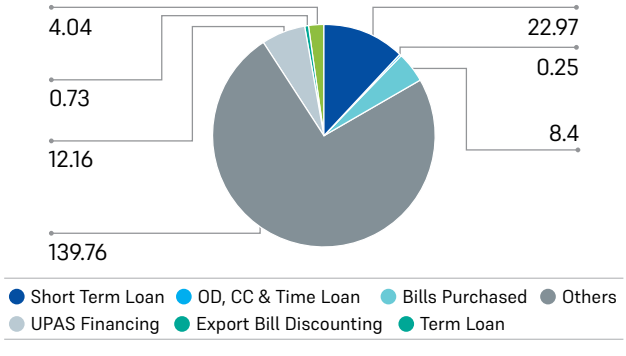
Dhaka Bank PLC. has extensive experience in offshore banking, having secured one of the early offshore banking licenses among local private banks. The bank launched its first Offshore Banking Unit (OBU) at Dhaka Export Processing Zone, Savar, Dhaka to serve customers in Export Processing Zones (EPZs). Currently, the bank operates two Offshore Banking Units (OBUs) and a dedicated customer service center, offering comprehensive offshore banking services.

OBU Business Portfolio

The recent Offshore Banking Act 2024 has opened up new horizons for offshore banking opportunities in Bangladesh. Dhaka Bank PLC. has been on par with this endeavor with total investment of USD 188.31 million at the end of December, 2024. OBUs of the bank has strong customer base of fully foreign owned enterprises at EPZs extending admissible banking services which includes accepting deposits, making short term loans/advances and investments, discounting bills, negotiating bills, issuing letter of credit and guarantee etc. OBUs have also extended trade finance to resident customers of non-specialized zones in the form of admissible buyer's credit, accepted bill financing etc.

Facility	USD Million
Fully Foreign Owned (Type-A) Enterprises	
Short Term Loan	4.04
OD, CC & Time Loan	22.97
Bills Purchased	0.25
Others	8.40
Resident/Local Enterprises	
UPAS Financing	139.76
Export Bill Discounting	12.16
Term Loan	0.73

Portfolio



Products & Services Expansion

Under the purview of recent act and regulatory guidelines Offshore Banking has introduced a range of deposit products and services to bolster its footprint on the market. These new products will play pivotal role in acquiring foreign funds for OBUs and contribute to enhancing the country's foreign currency reserve. Following products have been added to OBUs:

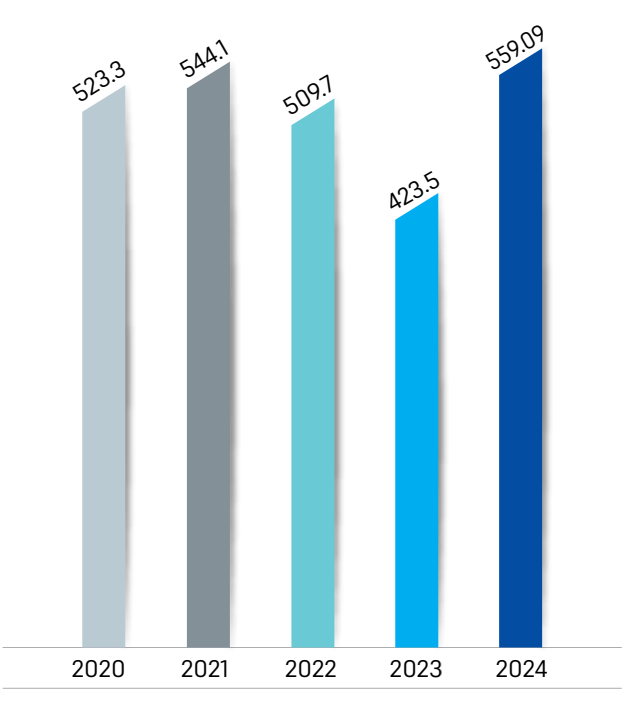
- OBU Savings Account
- OBU Personal Current Account
- OBU Term Deposit
- International Banking Account

Eligible customers can open and operate account from anywhere around the world through our digital platform.

Profitability

Dhaka Bank Offshore Banking has been consistent in delivering results in pursuit of excellence in banking. In the wake of COVID-19 global pandemic and foreign currency crisis due to global turmoil, OBUs showed resilience and enhanced their profitability. OBUs have seen and YoY Growth of 32% in profitability in 2024.

Profitability BDT Million



INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS IN 2024

Dhaka Bank's International Division plays a pivotal role for the institution's global trade operations, serving as the bridge between domestic and foreign financial networks. The division is responsible for forming and managing the bank's footprint in foreign markets as well as overseeing a wide array of services that cater to the needs of its customers on an international scale. The International Division operates through a variety of specialized units, each responsible for a specific set of functions that support the bank's global strategies.

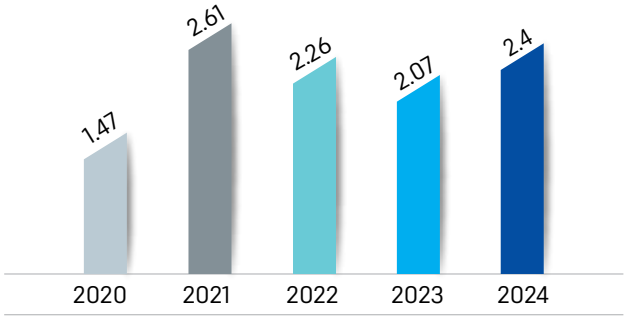
Financial Institutions (FI) Unit

Trade finance remains a key focus for Dhaka Bank, with substantial growth projected in the coming years. The FI Unit plays a pivotal role in managing trade finance and foreign exchange transactions in compliance with local and international regulations. It maintains Nostro accounts in all major currencies including USD, EUR, GBP, CAD, CHF, AED, JPY and AUD as well as nearly 500 Relationship Management Applications (RMAs) with leading global banks. Additionally, Dhaka Bank has access to credit lines with world renowned banks from major international trade hubs for trade loans, LC confirmations, and discounting. The FI Unit also manages trade finance guarantee programs under development finance institutions (DFIs) such as ADB and IFC, ensuring seamless compliance with AML/CFT regulations. The Unit also manages funding for its Offshore Banking Operations through its strong correspondent network.

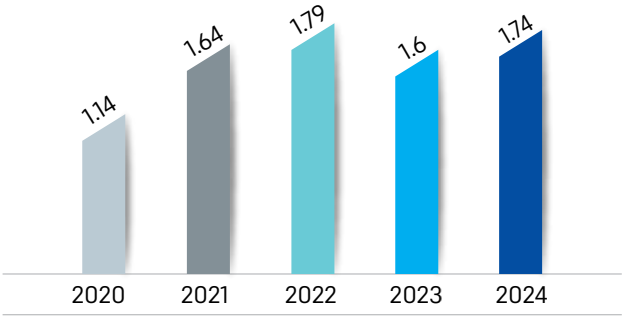
Throughout 2024, the Unit was engaged in strengthening its correspondent networks to facilitate the Bank's trade finance business, focusing on expanding its international network and supporting the bank's trade finance business. The import volume was USD 2.40 billion in 2024 among which USD 920.07 million was arranged by International Division through confirmation, discounting, and trade loans.

The honorable MD of Dhaka Bank, Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof met with the esteemed senior delegates from Mashreq Bank, UAE, at his office during a business development meeting.

Import USD Billion



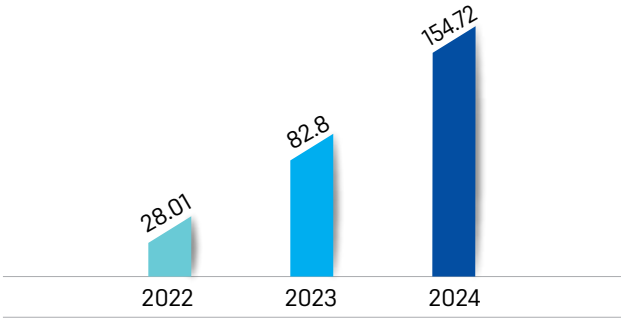
Export USD Billion



Counter Guarantee Business Unit

Dhaka Bank maintains credit lines for 59 globally reputed banks to support its counter guarantee business. The Bank issues Bid Bond, Performance, and Advance Payment Guarantees for government infrastructure projects and critical imports, backed by counter guarantees from foreign banks. In 2024, the Bank processed USD 154.72 million in guarantees, contributing significantly to national development and resulting on a year on year growth of around 87%.

Counter Guarantee Business Unit



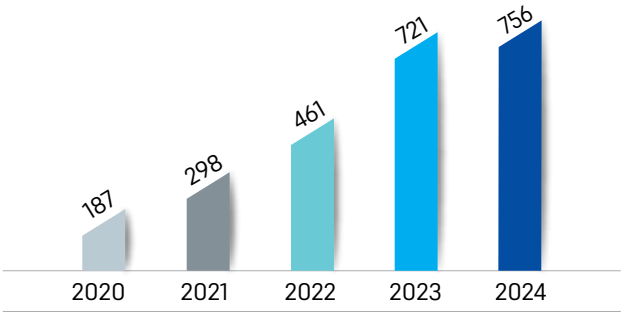
Central Bank Approval Processing and Reporting Unit

This unit ensures regulatory compliance by securing necessary approvals from Bangladesh Bank for all foreign exchange transactions. It also disseminates updates on foreign exchange regulations and submits periodic reports to regulatory authorities.

Remittance Business Unit

Dhaka Bank partners with 25 leading exchange houses across the USA, UAE, UK, Italy, and other countries to facilitate remittance inflows. In 2024, the Bank's remittance business played a vital role in maintaining foreign currency liquidity, collecting USD 486.01 million in wage earners' remittances. In addition, Dhaka Bank also receives substantial commercial remittance, accumulating almost USD 270 million in 2024.

Remittance USD Million



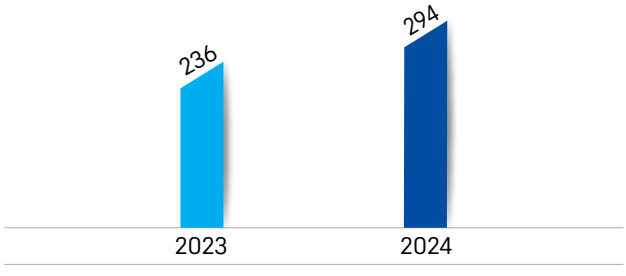
LIABILITY & CASH MANAGEMENT

The Year 2024 has been very challenging for Liability & Cash Management Unit (L&CMU). Like all other businesses, the efforts and activities faced unavoidable challenges due to the unprecedented change in political scenario. However, by capitalizing on clients' transactional needs and leveraging the extensive efforts of both the branches and the unit itself, L&CMU successfully on boarded new clients, like Healthcare Pharmaceuticals Limited, IDLC Securities Limited, Shanta Equity Limited and many more. Some companies have booked their sister concerns with our cash management services after satisfactory results with existing relationships. L&CMU has also continued booking clients outside Dhaka.

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.

As of 31 December 2024, the number of clients booked under Cash Management Services was 294, compared to 236 clients on 01 January 2024.

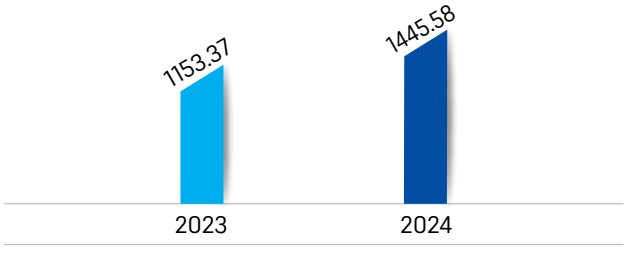
Clients booked under Cash Management Service as on the Year ending 2024 compared to 2023



Average fund retention was BDT 1445.58 crore (as on December 31, 2024) which is a satisfactory number considering the fact that the volume was 1153.37 crore at the beginning of 2024 and the economic condition was disrupted because of the political instability.

Average Fund Retention in Cash Management Client Accounts as on the Year ending 2024 compared to 2023

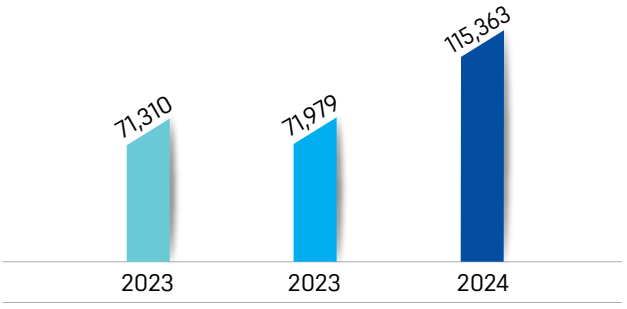
in Crores BDT



Highlights for 2024:

- **Cash Management Unit:**
  - The highest day-end balance was BDT 1,184.21 crore for several days in January 2024.
  - The number of clients booked under Cash Management Services at the end of 2024 was 294 (as of December 31, 2024), up from 236 at the beginning of the year.
  - Additionally, the unit now manages a portfolio comprising of 103 CASA and SND accounts of different corporate clients. The average fund float in these accounts was BDT 168.28 crore as on December 31, 2024.
  - The unit continued to onboard cash management clients outside of Dhaka.
- **Liability Marketing:**
  - A total of 115,363 new CASA and SND accounts were opened in 2024, compared to 71,310 in 2022 and 71,979 in 2023.

New CASA & SND Accounts Opening Comparison



  - In a year of economic instability, the L&CMU booked and managed a total of BDT 703.56 crore in term deposits which helped the bank during times of liquidity crisis.

- **Dhaka Bank-bKash Nano Savings Scheme:**
  - The total number of Nano DPS accounts now stands at 366,663, with a balance of BDT 72.78 crore. The number of Nano DPS accounts has increased by 291,111 by the end of 2024 compared to the beginning of the year.
  - The total balance in these Nano DPS accounts has grown by BDT 56.13 crore by the end of 2024,

compared to BDT 16.65 crore at the beginning of the year.

- **Product & Service Launches:**
  - Dhaka Bank launched Dhaka Bank-bKash 24/7 Cash Management Service, enabling bKash distributors, agents, and merchants to generate eMoney using the balance of their Dhaka Bank accounts around the clock, throughout the year. Additional features include real-time transaction processing, account linking and unlinking, adding and transferring money, and transaction reporting. As of December 31, 2024, a total of 18,399 bKash distributors and agents are actively linked to this service.
- **Other Highlights of 2024:**
  - The Unit successfully established a new banking relationship with **United Hospital Limited**, further expanding the client portfolio.
  - The Unit introduced depot collection solutions for Berger Fosroc Limited, streamlining their financial operations and enhancing efficiency.
  - The Unit played a key role in facilitating the bank's sanctioning of a credit facility for Sun Pharmaceutical (EZ) Ltd., strengthening the organization's presence in the corporate banking sector.
  - The Unit initiated a new payroll banking relationship with Prudential Consultant, offering customized financial solutions to support their workforce.
  - Successfully established an SND account relationship with American Life Insurance Company (MetLife Bangladesh).
  - Secured the transactional account of North West Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGCL), a concern of Bangladesh Power Development Board (BPDB) and established an SND account relationship.
  - Acquired the transactional account of Bangladesh-China Power Company Limited (BCPCL), a joint venture between North West Power Generation Company Limited (NWPGCL) & China National Machinery Import & Export Corporation (CMC) - established SND account, fixed deposit relationship.
  - Successfully opened collection accounts for Jute Alliance Limited, Samuda Edible Oil Limited & Samuda Construction Limited, concern of T.K. Group - established SND account relationship.
  - Successfully initiated collection of sales proceeds of Beximco Pharmaceuticals Limited, Nuvista Pharma Limited and Opsonin Pharma Limited.
- **Moves in 2025:**
  - 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, supported by our branches.
  - As the bank along with the industry is experiencing a prolonged period of economic 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. In line with this strategy, L&CMU also aims to extensively focus on booking collection accounts of various government, autonomous and private organizations.
  - L&CMU will work tirelessly to enrich the client base of the Bank through cross-selling of products and services; along with introduction of new products to enhance the banking experience of the clients.

Account
From Home

DHAKA BANK TRAINING INSTITUTE [DBTI]

Globally, banking industry has been experiencing significant changes in recent years, and this trend is anticipated to continue well into the future. To thrive in this dynamic environment, banks must possess a deep understanding of the evolving landscape and the ability to analyze challenges effectively. Training emerges as a critical factor in this context, enabling employees to acquire the necessary knowledge and skills to navigate these changes successfully. In the banking sector, continuous training is not merely important; it is the cornerstone of sustained growth. By investing in human resource development through training, banks empower their employees and enhance organizational competencies.

Our Centre for Excellence

The continuous cultivation of professional excellence among Dhaka Bank's employees has always been a priority for the bank's board of directors. They firmly believe that training is the cornerstone of human resource development and that an effective and efficient workforce is instrumental to an organization's growth and long-term sustainability. This belief led to the establishment of the Dhaka Bank training institute (DBTI) in 2000, under the guidance of the board of directors. Today, DBTI continues to operate at its optimal level, contributing significantly to the development of the bank's human resources.

Commitment to Quality Training

At its core, Dhaka Bank Training Institute (DBTI) is dedicated to providing high-quality and effective training. It serves as the driving force behind the bank's human resource development. DBTI implements structured modular training programs through thorough Training Needs Assessment (TNA), ensuring that the training meets the specific requirements of the bank's officers and executives.

DBTI offers a variety of courses, workshops, and executive development programs primarily targeted at the bank's officers and executives. In 2024, DBTI significantly impacted employee development, delivering 6,085 man-days of training across 94 training programs to 4,557 officers and executives.

Beyond traditional banking-related training, DBTI also facilitates various Executive Development Programs, workshops, discussion meetings, and exchange of views to address the evolving challenges of the 21st-century banking industry. Additionally, DBTI provides outreach programs for officers and executives at branches outside Dhaka, along with on-the-Spot/On-the-Job Training to tackle branch-specific personnel development issues.

ACADEMIC ACTIVITIES

Updating Training Materials: The course content is tailored to match the experience level of participants. As in previous years, this year the learning guide for the Foundation Program was updated and distributed among the participants.

Redesigning the Training Schedule: Feedback from senior management and participants plays a crucial role in designing effective training programs. Over the past three years, DBTI has significantly improved and redesigned its programs by incorporating valuable suggestions and guidance. DBTI ensures that the latest changes and contemporary issues are reflected in its training session schedules.

Preparation of Course Plan: When designing and formulating courses and workshops, DBTI conducts a comprehensive Training Need Assessment (TNA). In addition, it collects general information about the course content, identifies target groups through focus group discussions, expert opinions, and market surveys. DBTI consistently strives to keep its course content up to date and aligned with leading training institutes in Bangladesh, such as the Bangladesh Bank Training Academy (BBTA), Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM), Bangladesh Public Administration Training Centre (BPATC), and others.

Training Courses, Workshops, and Executive Development Program: Dhaka Bank Training Institute (DBTI) is dedicated to developing its human resources through structured modular training programs. To achieve professional excellence in banking, DBTI conducts various courses, workshops, and executive development programs for entry-level officers as well as mid and top-level executives of the bank.

Introducing New Training: DBTI continuously keeps abreast of contemporary issues, ensuring that its training calendar remains inclusive of recent changes in the financial and banking sector.

On-Demand Courses (Requisition from Different Units, Divisions, or Branches): DBTI is committed to co-creating training courses based on the specific demands of various departments, divisions, and branches of Dhaka Bank, as well as other legal authorities. This includes

customized programs, regulatory compliance-based courses, and branch-specific on-the-job training.

Involvement of Industry Experts and Regulators as Trainers: DBTI is meticulous in selecting trainers. To address regulatory aspects, DBTI regularly invites officials from Bangladesh Bank to conduct sessions. Additionally, DBTI collaborates with expert and experienced trainers from government organizations, the Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM), and other financial institutions.

Training on Regulatory Compliance: DBTI places a high priority on regulatory compliance. Consequently, it arranges various training programs to ensure adherence to regulatory requirements. These programs include training sessions on Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating the Financing of Terrorism (CFT), Ethics and Integrity, Financial Reporting Standards, Cyber Security awareness, and more.

Outreach Training Courses: To extend skill development opportunities to more employees of Dhaka Bank, DBTI organizes outreach training courses in different regions. In May 2024, DBTI conducted two outreach training courses in the North region, covering all branches in those areas.

Evaluation of Participants: To enhance the effectiveness of learning and assess participants' progress, DBTI has implemented evaluations for long-duration courses (two days or more).

Course Evaluation: DBTI regularly gathers feedback from participants to assess the effectiveness of trainers and the quality of logistics. This is done through Speaker Evaluations and Course Evaluations.

Conducting Online Training Programs: In addition to classroom-based programs, DBTI organizes online training sessions. In 2024, a total of 10 training programs were conducted online. To ensure these programs are effective and engaging, we incorporated online exams as well.

Inviting External Resource Persons: In addition to the Principal, Facilitators, and internal resource persons, DBTI extends invitations to seasoned professionals from external sources. These experts conduct sessions, bringing their extensive knowledge and experience to the class. Their versatile expertise and holistic approaches help develop participants' broader perspectives.

Regulatory Reporting: DBTI adheres to regulatory compliance by cooperating with other departments to maintain reporting standards such as AML, NIS, Cyber Security, Risk Management, ISS, and more.

Training Programs conducted by DBTI in 2024

Types of Training Programs	Number of Courses	Number of Participants	Man-days
On-Campus Training Course	78	1,926	3,454
On Spot / On the Job Training	04	43	43
Outreach Training Course	02	78	78
Online Training Course	09	1,310	1,310
Total	**93**	**3,357**	**4,885**
All Staff Program (Online)	01	1,200	1,200
Grand Total	**94**	**4,557**	**6,085**

AVAILABLE LOGISTICS SUPPORT

DBTI Library: DBTI offers a library for its participants, containing books on banking, economics, and other disciplines, as well as various local and international journals and periodicals. Currently, the library houses approximately 1,500 books.

DBTI Hostel: The Dhaka Bank Training Institute Hostel has been operational since September 9, 2012, providing full board residential accommodation for 45 participants from outside Dhaka. The hostel is located in Shahidbagh, Dhaka.

Providing Modern Training Kits: DBTI utilizes modern training kits and user-friendly training tools in its regular practices. Both trainers and trainees are accustomed to using these tools during sessions.

Classroom Setup and Technical Development: DBTI utilizes the latest technology and equips its classrooms with modern amenities to enhance training delivery.

Quality Catering Service: Providing the right food during training significantly impacts participants' concentration, retention, mood, and motivation. DBTI ensures that quality and healthy food and snacks are available for its participants.

GREEN ENVIRONMENT PRACTICES

Paperless Initiative: DBTI is committed to reducing paper consumption. As part of this initiative, we do not provide printed copies of reading materials; instead, we encourage participants to download the referred materials for study. This helps to lower the bank's printing and paper costs.

Maintaining Hygiene and Green Premises: DBTI prioritizes hygiene and cleanliness. Additionally, we keep our premises green with indoor plants and a soothing interior design.

Facilitation in Energy-Saving Mode: Improving energy efficiency is crucial for maintaining cost competitiveness. DBTI frequently reorganizes classroom setups to maximize the use of natural air and light, reducing power consumption.

Maintaining Lower Operational Expenses: As mentioned earlier, DBTI is dedicated to delivering low-cost training and consistently maintains its expenses within budget limits.

Providing Low-Cost Training: DBTI is conscious of providing cost-effective training. We carefully select training days and participants from various branches and divisions to avoid disrupting branch banking operations. Furthermore, we conduct online and outreach training to minimize the need for station leave, ultimately reducing training costs.

Photographs of Different Training Programs

DBTI conducted Foundation Training Program at its premises. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof, Managing Director & CEO of Dhaka Bank PLC. inaugurated the program and delivered his speech highlighting the importance of Foundation Training and advised participating officers to be strictly compliant with the banking ethics and guidelines as well as be proactive in providing excellent service.

Bills-to-Cash

Online Supply Chain Financing

RMG FINANCING

The Ready-Made Garment (RMG) sector in Bangladesh serves as a fundamental pillar of the nation's economy, significantly contributing to its growth over the last few decades. Bangladesh ranks as the second-largest global exporter of RMG products, following China, and this sector represents a considerable share of the country's GDP, foreign exchange revenues, and job creation. In the 1980s, there were approximately 50 factories engaged in the production of ready-made garments; this figure has now escalated to nearly 4,000 (Source: BGMEA). The RMG industry has become essential to the economic framework of Bangladesh. In the fiscal year 2023-24, the total export value for the country reached USD 44.47 billion, with RMG exports contributing USD 36.15 billion (Source: BGMEA). Approximately 81.29% (Source: BGMEA) of the nation's export income is derived from RMG products.

By the conclusion of December 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC had established relationships with 244 clients involved in both direct and deemed exports of RMG, with 16 new clients added to the RMG portfolio throughout 2024. Out of these, 134 clients were engaged in direct exports (Knit: 43, Woven: 74, Sweater: 17), while 109 were participating in deemed exports (Accessories: 35, Spinning: 27, Washing: 10, Textile: 17, Dyeing: 11, Printing: 7, etc.). Among these clients, 24 garment factories have received U.S. Green Building Council LEED certification across various categories.

In 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC's total export reached BDT 20,160.55 million (USD 1,744.55 million), achieving 100.80% of the annual export target and demonstrating a growth rate of approximately 17.17% compared to the total export figures from the previous year.

The total export from RMG-related clients of Dhaka Bank PLC amounted to BDT 18,675.45 million in 2024, indicating an approximate growth of 28.02% in comparison to the previous year.

As of 31 December 2024, the total funded exposure to RMG-related entities was recorded at BDT 48,923.10 million.

As of 31 December 2024, the total funded exposure to RMG concerns was recorded at BDT 48,923.10 million, which accounts for approximately 18.19% of the bank's overall funded exposure. The total non-funded exposure reached BDT 52,393.80 million, constituting about 27.01% of the bank's total non-funded exposure, indicating a growth of roughly 37.86% compared to the previous year. The aggregate total of both funded and non-funded exposure to RMG concerns amounted to BDT 101,316.90 million, representing around 21.88% of the bank's total exposure, and reflecting a growth of about 16.48% from the prior year.

In 2024, the bank successfully accessed various refinance facilities through the Sustainable Finance Department of Bangladesh Bank for its clients, including Sterling Styles Ltd. and Southern Clothings Ltd., among others. Furthermore, the bank has secured over BDT 2,786.16 million in pre-shipment credit refinance from Bangladesh Bank for 37 RMG clients, which has been advantageous for both the bank and its clientele.

DHAKA BANK DIRECT BANKING

Internet Banking for All

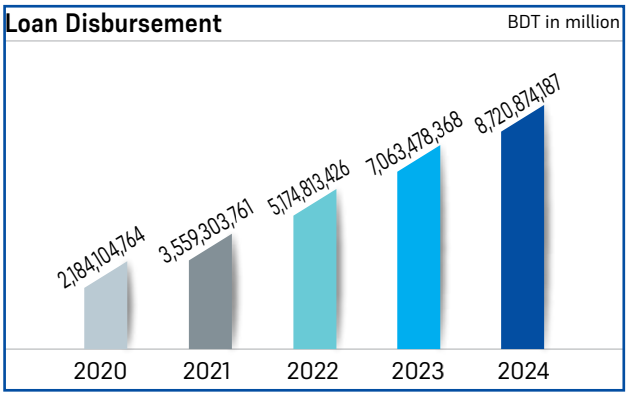
AGRICULTURE BANKING

Agriculture is the backbone of Bangladesh's economy, employing around 45% of the labor force and contributing significantly to GDP. Agricultural credit plays a crucial role in enhancing productivity, ensuring food security, and improving the livelihoods of farmers. The government, along with financial institutions, has implemented various credit schemes to support agricultural growth. If Bangladesh wants to continue the progress towards agriculture, the country will need to leverage cutting edge technology and data to address issues including access to finance, weather/soil and inputs information, market intelligence, and capacity for data-driven, i.e. digital agriculture

In the changing environment we see that agricultural credit and financial inclusion are crucial for economic development in Bangladesh. By improving access to formal financial services, farmers can increase productivity, enhance income stability, and contribute to national food security. Continued investment in financial infrastructure, digital technology, and policy support will be key in ensuring a more inclusive and resilient agricultural sector. It is observed that financial constraints often limit the growth and productivity of the sector. Agricultural credit serves as a vital tool to overcome these challenges by providing necessary funds for investment in modern farming techniques, inputs, and infrastructure. This essay explores the disbursement of agricultural credit in Bangladesh and its impact on the country's economy. Agricultural credit refers to financial assistance provided to farmers for activities such as purchasing seeds, fertilizers, irrigation equipment, and other necessary inputs. The Government of Bangladesh, through institutions like Bangladesh Bank, has implemented various policies to facilitate agricultural loans. As a result, we have become ample in the production of food grains. Besides, the progress in the production of fish and livestock, vegetables and fruits have 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.

Following the Agriculture & Rural Credit Policy and Program and direct guidance of Bangladesh Bank, Dhaka Bank is trying to includes more farmers to disburse more loans in this sector to boost up rural economy so that more employment could be created and thus helps in poverty alleviation and food security. Following table shows the disbursement of agriculture loan for last five years in agriculture:

Year	Amount (BDT)
2020	2,184,104,764
2021	3,559,303,761
2022	5,174,813,426
2023	7,063,478,368
2024	8,720,874,187



Agricultural plays a vital role in sustaining Bangladesh's agricultural sector, boosting rural livelihoods, and ensuring national food security. Strengthening credit accessibility, reducing financial barriers, and implementing farmer-friendly policies will further enhance the economic impact of agricultural financing, fostering overall national development. By helping farmers gain additional insights into what's happening in their fields, we can enable a better use of farms, farmer time, and inputs to drive sustainable harvests. That's better for them, for their operations, and for our planet.

CSR

Dhaka Bank has actively engaged in Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives, particularly in the agricultural sector, to support poor farmers and enhance productivity. Over the last couple of years, the bank has implemented several programs aimed at improving agricultural output, providing financial assistance, and ensuring sustainable farming practices.

One of the significant contributions of Dhaka Bank has been facilitating easy access to agricultural facilities enabling small-scale farmers to invest in better seeds, fertilizers, and modern farming equipment. Additionally, the bank has conducted training programs on advanced farming techniques, water conservation, and organic farming, helping farmers improve yield and efficiency.

Dhaka Bank has also collaborated with various organizations to provide financial literacy programs for farmers, ensuring they can effectively manage their income and savings. Dhaka Bank PLC. has unveiled six new agricultural research projects aimed at driving upgrading and fostering community benefit in the country's agricultural sector. These research projects are part of the Bank's special effort to support enhancing research in agriculture on productivity, mechanization, and post-harvest management. Moreover, the bank has supported initiatives to develop rural infrastructure, such as irrigation facilities and storage solutions, reducing post-harvest losses.

These CSR activities have significantly contributed to enhancing agricultural productivity, improving the livelihoods of underprivileged farmers, and fostering economic growth in rural communities. Through such initiatives, Dhaka Bank continues to demonstrate its commitment to social and economic development in Bangladesh.

RISK MANAGEMENT & CONTROL ENVIRONMENT

FROM
CHIEF RISK OFFICER'S DESK

Mr. A M M Moyen Uddin
DMD & Chief Risk Officer

Since 2023, the global economy has faced a series of powerful shocks that compounded one another. Rapid interest rate hikes triggered capital outflows and currency depreciation, intensifying debt sustainability risks and disrupting food and energy markets. At the same time, soaring inflation eroded real incomes, fueling a global cost-of-living crisis.

Amid these global challenges, Bangladesh's economy grappled with longstanding structural issues, including weak tax revenue generation, a fragile banking sector, inefficient public expenditure management, and trade and industrial policies that fell short of supporting export growth and economic diversification. Additionally, low foreign direct investment and weak corporate governance added further complexity. In response to these economic pressures, the country's banking sector worked to address both emerging and pre-existing risks under evolving regulatory frameworks.

Despite these adversities, Dhaka Bank PLC. successfully navigated 2024 by executing a clear and adaptable strategy. As Chief Risk Officer (CRO), I have witnessed the Bank's resilience in overcoming challenges. Dhaka Bank has remained committed to risk-calibrated, profitable growth while upholding strong risk management practices. The Bank maintained capital adequacy ratios above regulatory requirements, achieving a total CRAR of 13.41 by the end of 2024. Through prudent risk management and a strong risk-aware culture, Dhaka Bank PLC. has emerged stronger and more agile, as reflected in its performance throughout the year.

Effective Risk Management Framework

Dhaka Bank PLC. risk management system is designed to ensure effective oversight and control across all business lines and levels of the bank. It consists of comprehensive policies, procedures, limits, and controls that enable the continuous identification, assessment, measurement, monitoring, mitigation and reporting of risks associated with its activities. To maintain secure and efficient business operations, the bank has established a robust risk management framework.

Overview of the Board and Senior Management

The Board of Directors establishes the bank's risk appetite, tolerance, and limits while formulating strategies to ensure effective risk management. Senior Management continuously monitors the bank's risk profile and provides

regular reports to the Board of Directors and the Board Risk Management Committee for assessment and oversight.

Effective Organizational Policies and Procedures

The Bank's policies and more detailed procedures provide guidance for the day-to-day implementation of broad risk strategies and generally include limits designed to protect the Bank from imprudent and unwarranted risks.

Appropriate Management Information System (MIS)

Dhaka Bank PLC. has implemented a comprehensive Management Information System (MIS) to enhance its operational efficiency and customer service. The Information Technology Division, in collaboration with various business units, develops and maintains this state-of-the-art online banking system, ensuring secure and efficient services for both retail and corporate customers. The Bank continuously evaluates the effectiveness of its risk measurement, monitoring and reporting systems by assessing the adequacy of risk oversight practices and reports covering all significant risks. This includes reviewing the relevance of key assumptions, the reliability of data sources, and the appropriateness of the information provided to the Board and senior management.

Comprehensive Internal Controls and Limits

The Bank's internal control system is adequately tested and reviewed by its internal audit. The coverage, procedures and findings of the audit regarding the internal controls are adequately reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board, and any material weakness found is addressed promptly and appropriately.

Bank's key risk indicators and their status in 2024

The risk profile of the Bank demonstrates strong performance, reflecting the positive efforts made in recent years to enhance its portfolios and solidify its foundations. Throughout 2024, the Bank has shown resilience, with asset quality staying generally stable, and its capital and liquidity metrics maintaining healthy levels. A comparative analysis of Key Risk Indicators is provided in the table below:

Risk Category	Key Risk Indicator	Position %	
		31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Credit Risk: (Assets quality and resilience capacity	Gross NPL Ratio	5.33	4.88
	Net NPL Ratio	1.69	1.25
	Rated Borrowers Ratio	91	87
Liquidity Risk	Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR)	4.20	4.09
	Statutory Liquidity Requirement (SLR)	24.80	17.86
	Advance to Deposit Ratio (ADR)	82.82	85.98
	Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	107.5	104.0
	Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	103.2	102.0
Capital Adequacy	Capital to Risk Weighted Assets Ratio CRAR) with Conservation Buffer	13.41	15.04
	Tier 1 Plus Conservation Buffer	8.63	9.91
	CET 1 Plus Conservation Buffer	7.87	9.05
	Leverage Ratio	4.20	4.80
	Credit rating	AA+	AA+

The key ratios presented in the table are within the regulatory requirement. It indicates that the quality of credit, liquidity and capital position of the Bank is good.

The Bank continues to monitor both current and potential risks that could affect its operations. In 2024, the focus has been on addressing these risks through several key strategies:

- Cultivating a strong risk management culture across the entire organization.
- Increasing awareness of risk management by offering comprehensive training programs.
- Improving service quality in all aspects of the bank's operations.
- Strengthening resilience across all key performance indicators of the Bank.

To assess and manage these risks, the bank utilizes portfolio reviews and stress testing to stay proactive in the ever-evolving risk landscape.

Risk Management Approach of the Bank

The Bank must take a comprehensive approach to identifying and managing risks, enhancing its ability to understand, communicate, and control the risks it assumes in serving clients. To better mitigate these risks, the Bank will evaluate whether any existing or emerging risks should be classified as significant over time.

Risk Prioritized Areas

In light of the current challenges, the Bank is focused on refining its strategies to effectively manage risk. Innovation remains a key priority for Dhaka Bank PLC., and the Bank is making steady progress in addressing its risk priorities as required.

Promoting a Robust Risk Culture

Effective internal communication from Senior Management plays a crucial role in fostering a strong risk culture within the bank. By emphasizing the importance of risk-based thinking at every level of the organization, from the front line to the defense lines, the bank ensures that all employees actively contribute to maintaining a risk-aware environment.

Enhancing Cybersecurity and Information Protection

As Dhaka Bank has significantly upgraded its technological infrastructure, the threat of cyberattacks remains a critical concern. The bank has integrated a comprehensive cybersecurity framework within its Enterprise Risk Management System to safeguard its operations and assets. Key initiatives include:

- Development and enforcement of policies, standards, and controls aligned with national and international best practices, such as the BB ICT Security Guidelines, ISO 27001 (Information Security), PCI-DSS (Cards Data Security), TIA-942 (Center resilience), ISO 27032 (Cyber Security), SWIFT Security, and NIST.
- Round-the-clock cybersecurity monitoring through a dedicated Security Operations Center (SOC), ensuring swift incident response and the deployment of advanced defensive technologies.
- Establishment of a Cyber Fusion Center and Information Security Lab for continuous threat intelligence and security research.
- Comprehensive vulnerability assessments, penetration testing, and robust software/application security reviews through strict quality control processes.
- Ongoing cybersecurity awareness and privacy training for employees to ensure a culture of vigilance.

Addressing Environmental and Climate Risks

In its commitment to sustainable and responsible banking, Dhaka Bank carefully evaluates environmental and social development risks (ESDD) prior to approving loans and advances, ensuring that projects comply with established sustainability standards. In 2023, the bank reported minimal exposure to high-risk environmental cases. Looking ahead, Dhaka Bank has significantly expanded its Green and Sustainable Finance efforts, marking a notable increase in disbursements in 2024 compared to the previous year, reflecting a strong commitment to addressing climate-related risks.

Emerging Risks

Emerging Risks refer to unpredictable and uncontrollable outcomes from certain events and circumstances which are on the radar but not yet fully measurable may have the potential to impact our business materially.

Tight Monetary Policy and Slow Credit Expansion

Bangladesh Bank (BB) has prioritized managing inflation through a stringent monetary policy. Persistent inflation erodes consumers' purchasing power and fosters inflationary expectations. To mitigate these concerns, BB has adopted a contractionary stance, regularly increasing policy rates. These tighter liquidity conditions are expected to slow down credit growth in the private sector. In its efforts to clarify its monetary stance, BB has introduced an interest rate corridor and enhanced the flexibility of interest rate ceilings.

Poor Asset Quality and Weak Capital Base

The persistent leniency in regulatory oversight, combined with inadequate mechanisms for assessing credit risk, hampers efficient loan distribution, raising the likelihood of a further decline in bank asset quality. Insufficient capital within the banking sector further obstructs credit expansion. To mitigate the risk of financial instability, it is essential to adhere to robust credit risk management practices, establish the Prompt Corrective Action (PCA) framework, and implement a Recovery Plan.

Bank Consolidation and Mergers

Forced mergers between banks can be detrimental if conducted without a comprehensive assessment of asset quality. A careful and prudent approach is necessary when consolidating banks to ensure that stronger institutions do not inherit the challenges of weaker ones. A detailed evaluation of the asset quality of struggling banks is essential before proceeding with any consolidation plans.

Technological Advancements in IT and Data Infrastructure

The risk management sector is expected to undergo significant transformation, driven by advancements in IT and data infrastructure. The industry will likely witness a shift towards advanced analytics, team-oriented approaches, and a reduced focus on traditional operational tasks. As paperless workflows, real-time technologies, and automation become more commonplace, big data and sophisticated algorithms will enhance risk management capabilities. This evolving technical environment will allow for more precise risk assessments, reduce operating costs, and ultimately improve the client experience.

Climate-Related Transition Risks

The need for climate resilience has shifted from a theoretical concept to a practical necessity, particularly for vulnerable populations. Conducting Environmental & Social Due Diligence (ESDD) ratings before making financial decisions has become crucial. This practice is not only important for regulatory compliance but also essential for ensuring sustainable financial practices in response to climate-related risks.

Future Prospects

To address the evolving risks, increasing customer expectations, and emerging regulatory standards by 2025, Dhaka Bank will need to implement significant transformations within its risk management functions. While it might seem improbable, the coming decade could witness more substantial shifts in risk management practices than the last one. Without proactive measures, the bank could struggle to meet the future demands and requirements. It is crucial for Dhaka Bank to take strategic steps now to adapt to these changes and stay ahead of the curve.

Mr. A M M Moyen Uddin
DMD & Chief Risk Officer

RISK MANAGEMENT OF DHAKA BANK

Dhaka Bank PLC. has established Risk Management Division (RMD) headed by Chief Risk Officer (CRO), 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.

Enterprise Risk Management (ERM)

ERM is a plan-based business strategy that aims to identify, assess and prepare for any dangers, hazards, and other potential for disaster – both physical and figurative – that may interfere with an organization's operations and objectives

The ERM process is shown in the figure below:

Risk Identification
- Identify Risks that may impact strategy
- Establish an integrated or cross-discipline approach

Risk Assessment
- Impact & prioritization of identified Risks

Risk Response
- Categories of avoidance or acceptance of Risks

Risk Control
- Adherence to procedures, policies & Regulations.

The eight components of ERM are as follows

- Internal Environment
- Objective setting
- Event Identification
- Risk Assessment
- Risk Response
- Control Activities
- Information & Communication
- Monitoring

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 Risk limits.
- Decisions relating to risk are in line with the business strategy and objectives.
- The expected payoffs compensate for the risks taken
- Adequate capital to support the Risk.
- To build risk culture across the bank and
- Set Risk Appetite/limit and ensure that the limit is always maintained.

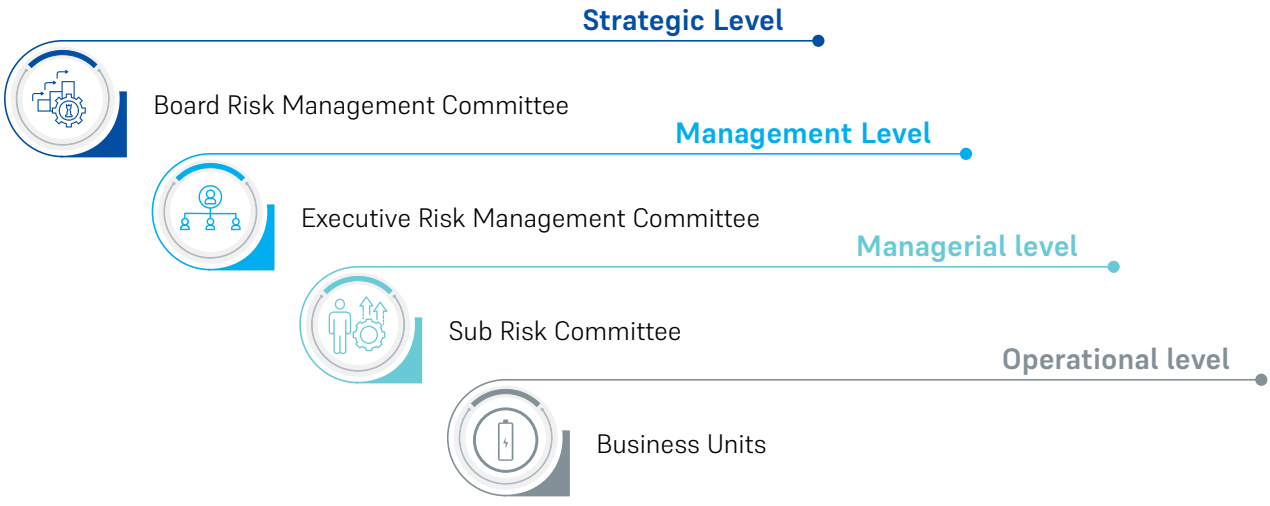


Figure: Risk management Framework

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

Main functions of Risk Management Division (RMD)

- Developing risk policies and procedures to supervise manage and oversee overall banking business and process.
- To identify, assess, mitigate and monitor various types of risks.
- Interact and coordinate with business users/units to prepare functional specifications
- Prepare and forward various types of risk reports based on purposes to regulatory authority and relevant stakeholders.
- Assist and monitor the implementation of all aspects of the risk function of the bank in a timely manner

Scope of work of RMD

- RMD official involvement is limited to risk management related activities of the bank & annual budget/ strategy meeting
- RMD has membership of all important committees

like SMT, ALCO, CCD, Credit Risk Committee, Budget committee, Basel implementation committee etc.

- RMD's role is only as an observer but not a part of decision-making process. RMD raises flags on risk issues & has the authority to request to ICC Division to conduct audit on any specific issue if deemed necessary

Role of RMD

- Collecting and analyzing data/information for identifying risks and making appropriate recommendations for risk mitigation;
- Arranging ERMC meeting monthly and disseminating the decisions by meeting minutes to the concerned department/divisions, monitoring and follow up of implementation status;
- Preparing risk management reports, ensuring timely submission of risk management reports, meeting minutes, compliance report and other documents to regulator.
- Assisting BRMC/ERMC by providing risk issues & supporting the Board, BRMC and ERMC in formulation, review and approval of the enterprise- wide risk governance framework i.e. Bank's risk culture, risk appetite, risk limits, and MAT.
- Designing bank's overall risk management strategy & ensuring significant contribution in establishing sophisticated risk management infrastructure.
- Conducting, developing and overseeing Stress Testing activity & utilizing the Stress Test result and scenario analysis to better understand potential risk exposures under a variety of adverse circumstances.
- Establishing an early warning or trigger system for breaches of the bank's risk appetite or limits. Taking initiatives for interim review & status of risk exposures as compared to appetite.
- Communicating views of the board and senior management throughout the bank, taking initiatives for establishing enterprise/comprehensive risk management policies, adopting proper financial protection measures through risk transfer, risk avoidance, and risk retention programs with the approval of the board, BRMC and senior management.

Desk-wise functions of RMD

i. Credit risk related desk:

- Assisting in formulation and review of credit risk management policies, guidelines, manual, setting up of credit risk appetite, limit, tolerance, MAT etc. with due consideration of relevant sectors.
- Monitoring loan portfolio & credit concentration to ensure good quality asset growth & compliance of internal limit.
- Closely monitoring the stressed loans to avoid adverse classification by following up overdue loans, SMA loans, NPL, law suit cases, written off loans, regular accounts with unsatisfactory repayment, loans having excess over limit, overdue accepted bills, off-balance sheet exposure, forced loan, movement of adverse classification, collateral against loans, credit rating of borrowers, taken over loans etc.
- Using different models for identifying related risks and conducting Stress -Testing activity to understand shock resilience capacity of the bank.

ii. Market Risk related desk:

- Measuring interest rate risk of the bank by applying various tools such as sensitivity analysis, duration gap analysis etc.
- Ensuring Treasury Division is properly determining the impact of interest rate fluctuation on the profitability of the bank .

iii. Liquidity Risk related desk:

- Ensuring all regulatory liquidity ratios such as CRR, SLR, ADR, LCR, NSFR, MCO, WBG, Undrawn Commitment etc. are calculated, Structural Liquidity Profile, projected sources and uses of fund, statement of total time and demand liabilities are prepared.
- Playing major role in setting liquidity strategy, and assessing opportunity loss resulted from improper liquidity management
- Conducting & Analyzing Stress -Testing activity to understand shock resilience capacity of the bank to ensure maintenance of adequate capital for absorbing any unforeseen losses.

iv. Operational Risk related desk:

- Assisting in managing risks related to lapses in people, process and system, monitoring unsettled issues (identified fraud/forgeries, major irregularities etc.) in collaboration with ICC.
- Identifying the vulnerable areas related to operational risk and advising the senior management & the Board to review the existing policies to uphold the reputation of the bank.

v. Risk Research and Policy Development desk:

- Developing, testing, and using different models (such as VaR, Collection scoring, Vintage curve etc.) for measuring/assessing risks.
- Reviewing effectiveness of enterprise-wide risk governance framework and recommending necessary policy measures.

- Conducting research to explore reasons behind concurrence of the identified risks and Exploring emerging risks.
- Preparing a consolidated Risk Appetite Statement (RAS), developing the KRI reporting format based on the complexity and size of the bank.
- Recommending preventive measures to achieve the organizational goal and suggesting the senior management probable ways to control the same.

vi. Information and Cybersecurity Risk:

This risk arises from threats to the bank's IT infrastructure, data, and digital assets due to cyberattacks, data breaches, or system vulnerabilities.

- **Cyberattacks** (e.g., phishing, malware, ransomware)
- **Data breaches and unauthorized access**
- **System failures or disruptions**
- **Third-party security risks** (vendors, cloud service providers)
- **Regulatory non-compliance in cybersecurity laws**

vii. Compliance Risk:

This refers to the risk of legal or regulatory penalties due to non-compliance with local and international banking laws, including **Bangladesh Bank regulations, AML/CFT guidelines,** and **Basel III** requirements.

- Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Counter-Terrorism Financing (CFT) breaches
- Failure to comply with Bangladesh Bank's prudential guidelines
- Inadequate Know Your Customer (KYC) processes
- Data privacy and protection violations (e.g., Personal Data Protection laws)
- Non-compliance with tax, labor, and corporate governance laws

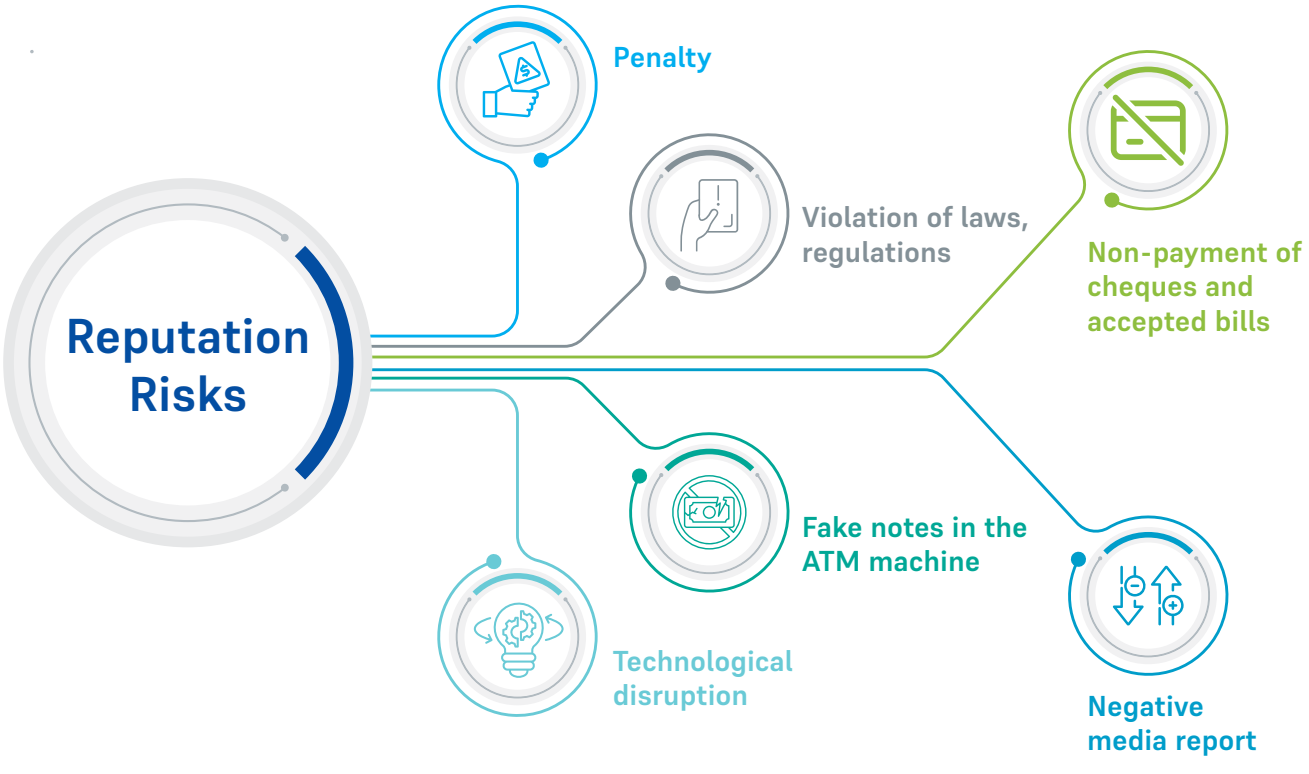
viii. Emerging Risks

These are newly evolving or unpredictable risks that could impact the bank's operations, reputation, and financial stability. Examples of Emerging Risks:

- Climate-related financial risks (e.g., transition risk, physical climate risk)
- Geopolitical instability affecting trade finance and cross-border transactions
- Rapid technological disruptions (e.g., AI in fraud, blockchain banking)
- Regulatory changes in digital banking and fintech partnerships
- Reputational risks from ESG (Environmental, Social, and Governance) non-compliance

ix. Reputation Risks

Dhaka Bank PLC. consistently stays alert and mindful of the following events to effectively manage and mitigate reputational risk.

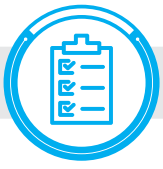


x. Environmental & Social Risk (ESR)

Dhaka Bank PLC. has implemented a strategic approach to effectively managing environmental and social risks. In this context, the bank addresses these risks through the following measures:

Comprehensive Policy

Implement a robust Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) policy aligned with Dhaka Bank PLC.'s commitment to sustainable and responsible banking.



ESDD Check List

Implement the Sectoral Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) Checklist in alignment with Bangladesh Bank directives, ensuring compliance with Dhaka Bank PLC.'s policies and risk assessment framework.

Enacting Policies

Dhaka Bank PLC. is committed to addressing environmental and social concerns by implementing responsible policies that promote sustainability, ethical practices, and community well-being

Adequate Training

Dhaka Bank PLC. integrates non-financial considerations, including environmental and social aspects, reinforcing its commitment to sustainable and responsible banking practices.

Natural Systems Protection

Dhaka Bank PLC. is committed to preserving the natural ecosystems that sustain life while fostering inclusive growth by empowering communities, alleviating poverty, and driving sustainable economic development.

Non-financial Factors Recognition

Ensure relevant employees of Dhaka Bank PLC. are trained to take ownership of and effectively implement these policies.

Ecological Aspects

Environment" refers to the natural surroundings, including ecosystems, as well as the social factors that impact and are impacted by these ecosystems, such as human activities and communities.

Social Aspects

Evaluate the environmental and social impacts of all investment proposals.

Priorities Environmental Friendly Projects

Focus on funding projects that offer direct or indirect environmental benefits.

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.

Princile 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.

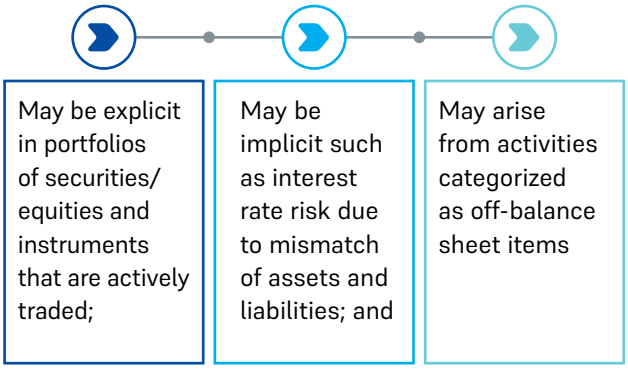
Principle 16: The Bank must have a system in place for managing problem credits and various other workout situations.

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-



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.

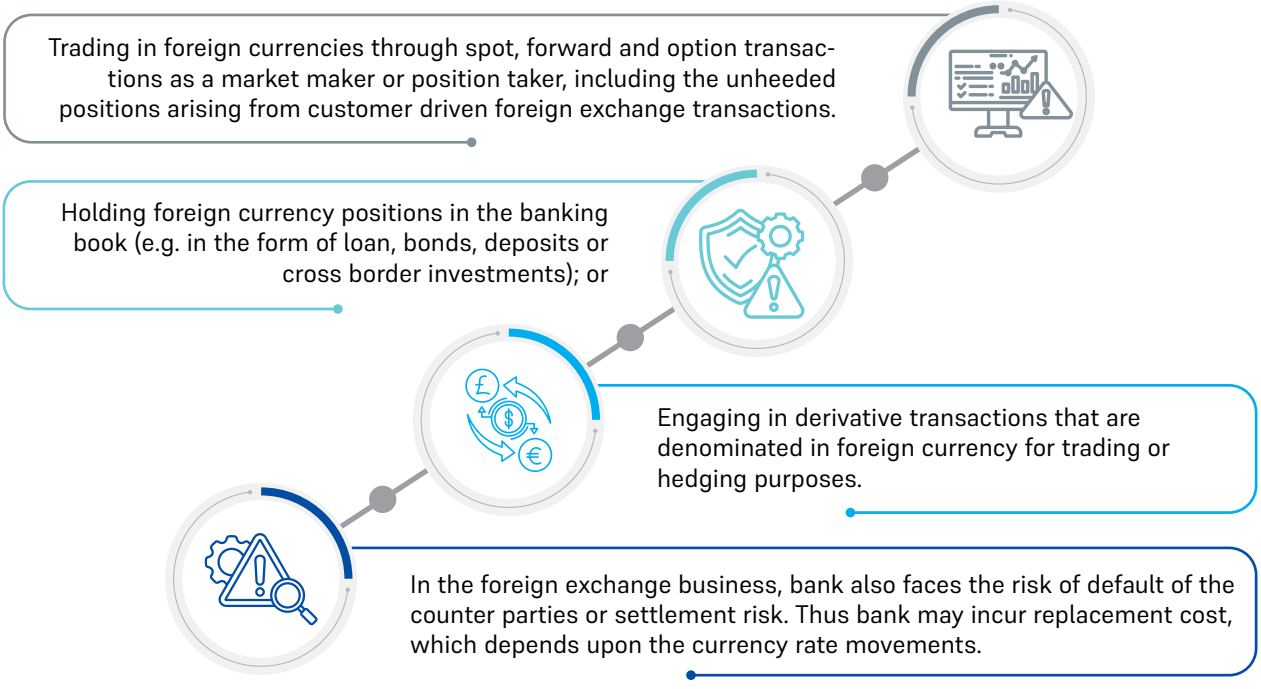
The bank has developed and implemented effective and comprehensive procedures and information systems to manage and control interest rate risk in accordance with its interest rate risk policies. These procedures are in accordance to the size and complexity of the bank's interest rate risk-taking activities.

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:



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.

v. Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that a given security or asset cannot be traded quickly enough in the market to prevent a loss (or make the required profit) or when a bank is unable to fulfill its commitments in time when payment falls due.

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.

As per instructions of Bangladesh Bank, bank maintains liquidity in two forms:

i. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR):

The required reserves, which are held in Cash form. The CRR components are balance with Bangladesh Bank (along with different branch offices of Bangladesh Bank) and T.T. in transit.

ii. Statutory Liquidity Reserve (SLR):

The required reserves, which are held in Asset form. The SLR components are Cash in hand, Foreign Currency with Bangladesh Bank, Holding of Treasury Bills and Bonds and amount excess in CRR.

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 Managing Dicrector & CEO 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.

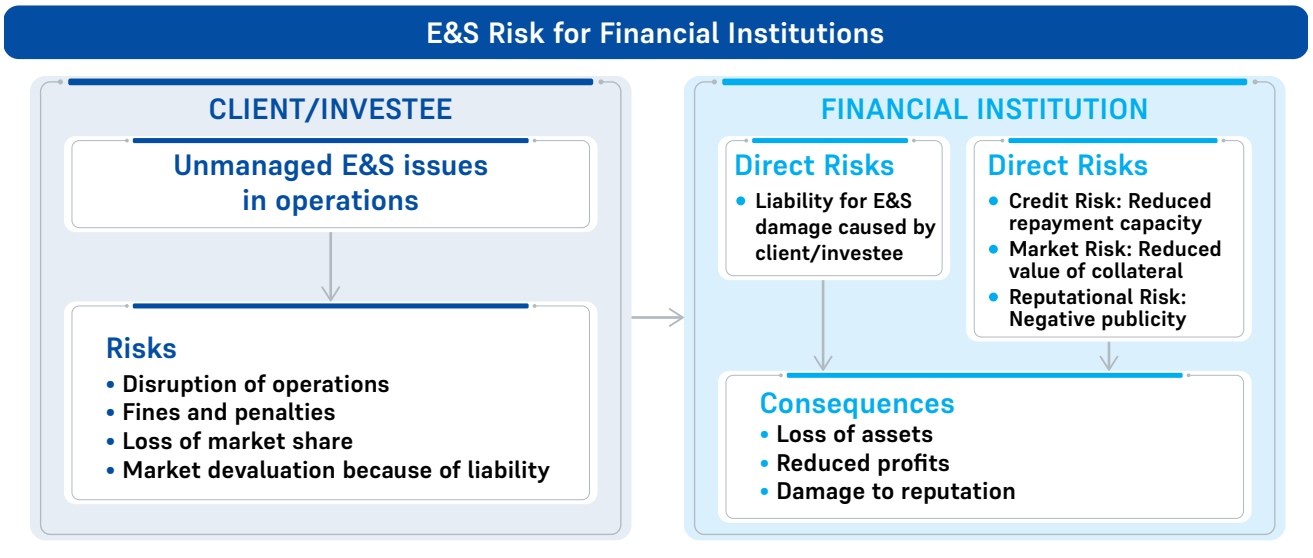
Guideline for Trade Based Money Laundering (TBML): As one of the fastest growing economy, Bangladesh is significantly vulnerable to this risk. TBML takes advantage of the complexity of trade systems, most prominently in international contexts where the involvement of multiple parties and jurisdictions 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

g. 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.

h. Country Risk:

Country Risk is the risk of both on and off balance sheet exposures to loss caused by events in a foreign country. If in a specific country, the bank's net funded exposure is 2% or more of its total assets, country risk for that specific country has to be considered and provision has to be kept considering the specific country risk.

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	• prepared in accordance with the guidelines and supervision of Bangladesh Bank • provides a comprehensive overview of the bank's risk profile across all key risk dimensions.
Capital-to-Risk-Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR)	• represents an assessment to measure the adequacy of the bank's capital against its risk exposure • calculated and reported in accordance with the risk based capital adequacy guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.
ICAAP Reporting	• provides a measure of the bank's capital requirement adequacy against the organization's entire risk profile.
Stress testing	• presents the effects of several assumptions applied to measure the capital base level in stressed scenarios.

Large Loan Concentration

	2024	2023
Total Large Loan %	37.17%	37.69%
Top-20 Borrowers' Concentration %	18.23%	19.12%

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	2024	2023
Risk Weighted Asset	26,846	23,275
Total Eligible Capital (Solo)	3,551	3,499
Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) (Solo)	13.41%	15.04%
Total Eligible Capital (Consolidated)	3,630	3,553
Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) (Consolidated)	13.42%	15.03%

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. The Supervisory Review Process (SRP) meetings are conducted bi-monthly. And, the Board Risk Management Committee (BRMC) meetings are held at least once every quarter from where reports are onward placed for Board review and approval.

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 DBPLC., 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, DBPLC. 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 conducts meeting once in every two months. The team consists of following members representing Senior Management and different cross-functional Divisions of the Bank:

Designation	Position in the Team
Managing Director	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 CRO & In-charge, 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 2020. The assessment for the year 2022 is under process.

Strategic Risk Management in the Digital and Smart Banking Age

Following a comprehensive review of the 2024 Annual Report within the broader global risk landscape, it is my privilege to present an update on Dhaka Bank PLC.'s principal and emerging risk factors. This update also highlights how our bank's robust risk management framework, policies, and strategies have effectively addressed these challenges.

Global Economic Landscape

In 2024, the global economy navigated geopolitical tensions, trade policy shifts, and regional economic variations. The re-election of Donald Trump led to aggressive U.S. trade policies, including reciprocal tariffs on key trading partners. These measures disrupted global trade, causing inflation concerns and currency fluctuations, particularly in Asia. However, economies like Vietnam and Malaysia capitalized on shifting supply chains, attracting foreign investment. Europe showed resilience, with euro zone GDP projected to rise to 1.0% in 2025. Despite trade tensions, improving investment intentions signaled a recovery, though high energy costs remained a challenge. The UK faced weak growth, prompting the Bank of England to cut interest rates. Investor sentiment in 2024 was cautious, with significant inflows into emerging market debt and selective equity investments. The MSCI emerging market index rallied, supported by Chinese tech stocks, while U.S. protectionist policies led to outflows from Indian equities. For Dhaka Bank PLC, these global trends highlight the importance of strategic risk management and investment diversification. The shifting trade landscape and evolving monetary policies require agile financial planning to navigate economic uncertainties effectively.

Bangladesh's Economic Landscape

In 2024, Bangladesh faced economic challenges due to political instability and high inflation. The ousting of PM Sheikh Hasina in August led to uncertainty, with inflation peaking at 11.38% in November. Food inflation remained high, and the central bank raised interest rates to 10% to curb rising prices. The World Bank cut GDP growth forecasts to 4%, citing political unrest and supply chain issues. Interim leader Muhammad Yunus sought international support, with the EIB increasing funding. Key financial reforms were introduced to stabilize the economy, aiming for long-term recovery.

Dhaka Bank PLC.'s Risk Mitigation Approach

As a financial institution, Dhaka Bank PLC. acknowledges that risk-taking is inherent in banking operations. Our role in economic development necessitates a proactive approach to identifying, assessing, and mitigating potential risks.

To safeguard against credit risk, we employ a rigorous credit assessment framework, maintain a diversified loan portfolio, and implement continuous monitoring mechanisms. In response to geopolitical instability and global trade disruptions, we emphasize business diversification, scenario planning, and real-time risk monitoring.

Market risk—stemming from interest rate fluctuations, exchange rate volatility, and other financial variables—is managed through well-defined hedging strategies and continuous market assessments. To address operational risks, we have strengthened our internal controls, risk management frameworks, and contingency planning measures. Liquidity risks are mitigated through stress testing and ensuring access to emergency funding sources.

In the face of rising cybersecurity threats, Dhaka Bank PLC. has reinforced its digital security measures, enhanced employee training, and established robust incident response protocols to protect sensitive financial data. Additionally, recognizing the growing risks associated with financial crime, we have strengthened our anti-money laundering (AML) measures to prevent and detect illicit activities. With the increasing prominence of crypto assets facilitating rapid cross-border transfers, our AML framework is designed to take a holistic approach, ensuring regulatory compliance and financial integrity.

Description	2024
Gross NPL Ratio	5.33
Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR)	13.41
Advance/Investment-to-Deposit Ratio (ADR)	82.82
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	107.50
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	103.20
Return on Assets (ROA)	0.38
Return on Equity (ROE)	7.02
Concentration in Top 20 Borrowers as percentage of the bank's total loans outstanding	18.23
Top 20 defaulters as percentage of total loans outstanding	3.58
Top 10 depositors' concentration	9.54
Leverage Ratio	4.20

Strengthening Risk Management at Dhaka Bank PLC.

Throughout 2024, we took significant steps to enhance our risk management functions, reinforcing our ability to navigate an increasingly complex financial landscape.

At Dhaka Bank PLC., we govern our core risk categories-those inherent in our strategy and business model-through distinct risk management frameworks, comprehensive policies, and a board-approved Risk Appetite Statement. This structured approach ensures that we remain resilient in the face of evolving risks while continuing to uphold our commitment to sustainable growth and financial stability.

Roles & Responsibilities of Risk related Committees

Dhaka Bank PLC. has established several committees and teams to ensure effective governance, risk management, and strategic decision-making. Below is an overview of these key groups, along with their roles and responsibilities:

Level	Roles & Responsibilities
Senior Management Team Committee (Management Committee, Enterprise Risk Management Committee, Board Risk Management Committee, Supervisory Review Process Team, Basel Implementation Committee, Committee for PCA Framework, Committee for bank's Recovery)	• Review and update the risk management strategies and policies annually. • Oversee and enforce the implementation of the risk management framework and procedures. • Ensure the establishment of a robust organizational structure for effective risk management. • Supervise the operations of the ERMC, SRP Team, and CRMC. • Define, assess, and recommend appropriate levels for risk appetite, limits, and tolerance. • Ensure adherence to Bangladesh Bank's guidelines on core risk management practices. • Conduct at least four meetings annually. • Provide the Board of Directors with proposals, recommendations, and summaries from BRMC meetings on a quarterly basis. • Ensure that the Risk Management Division (RMD) is adequately staffed and resourced. • Evaluate the overall performance and efficiency of the risk management function every year.

Level	Roles & Responsibilities
Asset-Liability Committee (ALCO)	• Manage liquidity, interest rate, and market risks to ensure solvency and profitability. • Monitor and balance assets and liabilities for maturity and interest rate alignment. • Optimize asset allocation for returns while adhering to risk tolerance and regulations. • Ensure sufficient liquidity for short-term obligations and efficient investment of excess funds. • Assess interest rate impacts on profitability and mitigate negative effects. • Maintain adequate capital to absorb losses per regulatory standards (e.g., Basel III). • Develop strategies for sourcing funding and managing the cost of funds. • Set investment policies ensuring portfolio aligns with risk appetite and goals. • Ensure compliance with liquidity, capital, and market risk regulations. • Track investment and liability performance, adjusting strategies based on market and internal metrics. • Address climate-related financial risks and opportunities in lending and investments. • Make decisions on funding, capital structure, and risk policies, especially in volatile conditions.
Central Compliance Department (CCD)	• Ensures compliance with laws and regulations from Bangladesh Bank and financial authorities. • Develops and implements internal compliance policies and procedures. • Identifies and mitigates compliance risks by monitoring internal controls. • Conducts audits and addresses compliance discrepancies. • Provides training on regulatory requirements and ethical conduct. • Maintains and submits compliance reports to regulatory authorities. • Implements anti-money laundering and counter-terrorist financing strategies. • Identifies fraud risks and develops prevention strategies. • Monitors activities and investigates suspicious or non-compliant behavior. • Submits accurate regulatory reports on time. • Serves as the liaison between the bank and regulatory bodies. Prepares the bank for external audits and regulatory inspections.
Credit Risk Committee	• Identifies, assesses, monitors, and manages credit risk in the bank's loan portfolio. • Reviews and approves credit risk management policies, strategies, and guidelines. • Sets the bank's acceptable level of credit risk aligned with business strategy and regulations. • Approves significant credit exposures and complex facilities beyond set thresholds. • Monitors the quality and performance of the credit portfolio, including NPLs and provisioning. • Oversees the accuracy and effectiveness of credit risk assessments and approval processes. • Develops strategies to mitigate credit risks using collateral and other mechanisms. • Ensures compliance with regulatory requirements for credit risk management. • Reviews credit risk performance reports and emerging risks. • Assesses the impact of economic stress on the credit portfolio. • Evaluates internal controls and risk management effectiveness. • Collaborates with other risk management committees for integrated practices.

Level	Roles & Responsibilities
Budget Committee	• Develop and approve the bank's annual budget, aligning with strategic goals. • Estimate realistic future revenue and expenses. • Analyze budget performance, highlighting variances. • Allocate capital efficiently across departments and projects. • Identify financial risks and implement mitigation strategies. • Oversee budget execution and ensure departmental compliance. • Adjust the budget based on changing conditions or priorities. • Report budget progress and discrepancies to senior management. • Monitor cost management to stay within financial limits. • Provide strategic financial guidance for executive decision-making. • Ensure compliance with legal, regulatory, and internal policies.
Basel implementation committee	• Enhance Capital Resilience • Expand Risk Coverage within the Capital Framework • Introduce Leverage Ratio as a Backstop Measure • Ensure that the bank complies with the Basel III framework • Regularly assess Basel implementation and perform internal audits to ensure compliance with established standards.

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AUDITOR'S REPORT & AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Dhaka Bank PLC.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholders of Dhaka Bank PLC.

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of Dhaka Bank PLC. and its subsidiaries (the "Group") as well as the separate financial statements of Dhaka Bank PLC. (the "Bank"), which comprise the consolidated and separate balance sheets as at 31 December 2024 and the consolidated and separate profit & 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 and other explanatory information.

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 financial position of the Group and the separate financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2024, and of its consolidated and separate financial performance 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), guidelines issued by Bangladesh Bank, and rules and regulations issued by Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) Bye-Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of Matters

Without qualifying our opinion we are drawing attention to the following facts:

1. As disclosed in note 7 to the financial statements on 31 December 2024, the required provision for classified and unclassified loans and advances was Taka 2,458 crore against which the bank has maintained Taka 1,958 crore only, resulting in a provision shortfall of Taka 500 crore. This shortfall relates to general provision. However, Bangladesh Bank vide their letter ref. DOS(CAMS)1157/41(Dividend)/2025-3099 dated 21 May 2025 gave permission to finalize the financial statements for the year ended 2024 without adjusting the said provision shortfall of Taka 500 crore.

Out of the said provision shortfall, Taka 157 crore related to loans against which writ petitions were filed by the respective clients before the Hon'ble High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh during the period from 22 November 2023 to 17 December 2024 and the remaining amount of the provision shortfall of Taka 343 crore related to loans that were rescheduled.

2. As per para 02(Ka)(6) of DOS Circular No. 01 dated 13 March 2025 issued by Bangladesh Bank, Bank is not allowed to give dividend if there remains shortfall of provision and having deferral facilities to absorb the said provision shortfall. But as disclosed in note no. 49 to the financial statements, the Bank declared dividend as per letter ref. DOS(CAMS)1157/41(Dividend)/2025-3099 dated 21 May 2025 issued by Bangladesh Bank.

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 year. 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. For each matter described below our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Description of key audit matters	Our response to key audit matters
1. Measurement of provision for loans and advances	
Refer to note no. 2.1, 2.15.3, 7, 7(a), 7.10, 7.11 and 15.1 to the consolidated and separate financial statements	
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: • Future business performance of the borrower; • Key assumptions relating to further business of the borrower; • Performance of the borrower; • Market value of collateral; • Ability to repossess collateral; and • Recovery rates. 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. As at 31 December 2024 the Group and the Bank reported total provision for loans and advances of BDT 1,996 crore and BDT 1,958 crore respectively (2023: BDT 1,734 crore and BDT 1,707 crore respectively).	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on the following: • Credit monitoring and provisioning process. • Identification of loss events including early warning indicator and default warning indicators; and • Review of quarterly Classification of Loans (CL). Our substantive procedures in relation to the provision for loans and advances portfolio comprised the following: • Reviewed the adequacy of the provision requirements (refer to emphasis of matters para). • Assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts are based, recalculated the provisions, and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information; and Finally, assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines and Bangladesh Bank letter ref. no. DBI-5(IS)/156/2025-563 dated 20 April 2025 and DOS(CAMS)1157/41(Dividend)/2025-3099 dated 21 May 2025 (refer to emphasis of matters para).
2. Recognition of interest income from loans and advances	
Refer to note no. 22 and 22(a) to the consolidated and separate financial statements	
Recognition of interest income has a significant and wide influence on financial statements. Recognition and measurement of interest income is involved in a complex IT environment. We have identified recognition of interest income from loans and advances as a key audit matter because this is one of the key performance indicators of the Bank and therefore there is an inherent risk of fraud and error in recognition of interest by management to meet specific targets or expectations. As at 31 December 2024 the Group and the Bank reported gross interest income from loans and advances of BDT 2,773 crore and BDT 2,782 crore respectively (2023: BDT 2,109 crore and BDT 2,116 crore respectively).	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls over recognition and measurement of interest income from loans and advances. We have performed test of operating effectiveness on automated control in place to measure and recognize interest income. We have also performed substantive procedure to check whether interest income is recognized completely and accurately. We have assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.
3. Loans and advances	
Refer to note no. 2.1, 2.15.3, 7 & 7(a) to the consolidated and separate financial statements	
Loans and advances are the main element of financial statements of the Bank. The interest 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. Loans and advances disbursement requires robust documentation followed by approval from an appropriate level of authority. We have identified loans and advances as key audit matters because there is an inherent risk of fraud and misstatement in disbursement of loans and advances by management to meet specific targets or expectations. As at 31 December 2024 the Group and the Bank reported gross loans and advances of BDT 27,050 crore and BDT 26,899 crore respectively (2023: BDT 25,527 crore and BDT 25,619 crore respectively).	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on credit appraisal, loans and advances disbursement procedures and monitoring process of loans and advances. We have performed procedure to check whether the Bank has ensured appropriate documentation as per Bangladesh Bank regulations and the Bank's policy before disbursement of loans and advances. In addition, we have performed procedure to check whether the loans and advances are recorded completely and accurately and that are existed at the reporting date. Furthermore, we have assessed the appropriateness of disclosures against Bangladesh Bank guidelines and Bangladesh Bank letter ref. no. DBI-5(IS)/156/2025-563 dated 20 April 2025 and DOS(CAMS)1157/41(Dividend)/2025-3099 dated 21 May 2025 (refer to emphasis of matters para).

Description of key audit matters	Our response to key audit matters
4. Impairment assessment of unquoted shares	
Refer to note no. 6.2.1 to the consolidated and separate financial statements	
In the absence of quoted price in an active market, the fair value of unquoted shares and securities, especially any impairment is calculated using valuation techniques which may take into consideration direct or indirect unobservable market data and hence requires an elevated level of judgement and assumption. Due to high level of judgment and assumption involved in evaluating the impairment assessment of unquoted shares, we considered this to be a key audit matter.	We assessed the process and controls put in place by the Bank to ensure all major investment decisions are undertaken through a proper due diligence process. We have tested a sample of investment valuation as at 31 December 2024 and compared our results to the recorded value. Finally, we have assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.
5. Valuation of treasury bills and treasury bonds	
Refer to note no. 6.1 to the consolidated and separate financial statements	
The classification and measurement of treasury bills (T-Bills) and treasury bonds (T-Bonds) require judgment and complex estimates. In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, the fair value of T-Bills and T-Bonds is determined using complex valuation techniques which may take into consideration direct or indirect unobservable market data and complex pricing models which require an elevated level of judgment. As of 31 December 2024 the Group and the Bank reported T-Bills and T-Bonds of BDT 9,015 crore and BDT 8,914 crore respectively (2023: BDT 4,029 crore and BDT 4,021 crore respectively).	We assessed the processes and controls put in place by the Bank to identify and confirm the existence of treasury bills and treasury bonds. We have obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the key controls over the treasury bills and treasury bonds valuation processes, including controls over market data inputs into valuation models, model governance, and valuation adjustments. We have tested a sample of the valuation models and the inputs used in those models, using a variety of techniques, including comparing inputs to available market data. Finally, we have assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.
6. Legal and regulatory matters	
We focused on this area because the Bank and its subsidiaries (the "Group") operate in a legal and regulatory environment that is exposed to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome may be difficult to predict. These uncertainties inherently affect the amount and timing of potential outflows with respect to the provisions which have been established and other contingent liabilities. Overall, the legal provision represents the Group's best estimation for existing legal matters that have a probable and estimable impact on the Group's financial position.	We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Group and Bank's key controls over the legal provision and contingency processes. We asked those charged with governance to obtain their views on the status of all significant litigation and regulatory matters. We enquired of the Group and the Bank's internal legal counsel for all significant litigation and regulatory matters and inspected internal notes and reports. We also received formal confirmations from external counsel. We assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts are based, recalculated the provisions, and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information. We also assessed the Group and the Bank's provisions and contingent liabilities disclosure.
7. IT systems and controls	
Our audit procedures have focused on IT systems and controls due to the pervasive nature and complexity of the IT environment, the large volume of transactions processed in numerous locations daily and the reliance on automated and IT dependent manual controls. Our areas of audit focus included master data management, user access management and developer access to the production environment and changes to the IT environment. Among others, these are key to ensuring operating effectiveness of IT dependent application-based controls.	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Group and the Bank's IT access controls over the information systems that are critical to financial reporting. We tested IT general controls (logical access, changes management and aspects of IT operational controls). This included testing that requests for access to systems were appropriately reviewed and authorized. We tested the Group and the Bank's periodic review of access rights. We also inspected requests of changes to systems for appropriate approval and authorization. We considered the control environment relating to various interfaces, configuration and other application layer controls identified as key to our audit. Where deficiencies were identified, we tested compensating controls or performed alternate procedures. 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.

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 and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements of the Group and also separate financial statements of the Bank which give 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 Companies Act, 1991 (as amended up to date) 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 skepticism 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.
- 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 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 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 year and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In accordance with the Companies Act 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules 2020, the Bank Companies Act, 1991 (as amended up to date) 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 Group and the Bank;

(iii) Consolidated financial statements of the Bank included 02 (two) subsidiaries, namely Dhaka Bank Securities Limited and Dhaka Bank Investment Limited, which reflects total assets of BDT 568 crore and BDT 112 crore respectively as at 31 December 2024 and total revenue of BDT 32 crore and BDT 5 crore respectively for the year ended 31 December 2024;

(iv) in our opinion, proper books of account 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 & 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 were for the purpose of the Group's and 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) provisions have been made for loans and advances and other assets as per Bangladesh Bank letter ref. no. DBI-5(IS)/156/2025-563 dated 20 April 2025 and DOS(CAMS)1157/41(Dividend)/2025-3099 dated 21 May 2025 (refer to emphasis of matters para);

(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 9,288 person hours; and

(xii) Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio (CRAR) has been maintained adequately during the year based on provisions allowed by Bangladesh Bank against the requirement as explained in notes 7.11 and 16.9 and as per Bangladesh Bank letter ref. no. DBI-5(IS)/156/2025-563 dated 20 April 2025 and DOS(CAMS)1157/41(Dividend)/2025-3099 dated 21 May 2025.

ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration# CAF-001-012

Abu Sayed Mohammed Nayeem, FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrollment Number# 0353
DVC: 2505290353AS298535

Dhaka,
29 May 2025

Dhaka Bank PLC. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Cash	3(a)	**18,524,261,335**	**14,268,648,349**
Cash in hand (Including foreign currencies)	3.1(a)	4,008,377,969	2,512,157,635
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) (Including foreign currencies)	3.2(a)	14,515,883,366	11,756,490,714
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	4(a)	**5,440,598,428**	**27,728,023,770**
In Bangladesh	4.1(a)	2,810,699,597	19,164,994,110
Outside Bangladesh	4.2(a)	2,629,898,831	8,563,029,660
Money at call on short notice	5(a)	**3,900,000,000**	**400,000,000**
Investments	6(a)	**103,763,456,996**	**54,256,355,883**
Government	6.1(a)	92,686,184,815	42,733,606,542
Others	6.2(a)	11,077,272,181	11,522,749,341
Loans, advances and lease/investments	7(a)	**270,504,766,603**	**255,268,756,096**
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc./investments	7.1(a)	267,161,747,376	252,236,399,687
Bills purchased and discounted	8(a)	3,343,019,227	3,032,356,409
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	9(a)	**8,495,771,478**	**8,638,853,199**
Other assets	10(a)	**22,173,069,026**	**19,092,330,897**
Non-banking assets	11(a)	**36,680,000**	**33,350,000**
Total Assets		**432,838,603,866**	**379,686,318,193**
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Liabilities			
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	12(a)	**50,256,515,119**	**23,473,817,096**
Deposits and other accounts	13(a)	**299,161,230,763**	**281,670,640,727**
Current accounts and other accounts		42,498,268,040	44,593,545,911
Bills payable		1,865,177,231	3,214,881,514
Savings bank deposits		31,181,390,442	30,648,626,867
Term deposits	13.4(a)	223,616,395,050	203,213,586,435
Bond	14	**5,004,000,000**	**4,000,000,000**
Other liabilities	15(a)	**55,729,094,683**	**48,136,372,196**
Total Liabilities		**410,150,840,565**	**357,280,830,019**
Capital/Shareholders' Equity			
Equity attributable to equity holders of the parent company		**22,687,693,450**	**22,405,421,362**
Paid-up capital	16.2	10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382
Statutory reserve	17	10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382
Other reserve	18(a)	314,816,719	66,248,034
Surplus in profit and loss account	19(a)	2,240,831,967	2,207,128,564
Non-controlling interest	19.1(a)	69,851	66,812
Total Equity		**22,687,763,301**	**22,405,488,174**
Total Liabilities and Equity		**432,838,603,866**	**379,686,318,193**

Dhaka Bank PLC. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS			
Contingent liabilities		**217,495,265,386**	**198,111,406,025**
Acceptances and endorsements	21	75,335,305,525	69,044,809,858
Irrevocable letters of credit		42,611,200,318	33,320,534,119
Letters of guarantee		63,481,398,432	60,383,950,944
Bills for collection		23,499,376,317	18,378,644,376
Other contingent liabilities		12,567,984,794	16,983,466,727
Other Commitments		**-**	**-**
Documentary credits and short term trade-related transactions		-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-
Total Off-Balance Sheet items including contingent liabilities		**217,495,265,386**	**198,111,406,025**

The notes from 1 to 50 and Annexures A to L form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Managing Director	Director	Director	Director

This is the Consolidated Balance Sheet referred to in our separate report of even date.

ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration# CAF-001-012

Abu Sayed Mohammed Nayeem, FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrollment Number# 0353
DVC: 2505290353AS298535

Dhaka,
28 May 2025

Dhaka Bank PLC. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Interest income/profit on investments	22(a)	27,729,928,699	21,088,958,184
Interest/profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	23(a)	(20,593,554,710)	(14,425,904,543)
Net interest income		**7,136,373,989**	**6,663,053,641**
Investment income	24(a)	6,154,866,079	4,234,709,144
Commission, exchange and brokerage	25(a)	4,481,685,294	3,403,940,852
Other operating income	26(a)	436,718,186	267,881,466
		11,073,269,559	**7,906,531,462**
Total operating income (a)		**18,209,643,548**	**14,569,585,103**
Salary and allowances	27(a)	4,040,331,028	3,314,870,860
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	28(a)	418,671,026	391,132,666
Legal expenses	29(a)	34,547,188	44,454,907
Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.	30(a)	56,785,032	51,417,239
Stationery, printings, advertisements etc.	31(a)	514,546,054	330,858,429
Chief Executive's salary and fees	32(a)	17,216,400	15,602,400
Directors' fees	33(a)	5,719,256	4,873,101
Auditors' fees	34(a)	2,616,250	2,593,250
Depreciation and repairs of bank's assets	35(a)	1,204,841,289	1,211,760,445
Other expenses	36(a)	1,227,299,034	1,106,289,134
Total operating expenses (b)		**7,522,572,556**	**6,473,852,431**
Profit before provision and taxes (c = (a-b))		**10,687,070,992**	**8,095,732,672**
Provision against loans and advances	37(a)	6,987,436,602	3,827,009,782
Provision against good borrower	15.2	-	(28,133,697)
Provision for diminution in value of investments	38(a)	11,592,702	-
Other provisions	39(a)	258,388,289	234,259,797
Total provision (d)		**7,257,417,593**	**4,033,135,882**
Total Profit before taxes (c-d)		**3,429,653,399**	**4,062,596,790**
Provision for Taxation		2,148,335,526	2,390,781,159
Current tax		2,536,704,783	2,404,222,103
Deferred tax	15.8(a)	(388,369,257)	(13,440,944)
Net Profit after Taxation		**1,281,317,873**	**1,671,815,631**
Net profit after tax attributable to:			
Equity holders of DBL		1,281,314,833	1,671,821,614
Non-controlling interest		3,040	(5,983)
		1,281,317,873	**1,671,815,631**
Profit available for distribution			
Surplus in profit and loss account from previous year	19(a)	2,207,128,564	2,404,447,991
Net profit for the year		1,281,314,833	1,671,821,614
		3,488,443,397	**4,076,269,606**

Dhaka Bank PLC. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT (CONTINUED)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Appropriations			
Statutory reserve		-	569,774,852
General reserve		-	-
Investment fluctuation fund		-	-
Dividends		1,006,602,238	1,139,549,704
Start-up fund		12,509,192	17,316,486
Coupon/dividend on perpetual bond		228,500,000	142,500,000
Surplus in profit and loss account		2,240,831,967	2,207,128,564
		3,488,443,397	**4,076,269,606**
Consolidated earning per share (CEPS)	40(a)	**1.27**	**1.66**

The notes from 1 to 50 and Annexures A to L form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Managing Director	Director	Director	Director

This is the Consolidated Profit & Loss Account referred to in our separate report of even date.

ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration# CAF-001-012

Abu Sayed Mohammed Nayeem, FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrollment Number# 0353
DVC: 2505290353AS298535

Dhaka,
28 May 2025

Dhaka Bank PLC. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest/Profit receipts in cash		30,783,599,008	24,601,644,979
Interest/Profit payments		(19,948,060,206)	(14,765,561,677)
Dividend receipts		381,976,388	276,568,777
Recovery of loans previously written off		268,540,683	113,297,845
Fee and commission receipts in cash		2,447,124,885	2,355,241,163
Cash payments to employees		(4,057,547,428)	(3,330,473,260)
Cash payments to suppliers		(623,718,044)	(445,635,578)
Income taxes paid		(2,069,101,565)	(2,790,271,831)
Receipts from other operating activities	41(a)	626,916,354	497,531,999
Payments for other operating activities	42(a)	(2,427,215,236)	(2,212,308,779)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets & liabilities (i)		**5,382,514,839**	**4,300,033,638**
Increase/Decrease in operating assets and liabilities			
Sale/(Purchase) of trading securities		(23,392,751,923)	4,182,081,467
Loans and advances to customers		(15,236,010,508)	(16,427,186,961)
Other assets	43(a)	45,173,021	(1,599,529,886)
Deposits from other banks		(2,357,373,118)	3,363,208,129
Deposits from customers		19,847,963,154	35,327,721,586
Other liabilities account of customers		202,831,819	203,242,793
Other liabilities	44(a)	(3,132,581,780)	(1,353,353,276)
Cash flow from/(used in) operating assets and liabilities (ii)		**(24,022,749,335)**	**23,696,183,852**
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (a)= (i+ii)		**(18,640,234,496)**	**27,996,217,491**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of securities		2,101,386,700	808,878,273
Payment for purchase of securities		(25,865,023,901)	(1,779,048,240)
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(272,153,909)	(207,770,613)
Sale of property, plant & equipment		21,559,805	719,890
Non-banking assets		(3,330,000)	(33,350,000)
Purchase/Sale of subsidiary		-	-
Net cash used in investing activities (b)		**(24,017,561,305)**	**(1,210,570,690)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Borrowing from other banks		26,782,698,023	(11,911,269,928)
Receipts from issuance of perpetual bond		-	580,000,000
Payments for redemption of non convertible subordinated bond		1,004,000,000	(1,600,000,000)
Coupon/dividend paid on perpetual bonds		(228,500,000)	(142,500,000)
Dividends paid		(1,006,602,238)	(569,774,852)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities (c)		**26,551,595,785**	**(13,643,544,780)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a+b+c)		**(16,106,200,016)**	**13,142,102,021**
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent		1,575,144,260	705,133,128
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning year		42,399,934,419	28,552,699,270
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year*		**27,868,878,663**	**42,399,934,419**
***Closing cash and cash equivalents**			
Cash in hand		4,008,377,969	2,512,157,635
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)		14,515,883,366	11,756,490,714
Balance with other banks & financial institutions		5,440,598,428	27,728,023,770
Money at call on short notice		3,900,000,000	400,000,000
Prizebond		4,018,900	3,262,300
Total		**27,868,878,663**	**42,399,934,419**
Net Operating Cash Flows Per Share (NOCFPS)	46	**(18.52)**	**27.81**

The notes from 1 to 50 and Annexures A to L form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Dhaka Bank PLC. and its Subsidiaries

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount in Taka)

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
Balance as at 01 January 2024	10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382	6,560,631	-	59,687,403	-	66,812	2,207,128,564	22,405,488,174
Adjustment for prior year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	248,568,685	-	-	-	248,568,685
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,281,317,872	1,281,317,872
Transfer to reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1,006,602,238)	(1,006,602,238)
Changes in reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Start-up fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(12,509,192)	(12,509,192)
Coupon/dividend on perpetual bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(228,500,000)	(228,500,000)
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,039	(3,039)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382	6,560,631	-	308,256,088	-	69,851	2,240,831,967	22,687,763,301

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(Amount in Taka)

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
Balance as at 01 January 2023	9,496,247,530	9,496,247,530	6,560,631	-	48,159,035	53,900,000	72,795	2,408,813,895	21,510,001,416
Adjustment for prior year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(4,365,904)	(4,365,904)
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	11,528,368	-	-	-	11,528,368
Net profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,671,815,631	1,671,815,631
Transfer to reserve	-	-	-	-	-	(53,900,000)	-	-	(53,900,000)
Stock dividend	569,774,852	-	-	-	-	-	-	(569,774,852)	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(569,774,852)	(569,774,852)
Changes in reserve	-	569,774,852	-	-	-	-	-	(569,774,852)	-
Start-up fund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(17,316,486)	(17,316,486)
Coupon/dividend on perpetual bond	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(142,500,000)	(142,500,000)
Non-controlling interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	(5,983)	5,983	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382	6,560,631	-	59,687,403	-	66,812	2,207,128,564	22,405,488,174

The notes from 1 to 50 and Annexures A to L form an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

Dhaka Bank PLC.

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Cash	3	**18,524,141,335**	**14,268,528,349**
Cash in hand (Including foreign currencies)	3.1	4,008,257,969	2,512,037,635
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) (Including foreign currencies)	3.2	14,515,883,366	11,756,490,714
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	4	**5,421,938,359**	**27,691,837,152**
In Bangladesh	4.1	2,792,039,528	19,128,807,492
Outside Bangladesh	4.2	2,629,898,831	8,563,029,660
Money at call on short notice	5	**3,900,000,000**	**400,000,000**
Investments	6	**99,337,607,035**	**50,886,481,131**
Government	6.1	91,677,063,427	42,660,199,827
Others	6.2	7,660,543,608	8,226,281,304
Loans, advances and lease/investments	7	**268,985,049,741**	**256,187,206,406**
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc./investments	7.1	265,642,030,514	253,154,849,997
Bills purchased and discounted	8	3,343,019,227	3,032,356,409
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	9	**8,422,797,248**	**8,561,572,932**
Other assets	10	**26,830,848,557**	**20,610,223,185**
Non-banking assets	11	**36,680,000**	**33,350,000**
Total Assets		**431,459,062,275**	**378,639,199,155**
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Liabilities			
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	12	**50,164,399,998**	**23,473,817,095**
Deposits and other accounts	13	**299,530,946,326**	**282,079,254,245**
Current accounts and other accounts		42,498,268,040	44,593,545,911
Bills payable		1,865,177,231	3,214,881,514
Savings bank deposits		31,181,390,442	30,648,626,867
Term deposits		223,986,110,613	203,622,199,953
Bond	14	**5,004,000,000**	**4,000,000,000**
Other liabilities	15	**54,721,548,988**	**47,299,837,336**
Total Liabilities		**409,420,895,312**	**356,852,908,676**
Capital/Shareholders' Equity			
Total Shareholders' Equity		**22,038,166,963**	**21,786,290,479**
Paid-up capital	16.2	10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382
Statutory reserve	17	10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382
Other reserve	18	314,816,719	66,248,034
Surplus in profit and loss account	19	1,591,305,480	1,587,997,681
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		**431,459,062,275**	**378,639,199,155**

Dhaka Bank PLC.

BALANCE SHEET (CONTINUED)

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS			
Contingent liabilities	21	**217,495,265,386**	**198,111,406,025**
Acceptances and endorsements		75,335,305,525	69,044,809,858
Irrevocable letters of credit		42,611,200,318	33,320,534,119
Letters of guarantee		63,481,398,432	60,383,950,944
Bills for collection		23,499,376,317	18,378,644,376
Other contingent liabilities		12,567,984,794	16,983,466,727
Other commitments		**-**	**-**
Documentary credits and short term trade-related transactions		-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-
Total Off-Balance Sheet items including contingent liabilities		**217,495,265,386**	**198,111,406,025**

The notes from 1 to 50 and Annexures A to L form an integral part of these financial statements.

Managing Director	Director	Director	Director

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our separate report of even date.

ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration# CAF-001-012

Abu Sayed Mohammed Nayeem, FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrollment Number# 0353
DVC: 2505290353AS298535

Dhaka,
28 May 2025

Dhaka Bank PLC.

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Interest income/profit on investments	22	27,820,122,395	21,156,171,842
Interest/profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	23	(20,603,872,077)	(14,445,489,297)
Net interest income		**7,216,250,318**	**6,710,682,545**
Investment income	24	5,940,867,686	4,183,532,794
Commission, exchange and brokerage	25	4,441,054,268	3,364,721,089
Other operating Income	26	433,040,168	266,672,105
		10,814,962,122	**7,814,925,988**
Total operating income (a)		**18,031,212,440**	**14,525,608,533**
Salary and allowances	27	3,993,766,134	3,267,702,460
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	28	412,615,470	383,789,600
Legal expenses	29	33,389,882	42,897,515
Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.	30	56,342,837	50,887,662
Stationery, printings, advertisements etc.	31	510,705,753	327,569,926
Chief Executive's salary and fees	32	17,216,400	15,602,400
Directors' fees	33	5,107,555	4,110,800
Auditors' fees	34	2,213,750	2,213,750
Depreciation and repairs of bank's assets	35	1,177,090,848	1,184,032,603
Other expenses	36	1,217,092,220	1,095,256,979
Total operating expenses (b)		**7,425,540,848**	**6,374,063,695**
Profit before provision and taxes (c = (a-b))		**10,605,671,592**	**8,151,544,837**
Provision against loans and advances	37	6,885,319,959	3,827,009,782
Provision against good borrower	15.2	-	(28,133,697)
Provision for diminution in value of investments	38	11,592,702	-
Other provisions	39	258,388,289	234,259,797
Total provision (d)		**7,155,300,950**	**4,033,135,882**
Total Profit before taxes (c-d)		**3,450,370,642**	**4,118,408,955**
Provision for Taxation		2,199,451,413	2,386,760,315
Current tax		2,501,266,919	2,396,702,460
Deferred tax	15.8	(301,815,506)	(9,942,145)
Net Profit after Taxation		**1,250,919,229**	**1,731,648,640**
Profit available for distribution			
Surplus in profit and loss account from previous year	19	1,587,997,681	1,725,490,083
Net profit for the year		1,250,919,229	1,731,648,640
		2,838,916,910	**3,457,138,723**
Appropriations			
Statutory reserve		-	569,774,852
General reserve		-	-
Dividends		1,006,602,238	1,139,549,704
Start-up fund		12,509,192	17,316,486
Coupon/dividend on perpetual bond		228,500,000	142,500,000
Surplus in profit and loss account		1,591,305,480	1,587,997,681
		2,838,916,910	**3,457,138,723**
Earning per share (EPS)	40	**1.24**	**1.72**

The notes from 1 to 50 and Annexures A to L form an integral part of these financial statements.

Managing Director	Director	Director	Director

This is the Profit & Loss Account referred to in our separate report of even date.

ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants
FRC Registration# CAF-001-012

Abu Sayed Mohammed Nayeem, FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrollment Number# 0353
DVC: 2505290353AS298535

Dhaka,
28 May 2025

Dhaka Bank PLC.

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest/Profit receipts in cash		30,766,770,983	24,665,195,099
Interest/Profit payments		(19,958,377,573)	(14,785,146,431)
Dividend receipts		274,999,716	229,055,965
Recovery of loans previously written off		268,540,683	113,297,845
Fee and commission receipts in cash		2,406,493,859	2,316,021,400
Cash payments to employees		(4,010,982,534)	(3,283,304,860)
Cash payments to suppliers		(602,652,221)	(423,568,853)
Income taxes paid		(2,055,439,708)	(2,805,148,410)
Receipts from other operating activities	41	623,238,336	496,322,639
Payments for other operating activities	42	(2,416,396,721)	(2,200,514,323)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets & liabilities (i)		**5,296,194,821**	**4,322,210,071**
Increase/Decrease in operating assets and liabilities:			
Sale/(Purchase) of trading securities		(23,256,413,892)	4,200,364,622
Loans and advances to customers		(12,797,843,335)	(16,501,457,977)
Other assets	43	53,230,623	(1,601,680,607)
Deposits from other banks		(2,357,373,118)	3,363,208,129
Deposits from customers		19,809,065,199	35,288,740,558
Other liabilities account of customers		202,831,819	203,242,793
Other liabilities	44	(3,114,198,558)	(1,276,331,669)
Cash flows from/(used in) operating assets and liabilities (ii)		**(21,460,701,262)**	**23,676,085,849**
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities (a)= (i+ii)		**(16,164,506,441)**	**27,998,295,920**
Cash flows from investing activities			
Proceeds from sale of securities		2,101,386,700	808,878,273
Payment for purchase of securities		(24,945,386,727)	(1,705,641,525)
Purchase of property, plant & equipment		(257,877,469)	(172,964,362)
Sale of property, plant & equipment		21,559,805	719,890
Non-banking assets		(3,330,000)	(33,350,000)
Purchase/sale of subsidiary		(3,300,000,000)	-
Net cash used in investing activities (b)		**(26,383,647,690)**	**(1,102,357,724)**
Cash flows from financing activities			
Borrowing from other banks		26,690,582,902	(11,911,269,929)
Receipts from issuance of Perpetual bond		-	580,000,000
Payments for redemption of non convertible subordinated bond		1,004,000,000	(1,600,000,000)
Coupon/dividend paid on perpetual bonds		(228,500,000)	(142,500,000)
Dividends paid		(1,006,602,238)	(569,774,852)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities (c)		**26,459,480,664**	**(13,643,544,781)**
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (a+b+c)		**(16,088,673,467)**	**13,252,393,415**
Effects of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalent		1,575,144,260	705,133,128
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning year		42,363,627,801	28,406,101,258
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year*		**27,850,098,594**	**42,363,627,801**
***Closing cash and cash equivalents**			
Cash in Hand		4,008,257,969	2,512,037,635
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)		14,515,883,366	11,756,490,714
Balance with other banks & Financial Institutions		5,421,938,359	27,691,837,152
Money at call on short notice		3,900,000,000	400,000,000
Prize Bond		4,018,900	3,262,300
Total		**27,850,098,594**	**42,363,627,801**
Net Operating Cash Flows Per Share (NOCFPS)	46	**(16.06)**	**27.81**

The notes from 1 to 50 and Annexures A to L form an integral part of these financial statements.

Dhaka Bank PLC.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Paid up capital	Statutory Reserve	General Reserve	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Investment Revaluation Reserve	Surplus in profit and loss account	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as at 01 January 2024	10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382	6,560,631	-	59,687,403	1,587,997,681	21,786,290,479
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	248,568,685	-	248,568,685
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,250,919,229	1,250,919,229
Stock dividend	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(1,006,602,238)	(1,006,602,238)
Start-up fund	-	-	-	-	-	(12,509,192)	(12,509,192)
Coupon/dividend on perpetual bond	-	-	-	-	-	(228,500,000)	(228,500,000)
Changes in reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**10,066,022,382**	**10,066,022,382**	**6,560,631**	**-**	**308,256,088**	**1,591,305,480**	**22,038,166,963**

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Paid up capital	Statutory Reserve	General Reserve	Asset Revaluation Reserve	Investment Revaluation Reserve	Surplus in profit and loss account	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance as at 01 January 2023	9,496,247,530	9,496,247,530	6,560,631	-	48,159,035	1,725,490,083	20,772,704,809
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	11,528,368	-	11,528,368
Net profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	1,731,648,640	1,731,648,640
Stock dividend	569,774,852	-	-	-	-	(569,774,852)	-
Cash dividend	-	-	-	-	-	(569,774,852)	(569,774,852)
Start-up Fund	-	-	-	-	-	(17,316,486)	(17,316,486)
Coupon/dividend on perpetual bond	-	-	-	-	-	(142,500,000)	(142,500,000)
Changes in reserve	-	569,774,852	-	-	-	(569,774,852)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**10,066,022,382**	**10,066,022,382**	**6,560,631**	**-**	**59,687,403**	**1,587,997,681**	**21,786,290,479**

The notes from 1 to 50 and Annexures A to L form an integral part of these financial statements.

Dhaka Bank PLC.

LIQUIDITY STATEMENT (ASSET AND LIABILITY MATURITY ANALYSIS)

As at 31 December 2024

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Up to 01 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Assets:						
Cash in hand (Including Balance with BB & its agents)	6,726,041,335	-	-	-	11,798,100,000	18,524,141,335
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	2,921,938,359	2,500,000,000	-	-	-	5,421,938,359
Money at call on short notice	3,900,000,000	-	-	-	-	3,900,000,000
Investment	4,018,900	12,230,115,468	13,109,955,986	24,678,463,217	49,315,053,464	99,337,607,035
Loans and Advances	61,563,496,930	36,635,984,509	71,067,638,066	68,922,675,896	30,795,254,341	268,985,049,741
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	8,422,797,248	8,422,797,248
Other assets	-	-	-	-	26,830,848,557	26,830,848,557
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	36,680,000	36,680,000
Total Assets	**75,115,495,524**	**51,366,099,977**	**84,177,594,052**	**93,601,139,113**	**127,198,733,609**	**431,459,062,275**
Liabilities:						
Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank, other banks, financial institutions and agents	(1,000,597,802)	(952,000,000)	(24,136,235,196)	-	(24,075,567,000)	(50,164,399,998)
Deposits & other accounts	(64,204,710,064)	(94,736,729,079)	(92,623,724,390)	(44,295,207,350)	(3,670,575,443)	(299,530,946,326)
Bond	-	-	(1,000,000,000)	-	(4,004,000,000)	(5,004,000,000)
Other liabilities	-	-	-	(54,721,548,988)	-	(54,721,548,988)
Total Liabilities	**(65,205,307,866)**	**(95,688,729,079)**	**(117,759,959,586)**	**(99,016,756,338)**	**(31,750,142,443)**	**(409,420,895,312)**
Net Liquidity Gap	**9,910,187,657**	**(44,322,629,102)**	**(33,582,365,534)**	**(5,415,617,225)**	**95,448,591,166**	**22,038,166,963**
Cumulative Liquidity Gap	**9,910,187,657**	**(34,412,441,445)**	**(67,994,806,978)**	**(73,410,424,204)**	**22,038,166,963**	**-**

The notes from 1 to 50 and Annexures A to L form an integral part of these financial statements.

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 116 branches all over Bangladesh which includes 88 urban and 28 rural branches, two Offshore Banking Units at DEPZ & CEPZ, 3 SME Service Centers and 33 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, Chattogram and Sylhet) and Dhaka Bank Investment Limited. Moreover, the Bank has a dedicated philanthropic unit named Dhaka Bank Foundation, operating since 28 July 2004. Dhaka Bank Limited renamed to Dhaka Bank PLC. in effect from 09 November 2023.

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 2024 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 Banking branches.

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), Annexure-J(2), and Annexure-J(3).**

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), Annexures-I(2), and Annexures-I(3).**

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 PLC. has already opened 33 sub-branches and will expand its network in days to come.

1.7 Central Processing Center (CPC)

Dhaka Bank PLC. 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 PLC., 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 PLC. in its 208th meeting renamed the subsidiary Company as "Dhaka Bank Securities Limited" instead of "DBL Securities Limited". Dhaka Bank PLC. 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 PLC. as fresh capital during the year 2011 and Tk. 2,550,000,000 were injected by Dhaka Bank PLC. as fresh capital during the year 2024. 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 PLC. Now, the total number of shareholding in Dhaka Bank Securities Limited is 465,792,274 shares after considering the stock dividend issued from 2011 to 2023.

The financial statements, audited by ACNABIN, Chartered Accountants, have been enclosed in **Annexure K.**

1.9.2 Dhaka Bank Investment Limited

As per approval of the Board of Directors of Dhaka Bank PLC. 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 PLC. subscribed Tk. 999,999,950 (with further capital issued of Tk. 750,000,000 in the year 2024) divided into 99,999,995 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 L.**

2. Consolidated and separate financial statements

The separate financial statements of the Bank as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024 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 its subsidiaries during the financial year. 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 2024 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 Act, 1991 (amended upto date), 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 Act, 2023, 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 Act, 1991 (amended upto date), and provisions and circulars issued by Bangladesh Bank differ with those of IFRSs (including IASs), the requirements of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (amended upto date), 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 as per 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 (amended upto date), 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 & 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 & 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 & loss account. Interest on HFT securities including amortisation of discount is recognised in the profit & 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. Further according to DOS Circular Letter no. 27 dated 04 December 2023, any revaluation loss against HFT securities can be set-off against previous revaluation gain of the respective securites otherwise the said loss will be account for through Profit & Loss and any gain/(Loss) arises against HTM sercurites can be account for to Profit & Loss account of the respective accounting year.

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: Interest is calculated on a daily basis in product level, but charged or capitalized on quarterly basis. Interests due against classified loans (up to Doubtful) are usually keeping in interest suspense account as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines, and such interest is not accounted for income realization, until the same is recovered from borrowers. Interest is not charged on Bad/ Loss loans, as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.
Provision for Loans and Advances is made on the basis of year end review by the Management and of instructions contained in Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 23.09.2012, BRPD Circular No. 19 dated 27.12.2012, BRPD Circular No. 05 dated 29.05.2013, BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 18.11.2014, BRPD Circular No. 08 dated 02.08.2015, BRPD Circular No-12 dated 20.08.2017, BRPD Circular No- 15 dated 27.09.2017, BRPD Circular No. 03 dated 21.04.2019, BRPD Circular No- 16 dated 21.07.2020, BRPD Circular No. 17 dated 28.12.2020, BRPD Circular Letter No-52 dated 21.10.2020, BRPD Circular No. 19 dated 26.08.2021, and BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 22.06.2022, BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 18.07.2022, BRPD Circular Letter No. 33 dated 03.08.2022, BRPD Circular Letter No. 51 dated 18.12.2022, BRPD Circular Letter No. 53 dated 22.12.2022, BRPD Circular Letter No. 03 dated 02.02.2023, BRPD Circular No. 06 dated 25.04.2022, BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 20.06.2023 & BRPD Circular No. 21 dated 20.06.2023. A new master circular has been issued on 27 November 2024, BRPD Circular No. 15: Master Circular: Loan Classification and Provisioning which will be effective from 01 April 2025.

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 03 January 2018 and subsequent BRPD circular no. 06 dated 25 April 2023, the Bank is required to maintain provision 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 besides 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 flow 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. 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 Bangladeshi Taka (Taka/Tk) which is the Bank's functional currency. Except as otherwise indicated, financial information presented in Taka has been rounded-off to the nearest integer.

2.5 Use of judgments and estimates

In preparing these consolidated financial statements in conformity with International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), 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 loans 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

The financial year of the Company covers one calendar year from 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

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 in its 488th meeting has approved this financial statements for onward submission to the respective regulatory authorities on 28 May 2025.

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:

Particulars	Basis
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	More then 5 years bucket
Other assets and Non-banking assets	More than 5 years bucket
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/observed behavioural trend.
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 year end mid rate of exchange as at 31 December 2024.

2.13 Material 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 PLC. and those of its two subsidiaries (Dhaka Bank Securities Limited and Dhaka Bank Investment Limited) prepared as at and for the period ended 31 December 2024. 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 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%	02-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 & 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, subsequent clarifications DOS Circular letter no. 05 dated 28 January 2009 and forther DOS Circular Letter no. 27 dated 04 December 2023.

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 & 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 & 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 are made as per DOS circular no. 1 dated 24 May 2023.

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/decrease in value of such investments is booked to profit & loss account.
Government treasury securities-Held for Trading (HFT)	Cost	Fair value	Loss to Profit & Loss Account, gain to Revaluation Reserve.
Debenture/Bond	Face value	Face value	None
Shares (Quoted)*	Cost	Cost	Loss (net off gain) to profit & loss account but no unrealised gain booking.
Shares (Unquoted)*	Cost	Lower of cost or Net Asset Value (NAV)	Loss to profit & 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 May 2023 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 provision on 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) Bangladesh Bank: Interest is calculated on a daily basis in product level, but charged or capitalized on quarterly basis. Interests due against classified loans (up to Doubtful) are usually keeping in interest suspense account as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines, and such interest is not accounted for income realization, until the same is recovered from borrowers. Interest is not charged on Bad/ Loss loans, as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.

Provision for Loans and Advances is made on the basis of year end review by the Management and of instructions contained in Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 23.09.2012, BRPD Circular No. 19 dated 27.12.2012, BRPD Circular No. 05 dated 29.05.2013, BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 18.11.2014, BRPD Circular No. 08 dated 02.08.2015, BRPD Circular No- 12 dated 20.08.2017, BRPD Circular No- 15 dated 27.09.2017, BRPD Circular No. 03 dated 21.04.2019, BRPD Circular No- 16 dated 21.07.2020, BRPD Circular No. 17 dated 28.12.2020, BRPD Circular Letter No-52 dated 21.10.2020, BRPD Circular No. 19 dated 26.08.2021, and BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 22.06.2022, BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 18.07.2022, BRPD Circular Letter No. 33 dated 03.08.2022, BRPD Circular Letter No. 51 dated 18.12.2022, BRPD Circular Letter No. 53 dated 22.12.2022, BRPD Circular Letter No. 03 dated 02.02.2023, BRPD Circular No. 06 dated 25.04.2022, BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 20.06.2023 & BRPD Circular No. 21 dated 20.06.2023. A new master circular has been issued on 27 November 2024, BRPD Circular No. 15: Master Circular: Loan Classification and Provisioning which will be effective from 01 April 2025.

A total provision of Tk. 21,354,239,162 (Including Off-Balance Sheet Exposure) has been made during the year ended 31.12.2024 which has been found to be adequate. The total volume of non-performing loan is Tk. 14,340,580,125 as of 31.12.2024. The provisioning rates are given below:

Business Unit	Provision in %				
	UC	SMA	SS	DF	BL
Consumer:					
House Building	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
Loans for Professionals to setup business	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Other than House Building and Professional	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Brokerage Houses/ Merchant Banks/ Stock Dealers against shares	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
CMSME					
Medium Enterprises	0.25%	0.25%	20%	50%	100%
Cottage, Micro and Small Credits	0.25%	0.25%	5%	20%	100%
Short Term Agri credit and microcredit	1%	N/A	5%	5%	100%
Others	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%

c) Write off against classified Loans and Advances are considered to the extent that there is no realistic prospect of recovery and legal cases those were unsettled for more than five years as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.

However, write off application will not reduce the total claim against the borrower and detailed records of such written-off accounts are generally maintained in a separate ledger.

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 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 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 & 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 & loss account as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on fixed assets are recognised in the profit & 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 years 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 lower of third party valuation report and Banks own valuation. 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 intra-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 intra-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 organizations through issuance of 7 (seven) years Bonds for Taka 5,000 million during 2018 and 7 (Seven) years Bonds for Taka 4,000 million during 2024. Details are shown in note 14.

2.16.1.1 Perpetual Bond

Dhaka Bank PLC. has successfully launch the first Perpetual Bond of Tk. 200 crore. The issuance process of "Dhaka Bank Perpetual Bond" was initiated back in 2021 and with subsequent approvals from the regulators. 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 include 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. 06 dated 25 April 2023, the Bank has recognised General Provision on the off balance sheet exposures.

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 Act, 2023 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 (amended upto date) 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, DOS(SR) 1153/120/2010 dated 8 December 2010 and DOS Circular Letter no. 27 dated 04 December 2023.

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 gains 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 effect on 01 July 1996. The Provident Fund is operated by a Board of Trustees consisting of 07 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 01 January 2001. During the year 2021, Dhaka Bank PLC. 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.

As per the decision made in the 478th meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank held on 26 November 2024, Dhaka Bank PLC. has resolved to discontinue the 'Death Cum Survival Benefit' under the Superannuation Fund Policy effective from 01 January 2025 and agreed to implement the Group Life Insurance & Critical Illness Benefits with MetLife Bangladesh.

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 recognize welfare of the employees and reward their participation and contribution to the Bank.

2.24 Tax expense

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax and deferred tax are recognized in the profit & loss statement except to the extent that it relates to items recognized 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 year, 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 (IFRSs)

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
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)

Name of the standards	IFRS Ref.	Implementation status by the Bank
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 IASs/IFRSs, some of the requirements specified in these IASs/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 New accounting standards or amendments for 2024 and forthcoming requirements

(i) New Currently effective requirements: A number of new accounting standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after 1 January 2024 and earlier application is permitted, which are as follows:

A. IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 will replace IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements and applies for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 January 2027. The new standard introduces the following key new requirements.

• Entities are required to classify all income and expenses into five categories in the statement of profit or loss, namely the operating, investing, financing, discontinued operations and income tax categories. Entities are also required to present a newly-defined operating profit subtotal. Entities' net profit will not change.

• Management-defined performance measures (MPMs) are disclosed in a single note in the financial statements.

• Enhanced guidance is provided on how to group information in the financial statements.

In addition, all entities are required to use the operating profit subtotal as the starting point for the statement of cash flows when presenting operating cash flows under the indirect method.

The Group is still in the process of assessing the impact of the new standard, particularly with respect to the structure of the Group's statement of profit or loss, the statement of cash flows and the additional disclosures required for MPMs. The Group is also assessing the impact on how information is grouped in the financial statements, including for items currently labelled as 'other'.

B. Other accounting standards

The following new and amended accounting standards are not expected to have a significant impact on the Group's consolidated financial statements.

• Lack of Exchangeability (Amendments to IAS 21)

• Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments (Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7)

(ii) New accounting standards or amendments for 2024 and forthcoming requirements

Since 2024, a number of accounting standards, amendments to or interpretations of accounting standards have been issued. This appendix lists these new requirements that have been issued by the IASB as at 31 December 2024, as follows.

• New currently effective requirements: This table lists the recent changes to the Accounting Standards that are required to be applied by an entity with an annual reporting period beginning on 1 January 2024.

--Non-current Liabilities with Covenants – Amendments to IAS 1

--Classification of Liabilities as Current or Non-current – Amendments to IAS 1

--Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback – Amendments to IFRS 16

--Supplier Finance Arrangements – Amendments to IAS 7 and IFRS 7

• Forthcoming requirements: This table lists the recent changes to the Accounting Standards that are required to be applied for annual reporting periods beginning after 1 January 2025 and that are available for early adoption in annual reporting periods beginning on 1 January 2024.

--Lack of Exchangeability – Amendments to IAS 21

--Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments – Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7

--IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

--IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures

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 2024 and segment profit & loss account for the year ended 31 December 2024 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 05 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 2023. The following ratings have been awarded:

Particulars	Periods	Date of Rating	Long term	Short term	Rating Valid
Entity Rating	January to December 2023	20-May-24	AA+	ST-2	07-Apr-25
Entity Rating	January to December 2022	17-May-23	AA	ST-2	07-Apr-24
Entity Rating	January to December 2021	17-May-22	AA	ST-2	07-Apr-23
Entity Rating	January to December 2020	18-May-21	AA	ST-2	07-Apr-22
Entity Rating	January to December 2019	30-Jun-20	AA	ST-2	07-Apr-21
Entity Rating	January to December 2018	29-May-19	AA	ST-2	07-Apr-20
Entity Rating	January to December 2017	23-May-18	AA	ST-2	07-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 49.

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
3.	**Cash**			
	Cash in hand	(Note: 3.1)	4,008,257,969	2,512,037,635
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)	(Note: 3.2)	14,515,883,366	11,756,490,714
			18,524,141,335	**14,268,528,349**
3(a)	**Consolidated Cash**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 3)	18,524,141,335	14,268,528,349
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		120,000	120,000
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			18,524,261,335	**14,268,648,349**
3.1	**Cash in hand**			
	In local currency		3,691,995,541	2,382,178,673
	In foreign currencies		316,262,428	129,858,962
			4,008,257,969	**2,512,037,635**
	Cash in hand (local currency) includes balance of cash held at Automated Teller Machine (ATM).			
3.1(a)	**Consolidated cash in hand**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 3.1)	4,008,257,969	2,512,037,635
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		120,000	120,000
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			4,008,377,969	**2,512,157,635**
3.2	**Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)**			
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank			
	In local currency:		11,961,467,355	10,734,541,128
	Conventional		11,147,280,220	9,998,206,800
	Al-Wadiah current account		814,187,135	736,334,328
	In foreign currencies		2,291,322,401	902,424,491
			14,252,789,756	11,636,965,619
	Balance with Sonali Bank as agent of Bangladesh Bank		263,093,610	119,525,095
			14,515,883,366	**11,756,490,714**
	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.			
3.2(a)	**Consolidated balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 3.2)	14,515,883,366	11,756,490,714
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			14,515,883,366	**11,756,490,714**
3.3	**Statutory deposits**			
	Cash Reserve Ratio and Statutory Liquidity Ratio have been calculated and maintained as per Section 33 of The Bank Company Act, 1991 and amendment up to date 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.			
3.3.1	**Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)**			
	Conventional Banking			
	Bi-weekly Requirement			
	(4.00% of average demand and time liabilities)			
	Required reserve		11,200,300,800	9,811,114,300
	Actual reserve maintained		11,753,267,038	10,031,480,450
	Surplus		**552,966,238**	**220,366,150**
	Required		**4.00%**	**4.00%**
	Maintained		**4.20%**	**4.09%**

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
	Daily Requirement		
	(3.50% of Average Demand and Time Liabilities)		
	Required reserve	9,800,263,200	8,566,761,484
	Actual reserve maintained	11,294,895,830	10,066,333,688
	Surplus	**1,494,632,630**	**1,499,572,204**
	Required	**3.50%**	**3.50%**
	Maintained	**4.03%**	**4.11%**
	Islamic Banking		
	Bi-weekly Requirement		
	(4.00% of average demand and time liabilities)		
	Required reserve	597,797,368	704,328,770
	Actual reserve maintained	803,628,911	736,334,328
	Surplus	**205,831,543**	**32,005,558**
	Required	**4.00%**	**4.00%**
	Maintained	**5.38%**	**4.18%**
	Daily Requirement		
	(3.50% of average demand and time liabilities)		
	Required reserve	523,072,697	612,127,040
	Actual reserve maintained	814,187,135	736,334,328
	Surplus	**291,114,438**	**124,207,288**
	Required	**3.50%**	**3.50%**
	Maintained	**5.45%**	**4.21%**
3.3.2	**Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)**		
	Conventional Banking		
	(13% of average demand & time liabilities)		
	Required reserve	37,081,513,092	32,353,173,223
	Actual reserve maintained	70,752,670,456	44,448,076,408
	Surplus	**33,671,157,364**	**12,094,903,186**
	Required	**13.00%**	**13.00%**
	Maintained	**24.80%**	**17.86%**
	Islamic Banking		
	(5.50% of average demand and time liabilities)		
	Required reserve	821,971,381	961,913,920
	Actual reserve maintained	1,427,260,289	1,168,221,829
	Surplus	**605,288,908**	**206,307,909**
	Required	**5.50%**	**5.50%**
	Maintained	**9.55%**	**6.68%**
	Held for Statutory Liquidity Ratio (Conventional)		
	Cash in hand	3,960,381,447	2,456,076,374
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent Bank(s) over CRR	357,805,482	410,562,506
	Government securities (excluding Assured Liquidity Support)	66,434,483,527	41,581,437,528
		70,752,670,456	**44,448,076,408**
	Held for Statutory Liquidity Ratio (Islamic)		
	Cash in hand	47,876,521	55,961,261
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent Bank(s) over CRR	216,389,767	36,760,568
	Government securities (excluding Assured Liquidity Support)	1,162,994,000	1,075,500,000
		1,427,260,289	**1,168,221,829**

Dhaka Bank PLC. has maintained the above SLR and CRR requirement based on 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 PLC. has maintained the minimum SLR as per said circular.

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
3.4	**Maturity grouping of cash**			
	On demand		4,434,718,934	14,268,528,349
	Upto 1 month		2,291,322,401	-
	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		-	-
	Over 5 years		11,798,100,000	-
			18,524,141,335	**14,268,528,349**
4.	**Balance with other banks and financial institutions**			
	In Bangladesh	(Note: 4.1)	2,792,039,528	19,128,807,492
	Outside Bangladesh	(Note: 4.2)	2,629,898,831	8,563,029,660
			5,421,938,359	**27,691,837,152**
4(a)	**Consolidated balance with other banks and financial institutions**			
	In Bangladesh	(Note: 4.1(a))	2,810,699,597	19,164,994,110
	Outside Bangladesh	(Note: 4.2(a))	2,629,898,831	8,563,029,660
			5,440,598,428	**27,728,023,770**
4.1	**In Bangladesh**			
	Current deposits			
	Sonali Bank PLC.		80,462,058	67,749,398
	Janata Bank PLC.		17,454,417	6,811,080
	Standard Chartered Bank (Visa Settlement)		31,858,835	28,912,910
	Agrani Bank PLC.		29,509,974	11,838,505
	Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC.		108,663	10,460,952
	United Commercial Bank PLC.		121,824	1,074,239
	ICB Islamic Bank Limited		11,100,000	11,300,000
			170,615,771	**138,147,084**
	Special Notice Deposits (SND)			
	Dutch Bangla Bank PLC.		16,177,937	9,163,365
	Sonali Bank PLC.		78,840	78,476
	AB Bank PLC.		892	1,688
	Agrani Bank PLC.		6,053	7,203
	Janata Bank PLC.		3,760,718	13,370,241
	Midland Bank PLC.		841,119	-
	National Bank Limited		558,198	39,435
			21,423,757	**22,660,408**
	Fixed deposits			
	Commercial Banks			
	Premier Bank PLC.		-	1,098,000,000
	National Bank Limited		1,000,000,000	-
	Community Bank Ltd		-	170,000,000
	Social Islami Bank PLC		250,000,000	-
	First Security Islami Bank PLC.		250,000,000	-
	Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC.		1,000,000,000	-
	Placement with OBU		9,745,785,659	8,303,365,164
			12,245,785,659	**9,571,365,164**
	Less : Inter Unit (OBU)		9,745,785,659	8,303,365,164
			2,500,000,000	**1,268,000,000**
	Financial Institutions			
	Phoenix Finance & Investment Limited		100,000,000	100,000,000
	Prime Finance		-	100,000,000
	IDLC Finance Limited		-	4,550,000,000
	NHFIL		-	3,150,000,000
	DBH		-	5,000,000,000
	IPDC Finance Limited		-	4,800,000,000
			100,000,000	17,700,000,000
			2,792,039,528	**19,128,807,492**

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
4.1(a)	**Consolidated in Bangladesh**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 4.1)	2,792,039,528	19,128,807,492
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		295,192,839	197,351,714
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		93,182,793	247,448,422
			3,180,415,160	**19,573,607,628**
	Less: Intercompany transaction		369,715,563	408,613,518
			2,810,699,597	**19,164,994,110**
4.2	**Outside Bangladesh (Nostro Accounts)**			
	Current deposits			
	Standard Chartered Bank, New York		493,693,010	857,027,041
	Mashreq Bank, New York		426,171,731	721,486,756
	OBU (USD)		30,090,217	341,176,143
	OBU (EUR)		68,385,045	13,097,596
	Commerz Bank, Frankfurt (USD)		115,732,225	58,857,151
	Habib American Bank		201,839,875	2,372,799,330
	Wells Fargo Bank		219,699,348	2,105,325,493
	JP Morgan Chase Bank		348,353,034	967,913,311
	Standard Chartered Bank, Mumbai		78,644,080	75,728,084
	Sonali Bank		13,314,809	12,182,154
	AB Bank		97,030,426	43,335,563
	Nabil Bank		6,535,355	6,632,903
	Sampath Bank		16,906	15,599
	Bhutan National Bank		245,279	13,170,638
	Bank of Bhutan		776,980	1,746,290
	Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd.		13,176,935	3,184,254
	ICICI Bank Limited		25,463,733	59,023,609
	Mashreq Bank, Mumbai		48,818,321	125,149,885
	Punjab National Bank, India (ACUD)		26,244,624	14,657,796
	Axis Bank Ltd, India		35,988,557	85,926,377
	Union Bank of Switzerland		4,855,288	11,717,828
	Commerz Bank, Frankfurt (EURO)		44,714,820	23,419,775
	Standard Chartered Bank, Frankfurt		20,835,700	21,499,899
	Unicredit S.P.A.		11,227,495	9,328,742
	Punjab National Bank, India (EURO)		5,573	682,034
	Commerz Bank, Frankfurt (AUD)		6,670,766	2,988,447
	Standard Chartered Bank, Japan		8,104,344	40,309,337
	Standard Chartered Bank, London		35,413,390	18,358,953
	Commerz Bank, Frankfurt (CAD)		7,604,991	10,169,546
	Al-Rajhi Bank, Saudi Arabia		7,677,703	3,047,117
	Zhejiang Chouzhou Commercial Bank, China		25,751,595	29,891,705
	Zhejiang Chouzhou Commercial Bank		1,443,260	13,934
	Mashreq Bank Psc Uae		106,694,646	140,433
	HDFC Bank Limited, Mumbai		71,310,538	46,278,495
	Citi Bank NA, New York		27,368,230	466,747,440
			2,629,898,831	**8,563,029,660**

(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.

4.2(a)	**Consolidated outside Bangladesh (Nostro Accounts)**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 4.2)	2,629,898,831	8,563,029,660
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			2,629,898,831	**8,563,029,660**

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
4.3	**Account-wise/grouping of balance with other banks and financial institutions**			
	Current deposits		2,800,514,602	8,701,176,744
	Short-notice deposits		21,423,757	22,660,408
	Fixed deposits		2,600,000,000	18,968,000,000
			5,421,938,359	**27,691,837,152**
4.4	**Maturity grouping of balances with other banks and financial institutions**			
	On demand		1,626,387,088	8,801,176,744
	Upto 1 month		1,295,551,271	1,340,660,408
	Over 1 month but not more than 3 months		2,500,000,000	17,300,000,000
	Over 3 months but not more than 6 months		-	250,000,000
			5,421,938,359	**27,691,837,152**
5.	**Money at call on short notice**			
	With banking companies	(Note: 5.1)	3,900,000,000	-
	With non-banking financial institutions	(Note: 5.2)	-	400,000,000
			3,900,000,000	**400,000,000**
5(a)	**Consolidated money at call on short notice**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 5)	3,900,000,000	400,000,000
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			3,900,000,000	**400,000,000**
5.1	**With banking companies**			
	Janata Bank PLC.		1,900,000,000	-
	Dutch Bangla Bank PLC.		2,000,000,000	-
			3,900,000,000	**-**

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. **The outstanding amount of Tk.1.11 Crore now presented under the head "Balance with other banks and financial institutions".**

5.2	**With non-banking financial institutions**			
	DBH		-	400,000,000
			-	**400,000,000**
6.	**Investments**			
	Government securities	(Note: 6.1)	91,677,063,427	42,660,199,827
	Other investments	(Note: 6.2)	7,660,543,608	8,226,281,304
			99,337,607,035	**50,886,481,131**
6(a)	**Consolidated investments**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 6)	99,337,607,035	50,886,481,131
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		3,416,728,573	3,296,468,037
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		1,009,121,388	73,406,715
			103,763,456,996	**54,256,355,883**
6.1	**Government securities**			
	Treasury Bills	(Note: 6.1.1)	23,193,137,584	7,596,299,438
	Treasury Bonds	(Note: 6.1.2)	65,950,412,943	32,618,638,089
	Government Ijarah Sukuk		2,529,494,000	2,442,000,000
	Prizebond		4,018,900	3,262,300
			91,677,063,427	**42,660,199,827**
6.1(a)	**Consolidated government securities**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 6.1)	91,677,063,427	42,660,199,827
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		1,009,121,388	73,406,715
			92,686,184,815	**42,733,606,542**

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
6.1.1	**Treasury bills**			
	91 days treasury bills		7,335,007,500	-
	182 days treasury bills		3,861,977,964	-
	364 days treasury bills		11,996,152,120	7,596,299,438
			23,193,137,584	**7,596,299,438**
6.1.2	**Treasury bonds**			
	2 years Bangladesh government treasury bond		5,010,933,771	750,169,233
	5 years Bangladesh government treasury bond		12,580,007,208	11,145,752,201
	8 years Bangladesh government treasury bond		7,788,113,000	-
	9 years Bangladesh government treasury bond		5,039,574,000	-
	10 years Bangladesh government treasury bond		26,030,827,924	13,039,536,524
	15 years Bangladesh government treasury bond		8,084,670,720	7,193,764,992
	20 years Bangladesh government treasury bond		1,416,286,320	489,415,139
			65,950,412,943	**32,618,638,089**
6.2	**Other investments**			
	Investment in shares	(Note: 6.2.1)	3,155,543,608	2,968,781,304
	Investment in subordinated bonds	(Note: 6.2.2)	1,075,000,000	2,257,500,000
	Investment in perpetual bond	(Note: 6.2.3)	2,430,000,000	2,000,000,000
	Investment on Beximco Green Sukuk al Istisna'a		1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
			7,660,543,608	**8,226,281,304**
6.2(a)	**Consolidated other investments**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 6.2)	7,660,543,608	8,226,281,304
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		3,416,728,573	3,296,468,037
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			11,077,272,181	**11,522,749,341**
6.2.1	**Investment in shares**			
	Quoted (Publicly Traded)		585,296,682	392,839,365
	Unquoted		2,570,246,925	2,575,941,939
			3,155,543,608	**2,968,781,304**
	(Details are given in **Annexure - B**)			
6.2.2	**Investment in subordinated bonds**			
	Mutual Trust Bank PLC.		-	180,000,000
	The City Bank PLC.		160,000,000	257,500,000
	One Bank PLC.		105,000,000	210,000,000
	Bank Asia PLC.		-	150,000,000
	Shahjalal Islami Bank PLC.		100,000,000	200,000,000
	Trust Bank Ltd.		100,000,000	200,000,000
	Dutch Bangla Bank PLC.		100,000,000	200,000,000
	Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC.		100,000,000	300,000,000
	Eastern Bank PLC.		80,000,000	120,000,000
	United Commercial Bank PLC.		330,000,000	440,000,000
			1,075,000,000	**2,257,500,000**

MTB Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was 16.02.2017 and redemption started from 16.02.2020 (fully redemed); The City Bank PLC. Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 12.12.2018 and redemption started from 21.12.2021; One Bank PLC. Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 27.10.2016 and redemption started from 27.10.2019 (30 Crore); One Bank PLC. Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 12.12.2018 and redemption started from 12.06.2023 (30 Crore); Bank Asia PLC. Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 23.04.2017 and redemption started from 23.04.2020 (fully redemed); Shajalal Islami Bank PLC. Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 19.12.2018 and redemption started on 19.12.2021; Trust Bank PLC. Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 19.12.2018 and redemption started on 19.12.2021; Dutch Bangla Bank PLC. Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 24.12.2018 and redemption started on 24.12.2021; Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC. Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 24.12.2018 and redemption started on 24.12.2021; Southeast Bank PLC. Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 27.10.2016 and redemption started from 27.10.2019 (fully redemed); Eastern Bank PLC. Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 09.07.2019 and redemption started from 09.07.2022; United Commercial Bank PLC. Subordinated Bond - date of purchase was on 29.09.2020 and redemption started from 29.09.2023.

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka

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 PLC. is 14.48% as of 31 December 2024.

6.2.3 Investment in perpetual bond

UCBPLC perpetual bond	650,000,000	650,000,000
Trust Bank perpetual bond	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Southeast Perpetual Bond	780,000,000	350,000,000
	2,430,000,000	**2,000,000,000**

6.3 Investment in securities are classified as per Bangladesh Bank Circular

Held for Trading (HFT)		
91 days treasury bills	7,335,007,500	-
182 days treasury bills	3,861,977,964	-
364 days treasury bills	11,996,152,120	5,615,066,000
2 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	4,260,903,500	-
5 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	1,001,963,000	-
10 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	531,377,500	-
	28,987,381,584	**5,615,066,000**
Held to Maturity (HTM)		
364 days treasury bills	-	1,981,233,438
2 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	750,030,271	750,169,233
5 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	11,578,044,208	11,145,752,201
8 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	7,788,113,000	-
9 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	5,039,574,000	-
10 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	25,499,450,424	13,039,536,524
15 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	8,084,670,720	7,193,764,992
20 years Bangladesh government treasury bond	1,416,286,320	489,415,139
	60,156,168,943	**34,599,871,528**
	89,143,550,527	**40,214,937,528**

As per DOS Circular no. 42 dated 7 October 2021, the maximum limit of holding approved Securities under Held to Maturity (HTM) is 120% of SLR for all nonprimary dealer Banks and Dhaka Bank PLC. has invested in treasury bonds under HTM category as per said circular.

6.4 Assets pledged as security

Assets in the amounts shown below were pledged as security for the following liabilities		
Liabilities to bank	-	-
Liabilities to customers	-	-
	-	**-**
Following assets were pledged as security for the above mentioned liabilities		
Claim on banks	-	-
Claim on customers	-	-
	-	**-**

6.5 Maturity grouping of investments

On demand	4,018,900	3,262,300
Over 2 days but not more than 3 months	12,230,115,468	180,000,000
Over 3 months but not more than 6 months	4,768,052,976	5,117,514,742
More than 6 months but less than 1 year	8,341,903,010	5,881,880,089
Over 1 year but not more than 5 years	24,678,463,217	17,981,057,827
Over 5 years	49,315,053,464	21,722,766,173
	99,337,607,035	**50,886,481,131**

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
7.	**Loans, advances and lease/investments including Bills purchased and discounted**			
	Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc./investments	(Note: 7.1)	265,642,030,514	253,154,849,997
	Bills purchased and discounted	(Note: 8)	3,343,019,227	3,032,356,409
			268,985,049,741	**256,187,206,406**
7(a)	**Consolidated loans, advances and lease/investments including bills purchased and discounted**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 7)	268,985,049,741	256,187,206,406
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		1,519,668,912	1,525,916,895
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			270,504,718,653	257,713,123,301
	Less: Intercompany transaction		(47,950)	2,444,367,205
			270,504,766,603	**255,268,756,096**
7.1	**Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc./investments**			
	Broad category-wise breakup			
	In Bangladesh			
	Secured overdraft/quard		45,337,609,139	46,377,466,652
	Cash credit/murabaha		8,833,528,203	8,879,832,572
	House building loan		4,031,395,113	3,150,748,091
	Transport loan		1,651,694,013	2,008,691,878
	Term loan		93,681,571,944	87,131,192,567
	Loan against trust receipt		6,269,719,675	3,382,418,742
	Payment against documents		326,246,039	23,655,757
	Loan against accepted bills		13,712,487,501	2,568,747,667
	Packing credit		1,964,344,925	1,203,625,684
	Lease finance/izara	(Note: 7.3)	5,451,790,733	5,973,434,113
	Credit card		1,477,391,318	1,140,911,338
	Retail loan		2,171,880,876	1,999,998,264
	Other loans		80,732,371,035	89,314,126,671
			265,642,030,514	253,154,849,997
	Outside Bangladesh		-	-
			265,642,030,514	**253,154,849,997**
7.1(a)	**Consolidated loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc./investments**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 7.1)	265,642,030,514	253,154,849,997
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		1,519,668,912	1,525,916,895
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			267,161,699,426	254,680,766,892
	Less: Intercompany transaction		(47,950)	2,444,367,205
			267,161,747,376	**252,236,399,687**
7.2	**Residual maturity grouping of loans including bills purchased and discounted**			
	Repayable on demand		35,823,401,364	29,508,859,695
	Up to 1 month		25,740,095,565	27,440,213,001
	Not more than 3 months		36,635,984,509	42,553,148,104
	More than 3 months but not more than 6 months		56,337,605,402	45,336,913,862
	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year		14,730,032,664	19,046,343,132
	More than 1 year but not more than 5 years		68,922,675,896	66,758,410,138
	More than 5 years		30,795,254,341	25,543,318,475
			268,985,049,741	**256,187,206,406**
7.3	**Investment in lease/izara finance**			
	Lease rental receivable within 1 year		2,217,361,801	2,446,626,622
	Lease rental receivable more than 1 year		4,616,300,045	4,709,305,313
	Total lease/izara rental receivable		6,833,661,845	7,155,931,935
	Less: unearned interest/profit receivable		1,381,871,112	1,182,497,822
	Net investment in lease/izara finance		5,451,790,733	5,973,434,113

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
7.4	**Product wise loans and advances**			
	Loans		211,470,893,173	197,897,550,772
	Cash credits		15,910,145,144	8,879,832,572
	Overdrafts		38,260,992,197	46,377,466,652
	Bills purchased and discounted	(Note: 8)	3,343,019,227	3,032,356,409
			268,985,049,741	**256,187,206,406**
7.5	**Loans on the basis of significant concentration including bills purchased & discounted**			
	a. Advances to allied concerns of directors	(Note: 7.5.1)	39,342,993	151,351,736
	b. Advances to chief executive		-	1,652,686
	c. Advances to other senior executives		513,504,425	428,382,148
	d. Advances to customer's group:			
	Agriculture loan		3,961,802,161	6,340,057,434
	Commercial lending		14,765,563,226	18,191,703,761
	Export financing		20,697,661,044	18,826,181,119
	Consumer credit scheme		7,773,921,043	6,695,552,868
	Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)		31,711,165,684	31,212,632,898
	Staff loan		1,153,210,188	1,167,947,393
	Others		188,368,878,977	173,171,744,362
			268,985,049,741	**256,187,206,406**

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	28	26
	Amount of outstanding loans and advances*	156,804,682,791	134,784,228,020
	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 2024.

(Details are given in **Annexure - C**)

7.7	**Industry-wise loans, advances and lease/investments**		
	Agricultural	3,961,802,161	6,340,057,434
	Pharmaceuticals	6,192,181,002	5,539,637,019
	Textile & garment	62,555,079,724	59,170,855,273
	Chemical	18,548,825,107	15,271,729,668
	Food & allied	13,158,000,187	15,296,790,153
	Transport & communication	10,359,496,449	4,062,186,983
	Electronics & automobile	13,788,709,774	14,042,384,417
	Housing & construction	20,969,162,871	18,063,073,217
	Engineering & metal industries including ship breaking	26,932,136,137	22,284,490,438
	Energy & power	11,934,943,742	11,025,466,549
	Service	17,137,185,678	17,063,666,946
	Others	63,447,526,910	68,026,868,309
		268,985,049,741	**256,187,206,406**

7.7.1 Cluster based CMSME financing

In compliance with Bangladesh Bank's SMESPD circular no. 05 dated 14 August 2022, cluster-wise outstanding loans as on 31 December 2024 was :

Priority Section	Total Outstanding (Amount in Lac)
High Priority	68.48
Priority	53.81
Others	8.85

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
7.8	**Geographical location-wise (division) distribution**		
	Urban		
	Dhaka region	214,768,752,496	203,154,900,574
	Chattagram region	36,294,362,529	34,857,685,698
	South region	2,137,986,975	1,873,244,526
	North region	3,133,322,814	2,965,953,535
	Sylhet region	976,851,200	979,988,690
	Other	-	-
		257,311,276,013	**243,831,773,023**
	Rural		
	Dhaka region	9,241,734,847	9,856,492,502
	Chattagram region	793,157,678	890,198,308
	South region	437,320	-
	North region	1,565,440,133	1,521,717,460
	Sylhet region	73,003,750	87,025,113
	Other	-	-
		11,673,773,728	12,355,433,383
		268,985,049,741	**256,187,206,406**
7.9	**Sector-wise loans, advances and lease/investments**		
	Government & autonomous bodies	341,613,731	317,930,672
	Financial institutions (Public & Private)	5,461,538,688	10,881,949,685
	Private sector	263,181,897,322	244,987,326,049
		268,985,049,741	**256,187,206,406**
7.10	**Classification of loans, advances and lease/investments**		
	Unclassified*		
	Standard	246,405,282,698	237,516,656,088
	Special mention account	8,239,186,918	6,156,867,294
		254,644,469,617	**243,673,523,381**
	Classified		
	Sub-standard	1,476,093,269	922,036,813
	Doubtful	1,216,286,682	249,080,289
	Bad or loss	11,648,200,173	11,342,565,922
		14,340,580,125	**12,513,683,024**
		268,985,049,741	**256,187,206,406**

*Unclassified loans and advances includes loans under stay orders from the Honourable High Court Division of the Supreme Court of Bangladesh.

7.11 **A) Provision required for loans and advances**

Status	Rate %		
Unclassified			
Unclassified	0.25	63,242,563	60,362,955
Unclassified	1	1,855,385,166	1,755,680,611
Unclassified	1.25	-	16,206,274
Unclassified	1.75	-	2,583,558
Unclassified	2	66,921,408	154,873,251
Unclassified	2.25	-	705,156
Unclassified	2.75	-	3,118,200
Unclassified	3	-	41,543,435
Unclassified	3.75	-	14,943,695
Unclassified	4	-	169,507,025
Unclassified	5	3,464	907,432
Unclassified	6	-	6,585,851
Unclassified	7	-	10,062
Unclassified	20	1,642,002,218	374,197,329
Unclassified	21	-	71,810,930
Unclassified	22	-	6,896,144
Unclassified	23	-	95,762,909

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
Unclassified	25	-	44,832,997
Unclassified	50	4,416,781,066	3,632,084,995
Unclassified	51	-	213,727,746
Unclassified	52	-	367,829,360
Unclassified	53	-	77,526,840
Unclassified	100	8,239,925,299	5,213,648,849
Special mention account	0.25	2,880,547	1,653,227
Special mention account	1	64,451,762	29,019,805
Special mention account	1.25	-	369,123
Special mention account	1.75	-	434,291
Special mention account	2	1,275,141	1,930,908
Special mention account	2.25	-	-
Special mention account	2.75	-	361,032
Special mention account	3	-	17,719,907
Special mention account	3.75	-	37,830
Special mention account	4	-	2,342,436
Special mention account	50	-	202,805,061
Special mention account	51	-	-
Special mention account	51.5	-	268,005
Special mention account	53	-	442,553,751
Special mention account	100	228,783,542	65,245,664
		16,581,652,175	**13,090,086,645**
Classified:			
Sub-Standard	5	3,651,251	7,410,597
Sub-Standard	20	180,936,121	43,573,881
Sub-Standard	100	1,634,215	450,096
Doubtful	5	37,997	-
Doubtful	20	9,144,344	18,552,123
Doubtful	50	375,153,759	11,384,116
Doubtful	100	225,226,087	2,666,612
Bad or loss	100	7,198,166,671	7,640,344,537
		7,993,950,445	**7,724,381,962**
Required provision for loans & advances		24,575,602,620	20,814,468,607
Total provision maintained		19,575,769,548	17,065,005,006
Provision will be maintained in future		4,999,833,072	3,749,463,601
Excess/short provision		**-**	**-**

* As per Bangladesh Bank NOC ref. no. DOS(CAMS)1157/41(Dividend)/2025-3099 dated 21 May 2025 and Bank's calculation, shortfall of provision stood Taka 499.98 crore and presented above as "Provision will be maintained in future".

* As per DBI BB NOC letter ref no. DBI-5 (IS)/156/2022/388 dated 17.04.2022, we are keeping BDT 1.70 crore as "Specific provision" out of BDT 1.72 crore against unclassified rescheduled accounts with BB NOC.

B) Provision for good borrower - -

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 & BRPD circular no. 14 dated 18 June 2020.

C) Provision required for Off-Balance Sheet exposures

Status			
Acceptances and endorsements		758,030,291	694,039,086
Letter of credit		216,584,905	174,417,810
Letter of guarantee		768,495,871	688,756,287
Other Contingent Liabilities		35,358,547	36,249,939
Required provision		**1,778,469,614**	**1,593,463,122**
Total provision maintained		1,778,469,614	1,593,463,122
Excess/(Short) provision		**-**	**-**

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
7.12	**Securities against loans including bills purchased & discounted**		
	a. Secured		
	Collateral of movable/immovable assets	148,183,237,293	131,915,930,267
	Local Banks & financial Institutions guarantee	-	-
	Foreign banks guarantee	-	-
	Export documents	17,704,516,114	17,901,335,760
	Government guarantee	-	-
	Fixed deposits receipts	-	-
	Own FDR	5,995,749,878	6,594,990,320
	FDR of other banks	115,711,032	99,050,199
	Personal guarantee	32,559,672,316	36,259,544,313
	Corporate guarantee	-	-
	Other securities	62,649,709,134	59,837,346,599
	Government bonds	-	-
		267,208,595,768	252,608,197,459
	b. Unsecured	1,776,453,973	3,579,008,947
		268,985,049,741	**256,187,206,406**
7.13	**Particulars of Loans, advances and lease/investments**		
	(i) Loans considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured;	148,183,237,293	131,915,930,267
	(ii) Loans considered good against which the banking company holds no security other than the debtor's personal guarantee;	32,559,672,316	36,259,544,313
	(iii) Loans considered good secured by the personal undertakings of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtors;	6,111,460,910	6,694,040,520
	(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;*	1,192,553,181	1,319,299,129
	(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;	39,342,993	151,351,736
	(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;*	1,194,745,329	1,319,299,129
	(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;	41,535,141	151,351,736
	(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;	2,510,764,542	1,160,127,418
	b) Amount realized against loan previously written off;**	268,540,683	113,297,845
	c) Amount of provision kept against loan classified as 'bad/loss" on the date of preparing the balance sheet;	7,198,166,671	7,640,344,537
	d) Interest creditable to the interest suspense A/C;	-	-
	(xi) Cumulative amount of the written off loan;***	16,336,624,179	11,424,097,090

*The amount represents loan in the name of existing directors and officers of the Bank.

The detail of Recovery up to 31 December 2024 from loan previously written off are disclosed in **Annexure - E

*** The detail of the amount of the written-off loans up to 31 December 2024 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	420	98%	420	98%
Total Files	**430**		**430**	

* 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.

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
8.	**Bills purchased and discounted**			
	In Bangladesh		3,343,019,213	2,711,530,788
	Outside Bangladesh		14	320,825,621
			3,343,019,227	**3,032,356,409**
8(a)	**Consolidated bills purchased and discounted**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 8)	3,343,019,227	3,032,356,409
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			3,343,019,227	**3,032,356,409**
8.1	**Maturity grouping of bills purchased & discounted**			
	Payable within 1 month		1,372,535,307	1,685,951,464
	Over 1 month but less than 3 months		1,676,916,928	1,170,006,690
	Over 3 months but less than 6 months		293,566,992	176,398,256
	6 months or more		-	-
			3,343,019,227	**3,032,356,409**
9.	**Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures**			
	Cost/revaluation			
	Land		4,658,655,505	4,658,655,505
	Building & renovation		1,476,767,487	1,509,467,487
	Furniture and fixture including office decoration		844,862,134	820,330,607
	Office appliances and equipment		2,282,959,302	2,197,764,716
	Computer		458,121,681	373,501,162
	Software		865,036,925	848,448,519
	Bank's vehicle		382,702,582	352,090,453
	Right of use assets (ROU) as per IFRS 16		3,100,901,969	2,659,138,084
	Work-in-progress - land & building		-	-
			14,070,007,584	13,419,396,532
	Less: Accumulated depreciation		5,647,210,336	4,857,823,601
			8,422,797,248	**8,561,572,932**

(Details are given in **Annexure - D**)

Dhaka Bank took possession of the BGMEA space located at BGMEA building (Karwan bazar) and established Central Procession Center in the year 2017. Subsequently the space was vacated in April 2019 due to declared illegal by Court and demolished accordingly. Hence, Bank has made impairment loss against the said property of Tk. 2.06 crore (Cost price of the Building is Tk. 3.27 crore and book value as at 31 December 2024 is Tk. 2.06 crore) and derecognized it accordingly.

Land includes Banani Properties Tk.137.91 crore against which payment was made in 2013. Even though the registration was completed in 2013, Mutation and other remaining formalities were completed in 2014. Hence the said property was booked in 2014 under fixed asset (Land) and in 2013 it was shown in other asset as "work in progress".

9(a)	**Consolidated fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 9)	8,422,797,248	8,561,572,932
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		72,839,526	77,158,751
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		134,704	121,516
			8,495,771,478	**8,638,853,199**
10.	**Other assets**			
	Investment in shares of subsidiary companies	(Note: 10.1)	5,049,999,880	1,749,999,880
	Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc.		22,279,592	57,598,794
	Advance rent	(Note: 10.1.a)	106,368,052	29,207,413
	Prepaid expenses against advertisement		31,793,565	59,416,305
	Interest/Profit accrued and other receivable	(Note: 10.2)	1,445,179,943	827,347,261
	Security deposit		23,977,898	23,117,430
	Preliminary, formation, Work-in-progress, renovation expenses and branch adjustments	(Note: 10.3 & 10.4)	310,604,991	223,333,627
	Suspense account	(Note: 10.5)	195,252,122	169,963,940
	Others	(Note: 10.6)	19,645,392,513	17,470,238,535
			26,830,848,557	**20,610,223,185**

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
10(a)	**Consolidated other assets**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 10)	26,830,848,557	20,610,223,185
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		374,756,526	275,950,807
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		17,463,823	7,994,958
			27,223,068,906	**20,894,168,951**
	Less: Inter-company transactions			
	Investment in Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		4,049,999,940	1,499,999,940
	Investment in Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		999,999,940	249,999,940
	Stock dividend from Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
	Receivable from Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
	Receivable from Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	51,838,174
			5,049,999,880	1,801,838,054
			22,173,069,026	**19,092,330,897**
10.1	**Investment in shares of subsidiary companies**			
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	(Note:1.9.1)	4,049,999,940	1,499,999,940
	(99.99% of subsidiary company owned by DBPLC.)			
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	(Note:1.9.2)	999,999,940	249,999,940
	(99.99% of subsidiary company owned by DBPLC.)			
			5,049,999,880	**1,749,999,880**

Shareholding in Dhaka Bank Securities Limited as at 31 December 2024 was 465,792,274 shares after considering the stock dividend issued from 2011 to 2023 and new issued capital of Taka 255.00 crore in the year 2024.

Shareholding in Dhaka Bank Investment Limited as at 31 December 2024 was 99,999,995 shares after considering the new issued capital of Taka 75.00 crore in the year 2024.

10.1.a Advance rent up to December 2024 Tk. 218,708,431 has been considered with right of use-assets (ROU) as per IFRS 16.

10.2 Interest accrued and other receivable

Amount represents interest/profit accrued on loans/investment but not collected, commission & brokerage receivable on shares and debenture and other income receivable etc.

10.3 The amount represents payment in advance against opening of new branches, various types of insurance premiums, legal expenses, software maintenance etc.

10.4 Branch adjustment

Branch adjustment account represents outstanding amount of Inter-Branch and Head Office transactions at the Balance Sheet date.

10.5 Suspense account

Suspense account represents advance paid/(received) against renovation of different branches which is capital expenditure and will be adjusted after receiving the final bills.

Suspense includes Tk. 69,525,000 has given for two commercial plots of RAJUK in the year 2006 located in Motijheel, Dhaka area. After several years of correspondents, RAJUK has finally issued final allotment letter against the said two plots vide letter ref. no. RAJUK/A O BHU-1/SAMPRO: MOTI/0-3-3/-8033 dated 24th December 2024 and vide letter ref. no. RAJUK/A O BHU-1/SAMPRO: MOTI/0-3-1/-8032 dated 24th December 2024 respectively. Bank has maintained 100% provision in the year 2024 against the said asset.

10.6	**Others**			
	Advance tax	(Note: 10.6.1)	17,013,897,057	14,958,457,349
	Deferred tax assets	(Note: 15.8)	872,509,538	570,694,032
	Account receivable others	(Note: 10.6.2)	1,758,985,918	1,941,087,155
			19,645,392,513	**17,470,238,535**
10.6.1	**Advance tax**			
	Opening balance		14,958,457,349	12,153,308,939
	Add: Paid during the year		2,055,439,708	2,805,148,410
			17,013,897,057	**14,958,457,349**
	Less: Adjustment during the year		-	-
			17,013,897,057	**14,958,457,349**

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
10.6.2	**Account receivable others**			
	Receivable against Bangladesh/Paribar Sanchaya Patra		21,178,203	105,767,219
	Fees receivable		248,684,312	160,664,494
	Dividend receivable		53,589,679	35,727,185
	Finance to AD branches	(Note: 10.6.2.a & 10.6.2.b)	39	36
	Protestation account		3,012,677	3,012,677
	ATM settlement account		1,264,975,878	1,441,808,604
	Receivable from exchange houses		672,239	521,327
	Excise duty receivable		166,872,891	141,747,438
	Receivable from Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	51,838,174
			1,758,985,918	**1,941,087,155**

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 PLC.'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	5,049,999,880	1,749,999,880
Account receivable others:		
Finance to AD branches	39	36
	-	-
	5,049,999,919	**1,749,999,916**
Non-income generating		
Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc.	22,279,592	57,598,794
Advance rent	106,368,052	29,207,413
Prepaid expenses against advertisement	31,793,565	59,416,305
Interest/Profit accrued and other receivable	1,445,179,943	827,347,261
Security deposit	23,977,898	23,117,430
Preliminary, formation, work in progress, renovation expenses and prepaid expenses	310,604,991	223,333,627
Suspense account	195,252,122	169,963,940
Advance tax paid	17,013,897,057	14,958,457,349
Deferred tax assets	872,509,538	570,694,032
Account receivable others:		
Receivable against Bangladesh/Paribar Sanchaya Patra	21,178,203	105,767,219
Protestation account	3,012,677	3,012,677
Receivable from exchange houses	672,239	521,327
Receivable from Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	51,838,174
Fees receivable	248,684,312	160,664,494
Excise duty receivable	166,872,891	141,747,438
Dividend receivable	53,589,679	35,727,185
ATM settlement account	1,264,975,878	1,441,808,604
	21,780,848,638	**18,860,223,269**
	26,830,848,557	**20,610,223,185**

11. Non-banking assets

Land and building	**36,680,000**	**33,350,000**

11.1 Particulars of non-banking assets

Sl. No.	Type of non-banking assets	Number of non-banking assets	Income generating	Non-income generating
1	Land	18	-	30,680,000
2	Building	1	-	6,000,000
Total		**19**	**-**	**36,680,000**

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
11(a)	**Consolidated non-banking assets**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 11)	36,680,000	33,350,000
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			36,680,000	**33,350,000**
12.	**Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents**			
	In Bangladesh	(Note: 12.1)	45,712,802,196	18,093,617,095
	Outside Bangladesh		4,451,597,802	5,380,200,000
			50,164,399,998	**23,473,817,095**
12.1	**In Bangladesh**			
	Call Borrowing			
	Bank Al-Falah		-	100,000,000
			-	**100,000,000**
	Term Borrowing			
	Term Borrowing (DBU to OBU)		9,745,785,659	8,303,365,164
	Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank-ALS		24,075,567,000	-
	The City Bank PLC.		6,128,500,000	-
	Borrowing from SME Foundation		17,675,467	5,790,967
			39,967,528,126	**8,309,156,130**
	Less : Inter Unit (OBU)		9,745,785,659	8,303,365,164
			30,221,742,467	**105,790,966**
	Bangladesh Bank refinance			
	Small and Medium Enterprise		1,462,491,126	2,305,495,750
	Syndication		2,815,538,276	3,005,487,012
	PC Refinance		1,388,713,000	885,760,832
	Export development fund		9,405,326,860	11,438,446,359
	FSSP fund		105,336,467	68,379,176
	Stimulus fund		200,710,000	227,320,000
	Digital Nano Loan Refinance		112,944,000	56,937,000
			15,491,059,729	**17,987,826,129**
	Total		**45,712,802,196**	**18,093,617,095**
	Outside Bangladesh			
	ALUBAF ARAB INTL BANK		238,396,852	549,000,000
	Caixa Bank		226,700,950	658,800,000
	RAK Bank		238,000,000	1,647,000,000
	United Bank Limited		1,428,000,000	-
	Standard Chartered		1,428,000,000	1,427,400,000
	JP Morgan		892,500,000	-
	Doha Bank		-	1,098,000,000
			4,451,597,802	**5,380,200,000**
			50,164,399,998	**23,473,817,095**

12.2 Disclosure regarding outstanding repo on 31 December 2024

Sl. No.	Counterparty name	Agreement date	Reversal date	Amount in Taka
1	BANGLADESH BANK	12/24/2024	1/21/2025	935,365,000
2	BANGLADESH BANK	12/24/2024	1/21/2025	935,365,000
3	BANGLADESH BANK	12/24/2024	1/21/2025	935,365,000
4	BANGLADESH BANK	12/24/2024	1/21/2025	987,477,000

12.3 Disclosure regarding outstanding reverse repo on 31 December 2024

Sl. No.	Counterparty name	Agreement date	Reversal date	Amount in Taka
1	Janata Bank PLC.	12/30/2024	01/02/2025	487,139,500

12.4 Disclosure regarding overall transaction of repo and reverse repo during the period from 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024

Sl. No.	Counterparty name	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year
Securities sold under Repo				
1	With Bangladesh Bank	-	8,523,669,110	2,155,012,550
2	With other Banks & FIs	-	7,133,490,500	3,089,849,474
Securities purchased under Reverse Repo				
1	From Bangladesh Bank	-	-	-
2	From other Banks & Fis	-	6,900,788,533	359,155,014

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
12.5	**Analysis by security**			
	Secured (assets pledge as security for liabilities)		-	-
	Unsecured		50,164,399,998	23,473,817,095
			50,164,399,998	**23,473,817,095**
12.6	**Repayment pattern**			
	Repayable on demand		-	100,000,000
	Repayable on maturity		50,164,399,998	23,373,817,095
			50,164,399,998	**23,473,817,095**
12.7	**Maturity grouping**			
	Repayable on demand		-	100,000,000
	Repayable within 1 month		1,000,597,802	1,976,400,000
	Over 1 month but within 3 months		952,000,000	2,917,527,967
	Over 3 month but within 6 months		8,645,175,467	617,379,176
	Over 6 months but within 1 year		15,491,059,729	14,629,702,941
	Over 1 year but within 5 years		-	3,232,807,012
	Over 5 years		24,075,567,000	-
			50,164,399,998	**23,473,817,095**
12(a)	**Consolidated borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 12)	50,164,399,998	23,473,817,095
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		92,067,171	2,444,367,206
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			50,256,467,169	**25,918,184,301**
	Less: Inter company transaction		(47,950)	2,444,367,205
			50,256,515,119	**23,473,817,096**
13.	**Deposits and other accounts**			
	Current Accounts and other Accounts	(Note: 13.1)	42,498,268,040	44,593,545,911
	Bills payable	(Note: 13.2)	1,865,177,231	3,214,881,514
	Savings bank deposits	(Note: 13.3)	31,181,390,442	30,648,626,867
	Term deposits	(Note: 13.4)	223,986,110,613	203,622,199,953
			299,530,946,326	**282,079,254,245**
	Non-interest bearing accounts			
13.1	**Current Accounts and other accounts**			
	Current account		17,963,985,241	18,488,027,721
	Foreign currency deposits		3,062,738,826	3,049,016,610
	Margin under letter of credit		6,556,234,453	8,777,061,901
	Margin under letter of guarantee		2,289,378,123	3,366,372,301
	Deposits awaiting disposal		4,941,907	4,321,207
	Sundry deposit	(Note: 13.1.1)	12,620,989,491	10,908,746,171
			42,498,268,040	**44,593,545,911**

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
13.1.1	**Sundry deposit**		
	F.C held against back to back L/C	12,077,043,224	10,148,606,411
	Sundry creditors	479,788,222	696,011,745
	Unclaimed deposits (more than 10 years)	46,626,071	47,296,497
	Security deposits	17,531,974	16,831,518
		12,620,989,491	**10,908,746,171**
13.2	**Bills payable**		
	Pay order	1,810,228,734	3,164,933,457
	Demand draft	54,948,497	49,948,057
		1,865,177,231	**3,214,881,514**
	Total non-interest bearing accounts	**44,363,445,271**	**47,808,427,425**
	Interest bearing Account		
13.3	**Savings bank deposits**		
	Savings account	30,189,129,584	29,731,775,840
	Mudaraba savings accounts	992,260,858	916,851,027
		31,181,390,442	**30,648,626,867**
13.4	**Term deposits**		
	Special notice deposits	40,705,498,584	35,108,038,198
	Unclaimed dividend account*	28,026,120	27,053,796
	Fixed deposits	162,155,899,269	143,590,363,185
	Deposit pension scheme	18,681,575,330	22,623,121,439
	Gift cheque	43,625,887	39,779,862
	Non Resident Foreign Currency Deposit (NFCD)	2,371,485,423	2,233,843,473
		223,986,110,613	**203,622,199,953**

* Taka 2,206,691 (for the year 2018), Taka 3,995,896 (for the year 2019), Taka 5,913,894 (for the year 2020), Taka 8,267,717 (for the year 2021), Taka 3,102,703 (for the year 2022) and Taka 4,539,219 (for the year 2023).

*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.

13.4 (a)	**Consolidated term deposits**		
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	223,986,110,613	203,622,199,953
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
		223,986,110,613	**203,622,199,953**
	Less: Inter company transaction	369,715,563	408,613,518
		223,616,395,050	**203,213,586,435**
	Total interest bearing account	**255,167,501,055**	**234,270,826,820**
	Total deposits and other accounts	**299,530,946,326**	**282,079,254,245**
13.5	**Deposits and other accounts**		
	Deposits from banks	1,562,968,864	3,920,341,982
	Deposits from customers	297,967,977,462	278,158,912,263
		299,530,946,326	**282,079,254,245**
	Deposits from banks		
	Savings bank/mudaraba	148,931	2,650,423
	Special notice deposits	44,069,704	3,917,691,560
	Fixed deposits	1,518,750,229	-
		1,562,968,864	**3,920,341,982**
	Deposits from customers		
	i) Current deposits and other accounts		
	Current account	17,963,985,241	18,488,027,721
	Foreign currency deposits	3,062,738,826	3,049,016,610
	Margin under letter of credit	6,556,234,453	8,777,061,901
	Margin under letter of guarantee	2,289,378,123	3,366,372,301
	Deposits awaiting disposal	4,941,907	4,321,207
	Sundry deposit	12,620,989,491	10,908,746,171
		42,498,268,041	**44,593,545,911**

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
	ii) Bills payable		
	Pay order	1,810,228,734	3,164,933,457
	Demand draft	54,948,497	49,948,057
		1,865,177,231	**3,214,881,514**
	iii) Savings deposits		
	Savings account	30,189,129,584	29,731,775,840
	Mudaraba savings accounts	992,111,927	914,200,604
		31,181,241,511	**30,645,976,444**
	iv) Term deposits		
	Special notice deposits	40,661,428,880	31,190,346,638
	Unclaimed dividend account	28,026,120	27,053,796
	Fixed deposits	160,637,149,040	143,590,363,185
	Deposit pension scheme	18,681,575,330	22,623,121,439
	Gift cheque	43,625,887	39,779,862
	Non Resident Foreign Currency Deposit (NFCD)	2,371,485,423	2,233,843,473
		222,423,290,680	**199,704,508,393**
		297,967,977,463	**278,158,912,262**
13.6	**Payable on demand and time deposits**		
	a) Demand deposits		
	Current account	17,963,985,241	18,488,027,721
	Savings deposits (10%)	3,118,139,044	3,064,862,687
	Foreign currency deposits	3,062,738,826	3,049,016,610
	Margin under letter of credit	6,556,234,453	8,777,061,901
	Margin under letter of guarantee	2,289,378,123	3,366,372,301
	Deposits awaiting disposal	4,941,907	4,321,207
	Sundry deposit	12,620,989,491	10,908,746,171
	Bills payable	1,865,177,231	3,214,881,514
		47,481,584,316	**50,873,290,111**
	b) Time deposits		
	Savings deposits (90%)	28,063,251,398	27,583,764,180
	Special notice deposits	40,733,524,704	35,135,091,994
	Fixed deposits	162,155,899,269	143,590,363,185
	Deposit pension scheme	18,681,575,330	22,623,121,439
	Gift cheque	43,625,887	39,779,862
	Non Resident Foreign Currency Deposit (NFCD)	2,371,485,423	2,233,843,473
		252,049,362,010	**231,205,964,134**
		299,530,946,327	**282,079,254,245**
13.7	**Maturity grouping of deposits and other accounts**		
	Other than bank deposits		
	Payable on demand	16,583,661,277	47,848,207,287
	Payable within 1 month	47,576,830,153	64,097,220,352
	Over 1 month but within 3 months	94,736,729,079	66,485,393,850
	Over 3 months but within 6 months	16,413,122,208	16,621,348,462
	Over 6 months but within 1 year	74,691,851,953	33,242,696,925
	Over 1 year but within 5 years	44,295,207,350	29,918,427,232
	Over 5 years but within 10 years	3,670,575,443	19,945,618,155
		297,967,977,462	**278,158,912,263**
	Inter-bank deposits		
	Payable on demand	-	-
	Payable within 1 month	44,218,635	3,920,341,982
	Over 1 month but within 3 months	-	-
	Over 3 months but within 6 months	1,518,750,229	-
	Over 6 months but within 1 year	-	-
	Over 1 year but within 5 years	-	-
	Over 5 years but within 10 years	-	-
		1,562,968,864	**3,920,341,982**
		299,530,946,326	**282,079,254,245**

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
13.8	**Sector wise deposits**			
	Government		7,336,695,341	3,933,027,133
	Public sector		19,914,458,734	10,799,179,088
	Private sector		272,279,792,251	267,347,048,025
			299,530,946,326	**282,079,254,245**
13 (a)	**Consolidated deposits and other accounts**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 13)	299,530,946,326	282,079,254,245
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			299,530,946,326	**282,079,254,245**
	Less: Inter company transaction		369,715,563	408,613,518
			299,161,230,763	**281,670,640,727**
14.	**Bond**			
	Non convertible subordinated bond	(Note: 14.1)	3,004,000,000	2,000,000,000
	Perpetual Bond	(Note: 14.2)	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
			5,004,000,000	**4,000,000,000**

14.1 - 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.

- The Bank issued 2nd tranche of non-convertible subordinated bond of Tk. 3,000,000,000 and the Bond has been fully redeemed in the year 2023.

- 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 100 Crore as of 31 December 2024) and will be fully redeemed in the year 2025.

- The Bank issued 4th tranche of non-convertible subordinated bond of Tk. 2,004,000,000 out of Tk. 4,000,000,000 in the year 2024 with consent of BSEC vide letter no. BSEC/CFD/CRD/DS-231/2023/298 dated 24 November 2024 and from Bangladesh Bank vide letter no. BRPD (BS) 661/14B (P)/20236739 dated 21 August 2023. The redemption of the issued bond will start from the year 2027 (total outstanding is Tk 200.40 Crore as of 31 December 2024).

14.2 Dhaka Bank PLC. 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. 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		**200,000,000**	**200,000,000**
Institutional subscriber			
NCC Bank PLC.		850,000,000	850,000,000
Community Bank Bangladesh PLC.		170,000,000	170,000,000
Mercantile Bank PLC.		780,000,000	780,000,000
		1,800,000,000	**1,800,000,000**
		2,000,000,000	**2,000,000,000**

15.	**Other liabilities**		
Accrued interest		1,024,722,022	379,227,518
Provision on loans and advances	(Note: 15.1)	19,575,769,548	17,065,005,006
Provision for good borrower	(Note: 15.2)	-	-
Provision for Off-Balance Sheet exposure	(Note: 15.3)	1,778,469,614	1,593,463,122
Interest suspense account	(Note: 15.4)	5,514,723,670	4,290,560,813
Provision for expenses	(Note: 15.5)	849,029,456	458,568,196
Provision for decrease in value of investments	(Note: 38)	11,592,702	-
Provision for other assets	(Note: 15.6)	129,975,528	78,074,233
Fund for Dhaka Bank Foundation	(Note: 36.1)	-	41,600,090

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
	Provision for current tax	(Note: 15.7)	18,138,534,275	15,637,267,356
	Tax deducted at source & payable		885,286,814	723,225,589
	Excise duty payable		384,624,193	343,853,598
	Other account payable	(Note: 15.9)	6,428,821,165	6,688,991,814
			54,721,548,988	**47,299,837,336**
15(a)	**Consolidated other liabilities**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 15)	54,721,548,988	47,299,837,336
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		989,737,875	882,042,125
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		17,807,820	6,330,909
			55,729,094,683	48,188,210,370
	Less: Inter-company transactions			
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	51,838,174
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			-	51,838,174
			55,729,094,683	**48,136,372,196**
15.1	**Provision for loans and advances**			
i)	**The movement in specific provision for bad and doubtful debts:**			
	Provision held at the beginning of the year		7,724,381,962	8,894,310,073
	Specific provision	(+)	4,521,351,143	1,490,672,047
	Additional provision against special general provision-COVID-19	(+)	-	-
	Recoveries from written off loans	(+)	-	-
	Fully provided debt written off	(-)	(4,259,980,816)	(2,538,722,619)
	Provision no longer required	(-)	8,198,156	(121,877,540)
	Provision held at the end of the year		**7,993,950,445**	**7,724,381,962**
ii)	**The movement in general provision on unclassified loans:**			
	Provision held at the beginning of the year		9,340,623,044	7,010,567,515
	Provision no longer required	(-)	(122,772,757)	(6,282,206)
	Additional provision against special general provision-COVID-19	(+)	(295,752,144)	(114,154,710)
	Additional provision except special general provision-COVID-19	(+)	2,659,720,960	2,450,492,445
	Provision held at the end of the year		**11,581,819,103**	**9,340,623,044**
			19,575,769,548	**17,065,005,006**
15.2	**Provision for good borrower**			
	Opening balance		-	28,133,697
	Add: Addition during the year		-	(28,133,697)
	Less: Disbursement during the year		-	-
			-	-
15.3	**Provision for off-balance sheet exposures**			
	Opening balance		1,593,463,122	1,359,203,325
	Add: Addition during the year		185,006,492	234,259,797
			1,778,469,614	**1,593,463,122**

The Bank has made provision on Off-Balance Sheet exposure as per BRPD Circular number 06 dated 25.04.2023 from current period's profit.

15.4	**Interest suspense account**			
	Balance at the beginning of the year		4,290,560,813	4,147,589,700
	Amount transferred to "Interest Suspense" A/C during the year	(+)	5,559,023,035	1,332,459,506
	Amount recovered/waived during the year	(-)	(3,681,821,164)	(547,282,526)
	Amount written off during the year	(-)	(653,039,014)	(642,205,867)
	Balance at the end of the year		**5,514,723,670**	**4,290,560,813**
15.5	**Provision for expenses**			
	Provision for audit fees		2,213,750	2,213,750
	Provision for house rent, bonus, utility, risk premium etc.		33,103,559	91,885,962
	Provision for promotional expenses for exchange houses		8,940,475	4,351,343
	Provision for superannuation fund		-	17,891,638
	Provision for gratuity fund		554,771,672	142,225,503
	Provision for Bonus - Performance		250,000,000	200,000,000
			849,029,456	**458,568,196**

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
15.6	**Provision for other assets**		
	Balance at the beginning of the year	78,074,233	78,074,233
	Add: Addition during the year	73,381,797	-
	Less: Adjustment during the year	(21,480,502)	-
		129,975,528	**78,074,233**
15.7	**Provision for current tax**		
	Opening balance	15,637,267,356	13,240,564,896
	Add: Provision made during the year	2,141,213,163	2,142,205,425
		17,778,480,519	15,382,770,321
	Add: Provision for prior year	360,053,756	254,497,035
		18,138,534,275	**15,637,267,356**
	The charge for taxation is based upon profit for the year comprises:		
	Current tax on taxable income	**2,141,213,163**	**2,142,205,425**
	Provision for prior years	360,053,756	254,497,035
		2,501,266,919	**2,396,702,460**
	Net deferred tax liability/(asset) originated for temporary differences	(301,815,506)	(9,942,145)
	Income tax on profit	**2,199,451,413**	**2,386,760,315**

Provision for current tax of Taka 2,141,213,163 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 IAS - 12 and Income Tax Act, 2023.

Income Tax Assessment for the years from 1995 to 2006 have since been completed and Bank got Tax Clearance Certificate 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 Income year 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017,2018,2019,2020,2021 & 2022. Income Tax return for the income year 2023 has been submitted on due time and the assessment is under process. Income Tax return for the income year 2024 will be submitted on due time.

Corporate tax position of the bank has been shown in **Annexure-H**.

15.7.1 Reconciliation of effective tax rate

	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	%	Taka	%	Taka
Profit before income tax as per profit and loss account		3,450,370,642		4,118,408,955
Income tax as per applicable tax rate	37.50%	1,293,888,991	37.50%	1,544,403,358
Factors affecting the tax charge for current year				
Non deductible expenses	11.53%	397,857,248	9.36%	385,664,594
Inadmissible expenses/provisions	77.77%	2,683,237,856	36.72%	1,512,425,956
Admissible expenses	-49.58%	(1,710,722,409)	-30.52%	(1,256,780,548)
Tax exempted income	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Tax savings from reduced tax rates	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
Tax savings from reduced tax rates for dividend	-1.39%	(48,124,950)	-0.97%	(40,084,794)
Tax loss/(savings) from reduced tax rates for capital gain	-13.76%	(474,923,572)	-0.08%	(3,284,050)
Income from gain on sale of fixed assets	0.00%	-	0.00%	(139,091)
Last year adjustment	10.44%	360,053,756	6.18%	254,497,035
Total income tax expenses	**72.49%**	**2,501,266,919**	**58.19%**	**2,396,702,460**

15.7(a)	**Consolidated provision for current tax**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 15.7)	18,138,534,275	15,637,267,356
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		54,193,138	58,133,402
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		17,677,495	6,221,407
			18,210,404,908	**15,701,622,165**

15.8 Deferred tax liabilities/(asset)

31 December 2024	Carrying amount	Tax base	Taxable/ (deductible) temporary difference
Fixed asset excluding land	2,385,313,899	3,032,355,307	(647,041,408)
Deductible temporary difference :			
Provision against classified loan	(1,517,036,528)	-	(1,517,036,528)
Right of use-assets (net-off advance)	1,160,119,412	-	1,160,119,412
Lease obligation	(1,322,733,576)	-	(1,322,733,576)
			(2,326,692,099)
Applicable tax rate			37.5%
Deferred tax liability/(asset)			**(872,509,537)**

31 December 2023	Carrying amount	Tax base	Taxable/ (deductible) temporary difference
Fixed Asset excluding land	2,539,562,011	3,114,381,980	(574,819,969)
Deductible temporary difference :			
Provision against classified loan (BL)	(788,682,918)	-	(788,682,918)
Right of use-assets (net-off advance)	1,145,878,886	-	1,145,878,886
Lease obligation	(1,304,226,750)	-	(1,304,226,750)
			(1,521,850,751)
Applicable tax rate			37.5%
Deferred tax liability/(asset)			**(570,694,031)**

	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
Deferred tax expense/(income)		
Closing deferred tax (asset)/liability	(872,509,537)	(570,694,031)
Opening deferred tax (asset)/liability	(570,694,032)	(560,751,886)
	(301,815,506)	**(9,942,145)**

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 PLC.	(301,815,506)	(9,942,145)
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	(86,555,127)	(3,505,434)
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	1,376	6,635
	(388,369,257)	**(13,440,944)**

15.9 Other account payable

3 months and 5 years Bangladesh/Sanchay Patra & BB Foreign Invest. Bond		9,246,152	8,360,852
Application, processing, membership, utilisation fee & adjusting account credit		36,031,372	219,532,463
Export proceeds suspense		2,451,646,738	2,880,579,076
Finance from bill discounting OBU	(Note: 15.9.1)	7,603,213	83,533,754
Compensation income of Islamic Banking operations	(Note: 15.9.2)	221,457,528	105,738,825
ATM settlement account		1,047,646,872	1,576,074,133
Import payment suspense		1,054,767,827	127,286,772
Provision for start-up fund	(Note: 15.9.3)	87,281,290	74,772,098
Provision for CSR fund	(Note: 15.9.4)	180,126,597	301,937,091
Provision against NBA		10,280,000	6,950,000
Lease liabilities as per IFRS 16	(Note: 15.9.5)	1,322,733,576	1,304,226,750
		6,428,821,165	**6,688,991,814**

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.

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka

15.9.2 The amount represents profits on various overdue Investments of Islamic Banking operations which has been maintained as per Shariah Principle.

15.9.3 Provision for start-up fund

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	16,598,430
1% of net profit on audited FS 2023	17,316,486	17,316,486
1% of net profit on audited FS 2024	12,509,192	-
	87,281,290	**74,772,098**

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 needs 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 PLC. has to maintain Special CSR fund in the year ended FS of 2022 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**	**20,000,000,000**

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

2024: 1,006,602,238 ordinary shares (949,624,753 in 2023) of Tk. 10.00 each	10,066,022,382	9,496,247,530
2023: 56,977,485 ordinary shares* of Tk.10.00 each	-	569,774,852
	10,066,022,382	**10,066,022,382**

*The Bank increased its paid up capital through issuance of 6% Bonus shares i.e. 56,977,485 ordinary shares of Tk.10.00 each on 10/07/2023.

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 IPO from 05.12.1999 to 19.12.1999.

16.4 Right issue

The Bank increased its paid up capital twice through issuance of 2R:5 and 1R:2 Rights Shares at par in 2003 and 2005 respectively.

16.5 History of paid-up capital

Year	Declaration	No. of new share	Value in capital	Cumulative Value
1995	Initial capital	10,000,000	100,000,000	100,000,000
1996	10% stock dividend	1,000,000	10,000,000	110,000,000
1997	20% stock dividend	2,200,000	22,000,000	132,000,000
1998	9% Stock, 10% cash dividend & IPO	14,388,000	143,880,000	275,880,000
1999	25% cash	-	-	275,880,000
2000	25% cash & 10% stock dividend	2,758,800	27,588,000	303,468,000
2001	25% cash & 25% stock dividend	7,586,700	75,867,000	379,335,000
2002	20% cash & (15,17,340 nos. right shares)	15,173,400	151,734,000	531,069,000
2003	15% cash & 25% stock dividend	13,276,720	132,767,200	663,836,200
2004	35% stock & 1R:2	56,426,080	564,260,800	1,228,097,000
2005	5% stock dividend	6,140,490	61,404,900	1,289,501,900
2006	10% cash & 20% stock dividend	25,790,040	257,900,400	1,547,402,300
2007	25% stock dividend	38,685,058	386,850,575	1,934,252,875

Year	Declaration	No. of new share	Value in capital	Cumulative Value
2008	15% cash & 10% stock dividend	19,342,533	193,425,325	2,127,678,200
2009	25% stock dividend	53,191,960	531,919,600	2,659,597,800
2010	35% stock dividend	93,085,923	930,859,230	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	625,364,260	6,879,006,860
2016	10% Cash & 5% stock dividend	34,395,034	343,950,340	7,222,957,200
2017	12.5% stock dividend	90,286,965	902,869,650	8,125,826,850
2018	5% cash & 5% stock dividend	40,629,134	406,291,340	8,532,118,190
2019	5% cash & 5% stock dividend	42,660,590	426,605,900	8,958,724,090
2020	6% cash & 6% stock dividend	53,752,344	537,523,440	9,496,247,530
2021	12% Cash Dividend	-	-	9,496,247,530
2022	6% cash & 6% stock dividend	56,977,485	569,774,852	10,066,022,382
2023	10% cash dividend	-	-	10,066,022,382

16.6 Percentage of shareholding

Particulars	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	% of holdings	Value of shares (Tk.)	% of holdings	Value of shares (Tk.)
1. Local ownership				
Government	-	-	-	-
Bank/Financial Institutions	14.36	1,445,591,540	13.63	1,372,492,086
Sponsors	44.01	4,429,774,602	44.01	4,429,774,602
General public	39.66	3,992,526,721	39.02	3,928,023,650
Mutual fund	0.25	24,993,934	0.25	25,577,763
Unit funds	-	-	2.23	224,220,649
ICB account holders	0.11	11,485,332	0.11	10,629,720
ICB head office (Investors A/C)	0.04	4,096,871	0.04	4,237,795
ICB unit fund	0.19	19,024,782	0.21	20,685,676
ICB AMCL unit fund	0.15	14,666,195	0.15	15,441,278
Non-Resident Bangladeshi (NRB)	0.08	8,093,082	0.08	8,304,468
ICB Investors A/C, local office	1.15	115,769,323	0.09	9,542,589
ICB Capital Management Limited	-	-	0.17	17,092,106
	100.00	**10,066,022,382**	**100.00**	**10,066,022,382**
2. Foreign ownership				
Financial company	-	-	-	-
Individual investors	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-
	100.00	**10,066,022,382**	**100.00**	**10,066,022,382**

16.7 Classification of shareholders by holding

Holdings	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	No. of share holders	Number of shares	No. of share holders	Number of shares
1 to 500 shares	7,718	1,267,487	7,897	1,239,885
501 to 5,000 shares	8,844	17,329,737	7,993	14,669,489
5,001 to 10,000 shares	1,667	12,281,423	1,252	8,538,561
10,001 to 20,000 shares	1,022	14,622,041	760	10,263,856
20,001 to 30,000 shares	407	10,028,348	289	6,972,151
30,001 to 40,000 shares	198	6,938,019	131	4,483,101
40,001 to 50,000 shares	150	6,958,815	78	3,496,519
50,001 to 100,000 shares	272	20,037,741	170	11,702,000
100,001 to 1,000,000 shares	294	89,608,419	242	78,642,681
1000001 to above shares	114	827,530,208	118	866,593,995
	20,686	**1,006,602,238**	**18,930**	**1,006,602,238**

16.8 Name of the directors and their shareholdings as on

Sl. No.	Name of Directors	31.12.2024 No. of shares	31.12.2024 Value of share (Tk.)	31.12.2023 No. of shares	31.12.2023 Value of share (Tk.)
1	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	22,958,569	229,585,690	22,958,569	229,585,690
2	Mr. Aman Ullah Sarker	20,134,438	201,344,380	20,134,438	201,344,380
3	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	28,072,582	280,725,820	28,072,582	280,725,820
4	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	24,658,982	246,589,820	24,658,982	246,589,820
5	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	34,565,761	345,657,610	34,565,761	345,657,610
6	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	20,216,450	202,164,500	20,216,450	202,164,500
7	Mr. Amir Ullah	20,134,433	201,344,330	20,134,433	201,344,330
8	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	20,136,160	201,361,600	20,136,160	201,361,600
9	Mr. Mohammed Hanif*	31,800,000	318,000,000	31,800,000	318,000,000
10	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	43,218,256	432,182,560	43,218,256	432,182,560
11	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	20,133,036	201,330,360	20,133,036	201,330,360
12	Mr. Jashim Uddin	20,134,615	201,346,150	20,134,615	201,346,150
13	Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	50,073,650	500,736,500	50,073,650	500,736,500
14	Mrs. Manoara Khandaker	20,170,044	201,700,440	20,170,044	201,700,440
15	Professor Bilkis Ara Begum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16	Mr. Feroz Ahmed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17	Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Total	**376,406,976**	**3,764,069,760**	**376,406,976**	**3,764,069,760**

*He died on 14.12.2024. Transmission of his shares to his nominee are under process.

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
16.9	**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		10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382
	Statutory reserve		10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382
	General reserve		6,560,631	6,560,631
	Surplus in profit and loss account		1,591,305,480	1,587,997,681
			21,729,910,875	**21,726,603,076**
	Less : Regulatory adjustment			
	Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)		568,888,698	295,756,094
	Book value of Goodwill and value of all other intangible assets		306,015,243	366,696,527
	(Written down value of software which is treated as intangible assets)		**20,855,006,934**	**21,064,150,455**
	Additional Tier-I Capital (AT 1)		2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
	Total Tier-I Capital		**22,855,006,934**	**23,064,150,455**
	Tier-II Capital (gone concern capital)			
	General provision	(Note - 16.9.1)	12,652,008,308	10,934,086,167
	Asset revaluation reserve	(Note-18.2)	-	-
	Revaluation reserve for HTM & HFT securities	(Note - 16.9.2)	-	-
	Non-convertible subordinated bond	(Note-16.9.3)	-	1,000,000,000
			12,652,008,308	**11,934,086,167**
	Less : Regulatory adjustment		-	-
	Total Tier-II Capital		**12,652,008,308**	**11,934,086,167**
	A. Total Eligible Capital		**35,507,015,242**	**34,998,236,622**
	B. Risk Weighted Assets			
	Credit risk:			
	Balance sheet business		193,875,976,458	168,347,905,006
	Off-Balance sheet business		42,559,202,476	39,266,776,248
			236,435,178,934	**207,614,681,254**
	Market risk		4,277,317,378	4,558,995,084
	Operational risk		24,148,564,529	20,575,904,268
	Total Risk Weighted Assets		**264,861,060,841**	**232,749,580,606**
	C. Required Capital on Risk Weighted Assets		**33,107,632,605**	**29,093,697,576**
	D. Capital Surplus/(Shortfall) [A-C]		**2,399,382,637**	**5,904,539,046**
	Total Capital Ratio (%)*		**13.41%**	**15.04%**

Capital requirement	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Required (%)	Held (%)	Required (%)	Held (%)
Tier-I Capital (going concern capital)	8.50%	8.63%	8.50%	9.91%
Tier-II Capital (gone concern capital)	4.00%	4.78%	4.00%	5.13%
Total	**12.50%**	**13.41%**	**12.50%**	**15.04%**

*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 PLC. 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 Dhaka Bank PLC. 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.

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
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		10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382
	Minority interest		69,851	66,812
	Statutory reserve		10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382
	General reserve		6,560,631	6,560,631
	Surplus in profit and loss account		2,240,831,967	2,207,128,564
			22,379,507,213	**22,345,800,771**
	Less : Regulatory adjustment			
	Book value of Goodwill and value of all other intangible assets (**Written down value of software which is treated as intangible assets)		306,015,243	366,696,527
	Shortfall in provisions required against investment in shares		-	-
	Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)		729,380,378	369,694,023
			21,344,111,592	**21,609,410,221**
	Additional Tier-I Capital (AT 1)		2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
	Total Tier-I Capital		**23,344,111,592**	**23,609,410,221**
	Tier-II Capital (gone concern capital)			
	General provision		12,652,008,308	10,934,086,167
	Asset revaluation reserve	(Note-18.2)	-	-
	Revaluation reserve for HTM & HFT securities		-	-
	Non-convertible subordinated bond	(Note-16.9.1)	307,968,312	1,000,000,000
			12,959,976,620	**11,934,086,167**
	Less : Regulatory adjustment		-	-
	Total Tier-II Capital		**12,959,976,620**	**11,934,086,167**
	A. Total Eligible Capital		**36,304,088,212**	**35,543,496,388**
	B. Risk Weighted Assets			
	Credit risk:			
	Balance sheet business		196,551,571,795	168,283,522,248

	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
Off-Balance sheet business	42,559,202,476	39,266,776,248
	239,110,774,271	**207,550,298,496**
Market risk	7,110,122,328	8,137,868,046
Operational risk	24,345,821,394	20,831,037,467
Total Risk-weighted Assets	**270,566,717,993**	**236,519,204,008**
C. Required Capital on Risk Weighted Assets	**33,820,839,749**	**29,564,900,501**
D. Capital Surplus/(Shortfall) [A-C]	**2,483,248,463**	**5,978,595,887**
Total Capital Ratio (%)*	**13.42%**	**15.03%**

Capital requirement	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
	Required (%)	Held (%)	Required (%)	Held (%)
Tier-I Capital (going concern capital)	8.50%	8.63%	8.50%	9.98%
Tier-II Capital (gone concern capital)	4.00%	4.79%	4.00%	5.05%
Total	12.50%	13.42%	12.50%	15.03%

*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	10,066,022,382	9,496,247,530
Add: Addition during the year	-	569,774,852
	10,066,022,382	**10,066,022,382**

As per Section 24 of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (amended upto date) 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.

18. Other reserve

General reserve	(Note 18.1)	6,560,631	6,560,631
Assets revaluation reserve	(Note 18.2)	-	-
Investment revaluation reserve	(Note 18.3)	308,256,088	59,687,403
		314,816,719	**66,248,034**

18(a) Consolidated other reserve

Dhaka Bank PLC.	314,816,719	66,248,034
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	-
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
	314,816,719	**66,248,034**

18.1 General reserve

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	-	-
	6,560,631	**6,560,631**

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.

18.2 Assets revaluation reserve

Opening balance	-	-
Less : Adjustment for reversal	-	-
	-	**-**

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
18.3	**Investment revaluation reserve**		
	Revaluation reserve for HTM securities		
	Opening balance	54,095,311	37,806,866
	Add: Addition during the year	29,430,506	23,750,378
	Less: Adjustment during the year	(83,525,817)	(7,461,933)
		-	**54,095,311**
	Revaluation reserve for HFT securities		
	Opening balance	5,592,092	10,352,169
	Add: Addition during the year	1,332,103,420	1,167,962,292
	Less: Adjustment during the year	(1,029,439,424)	(1,172,722,369)
		308,256,088	5,592,092
		308,256,088	**59,687,403**
19.	**Surplus in profit and loss account**		
	Opening balance	1,587,997,681	1,725,490,083
	Add: Post-tax profit for the year	1,250,919,229	1,731,648,640
		2,838,916,910	**3,457,138,723**
	Less: Transfer to statutory reserve	-	569,774,852
	Less: Start-up fund	12,509,192	17,316,486
	Less: Coupon/dividend on perpetual bond	228,500,000	142,500,000
	Less: Stock dividend	-	569,774,852
	Less: Cash dividend	1,006,602,238	569,774,852
		1,247,611,430	1,869,141,042
		1,591,305,480	**1,587,997,681**
19(a)	**Consolidated surplus in profit and loss account (attributable to equity holders of DBPLC.)**		
	Opening balance	2,207,128,564	2,408,813,895
	Adjustment for prior year	-	(4,365,904)
	Add: Post-tax profit for the year	1,281,314,833	1,671,821,614
		3,488,443,397	**4,076,269,606**
	Less: Transfer to statutory reserve	-	569,774,852
	Less: Start-up fund	12,509,192	17,316,486
	Less: Coupon/dividend on perpetual bond	228,500,000	142,500,000
	Less: Transfer to investment fluctuation fund	-	-
	Less: Stock dividend	-	569,774,852
	Less: Cash dividend	1,006,602,238	569,774,852
		1,247,611,430	1,869,141,042
		2,240,831,967	**2,207,128,564**
19.1 (a)	**Non-controlling interest**		
	Opening balance	66,812	72,795
	Addition for the year from Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	94	(7,020)
	Addition for the year from Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	2,945	1,036
		69,851	**66,812**
20.	**Profit & loss account**		
	Income		
	Interest, discount and similar income	27,820,122,395	21,511,974,195
	Dividend income	274,999,716	229,055,965

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
Fee, commission and brokerage		2,406,493,859	2,316,021,400
Gains less losses arising from investment securities		5,675,252,702	3,966,418,831
Gains less losses arising from dealing in foreign currencies		2,034,560,409	1,048,699,689
Other operating income		423,655,436	254,730,104
		38,635,084,517	**29,326,900,183**
Expenses			
Interest, fee and commission		20,603,872,077	14,801,291,650
Administrative expenses		5,031,357,780	4,094,774,114
Other operating expenses		1,217,092,220	1,095,256,979
Depreciation and repairs of Bank's assets		1,177,090,848	1,184,032,603
		28,029,412,925	21,175,355,346
		10,605,671,592	**8,151,544,837**

21. Contingent liabilities

Acceptances & endorsements		**75,335,305,525**	**69,044,809,858**
Irrevocable letters of credit		**42,611,200,318**	**33,320,534,119**
Usance/Defer letter of credit		16,435,076,817	13,601,493,734
Sight letter of credit		8,229,839,822	4,822,603,910
Back to back letter of credit		8,216,358,454	5,555,149,014
BD-Sight (EDF)		1,941,712,165	2,092,783,151
Back to back - local		7,788,213,060	7,248,504,310
Letters of guarantee	(Note: 21.2)	**63,481,398,432**	**60,383,950,944**
Bid bond		2,551,445,531	2,271,388,908
Performance bond		25,296,968,859	21,114,760,816
Counter guarantee		912,504,121	1,339,264,161
Other guarantee		29,232,586,290	26,491,324,420
Shipping guarantee		5,487,893,630	9,167,212,640
Bills for collection		**23,499,376,317**	**18,378,644,376**
Local bills for collection		13,953,633,395	9,447,977,148
Foreign bills for collection		9,545,742,922	8,930,667,229
Other contingent liabilities		**12,567,984,794**	**16,983,466,727**
Bangladesh/Pratirakhkha/Paribar Sanchay Patra		-	1,751,615,000
ICB unit certificate		-	51,340,900
Forward exchange position	(Note: 21.1)	99,644,372	3,305,170,772
US investment & premium bond		-	435,824,300
Other contingent liabilities for ECA financing		3,535,854,736	3,624,993,930
Contingent interest suspense		8,932,485,686	7,814,521,825
		217,495,265,386	**198,111,406,025**

21.1 The amount represents the forward position of foreign currencies at the end of the year 31 December 2024 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	43,710,251,258	36,196,761,325
Bank and other financial institutions	1,335,589,545	693,109,734
Others	18,435,557,629	23,494,079,885
	63,481,398,432	**60,383,950,944**

			2024 Taka	2023 Taka
22.	**Interest income/profit on investments**			
	Term loan		14,737,349,586	9,849,604,392
	Overdrafts		7,440,738,527	6,327,542,624
	Loan against trust receipt		585,559,753	368,979,010
	Packing credits		119,534,128	66,520,703
	Cash credits/Bai-Muajjal		880,356,151	819,704,427
	Payment against Documents		14,026,002	3,078,169
	House building loan		313,797,513	208,088,598
	Transport loan		151,006,429	171,879,716
	Syndicate loan		1,114,959,127	766,198,176
	Lease rental/izara		733,379,983	585,623,682
	Credit card		156,633,823	112,224,178
	Total interest/profit & rental income on loans & advances		26,247,341,021	19,279,443,673
	Call lending and fund placement with banks	(Note: 22.1)	1,096,117,409	1,581,574,081
	Accounts with foreign banks		476,663,965	295,154,088
			27,820,122,395	**21,156,171,842**
22.1	**Call lending and fund placement with banks**			
	Interest on Call lending and fund placement (excluding Inter Unit (OBU))		1,096,117,409	1,581,574,081
	Interest on Foreign Currency Term Placement-OBU		333,574,450	355,802,353
			1,429,691,859	**1,937,376,434**
	Less : Inter Unit (OBU placement)		333,574,450	355,802,353
			1,096,117,409	**1,581,574,081**
22(a)	**Consolidated Interest income/profit on investments**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 22)	27,820,122,395	21,156,171,842
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		92,689,171	101,205,237
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			27,912,811,566	21,257,377,079
	Less: Intercompany transaction		182,882,867	168,418,895
			27,729,928,699	**21,088,958,184**
23.	**Interest/profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.**			
	Savings account including mudaraba		566,175,018	561,814,346
	Special notice deposit		2,210,312,454	1,473,736,271
	Term deposits		13,954,821,631	8,339,774,712
	Deposits under Scheme		1,535,803,283	2,166,153,964
	Call borrowing & fund placement		47,429,323	52,576,763
	Non-convertible Subordinate Bond		160,757,604	245,897,535
	Overseas accounts charges		21,202,702	28,463,764
	HTM/HFT securities (Including REPO)		796,646,534	357,923,015
	Others	(Note: 23.1)	1,310,723,528	1,219,148,928
			20,603,872,077	**14,445,489,297**
23.1	**Others**			
	Interest paid on NFCD		173,962,892	73,594,401
	Interest/profit paid against refinance from Bangladesh Bank		622,986,413	684,155,632
	Interest paid on gift cheque		718,310	592,778
	Interest paid on excel account		292,129	399,388
	Interest paid on Fund Borrowing-OBU	(Note: 23.1.1)	512,763,784	460,406,728
			1,310,723,528	**1,219,148,928**
23.1.1	**Interest paid on Fund Borrowing-OBU**			
	Interest on Foreign Currency Borrowing (Excluding from DBU borrowing)		512,763,784	460,406,728
	Interest on Foreign Currency Borrowing from DBU		333,574,450	355,802,353
			846,338,234	**816,209,080**
	Less: Inter unit (from DBU borrowing)		333,574,450	355,802,353
			512,763,784	**460,406,728**

			2024 Taka	2023 Taka
23(a)	**Consolidated interest/profit paid on deposits & borrowings etc.**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 23)	20,603,872,077	14,445,489,297
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		187,342,694	168,672,946
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			20,791,214,771	14,614,162,243
	Less: Inter company transaction		197,660,061	188,257,701
			20,593,554,710	**14,425,904,543**
24.	**Investment income**			
	Interest on treasury bills/bonds	(Note: 24.1)	3,038,882,747	2,560,548,493
	Profit on govt. Islamic bond		55,824,033	51,537,048
	Capital gain on government securities		2,101,386,700	808,878,273
	Interest on subordinated bond		154,514,141	240,442,811
	Dividend/Coupon on perpetual bond		224,760,350	165,291,667
	Profit on Beximco Green Sukuk al Istisnaa		90,500,000	127,778,538
	Dividend on shares		274,999,716	229,055,965
			5,940,867,686	**4,183,532,794**
24.1	**Interest on treasury bills/bonds**			
	Interest on treasury bills/bonds (excluding special bond)		3,030,961,127	2,560,548,493
	Interest on Government Treasury Bond_Special		1,348,165,223	-
			4,379,126,350	2,560,548,493
	Less : Interest Expense (BB-ALS) against Government Treasury Bond_Special		1,340,243,604	-
			3,038,882,747	**2,560,548,493**
24(a)	**Consolidated investment income**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 24)	5,940,867,686	4,183,532,794
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		176,826,692	49,732,739
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		37,171,701	1,443,611
			6,154,866,079	**4,234,709,144**
25.	**Commission, exchange and brokerage**			
	Commission on letter of credit		1,178,014,578	1,037,912,432
	Commission on letter of guarantee		325,524,157	375,546,704
	Commission on remittance/bills		200,014,365	155,525,628
	Processing fee consumer loan		22,421,683	52,073,664
	Other comm/fees (Clearing, cash tr., risk prem., utilisation fee etc.)		448,275,368	508,917,318
	Rebate from foreign bank outside Bangladesh		25,257,335	16,214,646
	Commission & fee on credit card		206,986,374	169,831,008
	Exchange gain including gain from foreign currency dealings		2,034,560,409	1,048,699,689
			4,441,054,268	**3,364,721,089**
25(a)	**Consolidated commission, exchange and brokerage**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 25)	4,441,054,268	3,364,721,089
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		40,631,026	39,219,763
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			4,481,685,294	**3,403,940,852**
26.	**Other operating income**			
	Other income on credit card and ATM		44,400,620	39,570,440
	Incidental charges		61,996,152	57,244,629
	Swift charge recoveries		30,840,031	28,893,701
	Locker rent		17,186,140	14,846,097
	Capital gain on sale of shares	(Note: 26.1)	9,384,732	11,942,001
	Profit from sale of fixed assets		677,298	618,182
	Recovery from written off loans		268,540,683	113,297,845
	Forfeited amount from DBL Provident Fund	(Note: 26.2)	14,512	259,210
			433,040,168	**266,672,105**

			2024 Taka	2023 Taka
26.1	**Capital gain on sale of shares**			
	Sale proceeds of Shares		118,867,627	59,031,962
	Less: Cost of Shares		109,482,895	47,089,961
			9,384,732	**11,942,001**
26.2	**Forfeited amount from DBL Provident Fund**			
	As per the guideline of the Financial Reporting Council (FRC) reference memo no. 179/FRC/FRM/Proggapon/2020/2 dated 07 July 2020, forfeited amount from the DBL provident Fund has been refunded to Dhaka Bank PLC.			
26(a)	**Consolidated other operating income**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 26)	433,040,168	266,672,105
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		3,678,019	1,209,360
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		14,777,193	19,838,806
			451,495,380	287,720,271
	Less: Inter company transaction		14,777,194	19,838,806
			436,718,186	**267,881,466**
27.	**Salary and allowances**			
	Basic salary		1,207,764,727	1,100,514,390
	Allowances		1,505,104,782	1,364,715,683
	Bonus & ex-gratia		443,812,728	377,345,439
	Leave fare assistance		162,334,087	154,553,919
	Bank's contribution to superannuation fund		-	17,891,638
	Bank's contribution to gratuity fund		554,771,672	142,225,503
	Bank's contribution to provident fund		119,978,137	110,455,889
			3,993,766,134	**3,267,702,460**
27(a)	**Consolidated salary and allowances**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 27)	3,993,766,134	3,267,702,460
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		43,892,277	44,782,320
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		2,672,617	2,386,080
			4,040,331,028	**3,314,870,860**
28.	**Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.**			
	Office rent	(Note: 28.1)	101,828,604	83,851,501
	Electricity and lighting		100,617,912	90,673,824
	Regulatory charges		21,730,308	45,551,818
	Insurance		188,438,646	163,712,456
			412,615,470	**383,789,600**
28.1	**Office rent**			
	Actual office rent		590,194,300	559,063,925
	Less: Reversal of rent expenses due to depreciation and interest expenses under IFRS 16 "Leases"		488,365,696	475,212,423
			101,828,604	**83,851,501**
	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.			
28.2	**Electricity and lighting**			
	Electricity and lighting costs from January to June 2023		-	37,705,409
	Electricity and lighting costs from July to December 2022		-	-
			-	**37,705,409**
	Electricity and lighting costs from July to December of 2022 and January to June of 2023 have been disclosed as per BRPD circular no. 28 dated 26 July 2022. Disclosure is not applicable for 2024.			

			2024 Taka	2023 Taka
28(a)	**Consolidated rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 28)	412,615,470	383,789,600
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		6,055,556	7,343,066
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			418,671,026	**391,132,666**
29.	**Legal expenses**			
	Legal expenses		22,892,155	30,401,540
	Other professional fees		10,497,727	12,495,976
			33,389,882	**42,897,515**
29(a)	**Consolidated legal expenses**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 29)	33,389,882	42,897,515
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		549,750	208,200
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		607,556	1,349,192
			34,547,188	**44,454,907**
30.	**Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.**			
	Stamps, postage & courier		6,205,673	5,068,729
	Telephone charges		16,105,232	8,917,352
	Fax, internet & radio link charges		34,031,931	36,901,581
			56,342,837	**50,887,662**
30(a)	**Consolidated postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 30)	56,342,837	50,887,662
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		442,195	529,577
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			56,785,032	**51,417,239**
31.	**Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.**			
	Table stationery		23,796,127	24,514,133
	Printing stationery		175,276,476	71,657,919
	Security stationery		4,730,800	13,793,424
	Computer stationery		50,239,049	49,608,571
	Advertisement		256,663,300	167,995,878
			510,705,753	**327,569,926**
31(a)	**Consolidated stationery, printing, advertisement etc.**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 31)	510,705,753	327,569,926
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		3,801,103	3,208,886
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		39,198	79,617
			514,546,054	**330,858,429**
32.	**Chief executive's salary and fees**			
	Basic salary		11,866,800	11,466,400
	House rent allowances		942,000	720,000
	Living allowances		546,000	360,000
	Medical allowances		232,000	120,000
	Bonus		3,629,600	2,936,000
			17,216,400	**15,602,400**
32(a)	**Consolidated chief executive's salary and fees**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 32)	17,216,400	15,602,400
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			17,216,400	**15,602,400**
33.	**Directors' fees**			
	Directors fees		4,876,600	3,890,800
	Fees related to Shariah Council Meeting		220,000	220,000
			5,107,555	**4,110,800**

			2024 Taka	2023 Taka
	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.			
33(a)	**Consolidated directors' fees**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 33)	5,107,555	4,110,800
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		468,701	762,301
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		143,000	-
			5,719,256	**4,873,101**
34.	**Auditor's fees**		**2,213,750**	**2,213,750**
34(a)	**Consolidated auditor's fees**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 34)	2,213,750	2,213,750
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		287,500	287,500
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		115,000	92,000
			2,616,250	**2,593,250**
35.	**Depreciation and repairs of the Bank's assets**			
	Depreciation & amortization			
	Building & renovation		37,736,687	37,963,887
	Furniture & fixture		51,046,647	51,225,152
	Office appliance & equipment		170,616,324	188,750,650
	Computer		40,088,065	31,175,278
	Software		77,269,689	75,904,279
	Motor vehicle		14,485,660	24,594,072
	Right of use-assets (ROU) as per IFRS 16	(Annexure D)	426,291,458	424,344,092
			817,534,531	**833,957,412**
	Repair & Maintenance:			
	Office Premises		95,664,877	46,152,903
	Office Equipment		50,457,980	47,921,861
	Office Furniture		2,783,792	2,366,040
	Motor Vehicle		21,017,034	20,134,426
	Computer and Accessories		1,103,828	852,996
	Software (AMC)		188,528,806	232,646,965
			359,556,317	**350,075,191**
			1,177,090,848	**1,184,032,603**
35(a)	**Consolidated depreciation and repairs of the Bank's assets**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 35)	1,177,090,848	1,184,032,603
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		27,716,329	27,710,927
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		34,112	16,915
			1,204,841,289	**1,211,760,445**
36.	**Other Expenses**			
	Contractual service charge (own & third party)		432,801,077	408,711,641
	Fuel costs		38,215,300	38,525,544
	Entertainment (canteen & other)		55,991,824	41,289,232
	AGM & conference expense		993,073	291,230
	Donation		170,294,785	174,675,384
	Subscription		12,368,576	8,463,862
	Travelling expenses		20,990,443	16,325,916
	Conveyance		20,874,238	16,242,484
	Branch opening expenses		912,735	535,784
	Godown expenses		1,812,324	1,865,918
	Training expenses		11,653,795	11,936,046
	Bond issue expenses		2,281,787	1,496,000
	Books and papers		2,232,620	2,002,333

		2024 Taka	2023 Taka
WASA charges		7,215,127	5,646,480
Staff uniform		4,817,460	3,517,674
Potted plants		1,639,196	1,435,743
Business development & promotion		132,614,219	100,715,398
Reuters charges		5,058,185	4,507,593
Fees and expenses for credit card		157,859,877	130,824,869
ATM network service charges		49,483,167	18,317,177
Impairment Loss (BGMEA Building)		20,641,875	-
Dhaka Bank Foundation	(Note: 36.1)	-	41,600,090
Interest expense for lease liability as per IFRS 16		66,340,538	66,330,581
		1,217,092,220	**1,095,256,979**

36.1 Fund for Dhaka Bank Foundation

Opening balance	41,600,090	74,134,084
Add: Addition during the year	-	41,600,090
Less: Transferred to DBL Foundation Trustee Account	(41,600,090)	(74,134,084)
Closing balance	**-**	**41,600,090**

36.2 Fuel costs

Fuel costs from January to June 2023	-	19,684,614
Fuel costs from July to December 2022	-	-
	-	**19,684,614**

Fuel costs from July to December of 2022 and January to June of 2023 have been disclosed as per BRPD circular no. 28 dated 26 July 2022. Disclosure is not applicable for 2024.

36(a) Consolidated other expenses

Dhaka Bank PLC	(Note: 36)	1,217,092,220	1,095,256,979
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		9,008,451	10,263,961
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		1,198,363	768,194
		1,227,299,034	**1,106,289,134**

37. Provision against loans & advances

On classified loans & advances	4,521,351,143	1,490,672,047
On classified loans & advances (Special General Provision-COVID-19)	-	-
On unclassified loans & advances (Special General Provision-COVID-19)	(295,752,144)	(114,154,710)
On unclassified loans & advances (except Special General Provision-COVID-19)	2,659,720,960	2,450,492,445
	6,885,319,959	**3,827,009,782**

37(a) Consolidated provision against loans & advances

Dhaka Bank PLC.	6,885,319,959	3,827,009,782
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	102,116,643	-
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
	6,987,436,602	**3,827,009,782**

38. Provision for diminution in value of investments

In quoted shares		
Opening balance	-	-
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
Add: Addition during the year	11,592,702	-
Closing balance	**11,592,702**	**-**
Unquoted	-	-
	11,592,702	**-**

38(a) Consolidated provision for diminution in value of investments

Dhaka Bank PLC.	11,592,702	-
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	-	-
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	-	-
	11,592,702	**-**

			2024 Taka	2023 Taka
39.	**Other provisions**			
	Provision on Off-Balance Sheet (OBS) Exposure	(Note: 39.1)	185,006,492	234,259,797
	Provision for other assets	(Note: 15.6)	73,381,797	-
			258,388,289	**234,259,797**
39.1	**Provision on Off-Balance Sheet (OBS) Exposure**			
	Provision on Off-Balance Sheet (OBS) Exposure		185,006,492	234,259,797
	The Bank has made provision on Off-Balance Sheet exposure as per BRPD Circular number 06 dated 25.04.2023 from current year's profit.			
39(a)	**Consolidated other provisions**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 39)	258,388,289	234,259,797
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		-	-
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		-	-
			258,388,289	**234,259,797**
40.	**Earnings Per Share (EPS)**			
	Net profit after taxation		1,250,919,229	1,731,648,640
	Number of ordinary shares outstanding		1,006,602,238	1,006,602,238
	Earnings Per Share (EPS)-Restated		**1.24**	**1.72**
	Earnings Per Share (EPS) has been computed by dividing the basic earnings by the number of ordinary shares outstanding as of 31 December 2024 as per International Accounting Standard(IAS)-33.			
	Explanation of change in EPS: EPS decreased due to higher amount of provision against loans and advances accounted for as compared to previous year.			
40(a)	**Consolidated Earnings Per Share (CEPS)**			
	Net profit after taxation		1,281,317,873	1,671,815,631
	Less: Non-controlling interest		3,039	(5,983)
	Net profit attributable to the shareholders of parent company		**1,281,314,834**	**1,671,821,615**
	Number of ordinary shares outstanding		1,006,602,238	1,006,602,238
	Consolidated Earnings Per Share (CEPS)-Restated		**1.27**	**1.66**
41.	**Receipts from other operating activities**			
	Exchange earnings		459,416,149	343,566,561
	Other operating income		163,822,187	152,756,078
			623,238,336	**496,322,639**
	Non-Operating Income		**-**	**-**
			623,238,336	**496,322,639**
41(a)	**Consolidated receipts from other operating activities**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 41)	623,238,336	496,322,639
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		3,678,019	1,209,360
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		14,777,193	19,838,806
			641,693,548	517,370,805
	Less: Intercompany Transactions		14,777,194	19,838,806
			626,916,354	**497,531,999**
42.	**Payments for other operating activities**			
	Rent, taxes, insurance, lighting etc.		900,981,166	859,002,023
	Directors' fees & Meeting expenses		5,107,555	4,110,800
	Repair of bank's assets		359,556,317	350,075,191
	Other expenses		1,150,751,682	1,028,926,398
			2,416,396,721	**2,242,114,413**
	Dhaka Bank Foundation		-	(41,600,090)
			2,416,396,721	**2,200,514,323**

			2024 Taka	2023 Taka
42(a)	**Consolidated payments for other operating activities**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 42)	2,416,396,721	2,200,514,323
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		9,477,152	11,026,262
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		1,341,363	768,194
			2,427,215,236	**2,212,308,779**
43.	**Other assets**			
	Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc.		22,279,592	57,598,794
	Advance rent and advertisement		356,870,048	306,100,248
	Security deposit		23,977,898	23,117,430
	Preliminary, formation, work in progress and organisation expenses, renovation/development expenses and prepaid expenses		310,604,991	223,333,627
	Suspense account		195,252,122	169,963,940
	Account receivable others		1,758,985,918	1,941,087,155
			2,667,970,571	**2,721,201,194**
	Net decrease during the year		**53,230,623**	**(1,601,680,607)**
43(a)	**Consolidated other assets**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 43)	53,230,623	(1,601,680,607)
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		275,442	6,883,538
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		(8,333,044)	(4,732,817)
	Net (decrease)/increase during the year		**45,173,021**	**(1,599,529,886)**
44.	**Other liabilities**			
	Provision against expenses		849,029,456	458,568,196
	Provision for other assets		129,975,528	78,074,233
	Interest suspense account		5,514,723,670	4,290,560,813
	Other account payable		5,018,806,300	5,309,992,967
			11,512,534,954	**10,137,196,209**
	Amount transferred to DBL Foundation Trustee Account		(41,600,090)	(74,134,084)
	Adjustment of Loss on shares from Provision for decrease in value of Investment		-	-
	Rebate disbursed to good borrowers		-	-
	Adjustment of loan from provision		(4,374,555,417)	(2,666,882,364)
	Net (increase)/decrease during the year		**(3,114,198,558)**	**(1,276,331,669)**
44(a)	**Consolidated other liabilities**			
	Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 44)	(3,114,198,558)	(1,276,331,669)
	Dhaka Bank Securities Limited		(12,175,272)	(69,484,668)
	Dhaka Bank Investment Limited		(6,207,951)	(7,536,939)
	Net (increase)/decrease during the year		**(3,132,581,780)**	**(1,353,353,276)**
45.	**Reconciliation statement of cash flows from operating activities**			
	Net profit after taxation		1,250,919,229	1,731,648,640
	Addition of :			
	Depreciation		817,534,531	833,957,412
	Provision (tax)		2,199,451,413	2,386,760,315
	Provision (loans and others)		7,155,300,950	4,074,735,972
	Increase in interest payable		-	-
	Decrease in interest receivable		645,494,504	16,145,219
	IFRS 16 effect		(422,025,158)	(408,881,842)
	Deduction:			
	Effects of exchange rate changes on cash & cash equivalent		(1,575,144,260)	(705,133,128)
	Proceeds from sale of fixed assets		(677,298)	(618,182)
	Proceeds from sale of securities		(2,101,386,700)	(808,878,273)
	Increase in interest receivable		(617,832,682)	7,622,348
	Income taxes paid		(2,055,439,708)	(2,805,148,410)
	Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		**5,296,194,821**	**4,322,210,071**

	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
46. Calculation of Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)		
Net cash flow from operating activities (Stand-alone)	(16,164,506,441)	27,998,295,920
Net cash flow from operating activities (consolidated)	(18,640,234,496)	27,996,217,491
Number of ordinary shares outstanding	1,006,602,238	1,006,602,238
Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)-Stand-alone	**(16.06)**	**27.81**
Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)-Consolidated	**(18.52)**	**27.81**

Explanation of change in NOCFPS: NOCFPS decreased due to purchase of trading securities (Government Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds) and increase of deposits in lower amount as compared to previous year.

47. Calculation of Net Asset Value Per Share (NAVPS)		
Shareholders' Equity (Stand-alone)	22,038,166,963	21,786,290,479
Shareholders' Equity (Consolidated))	22,687,693,450	22,405,421,362
Number of ordinary shares outstanding	1,006,602,238	1,006,602,238
Net Asset value Per Share (NAVPS)-Stand-alone	**21.89**	**21.64**
Net Asset value Per Share (NAVPS)-Consolidated	**22.54**	**22.26**

NAVPS increased due to unrealized gain against Government treasury securities (Held for Trading) transferred to Investment revaluation reserve.

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	17,368,827	(217,399)	879,785	126,482	51,949	18,209,644
Allocated expenses	6,994,478	105,706	325,357	92,222	4,810	7,522,573
Operating profit/(loss) before tax & provision	10,374,349	(323,105)	554,428	34,260	47,139	10,687,071
Total provision (loans/ advances & others)	7,030,925	-	124,376	102,117	-	7,257,418
Profit/(loss) before tax	3,343,424	(323,105)	430,052	(67,856)	47,139	3,429,653
Provision for income tax	2,199,451	-	-	(68,801)	17,685	2,148,336
Net profit/(loss)	1,143,972	(323,105)	430,052	944	29,454	1,281,318
Segment assets	386,945,451	16,482,872	22,611,071	5,679,306	1,119,904	432,838,604
Segment liabilities & equity	386,945,451	16,482,872	22,611,071	5,679,306	1,119,904	432,838,604

49. Events after reporting period

The Board of Directors in its 488th meeting has approved this financial statements for onward submission to the respective regulatory authorities on 28 May 2025 and recommend 5% cash dividend and 5% stock dividend (subject to approval of shareholders) as per Bangladesh Bank NOC ref. no. DOS(CAMS)1157/41(Dividend)/2025-3099 dated 21 May 2025.

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 in a month. The members of ALCO as at 31 December 2024 were as follows:

Managing Director
Additional Managing Director
DMD - Operations & CRO
DMD - CEMO
DMD - Corporate Banking
DMD & Manager, Local Office
Head of Islamic Banking Division
Head of Corporate CRM
Head of Liability & Cash Management
Head of Retail Banking Division
Chief Financial Officer
Head of Treasury 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 Bank's 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 2024 for 6 months or more, provision is maintained accordingly.

50.1.4 Internal Control and Compliance Risk

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. 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 Letter No. 11 dated 27 October 2013 , the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors as at 31 December 2024 consisted of the following five (05) members of the Board:

Name	Status with bank	Status with committee	Educational qualification
Mr. Feroz Ahmad	Independent Director	Chairman	B.A. (Hons.), MA (Economics), Dhaka University
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 (DU)
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 year 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:

118th Audit Committee Meeting held on February 11, 2024

119th Audit Committee Meeting held on April 28, 2024

120th Audit Committee Meeting held on May 09, 2024

121st Audit Committee Meeting held on July 31, 2024

122nd Audit Committee Meeting held on October 24, 2024

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 01 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 2024 and 31 December 2023 in foreign currencies have been converted to BDT at the following rates:

	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
USD 1 =	119.00	109.80
GBP 1 =	154.20	142.50
AUD 1 =	76.14	75.25
EUR 1 =	127.94	122.70
CHF 1 =	135.33	130.69
JPY 1 =	0.77	0.78
SAR 1 =	32.48	29.27
SGD 1 =	88.98	83.50

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 2023.

Particulars	Date of Rating	Long term	Short term	Rating Valid
		AA+	ST-2	
Entity Rating	20-May-24	Very strong capacity & very high quality	Strong capacity for timely repayment	07-Apr-25

50.9 Number of employees

The number of employees engaged for the whole period or part thereof who received a total remuneration of Tk. 36,000 p.a. or above were 2,096 for the year 2024 (for the year of 2023: 1,844).

50.10 Impact of COVID 19:

During the Covid-19 period and afterword the government and the bank declared various credit facilities to the borrowers for business sustainability. The bank is continuously monitoring the recovery and regularity of those facilities. But there is no significant impact of those to the operation of the bank

50.11 Highlights on the overall activities of the Bank

Sl No.	Particulars	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
1	Paid up capital	10,066,022,382	10,066,022,382
2	Total capital	35,507,015,242	34,998,236,622
3	Capital surplus (Note - 16.9)	2,399,382,637	5,904,539,046
4	Total assets	431,459,062,275	378,639,199,155
5	Total deposits	299,530,946,326	282,079,254,245
6	Total loans and advances	268,985,049,741	256,187,206,406
7	Total contingent liabilities and commitments	217,495,265,386	198,111,406,025
8	Credit Deposit Ratio (%)	82.82	85.98
9	Percentage of classified loans against total loans and advances (%)	5.33	4.88
10	Profit after tax and provision	1,250,919,229	1,731,648,640
11	Amount of classified loans during the year	14,340,580,125	12,513,683,024
12	Provisions kept against classified loans	7,993,950,445	7,724,381,962
13	Provision surplus	-	-
14	Cost of fund [deposit cost & overhead cost] (%)	8.87	7.11
15	Interest earning Assets	360,499,481,508	313,947,402,620
16	Non-interest earning Assets	70,959,580,767	64,691,796,535
17	Return on Investment (ROI) [%]	7.91	8.03
18	Return on Assets (ROA) [%]	0.31	0.48
19	Income from Investments	5,940,867,686	4,183,532,794
20	Earning Per Share (Taka)	1.24	1.72
21	Net income per share (Taka)	10.54	8.10
22	Price Earning Ratio (Times)	8.77	6.34

50.12 Previous year's figures have been rearranged, wherever necessary, to conform with the current year's presentation.

Dhaka Bank PLC.

Annexure-A

CURRENCY WISE BALANCES WITH NOSTRO ACCOUNTS

As at 31 December 2024

Name of the bank	Location	Name of currency	31.12.2024			31.12.2023		
			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	4,148,681	119.00	493,693,010	7,805,346	109.80	857,027,041
Mashreq Bank	New York	USD	3,581,275	119.00	426,171,731	6,570,918	109.80	721,486,756
OBU (USD)	New York	USD	252,859	119.00	30,090,217	3,107,251	109.80	341,176,143
OBU (EUR)	Frankfurt	EUR	534,501	127.94	68,385,045	106,745	122.70	13,097,596
Commerz Bank	Frankfurt	USD	972,540	119.00	115,732,225	536,040	109.80	58,857,151
Habib American Bank	USA	USD	1,696,133	119.00	201,839,875	21,610,194	109.80	2,372,799,330
Wells Fargo Bank N.A.	New York	USD	1,846,213	119.00	219,699,348	19,174,185	109.80	2,105,325,493
JP Morgan Chase Bank NA	USA	USD	2,927,336	119.00	348,353,034	8,815,240	109.80	967,913,311
Standard Chartered Bank	Mumbai	ACUD	660,875	119.00	78,644,080	689,691	109.80	75,728,084
Sonali Bank	Kolkata	ACUD	111,889	119.00	13,314,809	110,949	109.80	12,182,154
AB Bank	Mumbai	ACUD	815,382	119.00	97,030,426	394,677	109.80	43,335,563
Nabil Bank	Nepal	ACUD	54,919	119.00	6,535,355	60,409	109.80	6,632,903
Sampath Bank	Srilanka	ACUD	142	119.00	16,906	142	109.80	15,599
Bhutan National Bank	Bhutan	ACUD	2,061	119.00	245,279	119,951	109.80	13,170,638
Bank of Bhutan	Bhutan	ACUD	6,529	119.00	776,980	15,904	109.80	1,746,290
Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd.	Pakistan	ACUD	110,731	119.00	13,176,935	29,000	109.80	3,184,254
ICICI Bank Limited	India	ACUD	213,981	119.00	25,463,733	537,556	109.80	59,023,609
Mashreq Bank	Mumbai	ACUD	410,238	119.00	48,818,321	1,139,799	109.80	125,149,885
Punjab National Bank, India	Kolkata	ACUD	220,543	119.00	26,244,624	133,495	109.80	14,657,796
Axis Bank Ltd, India	Mumbai	ACUD	302,425	119.00	35,988,557	782,572	109.80	85,926,377
Union Bank of Switzerland	Switzerland	CHF	35,878	135.33	4,855,288	89,664	130.69	11,717,828
Commerz Bank	Frankfurt	EUR	349,493	127.94	44,714,820	190,871	122.70	23,419,775
Standard Chartered Bank	Frankfurt	EUR	162,853	127.94	20,835,700	175,224	122.70	21,499,899
UniCredit S.P.A.	Milano	EUR	87,755	127.94	11,227,495	76,029	122.70	9,328,742
Punjab National Bank, India	Kolkata	EUR	44	127.94	5,573	5,559	122.70	682,034
Commerz Bank	Frankfurt	AUD	87,608	76.14	6,670,766	39,714	75.25	2,988,447
Standard Chartered Bank	Japan	JPY	10,463,969	0.77	8,104,344	51,798,171	0.78	40,309,337
Standard Chartered Bank	London	GBP	229,664	154.20	35,413,390	128,833	142.50	18,358,953
Commerz Bank	Frankfurt	CAD	89,740	84.74	7,604,991	122,303	83.15	10,169,546
Al-Rajhi Bank	Saudi Arabia	SAR	236,352	32.48	7,677,703	104,121	29.27	3,047,117
Zhejiang Chouzhou Commercial Bank	China	USD	216,400	119.00	25,751,595	272,238	109.80	29,891,705
Zhejiang Chouzhou Commercial Bank	CHINA	CNY	86,345	16.72	1,443,260	904	15.42	13,934
Mashreq Bank Psc Uae	UAE	AED	3,212,272	33.21	106,694,646	4,700	29.88	140,433
HDFC Bank Limited	Mumbai	ACUD	599,248	119.00	71,310,538	421,480	109.80	46,278,495
Citi Bank NA	New York	USD	229,985	119.00	27,368,230	4,250,887	109.80	466,747,440
Total					**2,629,898,831**			**8,563,029,660**

As per Bangladesh Bank Circular No. FEPD(FEMO)/01/2005-677 dated 13 September 2005 and subsequent BRPD Circular no. 04 dated 12 April 2022, the books of accounts of nostro account are reconciled and there exist no unreconciled entries that may affect financial statements significantly.

Dhaka Bank PLC.

Annexure-B

INVESTMENT IN SHARES

As at 31 December 2024

(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
Quoted						
ACMELAB	10	500,000	52.00	26,000,000	75.10	37,550,000
IFICBANK	10	47,584,086	7.48	355,811,147	7.20	342,605,419
BATBC	10	265,554	387.74	102,965,399	367.60	97,617,650
BRACBANK	10	82,500	44.22	3,648,326	49.00	4,042,500
MERCANBANK	10	70,380	13.96	982,505	10.30	724,914
TRUSTBANK	10	883,440	26.02	22,985,950	22.00	19,435,680
ICB AMCL CMSF GOLDEN JUB	10	623,411	10.00	6,234,110	8.80	5,486,017
SQUARE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	10	39,000	223.69	8,723,995	217.70	8,490,300
THE CITY BANK LTD.	10	1,500,000	22.33	33,495,167	22.40	33,600,000
UTTARA BANK LTD	10	565,000	22.36	12,633,741	22.40	12,656,000
GRAMEEN PHONE LTD.	10	5,000	345.23	1,726,163	323.10	1,615,500
EASTERN BANK PLC	10	400,000	25.23	10,090,180	24.70	9,880,000
		52,518,371		585,296,682		573,703,980
Unquoted						
SHANTA AMANAH SF	10	3,410,000	11.73	39,999,300		33,209,990
SHANTA FIRST INCOME UNIT FUND	10	7,238,971	10.56	76,455,014		76,320,471
SHANTA FIXED INCOME UNIT FUND	10	9,527,656	10.26	97,792,611		105,242,488
UCB TAQWA GROWTH FUND	10	1,000,000	10	10,000,000		10,460,000
CITY SUGAR INDUSTRIES LTD.	100,000	2,000	100,000	200,000,000		200,000,000
FLAMINGO FASHIONS LTD.	100	760,000	100	76,000,000		76,000,000
JINNAT KNITWEARS LTD.	100	600,000	100	60,000,000		60,000,000
UNITED TANK TERMINAL LTD.	10	30,000,000	10	300,000,000		300,000,000
SHELTECH CERAMICS LIMITED	10	21,000,000	10	210,000,000		210,000,000
ANANTA APPARELS LIMITED	10	40,000,000	10	400,000,000		400,000,000
CONFIDENCE POWER HOLDINGS LIMITED	1,000	500,000	1,000	500,000,000		500,000,000
UNITED ASHUGANJ ENERGY LTD.	1,000	600,000	1,000	600,000,000		600,000,000
		114,638,627		**2,570,246,925**		**2,571,232,949**
Total		**167,156,998**		**3,155,543,608**		**3,144,936,930**

The cost price of investment in shares represents the book value as on 31.12.2024 being ordinary shares of different companies purchased from primary and secondary markets.

Dhaka Bank PLC.

Annexure-C

DETAILS INFORMATION ON ADVANCES

More than 10% of bank's total capital (Funded & Non-funded)

(Based on Capital 3,550.70 Crore) (Taka in Thousand)

Sl. No.	Name of the Client	Outstanding as on 31.12.2024		Total
		Funded	Non-funded	
1	MEGHNA GROUP	-	10,535,409	10,535,409
2	DOREEN GROUP	805,502	7,071,549	7,877,051
3	SAIHAM GROUP	5,001,579	2,800,536	7,802,115
4	EXPERIENCE GROUP	3,559,998	4,131,261	7,691,259
5	AKIJ GROUP	4,003,247	2,891,889	6,895,135
6	STERLING GROUP	310,648	6,574,967	6,885,615
7	ARMANA-SQ GROUP	2,230,779	4,654,157	6,884,937
8	KABIR GROUP	3,915,162	2,851,665	6,766,827
9	BASHUNDHARA GROUP	6,268,130	-	6,268,130
10	KARNAFULY GROUP	2,600,199	3,477,809	6,078,008
11	BSRM GROUP	2,340,522	3,326,877	5,667,398
12	UNITED GROUP	347,106	5,180,535	5,527,641
13	NEW ASIA GROUP	3,453,921	1,950,591	5,404,512
14	ABUL KHAIR GROUP	2,076,077	3,243,018	5,319,096
15	FCI GROUP	2,139,081	3,088,292	5,227,373
16	T.K. GROUP	2,745,748	2,291,833	5,037,581
17	CITY SUGAR GROUP	2,057,010	2,892,342	4,949,352
18	RANCON GROUP	1,837,354	3,052,031	4,889,385
19	CITY SEED GROUP	504,132	4,323,442	4,827,574
20	PAKIZA GROUP	1,962,117	2,840,154	4,802,272
21	EAST COAST GROUP	1,721,266	2,930,901	4,652,167
22	ACI GROUP	3,490,030	969,815	4,459,845
23	SUMMIT ALLIANCE GROUP	3,673,535	333,273	4,006,808
24	SPECTRA GROUP	15,909	3,712,757	3,728,666
25	HA-MEEM GROUP	1,079,006	2,619,749	3,698,755
26	BULK GROUP	118,043	3,560,414	3,678,457
27	NDE GROUP	1,735,091	1,935,259	3,670,350
28	AMBER PARTEX GROUP	1,951,605	1,621,361	3,572,966
Total		**61,942,796**	**94,861,887**	**156,804,683**

Dhaka Bank PLC.

Annexure-D

SCHEDULE OF FIXED ASSETS INCLUDING PREMISES, FURNITURE & FIXTURES

As at 31 December 2024

Asset Group	Cost (Taka)				Rate of Depreciation (%)	Depreciation (Taka)				Written down value (Taka)
	Opening balance of cost as on 01 January 2024	Additions during the year	Adjustment (Sale/Discard)	Closing balance of cost as on 31 December 2024		Opening balance of depreciation as on 01 January 2024	Charged during the year	Adjustment (Sale/ Discard)	Closing balance as on 31 December 2024	
Land	4,658,655,505	-	-	4,658,655,505		-	-	-	-	4,658,655,505
Building & Renovation	1,509,467,487	-	32,700,000	1,476,767,487	2.5	225,930,545	37,736,687	12,058,125	251,609,107	1,225,158,380
Furniture & Fixtures	820,330,607	28,673,357	4,141,830	844,862,134	10	521,314,020	51,046,647	3,901,307	568,459,360	276,402,773
Office Appliances & Equipment	2,197,764,716	97,383,058	12,188,472	2,282,959,302	20	1,731,741,401	170,616,324	12,188,363	1,890,169,362	392,789,940
Computer	373,501,162	84,620,519	-	458,121,681	20	273,991,852	40,088,065	-	314,079,917	144,041,764
Software	848,448,519	16,588,406	-	865,036,925	10	481,751,992	77,269,689	-	559,021,682	306,015,243
Motor Vehicle	352,090,453	30,612,129	-	382,702,582	20	327,311,123	14,485,660	-	341,796,783	40,905,799
Right of use assets (ROU)	2,659,138,084	441,763,885		3,100,901,969	SLM*	1,295,782,667	426,291,458		1,722,074,125	1,378,827,843
Total as at December 2024	**13,419,396,532**	**699,641,354**	**49,030,302**	**14,070,007,584**		**4,857,823,601**	**817,534,531**	**28,147,795**	**5,647,210,336**	**8,422,797,248**
Total as at December 2023	**13,596,845,843**	**497,734,857**	**675,184,167**	**13,419,396,532**		**4,655,321,092**	**833,957,412**	**631,454,903**	**4,857,823,601**	**8,561,572,932**

* Straight-line Method.

Dhaka Bank PLC.

Annexure-E

RECOVERY OF LOANS PREVIOUSLY WRITTEN-OFF DURING THE YEAR FROM 01 JANUARY 2024 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024

(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
Corporate Loan					
1	Ravino Ltd.	126,282,843	71,212,184	100,130,000	10,000
2	CPM Blue Online Limited	7,944,405	7,633,088	9,765,400	1,950,000
3	Salma Shipping & Allies	288,399,291	274,531,524	360,440,000	65,000,000
4	CMYK Printers	1,541,778	1,541,778	2,570,000	1,930,000
5	Ma Enterprise	6,862,138	1,029,321	7,370,000	1,000,000
6	Kajol & Sons.	2,110,585	1,476,387	3,370,000	632,311
7	Maein And Brother	8,628,520	5,805,871	8,198,400	110,000
8	Zam Zam Chingri Prokalpa	80,839,409	75,956,770	29,350,000	1,200,000
9	Gonoshystha Antibiotic Limited	71,628,580	60,192,640	75,998,182	6,200,000
10	Shihab Corporate House Ltd.	119,480,451	108,278,925	150,120,000	9,190,000
11	Index IT Ltd.	35,428,454	28,546,100	42,202,623	7,755,000
12	Shima Varities Store	1,512,255	806,969	2,502,267	800,000
13	Laila Fashion	2,965,628	2,059,994	3,829,490	1,650,000
14	Moulana & Sons	175,759,352	161,036,479	202,910,000	600,100
15	Srabanti Fashion	79,949	79,949	100,000	61,235
16	Comilla Spring Workshop	2,669,497	2,487,639	2,680,000	500,000
17	Siddique Traders	176,337,598	51,321,139	150,287,087	63,410,000
18	Sikder Pant House	17,490,718	15,585,700	18,170,000	10,000,000
19	A. Zaman & Brothers	46,085,076	35,810,467	62,880,000	3,500,000
20	Anowar Bricks And Co	5,713,520	4,141,058	5,450,000	5,870,000
21	Orchid Tours & Travels	56,970,536	40,360,887	51,260,000	21,860,000
22	Saif Departmental Store	9,402,416	5,999,646	37,770,000	9,660,000
23	Sumaiya Boutique Fashion	2,755,867	2,333,546	3,970,000	2,100,000
24	Khaja Parvin Enterprise	1,358,811	1,112,181	2,570,000	1,360,000
25	Ahsanullah Bricks	9,571,323	1,435,698	12,060,000	6,500,000
26	M. C. Bricks	8,907,711	8,555,175	11,310,000	6,550,000
27	R K Plastics Industries Ltd	14,919,818	8,658,790	15,390,000	18,000,000
Sub-Total		**1,281,646,529**	**977,989,907**	**1,372,653,449**	**247,398,646**
Retail Loan					
Various clients		39,743,063	23,687,226	80,626,482	21,142,037
Sub-Total		**39,743,063**	**23,687,226**	**80,626,482**	**21,142,037**
Grand Total		**1,321,389,592**	**1,001,677,133**	**1,453,279,931**	**268,540,683**

Dhaka Bank PLC.

Annexure- F

DETAILS OF BORROWERS FOR WRITTEN-OFF LOANS DURING THE YEAR FROM 01 JANUARY 2024 TO 31 DECEMBER 2024

(Amount in Taka)

Sl. no.	Name of borrowers	Amount of written-off loans	Amount of interest suspense maintained at the time of written-off	Amount of provision maintained at the time of written-off	Suit value
Corporate & SME Loan					
1	Nishan Builders	21,297,796	2,127,796	19,170,000	31,020,000
2	Newaz Traders	14,928,577	2,617,268	12,311,308	12,090,000
3	Sirajgonj Tours And Travels	7,627,310	2,962,684	4,664,625	7,630,000
4	New Hamid Vander	6,362,131	1,835,814	4,526,318	5,890,000
5	M.I.T. Brick Field	5,910,580	1,360,580	4,550,000	10,760,000
6	M.A. Hakim And Sons	13,955,581	3,721,945	10,233,636	13,200,000
7	Shiraj Enterprise	1,868,339	-	1,868,339	3,090,000
8	T Ali Enterprise	12,799,129	1,313,124	11,486,005	16,330,000
9	New Devdas And Sons	6,820,000	1,500,000	5,320,000	7,610,000
10	Fahim Leather Store	7,727,590	3,164,930	4,562,661	7,480,000
11	G M Layer Poultry Farm	13,973,691	7,865,402	6,108,288	4,680,000
12	New Onik Bricks	7,364,519	387,600	6,976,919	1,070,000
13	Sunflower Enterprise	14,633,732	847,886	13,785,845	16,940,000
14	Farhana Dairy Firm	7,067,544	1,445,576	5,621,967	12,950,000
15	Farhjana Bricks	8,320,000	1,490,000	6,830,000	
16	Sanuar Store	6,165,188	706,815	5,458,373	10,500,000
17	Shofi And Brothers	4,740,622	1,905,997	2,834,624	6,500,000
18	Hajee Mohammad Nazer And Sons	4,100,443	483,894	3,616,549	6,840,000
19	Need International	10,704,056	215,922	10,488,134	13,910,000
20	Palash Bari Feeds	1,624,092	128,303	1,495,789	1,690,000
21	Kohinur Biz Vandar	3,047,755	1,147,703	1,900,052	26,610,000
22	Siham Seed Firm	26,540,825	11,195,159	15,345,666	
23	Bihari Poultry Complex	1,408,251	36,932	1,371,319	1,810,000
24	Helal Bricks Manufacturing Co.	6,230,780	2,207,674	4,023,107	6,700,000
25	Abak Fashion	2,535,537	1,059,305	1,476,232	1,570,000
26	Amin Traders	192,242,587	5,502,587	186,740,000	243,640,000
27	A - One (Bd) Ltd	431,758,938	57,951,911	373,807,026	567,520,000
28	Nowrouj Trading Syndicate	16,706,376	2,489,146	14,217,230	21,070,000
29	Khan Poultry Feed	2,329,934	774,621	1,555,313	2,460,000
30	Nusrat Jahan Taders	1,495,404	32,172	1,463,232	2,120,000
31	Talukder Traders	16,331,966	1,799,289	14,532,677	28,240,000
32	Shapla Enterprise	11,216,417	1,100,804	10,115,613	13,840,000
33	Shihab Corporate House Ltd	119,480,451	11,201,525	108,278,925	150,120,000
34	Rabeya Enterprise	7,079,199	200,045	6,879,155	10,860,000
35	S.N.Enterprise	356,441	18,679	337,762	580,000
36	T. S. (Technical Solution) Engineering	11,285,614	366,838	10,918,775	20,220,000
37	Danapati Misti Ghar	4,228,267	196,226	4,032,042	4,230,000
38	Heritage Glass And Aluminium	8,477,660	1,249,000	7,228,660	9,360,000

(Amount in Taka)

Sl. no.	Name of borrowers	Amount of written-off loans	Amount of interest suspense maintained at the time of written-off	Amount of provision maintained at the time of written-off	Suit value
39	Akter Bricks Field	9,450,480	169,081	9,281,398	19,610,000
40	Khaja Store	12,015,915	249,799	11,766,116	12,700,000
41	Opurba Bricks	16,256,273	856,810	15,399,463	21,860,000
42	Monsoor Traders	1,350,282	14,460	1,335,822	3,050,000
43	Techno Builders Ltd	23,944,648	2,494,089	21,450,559	33,850,000
44	K.K Foundation Ltd	35,119,073	3,772,066	31,347,007	50,020,000
45	Ankon	4,754,248	-	4,754,248	6,750,000
46	Rivulet Trade & Knitting Ind. Ltd.	19,438,010	678,002	18,760,008	21,750,000
47	Milon Collection	7,439,786	2,337,413	5,102,372	10,190,000
48	Shahid Mollah And Co.	13,215,276	3,627,545	9,587,730	13,380,000
49	Bismillah Enterprise	9,918,684	294,554	9,624,130	11,220,000
50	Rabbi Metal Works	7,888,655	1,501,471	6,387,184	26,610,000
51	Bonorupa Ice-Cream Factory	1,087,304	-	1,087,304	3,620,000
52	Sinha Group (Sinha Knitting Limited, Sinha Rotor Spinning Limited, Sinha Dyeing and Finishing Limited)	653,440,371	119,264,178	534,176,193	177,900,000.00 271,560,000.00 260,590,000.00
53	Peninsula Steel Mills Ltd.	436,860,641	39,644,192	397,216,450	519,340,000
54	Marzia Poultry Firm	4,385,786	369,141	4,016,645	5,000,000
55	M. R. Iron Center	5,216,968	108,782	5,108,187	10,090,000
56	Bismillah Traders	1,489,729	604,196	885,533	1,410,000
57	SBS Cables Limited	887,405,300	142,556,192	744,849,108	971,860,000
58	Paradise Metallurgical Complex Ltd.	236,360,634	36,962,604	199,398,031	633,070,000
59	Avant Garde Fashion Ltd.	760,170,000	59,423,291	700,746,709	715,130,000
60	Shine Fashion Co. (Pvt) Ltd.	296,516,829	16,988,373	279,528,456	276,860,000
61	D. Water Tech Ltd.	319,377,373	74,267,710	245,109,663	698,580,000
62	Active Fine Chemicals Ltd.	86,021,796	9,789,850	76,231,946	109,530,000
Sub-Total		**4,889,867,378**	**650,584,951**	**4,239,282,427**	**6,186,660,000**

Retail Loan

(Amount in Taka)

Sl. No.	Type of loans	Amount of written-off loans	Amount of interest suspense kept at the time of written-off	Amount of provision kept at the time of written-off	Suit value
1	Car Loan	-	-	-	-
2	Credit Card	22,659,711	2,454,063	20,698,389	19,397,948.54
3	Personal Loan	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total		**22,659,711**	**2,454,063**	**20,698,389**	**19,397,948.54**
Grand Total		**4,912,527,088**	**653,039,014**	**4,259,980,816**	**6,206,057,949**

Dhaka Bank PLC.

Annexure-G

RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURES

As at 31 December 2024

A. i) Name of the Directors and their interest in the Bank as on 31 December 2024:

Sl. no.	Name of directors	Designation	% of interest as on 31 December 2024
1	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Chairman	2.281
2	Mr. Mohammed Hanif *	Vice-Chairman	3.159
3	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	2.450
4	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Sponsor Director	3.434
5	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Sponsor Director	2.789
6	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Sponsor Director	2.008
7	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Sponsor Director	4.293
8	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Sponsor Director	2.000
9	Mr. Amir Ullah	Sponsor Director	2.000
10	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Sponsor Director	2.000
11	Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker	Diector	2.000
12	Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	Director	4.975
13	Mr. Jashim Uddin	Sponsor Director	2.000
14	Mrs. Manoara Khandaker	Director	2.004
15	Mr. Feroz Ahmed	Independent Director	Nil
16	Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Independent Director	Nil
17	Professor Bilkis Ara Begum	Independent Director	Nil

* Mr. Mohammed Hanif died on 14.12.2024. Transmission of his shares to his nominee are under process.

ii) Name of the Directors and their interest in the Bank as on 31 December 2023:

Sl. no.	Name of directors	Designation	% of interest as on 31 December 2023
1	Mr. Abdul Hai Sarker	Chairman	2.281
2	Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker	Vice-Chairman	2.000
3	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	2.450
4	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Sponsor Director	3.434
5	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Sponsor Director	2.789
6	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Sponsor Director	2.008
7	Mr. Khondoker Monir Uddin	Sponsor Director	4.293
8	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Sponsor Director	2.000
9	Mr. Amir Ullah	Sponsor Director	2.000
10	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Sponsor Director	2.000
11	Mr. Mohammed Hanif	Sponsor Director	3.159
12	Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	Director	4.975
13	Mr. Jashim Uddin	Sponsor Director	2.000
14	Mrs. Manoara Khandaker	Director	2.004
15	Mr. Ahbab Ahmad	Independent Director	Nil
16	Mr. Feroz Ahmed	Independent Director	Nil
17	Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Independent Director	Nil

iii) Name of Directors and their interest in different entities as on 31 December 2024:

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 Yarn Dyeing Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Karim Spinning Mills Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Purbani Synthetic Spinning Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Purbani Rotor Spinning Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Purbani Fashion Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Purbani Agro Processing Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Semicentennial Textiles Ltd.	Chairman & CEO
			Purbani Lifestyle Ltd.	Director
			Purbani Fisheries	Proprietor
			Purbani Traders	Proprietor
2	Mr. Md. Aman Ullah Sarker	Director	Logos Apparels Ltd.	Chairman
			Belkuchi Spinning Mills Ltd.	Chairman
			Rahmat Sweaters (BD) Ltd.	Chairman
			Rahmat Spinning Mills Ltd.	Managing Director
			Shahi Products	Partner
3	Mr. Reshadur Rahman	Director	RR Aviation Ltd.	Chairman
			Trade Hub Bangladesh Ltd.	Chairman
			RR Holdings Ltd.	Chairman & Managing Director
			Alliance Bags Ltd.	Shareholder
			R.R. Architecture & Engineering Co. Ltd.	Shareholder
			Alliance Infrastructure Engineering Pvt. Ltd.	Shareholder
			Alliance Deep Sea Fishing Ltd.	Shareholder
			Quality Grains Ltd.	Shareholder
			Quality Breeders Ltd.	Shareholder
			National Traders	Proprietor
			RR Trading & Co.	Proprietor
			RR Shipping Lines	Proprietor
			Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd.	Director
			RNPG Alliance	Managing Partner
4	Mrs. Rokshana Zaman	Director	Dhaka Enterprise	Proprietress
			M/s. Manehor Fisheries	Proprietress
5	Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker	Director	Rahmat Rotors Ltd.	Chairman
			Dhaka Bank Securities Ltd.	Chairman
			China Plastic (BD) Ltd.	Chairman & Managing Director
			Rahmat Fashion Wear Ltd.	Director
			Rahmat Textiles Ltd.	Managing Director
			Rahmat Knit Dyeing & Finishing Ltd.	Managing Director

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	Shanta Multiverse Ltd.	Chairman
			Spring Valley Ltd.	Director
			Shanta Holdings Ltd.	Director
			GDS Chemical Bangladesh (Pvt.) Ltd.	Managing Director
			Universal Business Machines Limited	Managing Director
			STS Capital Ltd.	Managing Director
			Shanta Medical Center Ltd.	Managing Director
			Apollo Hospital Dhaka Ltd. (now Evercare Hospital)	Managing Director
			Shanta International School Dhaka	Managing Director
			Shanta Securities Ltd.	Managing Director
			Shanta Capital Management Ltd.	Managing Director
			Shanta Lifestyle Ltd.	Managing Director
			Shanta Distribution Ltd.	Managing Director
			Shanta Property Management Ltd.	Managing Director
			Shanta Engineering & Construction Ltd.	Managing Director
			Shanta Life Insurance PLC.	Managing Director
			STS Holdings Ltd.	Shareholder
7	Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury	Director	City Pharmaceutics Ltd.	Director
			Central Hospital Ltd.	Director
			Hotel Victory Ltd.	Managing Director
			Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd.	Director
8	Mr. Amir Ullah	Director	Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd.	Chairman
9	Mr. Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	Aroma Poultry Ltd.	Director
			Aroma Fisheries Ltd.	Director
10	Mr. Jashim Uddin	Director	Impel Shares & Securities Ltd.	Chairman
			HURDCO International School Ltd.	Director
			Dhaka Imperial Hospital Ltd.	Shareholder
			Rafid Enterprise	Proprietor
11	Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas	Director	LOUD Limited	Chairman
			Dhaka Bank Investment Ltd.	Director
			Predictable Process Ltd.	Managing Director
			Mirza Enterprise	Executive
12	Mrs. Manoara Khandaker	Director	Total Pack & Packaging	Proprietress
			Bari & Pack Plastic Ltd.	Director
13	Mrs. Rakhi Das Gupta	Director	Uniroyal Securities Ltd.	Chairman
14	Professor Bilkis Ara Begum	Independent Director	-	-
15	Mr. Feroz Ahmed	Independent Director	-	-
16	Dr. Mohammad Ali Taslim	Independent Director	-	-

iv) Share issued to Directors & Executives without consideration or exercisable at discount: Nil

v) Related party Transactions: Tk. 39,342,993

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 (amended upto date), and amendment thereon.

vii) During the period 01 January 2024 to 31 December 2024, the Bank concluded business deals with the following directors/organisations in which the directors had interest:

Name	Relationship	Nature of Transactions	Balance as on 31.12.2024
Abdullah Al Ahsan	Director	Credit Facility	2,618,048
Amir Ullah	Director	Credit Facility	3,637,770
Mirza Yasser Abbas	Director	Credit Facility	1,970,072
Manoara Khandaker	Proprietor	Credit Facility	4,206,919
Reshadur Rahman	Director/Md/Proprietor	Credit Facility	26,910,184
Total			**39,342,993**

Subsidiaries

Name	Relationship	Nature of transactions	Balance as on 31.12.2024
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Subsidiary	Deposit	276,625,234
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	Subsidiary	Deposit	93,090,329
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Subsidiary	Credit Facility	(47,950)
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Subsidiary	Investment	4,049,999,940
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	Subsidiary	Investment	999,999,940
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Subsidiary	Interest income	182,721,510
Dhaka Bank Securities Limited	Subsidiary	Interest expense	161,357
Dhaka Bank Investment Limited	Subsidiary	Interest expense	14,777,194

viii) Business other than Banking business with any related concern of the Directors as per Section 18(2) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (amended upto date), and amendment thereon:

Lease agreement:

1. Lease agreement for Uttara Branch was executed with Mrs. Rokshana Zaman (Director of the Bank) & Mr. Hasanuz zaman (son of Mrs. Rokshana Zaman, Director of the Bank);

2. Lease agreement for Data Recovery Center-HO & CPC Uttara Hub-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; and

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.

ix) Investments in the Securities of Directors and their related concern: Nil

Dhaka Bank PLC.

Annexure-H

STATEMENT OF TAX POSITION

As at 31 December 2024

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	903,131,866	Filed Appeal to Honorable High Court
5	2009-2010	2008	1,046,635,070	Filed Appeal to Honorable High Court
6	2010-2011	2009	1,147,576,138	Filed Appeal to Honorable High Court
7	2011-2012	2010	1,322,399,085	Filed Appeal to Honorable High Court
8	2012-2013	2011	1,469,955,702	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	1,142,636,344	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. Final demand order found.
12	2016-2017	2015	1,086,300,792	After 1st Appeal as per revised order due Tax paid and Tax clearance certificate received
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	1,621,648,672	Assessment Completed & Tribunal order found, Final tax paid as per demand and Tax clearance certificate received.
16	2020-2021	2019	1,628,772,520	Assessment Completed & Tribunal order found, Final tax paid as per demand and Tax clearance certificate received.
17	2021-2022	2020	1,578,293,638	Assessment Order Found & Appeal order found, Final tax paid as per demand. Tax clearance certificate received
18	2022-2023	2021	2,096,864,753	Tax assessment completed and Tax clearance certificate received
19	2023-2024	2022	2,308,628,834	Tax assessment completed and Tax clearance certificate received
20	2024-2025	2023	-	Tax return has submitted on 15 Sep 2024 and upto date assessment/Audit is not started.
21	2025-2026	2024	-	Tax return will be submitted within 15 Sep 2025.

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 receive 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 PLC. has been operating two Islamic Banking branches in complying with the rules of Islamic Shariah. 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 Banks in Bangladesh.

Final Rates on Mudaraba Deposit Products of Islamic Banking for the period from January 2024 to December 2024

Dhaka Bank PLC. has successfully completed the business period from January to December 2024 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 to December 2024 have come up lower than declared provisional profit rates of Mudaraba Deposits Accounts.

As final rates of Mudaraba Savings Deposit, Aroni Savings Deposit, Mudaraba Savings – Payroll, Mudaraba Value Max, Mudaraba Savings Bundle, Mudaraba Savings-Senior Citizen, Mudaraba Short Notice Deposit, Mudaraba Short Notice Deposit-Bank, Mudaraba Corporate Supreme SND, Mudaraba Term Deposit Account (Retail), Mudaraba Term Deposit A/c (Corporate), Mudaraba Term Deposit Plus (4,7,13 Months), Mudaraba Term Deposit A/c (SME), Mudaraba Term Deposit Plus A/c (SME), Aroni Mudaraba Term Deposit A/c, Mudaraba Hajj Savings Scheme, Mudaraba Deposit Double Scheme, Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme, Mudaraba Marriage Deposit Scheme, Mudaraba Double Deposit Scheme, Aroni Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme, Tayyebah Lakhpoti Scheme, Mudaraba Savings Bond 1 Y, Mudaraba Savings- Bank, Mudaraba savings Staff and Tawfeer Foreign Remittance come up lower than declared provisional profit rates as per approved weight age, We declared provisional profit rates of Mudaraba Deposit Accounts as final rates for this period of 2024 considering present market position.

Sl. no.	Type of deposit	Weightage	Final rate
			For the period from January to December 2024 (%)
1	Mudaraba Savings Deposit	0.16	1.30
2	Aroni Savings Deposit	0.19	1.50
3	Mudaraba Savings - Payroll	0.16	1.30
4	Mudaraba Value Max	0.35	2.75
5	Mudaraba Savings Bundle	0.32	2.50
6	Mudaraba Savings-Senior Citizen	0.33	2.58
7	Mudaraba Student savings A/c	0.38	3.00
	Mudaraba savings Staff	0.71	5.60
	Tawfeer Mudaraba Savings Bond 1 Y	0.71	5.60
	Mudaraba Savings- Bank	0.16	1.25
8	Mudaraba Short Notice Deposit	0.32	2.50
9	Mudaraba Short Notice Deposit-Bank	0.32	2.50
10	Mudaraba Corporate Supreme SND	0.32	2.50
11	Mudaraba Term Deposit Account (Retail)		
	36 Months	0.88	7.00
	24 Months	1.17	9.25
	12 Months	1.16	9.20
	6 Months	1.10	8.70
	3 Months	1.03	8.20
	1 Months	0.50	4.00

Sl. no.	Type of deposit	Weightage	Final rate For the period from January to December 2024 (%)
12	Mudaraba Term Deposit A/c (Corporate)		
	12 Months	1.19	9.40
	6 Months	1.13	8.95
	3 Months	1.07	8.50
13	Mudaraba Term Deposit Plus		
	4 Months	1.03	8.20
	7 Months	1.10	8.70
	13 Months	1.16	9.20
14	Mudaraba Term Deposit A/c (SME)		
	12 Months	1.19	9.40
15	Mudaraba Term Deposit Plus A/c (SME)		
	13 Months	1.16	9.20
16	Aroni Mudaraba Term Deposit A/c		
	12 Months	1.39	11.00
	6 Months	1.26	10.00
17	Mudaraba Hajj Savings Scheme	1.09	8.64
18	Tawfeer Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme	1.10	8.75
	Tawfeer Foreign Remittance	0.71	5.60
19	Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme	1.10	8.72
20	Mudaraba Marriage Deposit Scheme	1.03	8.20
21	Mudaraba Double Deposit Scheme	1.15	9.15
22	Aroni Mudaraba Deposit Pension Scheme	1.10	8.72
23	Tayyebah Lakhpoti Scheme	1.11	8.79

Dhaka Bank PLC. (Islamic Banking)

BALANCE SHEET

As at 31 December 2024

Annexure-I(1)

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Cash	1	**862,063,657**	**792,295,589**
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	1.1	47,876,521	55,961,261
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) (including foreign currencies)	1.2	814,187,135	736,334,328
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	2	**1,500,000,000**	**-**
In Bangladesh	2.1	1,500,000,000	-
Outside Bangladesh	2.2	-	-
Money at call on short notice	3	**-**	**-**
Investment in securities	4	**2,162,994,000**	**2,075,500,000**
Government	4.1	1,162,994,000	1,075,500,000
Others	4.2	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Investments	5	**7,919,767,804**	**7,771,373,567**
Bai Muajjal, Murabaha, HPSM, Ijara etc.	5.1	7,918,342,943	7,736,071,261
Bills Purchased and Discounted (MDBI)	6	1,424,861	35,302,306
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	7	**19,744,896**	**35,105,646**
Other assets	8	**4,018,301,602**	**9,366,118,073**
Non-banking assets	9	**-**	**-**
Total Assets		**16,482,871,958**	**20,040,392,876**
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Liabilities			
Placements from other banks, financial institutions and agents	10	**-**	**34,100,329**
Deposits and other accounts	11	**15,692,619,489**	**18,906,483,031**
Al-Wadeeah Current accounts & other accounts		869,838,966	1,072,418,606
Bills payable		12,677,921	11,222,198
Mudaraba Savings bank deposits		992,260,858	916,851,027
Mudaraba Term deposits		13,817,841,744	16,905,991,200
Non Convertible Subordinated Bond	12	**-**	**-**
Other liabilities	13	**1,342,707,998**	**1,060,206,736**
Total Liabilities		**17,035,327,487**	**20,000,790,096**
Capital/Shareholders' Equity			
Total Shareholders' Equity		**(552,455,529)**	**39,602,780**
Paid-up capital		-	-
Statutory reserve		-	-
Other reserve		-	-
Surplus in profit and loss account		(552,455,529)	39,602,780
Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity		**16,482,871,958**	**20,040,392,876**
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS			
Contingent liabilities	14	**4,846,037,018**	**5,702,740,611**
Acceptances and endorsements		1,446,104,954	2,297,984,139
Irrevocable letters of credit		632,022,351	1,055,026,666
Letter of guarantee		373,900,527	282,571,874
Bills for collection		282,000,672	125,378,529
Other contingent liabilities		2,112,008,514	1,941,779,404
Other commitments		**-**	**-**
Documentary credit and short term trade-related transactions		-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-
Total off-balance sheet items including contingent liabilities		**4,846,037,018**	**5,702,740,611**

The notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Annexure-I(2)

Dhaka Bank PLC. (Islamic Banking)

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Profit on investments	15	923,605,700	1,657,953,379
Profit paid on deposits	16	(1,320,192,433)	(1,162,765,031)
Net Investment Income		**(396,586,733)**	**495,188,348**
Income from Investment	17	146,324,033	179,315,586
Commission, exchange and brokerage	18	29,405,255	65,252,763
Other operating income	19	3,458,276	19,627,613
		179,187,564	**264,195,963**
Total operating income (a)		**(217,399,169)**	**759,384,311**
Salary and allowances	20	53,449,841	49,036,943
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	21	17,516,172	14,300,585
Legal expenses	22	281,310	3,071,937
Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.	23	734,001	730,965
Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.	24	1,870,415	2,902,466
Chief executive's salary and fees	25	-	-
Shariah Supervisory Committee's fees	26	132,000	132,000
Auditors' fees	27	-	-
Depreciation and repairs of Bank's assets	28	17,808,844	22,109,281
Other expenses	29	13,913,724	10,045,683
Total operating expenses (b)		**105,706,306**	**102,329,860**
Profit before provision & Taxes (c = (a-b))		**(323,105,476)**	**657,054,451**
Provision against Investments (d)		229,350,053	617,451,671
Total Profit before taxes (c-d)		**(552,455,529)**	**39,602,780**

The notes from 1 to 29 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Dhaka Bank PLC. (Islamic Banking)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2024

Annexure-I(3)

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest receipts		923,605,700	1,657,953,379
Interest payments		(1,320,192,433)	(1,162,765,031)
Receipts from other operating activities		179,187,561	264,195,963
Payments for other operating activities		(89,664,155)	(81,861,370)
Operating profit/(loss) before changes in operating assets & liabilities		**(307,063,327)**	**677,522,941**
Increase/Decrease in operating assets and liabilities:			
Loans and advances to customers		(148,394,237)	46,591,056
Investment		(87,494,000)	-
Other assets		5,347,816,474	(3,526,232,878)
Deposits & borrowings from other banks		(34,100,329)	34,100,329
Deposits from customers		(3,213,863,542)	2,719,661,578
Other liabilities account of customers		-	-
Other liabilities		53,151,209	505,928,867
Net cash flows from operating activities (A)		**1,610,052,248**	**457,571,893**
Cash flows from Investing activities (B)			
Fixed Assets		(681,401)	(2,908,984)
Net cash used in Investing activities		**(681,401)**	**(2,908,984)**
Cash flows from financing activities (C)			
(Profit)/Loss remitted to Head Office		(39,602,780)	(327,548,968)
Net cash used in financing activities		**(39,602,780)**	**(327,548,968)**
Net increase/(Decrease) in cash (A+B+C)		**1,569,768,068**	**127,113,941**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning period		792,295,589	665,181,648
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		**2,362,063,657**	**792,295,589**
Closing cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in hand		862,063,657	792,295,589
Balance with other banks & financial institutions		1,500,000,000	-
Total		**2,362,063,657**	**792,295,589**

Dhaka Bank PLC. (Islamic Banking)

LIQUIDITY STATEMENT

(Asset and Liability Maturity Analysis)

	Upto 01 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka
Assets:						
Cash in hand	47,876,521	-	-	-	-	47,876,521
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank (including foreign currencies)	814,187,135	-	-	-	-	814,187,135
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	-	1,500,000,000	-	-	-	1,500,000,000
Money at call on short notice	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment in securities	-	-	575,500,000	1,587,494,000	-	2,162,994,000
Investments	1,858,940,884	1,431,885,934	1,552,780,389	2,641,862,040	434,298,557	7,919,767,804
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	19,744,896	19,744,896
Other assets	-	30,848,314	3,987,453,288	-	-	4,018,301,602
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	**2,721,004,541**	**2,962,734,248**	**6,115,733,677**	**4,229,356,040**	**454,043,453**	**16,482,871,958**
Liabilities:						
Placements from other banks, financial institutions and agents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposits & other accounts	(2,670,437,600)	(5,208,872,756)	(3,906,654,567)	(2,343,992,740)	(1,562,661,827)	(15,692,619,488)
Other liabilities	(260,250,572)	-	(1,082,457,426)	-	-	(1,342,707,998)
Total Liabilities	**(2,930,688,172)**	**(5,208,872,756)**	**(4,989,111,993)**	**(2,343,992,740)**	**(1,562,661,827)**	**(17,035,327,487)**
Net Liquidity Gap	**(209,683,631)**	**(2,246,138,508)**	**1,126,621,684**	**1,885,363,300**	**(1,108,618,374)**	**(552,455,529)**
Cumulative Liquidity Gap	**(209,683,631)**	**(2,455,822,139)**	**(1,329,200,455)**	**556,162,846**	**(552,455,529)**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

		Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
1.	**Cash**			
	Cash in hand	(Note:1.1)	47,876,521	55,961,261
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)	(Note: 1.2)	814,187,135	736,334,328
			862,063,657	**792,295,589**
1.1	**Cash in hand**			
	In local currency		45,494,855	55,851,791
	In foreign currencies		2,381,666	109,471
			47,876,521	**55,961,261**
	Cash in hand (local currency) includes balance of cash held at Automated Teller Machine (ATM).			
1.2	**Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s)**			
	Balance with Bangladesh Bank			
	In local currency :		814,187,135	736,334,328
	Conventional		-	-
	Al-Wadiah current account		814,187,135	736,334,328
	In foreign currencies		-	-
			814,187,135	736,334,328
	Balance with Sonali Bank as agent of Bangladesh Bank		-	-
			814,187,135	**736,334,328**
2.	**Balance with other banks and financial institutions**			
	In Bangladesh	(Note: 2.1)	1,500,000,000	-
	Outside Bangladesh	(Note: 2.2)	-	-
			1,500,000,000	**-**
2.1	**In Bangladesh**			
	Current Deposits			
			-	-
			-	-
	Special Notice Deposits (SND)			
			-	-
			-	-
	Fixed Deposits			
	Commercial Banks			
	Social Islami Bank PLC.		250,000,000	-
	First Security Islami Bank PLC.		250,000,000	-
	Islami Bank Bangladesh PLC.		1,000,000,000	-
			1,500,000,000	**-**
	Financial Institutions			
			-	-
			-	**-**
			1,500,000,000	**-**

		Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
2.2	**Outside Bangladesh (Nostro Accounts)**			
	Current Deposits			
			-	-
			-	**-**
3.	**Money at call on short notice**			
	With banking companies	(Note: 3.1)	-	-
	With non-banking financial institutions	(Note: 3.2)	-	-
			-	**-**
3.1	**With banking companies**			
			-	-
			-	**-**
3.2	**With non-banking financial institutions**			
			-	-
			-	**-**
4.	**Investment in securities**			
	Government securities	(Note: 4.1)	1,162,994,000	1,075,500,000
	Other investments	(Note: 4.2)	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
			2,162,994,000	**2,075,500,000**
4.1	**Government securities**			
	Government Ijara Sukuk		1,162,994,000	1,075,500,000
			1,162,994,000	**1,075,500,000**
4.2	**Other investments**			
	Investment on Beximco Green Sukuk al Istisna'a		1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
			1,000,000,000	**1,000,000,000**
5.	**Investments**			
	Bai Muajjal, Murabaha, HPSM, Ijara etc.	(Note: 5.1)	7,918,342,943	7,736,071,261
	Bills Purchased and Discounted (MDBI)	(Note: 6)	1,424,861	35,302,306
			7,919,767,804	**7,771,373,567**
5.1	**Bai Muajjal, murabaha, HPSM, izara etc.**			
	Broad category-wise breakup			
	In Bangladesh			
	Murabaha (Purchase Order)		969,245,506	1,676,887,482
	Murabaha (Term Financing)		2,051,900,955	1,310,120,602
	MPI Trust Receipt		13,458,011	88,311,486
	Murabaha import bill (PAD)		-	-
	Bai Muajjal		3,442,151,158	3,142,215,022
	Ijara (Lease Financing) (Note-5.3)		666,896,514	874,161,872
	Shirkatul Melk (Hire Purchase)		253,147,264	192,626,729
	Other investments		521,543,536	451,748,068
			7,918,342,943	7,736,071,261
	Outside Bangladesh		-	-
			7,918,342,943	**7,736,071,261**
5.2	**Residual maturity grouping of investments including Bills Purchased and Discounted (MDBI)**			
	Repayable on demand		1,858,940,884	2,948,274,899
	Not more than 3 months		1,431,885,934	1,393,072,114

		Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
	More than 3 months but not more than 6 months		935,737,201	906,150,089
	More than 6 months but not more than 1 year		617,043,188	404,793,201
	More than 1 year but not more than 5 years		2,641,862,040	1,996,024,512
	More than 5 years		434,298,557	123,058,752
			7,919,767,804	**7,771,373,567**
5.3	**Investment in Ijara finance**			
	Ijara rental receivable within 1 year		218,874,536	333,048,501
	Ijara rental receivable more than 1 year		558,008,417	723,544,218
	Total Ijara rental receivable		776,882,953	1,056,592,718
	Less: unearned profit receivable		109,986,439	182,430,846
	Net Investment in Ijara Finance		**666,896,514**	**874,161,872**
5.4	**Investments under the following broad categories**			
	Investments		2,983,565,022	3,706,278,449
	Bai Murabaha/Bai Muajjal		4,934,777,921	4,029,792,812
			7,918,342,943	7,736,071,261
	Bills Purchased and Discounted (MDBI)	(Note: 6)	1,424,861	35,302,306
			7,919,767,804	**7,771,373,567**
5.5	**Investments on the basis of significant concentration including Bills Purchased and Discounted (MDBI)**			
	a. Investments to allied concerns of Directors		-	-
	b. Investments to chief executive		-	-
	c. Investments to other senior executives		8,422,704	-
	d. Investments to customer's group:			
	Agriculture investments		-	-
	Commercial Investment		-	-
	Export financing		-	-
	Consumer credit scheme		131,767,577	67,927,260
	Special program investments (SME)		1,210,712,899	1,078,885,197
	Staff investments		18,516,822	19,280,499
	Others		6,550,347,803	6,605,280,611
			7,919,767,804	**7,771,373,567**
5.6	**Industry-wise investments**			
	Agricultural		-	-
	Pharmaceuticals		101,255,000	56,678,352
	Textile & garment		915,320,017	1,032,387,901
	Chemical		951,328,264	1,142,406,075
	Food & alied		193,599,656	451,353,378
	Transport & communication		6,120,349	4,153,074
	Electronics & automobile		-	-
	Housing & construction		1,455,673,670	593,033,259
	Engineering & metal industries including ship breaking		1,398,804,544	1,243,785,445
	Energy & power		277,105,174	277,105,174
	Service		796,019,526	698,153,690
	Others		1,824,541,604	2,272,317,219
			7,919,767,804	**7,771,373,567**

		Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
5.7	**Geographical location-wise (division) distribution**			
	Urban			
	Dhaka region		6,647,926,591	6,514,356,021
	Chattagram region		1,271,841,213	1,257,017,546
	South region		-	-
	North region		-	-
	Sylhet region		-	-
			7,919,767,804	**7,771,373,567**
	Rural			
	Dhaka region		-	-
	Chattagram region		-	-
	South region		-	-
	North region		-	-
	Sylhet region		-	-
			-	-
			7,919,767,804	**7,771,373,567**
5.8	**Sector-wise investments**			
	Government & autonomous bodies		-	-
	Financial Institutions (Public & Private)		-	-
	Private sector		7,919,767,804	7,771,373,567
			7,919,767,804	**7,771,373,567**
5.9	**Classification of Investments**			
	Unclassified			
	Standard		6,302,790,813	6,337,702,608
	Special Mention Account		-	248,547,034
			6,302,790,813	**6,586,249,641**
	Classified			
	Sub-Standard		169,090,402	1,175,677
	Doubtful		1,472,815	-
	Bad and loss		1,446,413,774	1,183,948,249
			1,616,976,991	**1,185,123,926**
			7,919,767,804	**7,771,373,567**

5.10 A) Provision required for investments

Status	Rate %	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
Unclassified			
Unclassified	0.25, 1 & 2	56,704,751	259,016,814
Special mention account	0.25, 1	642,737	770,648
		57,347,487	**259,787,462**
Classified:			
Sub-Standard	20	19,226,506	8,818
Doubtful	50	687,828	-
Bad and loss	100	745,299,902	357,655,392
		765,214,237	**357,664,209**
Required provision for investments		822,561,724	617,451,671
Total provision maintained		822,561,724	617,451,671
Excess/short provision		**-**	**-**

		Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
	B) Provision for good borrower		**-**	**-**
	C) Provision required for Off-Balance Sheet exposures			
	Status			
	Acceptances and endorsements		14,461,050	22,979,841
	Letters of credit		6,320,224	10,550,267
	Letters of guarantee		3,739,005	2,825,719
	Required provision		24,520,278	36,355,827
	Total provision maintained		24,520,278	36,355,827
	Excess/short provision		**-**	**-**
5.11	**Securities against investments including Bills Purchased and Discounted/MDBI**			
	a. Secured			
	Collateral of movable/immovable assets		5,709,270,698	4,810,554,611
	Local banks & financial institutions guarantee		-	301,679,144
	Foreign banks guarantee		-	-
	Export documents		1,424,861	70,449,836
	Government guarantee		-	-
	Own FDR		201,794,652	245,041,431
	FDR of other banks		-	-
	Personal guarantee		1,336,833,159	1,649,766,024
	Corporate guarantee		-	-
	Other Securities		670,316,671	692,232,620
	Government bonds		-	-
			7,919,640,041	7,769,723,665
	b. Unsecured		127,763	1,649,902
			7,919,767,804	**7,771,373,567**
6.	**Bills Purchased and Discounted (MDBI)**			
	In Bangladesh		1,424,861	35,302,306
	Outside Bangladesh		-	-
			1,424,861	**35,302,306**
6.1	**Maturity grouping of Bills Purchased and Discounted (MDBI)**			
	Payable within 1 month		1,424,861	18,345,129
	Over 1 month but less than 3 months		-	13,483,949
	Over 3 months but less than 6 months		-	-
	6 months or more		-	3,473,229
			1,424,861	**35,302,306**
7.	**Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures**			
	Cost			
	Land		-	-
	Building		-	-
	Furniture and fixture including office decoration		7,847,123	7,822,123
	Office appliances and equipment		31,366,056	30,913,150
	Computer		4,357,631	4,154,136
	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	128,545,962
			175,389,105	174,707,704
	Less: Accumulated depreciation		155,644,210	139,602,058
			19,744,896	**35,105,646**

		Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
8.	**Other assets**			
	Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc.		96,860	50,662
	Profit accrued and other receivable		30,751,454	4,133,399
	Security deposit		315,000	315,000
	Preliminary, formation, work in progress, renovation expenses			
	advance rent and prepaid expenses		669,645	627,162
	Branch adjustments		3,977,020,539	9,350,898,947
	Suspense account		295,909	224,403
	Others	(Note: 8.1)	9,152,195	9,868,500
			4,018,301,602	**9,366,118,073**
8.1	**Others**			
	Advance tax	(Note: 8.1.1)	218,575	173,575
	Account receivable others	(Note: 8.1.2)	8,933,620	9,694,925
			9,152,195	**9,868,500**
8.1.1	**Advance tax**			
	Opening balance		173,575	128,575
	Add: Paid during the year		218,575	173,575
			392,150	302,150
	Less: Adjustment during the year		173,575	128,575
			218,575	**173,575**
8.1.2	**Account receivable others**			
	Receivable against Bangladesh/Paribar Sanchaya Patra		-	-
	Fees receivable		116,621	116,621
	ATM settlement account		-	-
	Receivable from exchange houses		-	-
	Excise duty receivable		8,816,999	9,578,304
			8,933,620	**9,694,925**
9.	**Non-banking Assets**			
	Land and building		-	-
10.	**Placement from other banks, financial institutions and agents**			
	In Bangladesh	(Note: 10.1)	-	34,100,329
	Outside Bangladesh	(Note: 10.2)	-	-
			-	**34,100,329**
10.1	**In Bangladesh**			
	Call borrowing		-	-
	Term borrowing		-	-
			-	-
	Bangladesh Bank refinance			
	Export Development Fund (EDF)		-	34,100,329
			-	**34,100,329**
	Total		**-**	**34,100,329**
10.2	**Outside Bangladesh**			
			-	-
			-	-
			-	**34,100,329**

		Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
11.	**Deposits and other accounts**			
	Al-Wadeeah Current and other accounts	(Note: 11.1)	869,838,966	1,072,418,606
	Bills payable	(Note: 11.2)	12,677,921	11,222,198
	Mudaraba Savings deposits	(Note: 11.3)	992,260,858	916,851,027
	Mudaraba Term deposits	(Note: 11.4)	13,817,841,744	16,905,991,200
			15,692,619,489	**18,906,483,031**
	Non-profit bearing accounts			
11.1	**Al-Wadeeah Current and other accounts**			
	Al-Wadeeah Current account		436,550,171	365,452,009
	Foreign currency deposits		3,432,788	1,147,948
	Margin under letter of credit		381,227,772	642,974,993
	Margin under letter of guarantee		27,875,896	32,105,785
	Sundry deposit	(Note: 11.1.1)	20,752,338	30,737,704
			869,838,966	**1,072,418,606**
11.1.1	**Sundry deposit**			
	F.C held against back to back L/C		8,848,055	11,564,608
	Sundry creditors		11,152,351	18,401,164
	Unclaimed deposits		751,932	771,932
			20,752,338	**30,737,704**
11.2	**Bills payable**			
	Pay order		12,677,921	11,222,198
	Demand draft		-	-
			12,677,921	**11,222,198**
	Total non-profit bearing accounts		**882,516,887**	**1,083,640,804**
	Profit bearing Account			
11.3	**Mudaraba Savings deposits**			
	Mudaraba Savings account		992,260,858	916,851,027
			992,260,858	**916,851,027**
11.4	**Mudaraba Term deposits**			
	Mudaraba Special notice deposits		795,460,855	1,166,684,177
	MTDR		12,389,291,251	15,005,493,856
	Mudaraba Deposit pension scheme		632,890,638	733,599,667
	Gift cheque		199,000	213,500
			13,817,841,744	**16,905,991,200**
	Total profit bearing Account		**14,810,102,602**	**17,822,842,227**
	Total deposits and other accounts		**15,692,619,489**	**18,906,483,031**
12.	**Non convertible subordinated bond**		**-**	**-**
13.	**Other liabilities**			
	Accrued profit		38,266	710,569
	Provision on Investment		822,561,724	617,451,671
	Profit suspense account		259,895,702	272,706,924
	Provision against expenses		711,385	48,727,207
	Tax deducted at source & payable		22,131,093	25,358,646
	Excise duty payable		18,124,870	16,701,800
	Other account payable	(Note: 13.1)	219,244,958	78,549,918
			1,342,707,998	**1,060,206,736**

		Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
13.1	**Other account payable**			
	Application, processing, membership & utilisation fee		73,504	73,861
	Adjusting account credit		1,818,841	5,033,582
	Export proceeds suspense		-	-
	Finance from Bill Discounting OBU		-	51,203
	Compensation Income of Islamic Banking operations		203,733,962	49,551,178
	Lease liabilities as per IFRS 16		13,618,651	23,771,360
			219,244,958	**78,549,918**
14.	**Contingent liabilities**			
	Acceptance & endorsement		**1,446,104,954**	**2,297,984,139**
	Letters of credit		**632,022,351**	**1,055,026,666**
	Usance/Defer letter of credit		274,451,171	529,127,932
	Sight letter of credit		308,687,860	437,879,881
	Back to back - local		48,883,320	88,018,853
	Letters of guarantee		**373,900,527**	**282,571,874**
	Bid bond		15,408,700	12,495,838
	Performance bond		124,176,362	52,393,378
	Other guarantee		234,315,465	151,774,933
	Shipping guarantee		-	65,907,725
	Bills for collection		**282,000,672**	**125,378,529**
	Local bills for collection		279,381,164	122,916,620
	Foreign bills for collection		2,619,509	2,461,909
	Other contingent liabilities		**2,112,008,514**	**1,941,779,404**
	Contingent profit suspense		2,112,008,514	1,941,779,404
			4,846,037,018	**5,702,740,611**

		2024 Taka	2023 Taka
15.	**Profit on investments**		
	Bai-Muajjal	283,613,847	308,729,373
	Forced Investment	17,180,901	26,169,890
	Ijara	121,557,012	107,346,152
	Murabaha	342,516,775	231,289,035
	Murabaha FC Investment (EDF)	132,079	1,971,426
	Musharaka Documentary Bill Inland	800,996	2,028,375
	Payment Against Document	293,048	2,924
	Shirkatul-Melk	38,581,249	35,935,112
	Staff Investment	409,761	434,411
	Total profit & rental income on investments	**805,085,668**	**713,906,697**
	Call lending and fund placement with banks	26,618,056	-
	Inter branch profit received	91,901,976	944,046,683
		923,605,700	**1,657,953,379**
16.	**Profit paid on deposits**		
	Mudaraba Savings accounts	15,627,431	16,536,675
	Mudaraba Special notice deposit	28,053,557	118,275,060
	Mudaraba Term deposits	1,228,391,199	952,836,572
	Deposits under scheme	48,030,484	73,823,165
	Others (Note: 16.1)	89,762	1,293,559
		1,320,192,433	**1,162,765,031**

		Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
16.1	**Others**			
	Profit paid against refinance from Bangladesh Bank		88,052	1,291,196
	Profit paid on gift cheque		1,709	2,362
			89,762	**1,293,559**
17.	**Income from investment**			
	Profit on govt. Islamic bonds		55,824,033	51,537,048
	Profit on Beximco Green Sukuk al Istisnaa		90,500,000	127,778,538
			146,324,033	**179,315,586**
18.	**Commission, exchange and brokerage**			
	Commission on letter of credit		21,256,568	30,113,950
	Commission on letter of guarantee		4,738,606	2,551,783
	Commission on remmittance/bills		2,278,924	1,554,956
	Processing fee consumer Finance		1,152,305	1,054,869
	Other comm/fees (Clearing, cash tr., risk prem., utilisation fee etc.)		2,086,252	23,682,432
	Commission & fee on credit cards		476,880	467,500
	Exchange gain including gain from foreign currency dealings		(2,584,280)	5,827,272
			29,405,255	**65,252,763**
19.	**Other operating income**			
	Other Income on Credit Card and ATM		976,830	1,313,300
	Incidental charges		1,584,254	1,388,629
	SWIFT charge recoveries		843,875	954,450
	Recovery from written off Investments		53,317	15,971,234
			3,458,276	**19,627,613**
20.	**Salary and allowances**			
	Basic salary		20,674,423	18,642,766
	Allowances		24,977,081	23,202,481
	Bonus & ex-gratia		3,234,092	2,907,900
	Leave fare assistance		2,496,800	2,410,383
	Bank's contribution to provident fund		2,067,445	1,873,414
			53,449,841	**49,036,943**
21.	**Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.**			
	Office rent	(Note: 21.1)	5,140,913	4,811,483
	Electricity and lighting		1,223,795	1,037,944
	Regulatory charges		95,706	176,592
	Insurance		11,055,758	8,274,567
			17,516,172	**14,300,585**
21.1	**Office rent**			
	Actual office rent		19,717,268	24,838,621
	Reversal of rent expenses due to depreciation and interest expenses under IFRS 16 "Leases"		14,576,355	20,027,138
			5,140,913	**4,811,483**
22.	**Legal expenses**			
	Legal expenses		281,310	3,071,937
	Other professional fees		-	-
			281,310	**3,071,937**

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
23. Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.			
Stamps, postage & courier		128,187	134,529
Telephone charges		132,839	143,811
Fax, internet & radio link charges		472,975	452,625
		734,001	**730,965**
24. Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.			
Table stationery		385,455	307,538
Printing stationery		195,955	140,128
Security stationery		89,099	294,850
Computer stationery		185,310	214,990
Advertisement		1,014,596	1,944,960
		1,870,415	**2,902,466**
25. Chief executive's salary and fees			
Basic salary		-	-
House rent allowances		-	-
Living allowances		-	-
Medical allowances		-	-
Bonus		-	-
		-	**-**
26. Shariah Supervisory Committee's fees			
Directors fees		-	-
Fees related to Shariah Supervisory Committee Meeting		132,000	132,000
		132,000	**132,000**
27. Auditor's fees		**-**	**-**
28. Depreciation and repairs of Bank's assets			
Depreciation & Amortization			
Building		-	-
Furniture & Fixture		293,049	530,632
Office Appliance & Equipment		2,394,446	2,369,423
Computer		190,277	213,929
Software		-	-
Motor Vehicle		-	-
Right of use assets (ROU) as per IFRS 16		13,164,380	17,354,506
		16,042,152	**20,468,490**
Repair & Maintenance:			
Office Premises		743,583	740,817
Office Equipment		708,149	578,361
Office Furniture		62,565	148,065
Motor Vehicle		212,775	79,672
Computer and accessories		1,220	16,860
Software (AMC)		38,400	77,017
		1,766,692	**1,640,791**
		17,808,844	**22,109,281**

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
29. Other expenses			
Contractual service charge (own & third party)		8,084,612	6,693,099
Fuel costs		383,246	474,309
Entertainment (canteen & other)		788,500	443,020
Travelling expenses		166,445	174,438
Conveyance		227,184	179,818
Training expenses		74,172	110,530
Books and papers		13,012	11,178
WASA charges		34,000	34,000
Staff uniform		77,326	54,370
Potted plants		12,000	42,000
Business development & promotion		232,251	48,975
Fees and expenses for credit card		156,330	116,910
ATM network service charges		60,000	153,000
Profit paid for lease liability as per IFRS 16		3,604,646	1,510,036
		13,913,724	**10,045,683**

Dhaka Bank PLC. (Off-Shore Banking Unit)

Annexure- J(1)

BALANCE SHEET

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
PROPERTY AND ASSETS					
Cash		**718,006**	**85,442,695**	**681,196**	**74,795,303**
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)		-	-	-	-
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank (including foreign currencies)		718,005.84	85,442,695	681,196	74,795,303
Balance with other banks and financial institutions		**827,523**	**98,475,262**	**3,226,537**	**354,273,740**
In Bangladesh		-	-	-	-
Outside Bangladesh		827,523.21	98,475,262	3,226,537	354,273,740
Money at call on short notice		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Investments		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Government		-	-	-	-
Others		-	-	-	-
Loans, advances and lease/investments	**3**	**188,353,442**	**22,414,059,633**	**136,549,122**	**14,993,093,551**
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc./Investments	3.1	175,945,908	20,937,563,077	126,921,844	13,936,018,471
Bills purchased and discounted	3.2	12,407,534	1,476,496,556	9,627,278	1,057,075,080
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Other assets	**4**	**110,031**	**13,093,714**	**12,732,367**	**1,398,013,927**
Non-banking assets					
Total Assets		**190,009,003**	**22,611,071,304**	**153,189,222**	**16,820,176,521**
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL					
Liabilities					
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	5	**170,805,743**	**20,325,883,461**	**124,622,634**	**13,683,565,164**
Deposits and other accounts	**6**	**8,774,349**	**1,044,147,548**	**5,946,074**	**652,878,911**
Current accounts & other accounts		8,389,706	998,374,962	5,575,323	612,170,450
Bills payable		15	1,785	-	-
Other deposits		384,629	45,770,801	370,751	40,708,461
Other liabilities	**7**	**4,724,672**	**562,235,989**	**20,499,297**	**2,250,822,864**
Total Liabilities		**184,304,765**	**21,932,266,998**	**151,068,005**	**16,587,266,939**
Capital/Shareholders' Equity					
Paid-up capital		-	-	-	-
Statutory reserve		-	-	-	-
Other reserve		-	-	-	-
Surplus in Profit and Loss Account		5,704,238	678,804,306	2,121,217	232,909,582
Total Shareholders' Equity		**5,704,238**	**678,804,306**	**2,121,217**	**232,909,582**
Total Liabilities & Shareholders' Equity		**190,009,003**	**22,611,071,304**	**153,189,222**	**16,820,176,521**

The notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

	Notes	31.12.2024		31.12.2023	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
Contingent liabilities	8				
Acceptances and endorsements		18,252,530	2,172,051,120	13,837,043	1,519,307,354
Irrevocable letters of credit		11,908,497	1,417,111,126	9,143,509	1,003,957,318
Letter of guarantee		81,488	9,697,096	196,399	21,564,603
Bills for collection		9,445,379	1,124,000,119	10,478,328	1,150,520,447
Other contingent liabilities		13,619	1,620,636	1,106,830	121,529,988
Sub-total:		**39,701,513**	**4,724,480,097**	**34,762,110**	**3,816,879,710**
Other commitments					
Documentary credit and short term trade-related transactions		-	-	-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-	-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-	-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-	-	-
Sub-total:		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Total off-balance sheet items including contingent liabilities		**39,701,513**	**4,724,480,097**	**34,762,110**	**3,816,879,710**

The notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Dhaka Bank PLC. (Off-Shore Banking Unit)

Annexure- J(2)

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
Interest income/profit received	9	13,677,853	1,627,664,514	10,084,932	1,107,325,538
Interest/profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	10	(7,159,298)	(851,956,425)	(7,019,411)	(770,731,273)
Net Interest Income		**6,518,555**	**775,708,089**	**3,065,522**	**336,594,265**
Income from investment		-	-	-	-
Commission, exchange and brokerage	11	828,604	98,603,830	796,632	87,470,177
Other operating income	12	45,992	5,473,022	39,244	4,308,991
Total Operating Income (a)		**7,393,151**	**879,784,941**	**3,901,397**	**428,373,433**
Salary and allowances		-	-	-	-
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.		21,372	2,543,303	10,066	1,105,284
Legal expenses		4,541	540,352	8,945	982,131
Postage, stamps, telecommunication etc.		12,046	1,433,473	12,753	1,400,275
Stationery, printing, advertisement etc.		1,592	189,484	1,607	176,467
Chief executive's salary and fees		-	-	-	-
Directors' fees		-	-	-	-
Auditors' fees		-	-	-	-
Depreciation and repairs of Bank's assets		638	75,955	1,415	155,323
Other expenses	13	2,693,901	320,574,208	9,086	997,596
Total operating expenses (b)		**2,734,091**	**325,356,774**	**43,871**	**4,817,077**
Profit/(Loss) before provision (c)=(a-b)		**4,659,060**	**554,428,167**	**3,857,526**	**423,556,356**
Provision against loans and advances (d)		(1,045,178)	(124,376,139)	1,736,309	190,646,775
Total Profit before taxes (c-d)		**5,704,238**	**678,804,306**	**2,121,217**	**232,909,582**

The notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Dhaka Bank PLC. (Off-Shore Banking Unit)

Annexure- J(3)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024		2023	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
Cash flows from operating acrivities					
Interest receipts		13,677,853	1,627,664,514	10,084,932	1,107,325,538
Interest payments		(7,159,298)	(851,956,425)	(7,019,411)	(770,731,273)
Receipts from other operating activities	14	874,595	104,076,852	835,876	91,779,168
Payments for other operating activities	15	(2,734,091)	(325,356,774)	(43,978)	(4,828,751)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets & liabilities		**4,659,060**	**554,428,167**	**3,857,420**	**423,544,682**
Increase/Decrease in operating assets and liabilities:					
Loans and advances to customers		(62,361,060)	(7,420,966,081)	12,124,662	1,331,287,846
Other assets		11,637,985	1,384,920,213	(7,616,675)	(836,310,899)
Deposits & borrowings from other banks		55,817,801	6,642,318,297	(10,143,703)	(1,113,778,605)
Deposits from customers		3,287,972	391,268,637	(5,091,983)	(559,099,770)
Other liabilities account of customers		-	-	-	-
Other liabilities		(13,144,628)	(1,564,210,737)	561,124	61,611,400
Net cash flows/(used in) from operating activities (A)		**(102,870)**	**(12,241,504)**	**(6,309,156)**	**(692,745,346)**
Cash flows from Investing activities (B)		**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Cash flows from financiang activities (C)					
Profit/Loss remitted to Head Office		(1,957,223)	(232,909,582)	3,417,439	375,234,841
Net cash flows in financing activities		**(1,957,223)**	**(232,909,582)**	**3,417,439**	**375,234,841**
Net (Decrease)/increase in cash (A+B+C)		**(2,060,093)**	**(245,151,086)**	**(2,891,717)**	**(317,510,505)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning period		3,605,622	429,069,043	6,799,449	746,579,548
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		1,545,529	183,917,957	3,907,733	429,069,043
Closing cash and cash equivalents					
Cash in hand		-	-	-	-
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank		718,006	85,442,695	681,196	74,795,303
Balance with other banks & financial institutions		827,523	98,475,262	3,226,537	354,273,740
Money at call on short notice		-	-	-	-
Total		**1,545,529**	**183,917,957**	**3,907,733**	**429,069,043**

The notes from 1 to 16 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Dhaka Bank PLC. (Off-Shore Banking Unit)

LIQUIDITY STATEMENT
(ASSET AND LIABILITY MATURITY ANALYSIS)

As at 31 December 2024

	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
Assets:												
Cash in hand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & Sonali Bank (including foreign currencies)	718,006	85,442,695	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	718,006	85,442,695
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	827,523	98,475,262	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	827,523	98,475,262
Money at call on short notice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Investment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and advances	9,799,895	1,166,187,518	85,956,764	10,228,854,912	80,546,587	9,585,043,884	12,050,196	1,433,973,318	-	-	188,353,442	22,414,059,633
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other assets	-	-	-	-	110,031	13,093,714	-	-	-	-	110,031	13,093,714
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Assets	**11,345,424**	**1,350,105,475**	**85,956,764**	**10,228,854,912**	**80,656,618**	**9,598,137,598**	**12,050,196**	**1,433,973,318**	**-**	**-**	**190,009,003**	**22,611,071,304**
Liabilities:												
Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank, Otherbanks, financial institutions and agents	-	-	-	-	(170,805,743)	(20,325,883,461)	-	-	-	-	(170,805,743)	(20,325,883,461)
Deposits&otheraccounts	(8,389,721)	(998,376,747)	-	-	(384,629)	(45,770,801)	-	-	-	-	(8,774,349)	(1,044,147,548)
Otherliabilities	(839,344)	(99,881,995)	-	-	(15,904)	(1,892,625)	(1,273,515)	(151,548,304)	(2,595,908)	(308,913,065)	(4,724,672)	(562,235,989)
TotalLiabilities	**(9,229,065)**	**(1,098,258,742)**	**-**	**-**	**(171,206,276)**	**(20,373,546,887)**	**(1,273,515)**	**(151,548,304)**	**(2,595,908)**	**(308,913,065)**	**(184,304,765)**	**(21,932,266,998)**
NetLiquidityGap	**2,116,359**	**251,846,733**	**85,956,764**	**10,228,854,912**	**(90,549,658)**	**(10,775,409,289)**	**10,776,681**	**1,282,425,014**	**(2,595,908)**	**(308,913,065)**	**5,704,238**	**678,804,306**
CumulativeLiquidityGap	**2,116,359**	**251,846,733**	**88,073,123**	**10,480,701,646**	**(2,476,535)**	**(294,707,643)**	**8,300,146**	**987,717,371**	**5,704,238**	**678,804,306**	**-**	**-**

Dhaka Bank PLC. (Off-Shore Banking Unit)

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

For the year ended 31 December 2024

1 Nature of Business

Offshore Banking Unit is a separate business unit of Dhaka Bank PLC., 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 30 June 2023 and are prepared under the historical cost convention and in accordance with first schedule of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (amended upto date), 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-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka
3 Loans, advances and lease/investments				
3.1 Loans, cash credits & overdrafts etc:				
In Bangladesh				
Overdraft	18,046,667	2,147,553,424	19,418,045	2,132,101,388
Term loan	8,373,772	996,478,879	18,218,223	2,000,360,908
Short term loan	-	-	-	-
Loan against accepted bills	-	-	2,232,331	245,109,992
Loan against trust receipt	-	-	-	-
Payment against documents	-	-	-	-
Other loans	149,525,469	17,793,530,774	87,053,244	9,558,446,183
	175,945,908	**20,937,563,077**	**126,921,844**	**13,936,018,471**
Outside Bangladesh	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Sub-total	**175,945,908**	**20,937,563,077**	**126,921,844**	**13,936,018,471**
3.2 Bills purchased and discounted				
Payable in Bangladesh:				
Inland bills purchased	12,407,534	1,476,496,553	9,627,278	1,057,075,080
Payable outside Bangladesh:				
Foreign bills purchased & discounted	0	2	-	-
Sub-total	**12,407,534**	**1,476,496,556**	**9,627,278**	**1,057,075,080**
Total	**188,353,442**	**22,414,059,633**	**136,549,122**	**14,993,093,551**

		31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
3.3	**Residual maturity grouping of loans including bills purchased and discounted**				
	Repayable on demand	9,799,895	1,166,187,518	18,216,051	2,000,122,451
	Not more than 3 months	85,956,764	10,228,854,912	56,625,135	6,217,439,859
	More than 3 months but not more than 1 year	80,546,587	9,585,043,884	51,678,847	5,674,337,385
	More than 1 year but not more than 5 years	12,050,196	1,433,973,318	10,029,088	1,101,193,856
	More than 5 years	-	-	-	-
		188,353,442	**22,414,059,633**	**136,549,122**	**14,993,093,551**
3.4	**Maturity grouping of bills purchased & discounted**				
	Payable within 1 month	6,813,641	810,823,271	5,314,137	583,492,262
	Over 1 month but less than 3 months	5,360,792	637,934,235	4,189,393	459,995,382
	Over 3 months but less than 6 months	233,101	27,739,050	123,747	13,587,436
	6 months or more	-	-	-	-
		12,407,534	**1,476,496,556**	**9,627,278**	**1,057,075,080**
3.5	**Loans on the basis of significant concentration including bills purchased & discounted:**				
	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	6,094,700	725,269,333	-	-
	Export financing	249,064	29,638,651	1,020,952	112,100,492
	Consumer credit scheme	-	-	-	-
	Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)	-	-	-	-
	Staff loan	-	-	-	-
	Others	182,009,678	21,659,151,649	135,528,170	14,880,993,059
		188,353,442	**22,414,059,633**	**136,549,122**	**14,993,093,551**
3.6	**Industry - wise loans including bills purchased & discounted**				
	Agricultural	-	-	-	-
	Pharmaceuticals	2,906,208	345,838,791	-	-
	Textile & garment	56,405,763	6,712,285,780	45,972,148	5,047,741,888
	Chemical	9,811,062	1,167,516,346	-	-
	Food & allied	7,138,759	849,512,328	-	-
	Transport & communication	521,218	62,024,990	-	-
	Electronics & automobile	9,223,156	1,097,555,608	16,364	1,796,736
	Housing & construction	864,050	102,821,929	-	-
	Engineering & metal industries including ship breaking	13,211,929	1,572,219,607	1,228,256	134,862,522
	Energy & power	2,430,237	289,198,149	1,774,172	194,804,074
	Service	168,616	20,065,325	-	-
	Others	85,672,444	10,195,020,779	87,558,182	9,613,888,332
		188,353,442	**22,414,059,633**	**136,549,122**	**14,993,093,551**
3.7	**Geographical location - wise loans and advances**				
	Dhaka region	165,848,768	19,736,003,337	95,144,119	10,446,824,219

		31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
	Chattogram region	22,504,675	2,678,056,295	41,405,003	4,546,269,333
	South region	-	-	-	-
	North region	-	-	-	-
	Sylhet region	-	-	-	-
	Other	-	-	-	-
		188,353,442	**22,414,059,633**	**136,549,122**	**14,993,093,551**
3.8	**Sector wise loans**				
	In Bangladesh				
	Government & autonomous bodies	-	-	-	-
	Financial institutions (Public & Private)	-	-	-	-
	Other public sector	-	-	-	-
	Private sector	188,353,442	22,414,059,633	136,549,122	14,993,093,551
		188,353,442	**22,414,059,633**	**136,549,122**	**14,993,093,551**
	Outside Bangladesh				
		188,353,442	**22,414,059,633**	**136,549,122**	**14,993,093,551**
3.9	**Classification of loans & advances**				
	Unclassified (including staff loan)	188,353,442	22,414,059,633	122,179,111	13,415,266,336
	Special mention account	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Standard	-	-	-	-
	Doubtful	-	-	-	-
	Bad or loss	-	-	14,370,011	1,577,827,216
		188,353,442	**22,414,059,633**	**136,549,122**	**14,993,093,552**
3.10	**Provision required for loans and advances**				
	Status Rate%				
	Unclassified 0.25,1,2 & 5	1,883,234	224,104,867	1,630,979	179,081,476
	Special mention account 1	300	35,729	-	-
		1,883,534	224,140,596	1,630,979	179,081,476
	Classified:				
	Sub-Standard	-	-	-	-
	Doubtful	-	-	-	-
	Bad or loss 100	-	-	12,730,232	1,397,779,467
		-	-	12,730,232	1,397,779,467
	Required provision for loans & advances	1,883,534	224,140,596	14,361,211	1,576,860,943
	Total provision maintained	**1,883,534**	**224,140,596**	**14,361,211**	**1,576,860,943**
	Excess/short provision	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
3.11	**Securities against loans including bills purchased & discounted**				
	a. Secured				
	Collateral of movable/immovable assets	36,644,110	4,360,649,066	12,787,041	1,404,017,086
	Local banks & financial institutions guarantee	-	-	-	-
	Government guarantee	-	-	-	-
	Foreign banks guarantee	-	-	-	-
	Export documents	4,147,653	493,570,759	76,222	8,369,147
	Fixed Deposits Receipts	-	-	-	-
	1. Own FDR	-	-	-	-
	2. FDR of other banks	-	-	-	-

		31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
	Personal guarantee	13,030,765	1,550,661,087	1,774,172	194,804,074
	Corporate guarantee	-	-	-	-
	Other securities	134,530,914	16,009,178,720	121,911,687	13,385,903,244
b.	Unsecured	-	-	-	-
		188,353,442	**22,414,059,633**	**136,549,122**	**14,993,093,551**

3.12 Particulars of loans and advances

(i)	Loans considered good in respect of which the bank company is fully secured;	171,175,023	20,369,827,786	134,698,728	14,789,920,331
(ii)	Loans considered good against which the banking company holds no security other than the debtor's personal guarantee;	17,178,419	2,044,231,847	1,850,394	203,173,221
(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;	-	-	-	-
(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;	-	-	-	-

4 Other assets

Accrued interest	-	-	-	-
Suspense account	106,359	12,656,753	106,359	11,678,248
Prepaid expenses	3,672	436,922	1,000	109,800
Finance to AD branches for IBP	0	39	0	36

		31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
	Finance to AD branches for import bill discounting	-	-	-	-
	Branch adjustment	-	-	12,625,008	1,386,225,843
		110,031	**13,093,714**	**12,732,367**	**1,398,013,927**
5	**Borrowing from other banks/financial institutions**	**170,805,743**	**20,325,883,461**	**124,622,634**	**13,683,565,164**
5.1	**Maturity grouping of borrowings**				
	Repayable on demand	-	-	-	-
	Repayable within 1 month	8,408,385	1,000,597,802	18,000,000	1,976,400,000
	Over 1 month but within 6 months	80,500,000	9,579,500,000	31,000,000	3,403,800,000
	Over 6 months but within 1 year	-	-	-	-
	Over 1 year but within 5 years	81,897,358	9,745,785,659	75,622,634	8,303,365,164
		170,805,743	**20,325,883,461**	**124,622,634**	**13,683,565,164**

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.

6	**Deposits and other accounts**				
6.1	**Current and other accounts**				
	Foreign currency deposits	5,226,128	621,909,250	3,042,986	334,119,898
	Margin under L/C	3,163,577	376,465,712	2,387,311	262,126,770
	Margin under L/G	-	-	145,025	15,923,782
		8,389,706	**998,374,962**	**5,575,323**	**612,170,450**
6.2	**Bills payable**	**15**	**1,785**	**-**	**-**
		15	**1,785**	**-**	**-**
6.3	**Other deposit**				
	Term deposit	384,629	45,770,801	370,751	40,708,461
	Deposits awaiting disposal	-	-	-	-
	Sundry deposit	-	-	-	-
		384,629	**45,770,801**	**370,751**	**40,708,461**
		8,774,349	**1,044,147,548**	**5,946,074**	**652,878,911**
6.4	**Maturity grouping of deposits and other accounts**				
	Repayable on demand	8,389,721	998,376,747	5,575,323	612,170,450
	Repayable within 1 month	-	-	-	-
	Over 1 month but within 6 months	-	-	-	-
	Over 6 months but within 1 year	384,629	45,770,801	370,751	40,708,461
	Over 1 year but within 5 years	-	-	-	-
	Over 5 years but within 10 years	-	-	-	-
		8,774,349	**1,044,147,548**	**5,946,074**	**652,878,911**
7	**Other liabilities**				
	Accrued interest	1,273,515	151,548,304	1,296,783	142,386,803
	Provision on loans and advances	1,883,534	224,140,596	14,361,211	1,576,860,943
	Finance from bill discounting	15,904	1,892,625	712,254	78,205,524
	Refinance by SWAP Woori Bank	-	-	-	-
	Import payment suspense	30,838	3,669,707	85,006	9,333,624
	Export proceeds suspense	807,996	96,151,470	2,193,987	240,899,803
	Interest suspense account	712,374	84,772,469	1,849,804	203,108,479
	Tax deducted at source & payable	511	60,817	252	27,687

		31-Dec-24		31-Dec-23	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
	Lease liabilities as per IFRS 16	-	-	-	-
	Branch adjustment	-	-	-	-
		4,724,672	**562,235,989**	**20,499,297**	**2,250,822,864**
8	**Contingent liabilities**				
	Acceptance & endorsement	18,252,530	2,172,051,120	13,837,043	1,519,307,354
	Letters of credit	11,908,497	1,417,111,126	9,143,509	1,003,957,318
	Letters of guarantee	81,488	9,697,096	196,399	21,564,603
	Bills for collection	9,445,379	1,124,000,119	10,478,328	1,150,520,447
	Other contingent liabilities	13,619	1,620,636	1,106,830	121,529,988
		39,701,513	**4,724,480,097**	**34,762,110**	**3,816,879,710**
9	**Interest income**				
	Interest on advances	13,677,853	1,627,664,514	10,084,932	1,107,325,538
	Interest on money at call on short notice	-	-	-	-
	Call lending and fund placement with banks	-	-	-	-
	Accounts with foreign banks	-	-	-	-
		13,677,853	**1,627,664,514**	**10,084,932**	**1,107,325,538**

		2024		2023	
		USD	Taka	USD	Taka
10	**Interest/profit paid on deposits and borrowings etc.**				
	Term deposits	17,933	2,133,990	96,129	10,554,909
	Fund borrowings	7,141,365	849,822,435	6,923,282	760,176,364
	Inter branch interest paid	-	-	-	-
		7,159,298	**851,956,425**	**7,019,411**	**770,731,273**
11	**Commission, exchange and brokerage**				
	Commission/fees income	803,217	95,582,863	761,014	83,559,335
	Exchange gain including gain form foreign currency dealings	25,386	3,020,967	35,618	3,910,842
		828,604	**98,603,830**	**796,632**	**87,470,177**
12	**Other operating income**				
	Postage charge recoveries	14,887	1,771,586	10,329	1,134,124
	Swift charge recoveries	30,273	3,602,428	28,280	3,105,144
	Other fees	832	99,008	635	69,723
		45,992	**5,473,022**	**39,244**	**4,308,991**
13	**Other expenses**				
	Contractual service charge	4,269	508,005	4,424	485,777
	Petrol, oil and lubricants (vehicle & generator)	1,604	190,893	1,048	115,077
	Entertainment (canteen & other)	3,641	433,294	3,041	333,924
	Travelling	-	-	-	-
	Conveyance	701	83,430	563	61,794
	Training expenses	-	-	-	-
	Books and papers	-	-	-	-
	Staff uniform	-	-	-	-

	2024		2023	
	USD	Taka	USD	Taka
Potted plants	-	-	-	-
Business development & promotion	-	-	-	-
Other charges	2,683,686	319,358,586	-	-
Interest expense for lease liability as per IFRS 16	-	-	9	1,024
	2,693,901	**320,574,208**	**9,086**	**997,596**

14 Cash received from other operating activities

Commission & exchange	828,604	98,603,830	796,632	87,470,177
Other operating income	45,992	5,473,022	39,244	4,308,991
	874,595	**104,076,852**	**835,876**	**91,779,168**

15 Cash paid for other operating activities

Office operating expenses	**2,734,091**	**325,356,774**	**43,978**	**4,828,751**

16 General

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. 119.00 (2023 : US$ 1 = Tk 109.80) which represents the year end mid rate of exchange as at 31 December 2024.

16.3 Previous year's figures have been rearranged, where considered necessary, to conform to current period's presentation.

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 2024, 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 the Company as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and 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 Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance 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 following facts as disclosed in note # 21.2 to the financial statements, which describes that as per BSEC Press Release No. BSEC/MUKHAPATRO/02/2024/106 dated 24 April 2025, the Company should maintain provision against negative equity in the portfolio account of the margin loan Clients of the Company up to 31 December 2025, and must prepare a specific and acceptable action plan for maintaining such provisions, obtain approval from its Board of Directors, and submit it to the Commission by 30 June 2025. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprise 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.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. As described We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

Management is responsible for the preparation of 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.

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.

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 accounts 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 along with the annexed notes dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns.

Signed for & on behalf of
ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Md. Moniruzzaman, FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrollment No. 787
DVC: 2505080787AS189981

Dhaka, 29 APR 2025

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets		**1,147,383,448**	**1,081,225,042**
Property, plant and equipment	3	72,839,526	77,158,751
Investments in un-quoted shares	4	914,044,233	930,121,728
Deferred tax assets	5	160,499,690	73,944,563
Current assets		**4,531,922,928**	**4,291,741,161**
Investment in quoted shares	6	2,502,684,340	2,366,346,309
Margin loan	7	1,519,668,912	1,525,916,895
Accounts and other receivable	8	30,805,872	27,253,314
Advance income tax	9	168,960,570	156,434,535
Advances, deposits and prepayments	10	14,490,394	18,318,395
Cash and cash equivalents	11	295,312,839	197,471,714
TOTAL ASSETS		**5,679,306,376**	**5,372,966,203**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity		**4,597,501,330**	**2,046,556,872**
Paid up capital	12	4,657,922,800	2,107,922,800
Capital Reserve	13	-	-
Retained earnings	15	(60,421,470)	(61,365,928)
Non-current liabilities		**119,533,031**	**44,424,733**
Lease liabilities	16	58,957,426	44,424,733
Long term loan net of current maturity	18	60,575,605	-
Current liabilities		**962,272,015**	**3,281,984,597**
Current portion of long term loan	18.1	31,539,516	-
Current portion of Lease Liabilities	16.1	-	16,876,200
Short term loan	17	(47,950)	2,444,367,206
Accounts payable	19	260,313,189	201,769,252
Provision for income tax	20	55,742,310	58,133,402
Provision for diminution in value of investments	21	601,219,914	499,103,271
Other liabilities	22	13,505,036	61,735,266
Total Liabilities		**1,081,805,045**	**3,326,409,330**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**5,679,306,376**	**5,372,966,203**

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Managing Director | **Director** | **Director**

This is the statement of financial position referred to in our separate report of even date.

Signed for & on behalf of
ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Md. Moniruzzaman, FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrollment No. 787
DVC: 2505080787AS189981

Dhaka, 29 APR 2025

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Operating Income			
Brokerage commission income	23	47,776,958	46,707,823
Direct expenses	24	7,145,932	7,488,060
Net brokerage commission income		**40,631,026**	**39,219,763**
Interest income	25	92,689,171	101,205,237
Interest expense	26	187,342,693	168,672,946
Net interest income		**(94,653,523)**	**(67,467,710)**
Net investment income	27	176,826,692	49,732,739
Fees and other income	28	3,678,019	1,209,360
Total operating income		**126,482,214**	**22,694,152**
Operating expenses			
Salaries and allowances	29	43,892,277	44,782,320
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	30	6,055,556	7,343,066
Legal expenses	31	549,750	208,200
Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc.	32	442,195	529,577
Stationary, printing, advertisement etc.	33	3,801,103	3,208,886
Directors' fees and meeting expenses	34	468,701	762,301
Audit fee	35	287,500	287,500
Repairs and maintenance	36	9,167,964	8,968,688
Other expenses	37	9,008,450	10,263,961
Depreciation and amortization	38	18,548,365	18,742,239
Total operating expenses		**92,221,861**	**95,096,738**
Profit/(Loss) before provision and tax		**34,260,353**	**(72,402,586)**
Less: Provision for diminution in value of investments		**102,116,643**	**-**
Provision for loss on margin loan	21.2	101,768,414	-
Provision on Total Margin Loan as Per BSEC RBCA Rule, 2019	21.4	348,229	
Loss before provision for income tax		**(67,856,291)**	**(72,402,586)**
Less: Provision for income tax			
Current tax	39	17,754,378	1,298,236
Deferred tax expense/(income)	40	(86,555,127)	(3,505,434)
		(68,800,749)	**(2,207,198)**
Net loss after tax		**944,458**	**(70,195,387)**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income		**944,458**	**(70,195,387)**

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 date.

Signed for & on behalf of
ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Md. Moniruzzaman, FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrollment No. 787
DVC: 2505080787AS189981

Dhaka, 29 APR 2025

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2024

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Share Capital	Investment Fluctuation Fund	Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at 01 January 2024	2,107,922,800	-	-	(61,365,928)	2,046,556,872
Net loss for the Period	-	-	-	944,458	944,458
Transferred from investment fluctuation fund	-	-	-	-	-
Addition	2,550,000,000	-	-	-	2,550,000,000
Bonus shares issued	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**4,657,922,800**	**-**	**-**	**(60,421,470)**	**4,597,501,330**
For the year ended 31 December 2023					
Balance as at 01 January 2023	2,097,435,620	53,900,000	-	19,316,639	2,170,652,259
Net loss for the Period	-	-	-	(70,195,387)	(70,195,387)
Transferred from investment fluctuation fund	-	(53,900,000)	-	-	(53,900,000)
Bonus shares issued	10,487,180	-	-	(10,487,180)	-
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**2,107,922,800**	**-**	**-**	**(61,365,928)**	**2,046,556,872**

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Managing Director | **Director** | **Director**

Dhaka, 29 APR 2025

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities:**		
	Net profit/(loss) before tax for the year	(67,856,291)	(72,402,586)
	Adjustment for:		
	Gain on Sales of Fixed Assets	-	-
	Depreciation of Tangible Assets	3,005,795	3,372,871
	Amortization of Right of Use (RoU) assets	15,542,570	15,369,368
	Cash generated from operating activities before changes in working capital	**(49,307,926)**	**(53,660,347)**
	Changes in working capital:		
	Decrease in accounts and other receivable	(3,552,558)	11,154,150
	Decrease in margin loans to clients	6,247,982	49,678,270
	Decrease in advance income tax	(12,526,035)	17,723,561
	(Increase)/ Decrease in advances, deposits and prepayments	3,828,000	(4,270,614)
	(Decrease)/Increase in provision for unrealized losses	102,116,643	-
	Decrease in accounts payable	58,543,936	(53,354,987)
	Increase in other liabilities	(50,573,738)	24,544,547
	Income tax	(20,145,470)	(40,674,226)
		83,938,761	**4,800,702**
	Net cash flow from / (used in) operating activities	**34,630,835**	**(48,859,645)**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities:**		
	Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(3,317,630)	(730,483)
	Acquisition of Right to Use (RoU) Assets	(10,911,510)	(34,075,768)
	Disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	138,431
	Encashment of un-quoted shares/securities	16,077,495.00	-
	(Investment)/Encashment in quoted shares/securities	(136,338,031)	(18,283,155)
	Net cash used in investing activities	**(134,489,676)**	**(52,950,975)**
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities:**		
	Receipt/(Repayment) of loan from Dhaka Bank PLC.	(2,444,367,206)	24,592,747
	Receipt of Paid up capital	2,550,000,000	-
	Receipt/(Repayment) of loan from ICB	92,115,121	-
	Net cash flows from financing activities	**197,699,965**	**24,592,747**
D.	**Net increase / (deficit) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)**	**97,841,125**	**(77,217,873)**
E.	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	197,471,714	274,689,585
F.	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year**	**295,312,839**	**197,471,714**

The annexed notes from 1 to 42 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Managing Director | **Director** | **Director**

Dhaka, 29 APR 2025

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

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 six branches in Bangladesh located at Adamjee Court-Motijheel, DSE Building-Motijheel, Dhanmondi, Uttara, 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 as explained in note 2.19. 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

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and as explained in note 2.19. 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.

2.3 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 (Amended to date);

-The Income Tax Act, 2023 (change from Income Tax Ordinance, 1994);

-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 2024 as was for in financial statements for 2023.

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	10%
Computer equipment's	25%
Software	20%
Motor vehicles	10%

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 depreciated 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 2024, the company reassessed all lease payment of existing contracts remaining Year considering a cut-off date beginning of 2024. The lease liabilities are presented in the note 17 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 Act, 2023. The rate of tax is 27.5 % for the year 2024.

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 only when it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the enterprise 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.

2.18 Financial Liabilities

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited has a Overdraft facility with Dhaka Bank PLC., Local Branch with the limit of 247 (Two hundred and Forty Seven) crores @ 8.57% p.a.

2.19 Provision for loss on margin loan

As per Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) Press Release No. BSEC/MUKHAPATRO/02/2024/106 dated 24 April 2025, the Company should keep provision against Negative Equity in the Portfolio account of the Margin Loan Clients of the Company up to 31 December 2025.

2.20 Investment fluctuation fund

As per the decision of the board of directors this fund has been discontinued and balance is added to Provision for Own Portfolio Investment

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 2024. 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 2024 to 31 December 2024.

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 General

Figures have been rounded off to the nearest integer.

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
3.	**Property, plant and equipment**		
	I. Tangible Assets		
	(A) Cost :		
	Opening balance	56,235,722	55,694,009
	Add: Addition during the year	3,317,630	730,483
		59,553,352	56,424,492
	Less: Disposals	-	188,770
		59,553,352	**56,235,722**
	(B) Accumulated depreciation		
	Opening balance	43,436,079	40,113,547
	Add: Charged during the year	3,005,795	3,372,871
		46,441,874	**43,486,418**
	Less: Disposals	-	50,339
		46,441,874	**43,436,079**
	(C) Written down value (A-B)	**13,111,478**	**12,799,643**
	II. Intangible Assets:		
	(A) Cost :		
	Opening Balance	4,831,461	4,831,461
	Add: Purchased during the year	-	-
	Less: Disposals	-	-
	Closing Balance (A)	**4,831,461**	**4,831,461**
	(B) Accumulated Depreciation and Amortization:		
	Opening Balance	4,831,461	4,831,461
	Add: Charged during the Year	-	-
	Less: Disposals	-	-
	Closing Balance (B)	**4,831,461**	**4,831,461**
	(C) Written down value (A-B)	-	-
	II. Right of Use (RoU) Assets:		
	(A) Cost :		
	Opening balance	106,392,263	72,316,495
	Add: Addition during the year	10,911,510	34,075,768
		117,303,773	**106,392,263**
	(B) Accumulated amortization		
	Opening balance	42,033,155	26,663,787
	Add: Charged during the year	15,542,570	15,369,368
		57,575,725	**42,033,155**
	(C) Written down value (A-B)	**59,728,048**	**64,359,108**
	Total written down value	**72,839,526**	**77,158,751**

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)	233,922,505	250,000,000
Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (CDBL) (2,284,721 nos.)		18,277,770	18,277,770
		914,044,233	**930,121,728**

4.1

Stock exchange	Allotment Status	Number of Shares	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
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
		5,411,329	**661,843,958**	**661,843,958**

4.2

Stock exchange	Allotment Status	Number of Shares	31.12.2024	31.12.2023
Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited (CSE)	Allotted (53%; 40%)	1,714,932	124,758,689	133,333,354
	Blocked (47%; 60%)	1,500,565	109,163,816	116,666,646
		3,215,497	**233,922,505**	**250,000,000**

As per the Scheme of Demutualization of both DSE and CSE in accordance with the Exchange Demutualization Act 2013 (the 'Scheme'), the Company being the initial shareholder of DSE and CSE, is entitle to receive the following numbers of shares as well as "Trading Right Entitlement Certificate (TREC)". During the year, CSE has sold out 25% shares out of 40% of total share, held with CSE under block account, for which the Bank has received the sale procees of Tk. 16,077,495 for 1,071,833 shares at Tk. 15. each against initial price of Tk. 62,500,029 including the TREC value apparently with loss of Tk. 46,422,534. But Such loss has not been considered in account as the estimated value of the TREC is understood to be much higher than the overall CSE shares cost.

5. Deferred tax assets

	Accounting Base	Tax Base	Deductible Temporary Difference
As at 31 December 2024			
Property, plant and equipment	13,111,478	21,157,561	(8,046,084)
RoU Assets	59,728,049	-	59,728,049
Lease liabilities	(58,957,426)	-	(58,957,426)
Provision for margin loan account	(365,710,781)	-	(365,710,781)
Provision for Own Portfolio	(210,648,997)		(210,648,997)
	(562,477,677)	**21,157,561**	**(583,635,237)**
Applicable tax rate			27.50%
Deferred tax assets as on 31 December 2024			**(160,499,690)**

Total provision against Own Portfolio is Taka 21.06 Crore (Note: 21.1).

Total provision against margin loan account is Taka 36.57 Crore (Note: 21.2).

	Accounting Base	Tax Base	31.12.2023 Taka Deductible Temporary Difference
As at 31 December 2023			
Property, plant and equipment	12,799,643	20,804,774	(8,005,132)
RoU Assets	64,359,109	-	64,359,109
Lease liabilities	(61,300,933)	-	(61,300,933)
Provision for margin loan account	(263,942,367)	-	(263,942,367)
	(248,084,548)	**20,804,774**	**(268,889,321)**
Applicable tax rate			27.50%
Deferred tax assets as at 31 December 2023			**(73,944,563)**

	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
6. Investment in quoted shares		
Investment in own portfolio/dealer account	2,164,030,432	2,254,093,713
Ledger balance in BO Account (Dealer)	83,419	35,966
Investment in Special Portfolio (ICB Fund)	238,039,848	112,196,325
Ledger balance in BO Account (Special Portfolio-ICB Fund)	11,663	20,305
Investment in Special Portfolio (ICB Fund: 2024)	96,217,308	-
Ledger balance in BO Account (Special Portfolio-ICB Fund:2024)	4,301,670	-
	2,502,684,340	**2,366,346,309**

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 2024	Market value of shares in 2024	Total cost of shares in 2023
Banks/Finance	5,144,122	227,295,101	123,951,500	412,608,212
Insurance	114,801	15,978,003	5,510,448	15,978,369
Bond	79,527	7,186,411	3,885,316	7,183,091
Mutual fund	183,167	1,551,608	1,355,436	1,551,608
Fuel and power	5,564,049	428,235,928	151,816,921	454,517,010
Pharmaceuticals and chemicals	1,630,776	241,970,325	133,510,985	341,383,939
Engineering / travel and leisure	311,606	170,545,941	62,985,780	579,432,870
Textile	-	-	-	4,815,000
Food, tannery and miscellaneous	2,342,371	1,071,267,115	790,407,850	436,623,614
		2,164,030,432	**1,273,424,235**	**2,254,093,713**

Investment in Special Portfolio (ICB Fund):

Business segments	No. of shares	Total cost of shares in 2024	Market value of shares in 2024	Total cost of shares in 2023
Banks/Finance	222,600	14,788,882	7,279,020	14,669,340
Bond	1,198,000	118,978,223	117,601,894	-
Insurance	51,485	7,465,325	2,471,280	7,465,310
Fuel and power	1,320,000	63,379,074	19,536,000	63,259,532
Cement	72,000	6,916,320	3,880,800	6,916,320
Pharmaceuticals and chemicals	107	136,380	67,956	136,380
Engineering / travel and leisure	-	-	-	16,604,092
Food, tannery and miscellaneous	67,489	26,375,645	22,028,196	3,145,350
		238,039,848	**172,865,145**	**112,196,325**

Investment in Special Portfolio (ICB Fund- yr 2024):

Business segments	" No. of shares "	Total cost of shares in 2024	Market value of shares in 2024	Total cost of shares in 2023
Banks/Finance	200,000	10,624,577	9,800,000	-
Pharmaceuticals and chemicals	381,974	85,592,731	83,155,740	-
		96,217,308	92,955,740	-
		2,498,287,588	**1,539,245,120**	**2,366,290,037**

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
7. Margin loan			
Opening balance		1,575,100,329	1,607,729,403
Add: Disbursed during the year		161,854,849	134,937,881
		1,731,101,007	**1,742,667,284**
Less: Realized during the year		127,031,996	167,566,955
Gross margin loan outstanding		**1,609,923,180**	**1,575,100,329**
Less: Closing balance of interest suspense account		90,254,268	49,183,435
		1,519,668,912	**1,525,916,895**
8. Accounts and other receivable			
Receivable from non-margin clients		5,854,171	4,906,872
Receivable from DSE Broker		243,135	5,735,758
Receivable from CSE Broker		-	-
Receivable from DSE Dealer		-	-
Receivable from CSE Dealer		-	-
Other receivables	(Note: 8.1)	24,708,566	16,610,684
		30,805,872	**27,253,314**
8.1 Other receivable			
Cash dividend receivable		**24,708,566**	**16,610,684**
9. Advance income tax			
Opening balance		156,434,535	174,158,096
Add: Addition during the year	(Note: 9.1)	32,671,505	22,950,665
		189,106,040	197,108,761
Less: Adjustment during the year		20,145,470	40,674,226
		168,960,570	**156,434,535**
Adjustment has been made for completion of income tax assessment.			
9.1 Addition During the Year			
Advance Income tax (Addition During the Year)	(Note: 9.1.1)	31,548,505	20,145,470
Advance Income tax paid	(Note: 9.1.2)	1,123,000	2,805,195
		32,671,505	**22,950,665**

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
9.1.1	**Advance income tax (Addition)**			
	AIT/TDS on brokerage commission - DSE		8,312,130	7,975,011
	AIT/TDS on brokerage commission - CSE		3,638	28,357
	TDS/AIT (Interest income, dividend income etc.)		23,232,736	12,142,101
			31,548,505	**20,145,470**
9.1.2	**Advance income tax paid**			
	Paid to NBR		1,000,000	-
	Paid to while renewal of License, Certificates etc.		123,000	2,805,195
			1,123,000	**2,805,195**
10.	**Advances, deposits and prepayments**			
	Advances	(Note: 10.1)	-	680,000
	Prepayments	(Note: 10.2)	14,490,394	17,638,395
			14,490,394	**18,318,395**
10.1	**Advances**			
	Advance - IPO Application for dealer A/C		**-**	**680,000**
10.2	**Prepayments**			
	Prepaid rent - premises		13,524,000	17,580,000
	Prepaid insurance - vehicles and premises		58,295	58,295
	Prepaid non-judicial stamp		100	100
	Advance to Suppliers/Vendors		908,000	-
			14,490,394	**17,638,395**
11.	**Cash and cash equivalents**			
	Cash in hand		120,000	120,000
	Cash at bank	(Note: 11.1)	295,192,839	197,351,714
			295,312,839	**197,471,714**

11.1 **Cash at bank**

Name of the Bank	Branch Name	Account Type	Account No.	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
A. Consolidated Customers Bank A/C					
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Local Br.	SND A/C	201.150.2972	247,069,211	160,278,974
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Local Br.	SND A/C	201.150.3444	-	-
IFIC Bank PLC	Stock Ex. Br.	SND A/C	1090.358002.001	16,679,414	30,105,606
UCB PLC	Forex. Br.	CD A/C	721101.000.000.049	-	-
Standard Chartered Bank	Motijheel	SND A/C	32.1183892.02	1,236,716	5,251,273
				264,985,341	**195,635,852**

Name of the Bank	Branch Name	Account Type	Account No.	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
B. Bank Accounts for Dealer Operations					
IFIC Bank PLC	Stock Ex. Br.	SND A/C	1090.358447.041	613,554	47,352
IFIC Bank PLC	Stock Ex. Br.	CD A/C	1090358447001	5,000	5,000
IFIC Bank PLC	Stock Ex. Br.	SND A/C	190.168.404.041	31,316	675,174
IFIC Bank PLC	Stock Ex. Br.	SND A/C	1090.358002.041	1	1
IFIC Bank PLC	Stock Ex. Br.	SND A/C	190.168.403.041	41	39
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Gulshan	SND A/C	215.150.2242	27,214	21,088
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Local Br.	SND A/C	Bal. in ICB loan A/C DBL (28926)	1,238	-
Standard Chartered	Motijheel	SND A/C	32.1183892.01	1,563	102,173
				679,927	**850,828**
C. Bank Accounts for Company's own Transactions					
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Local	SND A/C	201.150.2960	28,950,104	865,034
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Local	SND A/C	201.100.22486	577,467	-
				29,527,571	**865,034**
				295,192,839	**197,351,714**

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
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	2,107,922,800	2,097,435,620
	Add: Capital Raise 2024	2,550,000,000	-
	Stock dividend	-	10,487,180
		4,657,922,800	**2,107,922,800**

Name of Shareholders	% of Shareholding	Number of Shares held	Amount Taka	Amount Taka
1. Dhaka Bank PLC.	99.9999987%	465,792,274	4,657,922,740	2,107,922,740
Represented By:				
Mr. Altaf Hossain Sarker				
Mr. Reshadur Rahman				
Mr. Feroz Ahmed				
Mr. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof				
2. Mr. Dilawar Hossain	0.0000002%	1	10	10
3. Mr. Choudhury Md. Humayun Kabir	0.0000002%	1	10	10
4. Mr. Md. Mahbubur Rahman	0.0000002%	1	10	10
5. Mr. Mahfuzur Rahman	0.0000002%	1	10	10
6. Mr. Suez Islam	0.0000002%	1	10	10
7. Mrs. Shahnaz Naznin	0.0000002%	1	10	10
	100%	**465,792,280**	**4,657,922,800**	**2,107,922,800**

13.	**Capital Reserve**		
	Opening balance	-	-
	Add: Transferred from Provision for loss on own portfolio	-	-
		-	**-**

As per BSEC/CMRRCD/2017-357/221/Admin/89 dated 22 May 2019, the company has to maintain @10% of profit after tax of last year as capital reserve, applicable from 2019. For the year 2024, the company has not maintained the required capital reserve due to the neagative retained earnings balance. The company has decided to maintain the required capital reserve amounting to Taka 17,035,349 from the year 2019 according to the directive of BSEC when there will be adequate retained earnings balance available in the company.

14.	**Investment fluctuation fund**		
	Opening balance		
	Less: Transfered to Provision during the year	-	53,900,000
		-	53,900,000
		-	**-**

As per decision of the Board in it's 74th Meeting, held on March 14, 2023, the Investment Fluctuation Fund of 53.9 Million has been discontinued and the balance was transferred to Provision Against Loss in Own Portfolio.

15.	**Retained earnings**		
	Opening balance	(61,365,928)	19,316,639
	Add: Net loss for the year	944,458	(70,195,387)
		(60,421,470)	(50,878,748)
	Less: Bonus shares issued	-	10,487,180
		(60,421,470)	**(61,365,928)**

16.	**Lease liabilities**			
	Opening balance		61,300,933	38,896,487
	Add: Addition during the year			37,674,349
			61,300,933	76,570,836
	Less: Adjustment during the year		2,343,507	15,269,903
			58,957,426	61,300,933
	Less: Transferred to Current portion of Lease Liabilities	(Note: 16.1)		16,876,200
			58,957,426	**44,424,733**

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
16.1	**Current portion of Lease Liabilities**			
	Opening Balance		16,876,200	16,685,400
	Add: Transferred to Current portion of Lease Liabilities		-	16,876,200
			16,876,200	33,561,600
	Less: Payment during the Year		16,876,200	16,685,400
			-	**16,876,200**
17.	**Short term loan**			
	Loan from Dhaka Bank PLC.	(Note: 17.1)	**(47,950)**	**2,444,367,206**
17.1	**Loan from Dhaka Bank PLC.**			
	Opening balance		2,444,367,206	2,419,774,459
	Add: Addition during the year		624,841,884	426,092,747
			3,069,209,090	2,845,867,205
	Less: Repayment during the year		3,069,257,040	401,500,000
			(47,950)	**2,444,367,206**

Dhaka Bank PLC., vide their Sanction Letter No. DBPLC/LO/CR/2025/310 dated 10 January 2025, renewed the overdraft facility of Taka. 250 million in favor of Dhaka Bank Securities Limited up to 31 December 2025.

18.	**Long term loan net of current maturity From ICB**			
	Opening balance of Loan from ICB		-	-
	Add: Addition during the period		100,000,000	
	Less: Paid during the year		7,884,879	-
			92,115,121	-
	Less: Transferred to current portion of long term loan	(Note: 18.1)	31,539,516	-
			60,575,605	**-**
18.1	**Current portion of long term loan from ICB**			
	ICB Loan Fund for Investment		-	-
	Add: Transferred to current portion of long term loan		31,539,516	-
			31,539,516	**-**

Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB) vide their Sanction Advice No. ICB/51/1162 Dated February 19, 2024 offered Dhaka Bank Securities Limited loan amounting Taka. 10.00 Crore. The loan will be repaid through 12 equal quarterly installments at an interest rate of 4% p.a from December 23, 2024 to September 23, 2027.

19.	**Accounts payable**			
	Payable to clients		218,984,444	176,229,242
	IPO application money		-	3,990,000
	Payable to Vendors/Suppliers		373,293	-
	Payable to DSE		2,408,827	50,034
	Payable to CDBL		396,221	98,306
	Interest payable to clients for CCBA		38,150,404	21,401,671
			260,313,189	**201,769,252**
20.	**Provision for income tax**			
	Opening balance		58,133,402	97,509,392
	Add: Provision made during the year		17,754,378	1,298,236
			75,887,780	98,807,627
	Less: Adjustment during the year	(Note: 20.1)	20,145,470	40,674,226
			55,742,310	**58,133,402**
20.1	**Adjustment during the year**			
	AIT/TDS on brokerage commission - DSE		7,964,881	17,695,204
	AIT/TDS on brokerage commission - CSE		28,357	391,899
	AIT/TDS on Brok. Comm Dealer Trade DSE		10,131	534,936
	TDS/AIT (Interest income, dividend income etc.)		12,142,101	22,052,186
			20,145,470	**40,674,226**

Adjustment has been made for completion of income tax assessment.

			31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
21	**Provision for diminution in value of investments**			
	Provision for loss on own portfolio	(Note: 21.1)	210,648,997	210,648,997
	Provision for loss on margin loan	(Note: 21.2)	365,710,781	263,942,367
	Provision for stipulation fund for affected investors	(Note: 21.3)	8,760,904	8,760,904
	Provision on Total Margin Loan as Per BSEC RBCA Rule, 2019	(Note: 21.4)	16,099,232	15,751,003
			601,219,914	**499,103,271**
21.1	**Provision for loss on own portfolio**			
	Opening balance		210,648,997	172,500,000
	Add: Addition during the year		-	-
	Transferred from Investment Fluctiation Fund		-	53,900,000
			210,648,997	226,400,000
	Less: Transferred to Provision for Total margin Loan as per BSEC RBCA Rules, 2019		-	15,751,003
			210,648,997	**210,648,997**

As per Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) Circular No. BSEC/SRI/NE/2020/333 dated 27 March 2023, the company may keep Provision against unrealized loss in the Portfolio account of the company upto 31 December 2025. The company kept Taka. 210.64 million as provision against Taka. 959.04 million unrealised loss of own portfolio, where minimum requirement was Taka. 191.80 million upto 31 December 2024 as per above circular.

21.2	**Provision for loss on margin loan**		
	Opening balance	263,942,367	263,942,367
	Less: Written off during the year	-	-
		263,942,367	263,942,367
	Add: Addition during the year	101,768,414	-
		365,710,781	**263,942,367**

As per Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) Press Release No. BSEC/MUKHAPATRO/02/2024/106 dated 24 April 2025, the Company should keep provision against Negative Equity in the Portfolio account of the Margin Loan Clients of the Company up to 31 December 2025. However, the Company will prepare a specific and acceptable action plan for maintaining such provisions, will obtain approval from the Board of Directors and submit it to the Commission by 30 June, 2025. Accordingly the Company kept Taka 365.71 million as provision along with 90.25 million as interest suspense account i.e total 455.96 million against Taka 607.95 million unrealized loss of margin loan, where minimum requirement was Taka 121.59 million upto 31 December 2024 as per above Press Release.

21.3	**Provision for stipulation fund for affected investors**		
	Opening balance	8,760,904	8,760,904
	Less: Adjustment during the year	-	-
		8,760,904	**8,760,904**

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.

21.4	**Provision on Total Margin Loan as Per BSEC RBCA Rule, 2019**		
	Opening balance	15,751,003	-
	Add: Transferred from Provision for loss on own portfolio	-	15,751,003
	Addition During the Year	348,229	
		16,099,232	**15,751,003**

As per BSEC RBCA Rule, 2019 required provision has been maintained

22.	**Other liabilities**		
	Accrued interest expenses - Loan from Banks	-	51,838,174
	Audit fees	287,500	287,500
	Accrued expenses-Others	12,499,901	8,732,865
	VAT current A/C	254,280	615,786
	Withholding tax liabilities	463,355	260,942
		13,505,036	**61,735,266**

			2024 Taka	2023 Taka
23.	**Brokerage commission income**			
	Brokerage - DSE		47,757,107	46,546,459
	Brokerage - CSE		19,850	161,364
			47,776,958	**46,707,823**
24.	**Direct expenses**			
	Laga charges	(Note: 24.1)	4,492,029	4,457,034
	Howla Charge		7,747	4,157
	CDBL Expense-Daily settlement (Pay in/Pay out)		2,060,859	2,002,264
	Sales Associate Commission		585,297	1,024,605
			7,145,932	**7,488,060**
24.1	**Laga charges**			
	Laga charges- Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited (DSE)		4,040,472	4,413,314
	Laga charges- Chittagong Stock Exchange Limited (CSE)		451,557	43,721
			4,492,029	**4,457,034**
25.	**Interest income**			
	Interest on margin loan		133,598,646	118,227,103
	Add: Interest income on bank deposit A/C		161,357	27,330
	Less: Transferred to Interest Suspense Account		41,070,833	17,049,196
			92,689,171	**101,205,237**
26.	**Interest expense**			
	On loan from Dhaka Bank PLC.		182,721,510	165,142,383
	On loan from Investment Corporation of Bangladesh (ICB)		1,000,000	-
	Interest Expense for leased liability		3,621,183	3,530,563
			187,342,693	**168,672,946**
27.	**Net investment income**			
	Gain on sale of shares	(Note: 27.1)	62,104,157	2,219,927
	Dividend on shares		106,976,672	47,512,812
	Coupon on Bond		7,745,863	-
			176,826,692	**49,732,739**
27.1	**Gain on sale of shares**			
	Sale price of shares		514,682,492	571,815,182
	Cost price of shares		(452,578,334)	(569,595,255)
			62,104,157	**2,219,927**
28.	**Fees and other income**			
	Account opening and closing fees		72,074	49,560
	BO renewal fees		599,800	533,500
	IPO processing fees		4,795	3,370
	Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (CDBL)	(Note: 28.1)	600,297	468,229
	Other income		2,401,053	154,701
			3,678,019	**1,209,360**
28.1	**Central Depository Bangladesh Limited (CDBL) Income**			
	A. Central Depository Bangladesh limited (CDBL) income			
	CDBL Income-transfer in/out		135,273	265,655
	CDBL income-bonus/Right/IPO/split/demat		3,600	9,762
	CDBL Income-Pledge/unpledge		1,222,966	780,357
			1,361,839	**1,055,774**
	B. Central Depository Bangladesh limited (CDBL) expenses			
	CDBL expense-Transfer in/out		76,027	147,586
	CDBL income-bonus/ Right/IPO/split/demat		90	927
	CDBL Income-Pledge/unpledge		679,426	433,532
	CDBL expense-monthly connection fees		6,000	5,500
			761,542	587,545
	Net CDBL income (A-B)		**600,297**	**468,229**

		2024 Taka	2023 Taka
29.	**Salaries and allowances**		
	Basic salaries	16,115,179	16,673,648
	Allowances	18,521,298	18,749,550
	Leave fare assistance	2,505,033	2,996,067
	Employer's contribution to provident fund	1,611,514	1,667,366
	Bonus	5,139,253	4,695,689
		43,892,277	**44,782,320**
30.	**Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.**		
	Rent expenses	2,789,940	4,257,773
	Insurance expense	95,596	94,248
	Electricity Expenses	2,048,678	1,852,843
	Fuel expense - generator / pool car	6,555	-
	Water and sewerage	343,812	319,417
	Renewal of registration certificates, trade license etc.	770,974	818,786
		6,055,556	**7,343,066**
31.	**Legal expenses**	**549,750**	**208,200**
32.	**Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc.**		
	Postage and Courier	28,798	20,968
	Stamps- Judicial / Non-Judicial	18,405	12,180
	Telephone /Fax /PABX expenses	42,414	113,072
	Mobile /Internet /Cable TV bills	352,578	383,357
		442,195	**529,577**
33.	**Stationary, printing, advertisement etc.**		
	Stationeries expense- (printed materials)	3,548,089	2,924,105
	Stationeries - general (table/petty stationeries)	150,209	150,085
	Stationeries- computer consumable (paper & accessories)	102,605	122,340
	Publicity expenses (leaflet, banner, bill board etc.)	200	12,356
		3,801,103	**3,208,886**
34.	**Directors' fees and meeting expenses**		
	Director's fees	268,800	393,600
	Meeting, seminar and conference expenses	199,901	368,701
		468,701	**762,301**
35.	**Audit fee**		
	Statutory Audit Fee	287,500	287,500
	Special Audit Fee	-	-
		287,500	**287,500**
36.	**Repairs and maintenance**		
	Office premises	2,812,467	2,612,381
	Furnitures and fixtures	635,430	668,874
	Office and electric appliances	1,472,439	1,309,867
	Computer, software, printer, UPS etc.	1,383,711	1,423,424
	Vehicles	1,472,092	1,483,140
	Network connectivity expense	1,391,826	1,471,002
		9,167,964	**8,968,688**

		2024 Taka	2023 Taka
37.	**Other expenses**		
	Bank charges	54,701	83,951
	Excise duty expense	218,000	330,500
	Commission expenses- bank guarantees	943,000	1,815,904
	Regular canteen expense	1,806,617	1,796,569
	Entertainment Expense	126,741	144,457
	Contractual service charges	498,493	396,303
	Cleaning and maintenance services	1,566,000	1,467,000
	Staff uniform expenses	110,291	120,619
	Support staff expense	2,441,472	2,366,709
	Security guard expenses	831,546	826,848
	Training and Development Expenses	-	4,800
	Conveyance expense	197,688	276,164
	Business promotion expenses	7,236	450,144
	Newspapers	41,916	84,619
	IPO Processing Fees	3,000	9,000
	Contribution to investors' protection fund	21,674	15,146
	Miscellaneous - (others)	140,075	75,227
		9,008,450	**10,263,961**
38.	**Depreciation and amortization**		
	Depreciation of Tangible Assets	3,005,795	3,372,871
	Amortization of Right of Use (RoU) Assets	15,542,570	15,369,368
		18,548,365	**18,742,239**
39.	**Provision for income tax**		
	Current tax	**17,754,378**	**1,298,236**
40.	**Deferred tax expense/(income)**		
	Closing balance of deferred tax assets	(160,499,690)	(73,944,563)
	Opening balance of deferred tax assets	(73,944,563)	(70,439,129)
	Deferred tax (income) /expense	**(86,555,127)**	**(3,505,434)**

41. Related party transactions

Name of the Related Party	Relationship	Nature of Transaction	Transaction during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2024	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2023
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Parent Company	Loan	(2,444,415,155)	(47,950)	2,444,367,205
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Parent Company	Consolidated Customers' Bank A/C	86,790,237	247,069,211	160,278,974
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Parent Company	Bank A/Cs for Dealer Operation	7,364	28,452	21,088
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Parent Company	SND A/C for Company's own Transactions	28,662,537	29,527,571	865,034
Mrs. Rokshana Zaman and Ms. Tanveen Zaman	Director and her Daughter	Advance Rent for Leased Premises	(1,980,000)	7,920,000	9,900,000

42. Date of Authorization

The Board of Directors has authorized these financial statements for issue on

Managing Director **Director** **Director**

Dhaka, 29 APR 2025

Dhaka Bank Securities Limited

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

As at 31 December 2024

Annexure-A

Particulars	Cost				Rate (%)	Depreciation				Written Down Value as at 31.12.2024
	Balance as at 01.01.2024	Addition during the year	Disposal during the year	Balance as at 31.12.2024		Balance as at 01.01.2024	Depreciation during the year	Writeoff during the year	Balance as at 31.12.2024	
A. Tangible Assets										
Furniture and fixtures	25,086,796	48,600	-	25,135,396	10%	15,188,179	1,376,544	-	16,564,723	8,570,673.10
Office appliances and equipment	10,078,299	455,065	-	10,533,364	10%	8,112,822	698,170	-	8,810,992	1,722,371.14
Computer	13,486,372	2,813,965	-	16,300,337	25%	12,550,823	931,081	-	13,481,904	2,818,433.30
Motor vehicles	7,584,255	-	-	7,584,255	10%	7,584,255	-	-	7,584,255	-
Sub-total	**56,235,722**	**3,317,630**	**-**	**59,553,352**		**43,436,079**	**3,005,795**	**-**	**46,441,874**	**13,111,478**

Particulars	Cost				Rate (%)	Amortization				Written Down Value as at 31.12.2024
	Balance as at 01.01.2024	Addition during the year	Disposal during the year	Balance as at 31.12.2024		Balance as at 01.01.2024	Amortization during the year	Writeoff during the year	Balance as at 31.12.2024	
B. Intangible Assets										
Software	4,831,461	-	-	4,831,461	20%	4,831,461	-	-	4,831,461	-
Sub-total	**4,831,461**	**-**	**-**	**4,831,461**		**4,831,461**	**-**	**-**	**4,831,461**	**-**

Particulars	Cost				Rate (%)	Amortization				Written Down Value as at 31.12.2024
	Balance as at 01.01.2024	Addition during the year	Disposal during the year	Balance as at 31.12.2024		Balance as at 01.01.2024	Amortization during the year	Writeoff during the year	Balance as at 31.12.2024	
C. Right of Use (ROU) Assets										
Right of Use (ROU) Assets	106,392,263	10,911,510	-	117,303,773		42,033,155	15,542,570	-	57,575,725	59,728,049
Sub-total	**106,392,263**	**10,911,510**	**-**	**117,303,773**		**42,033,155**	**15,542,570**	**-**	**57,575,725**	**59,728,049**
As at 31 December 2024	**167,459,446**	**14,229,140**		**181,688,586**		**90,300,695**	**18,548,365**		**108,849,060**	**72,839,526**
As at 31 December 2023	**79,475,542**	**55,277,725**	**-**	**132,841,964**		**59,434,339**	**14,085,759**	**-**	**71,608,795**	**61,233,170**

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 Limited (the "Company") which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, 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 Limited as at 31 December 2024, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs).

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.

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.

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.

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.

Signed for & on behalf of
ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Md. Moniruzzaman, FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrollment No. 787
DVC: 2504260787AS424333

Dhaka
15 APR 2025

Dhaka Bank Investment Limited

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at 31 December 2024

	Notes	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant & Equipments	4	134,704	121,516
Investment in Bonds	5	1,009,121,388	73,406,715
		1,009,256,092	**73,528,231**
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	93,182,793	247,448,422
Other asset	7	17,463,823	7,994,958
		110,646,616	**255,443,380**
Total Assets		**1,119,902,708**	**328,971,612**
EQUITY AND LIABILITES			
Equity			
Paid up capital	8	250,000,000	250,000,000
Share Money Deposit	9	750,000,000	-
Retained earnings	10	102,094,888	72,640,702
		1,102,094,888	**322,640,702**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Deferred tax liability	11	**8,011**	**6,635**
Current Liabilities			
Provision for income tax	12	17,677,143	6,221,407
Other liabilities	13	122,667	102,868
		17,799,810	**6,324,275**
Total Liabilities		**17,807,820**	**6,330,910**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,119,902,708**	**328,971,612**

The annexed notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company Secretary | **Director** | **Managing Director**

This is the statement of financial position referred to in our separate report of event date.

Signed for & on behalf of
ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Md. Moniruzzaman, FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrollment No. 787
DVC: 2504260787AS424333

Dhaka
15 APR 2025

Dhaka Bank Investment Limited

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December 2024

	Notes	2024 Taka	2023 Taka
Operating Income			
Investment Income	14	37,171,701	1,443,611
Other Income	15	14,777,193	19,838,805
Total Operating Income		**51,948,894**	**21,282,416**
Operating Expenses			
General and administrative expenses	16	4,540,189	4,308,297
Financial expenses	17	269,658	383,700
Total Operating Expenses		**4,809,848**	**4,691,997**
Profit before tax for the year		**47,139,047**	**16,590,419**
Less:Income tax expenses:			
Current tax	18	17,683,486	6,221,407
Deferred tax	11.1	1,376	6,635
		17,684,861	**6,228,042**
Net profit after tax for the year		**29,454,186**	**10,362,377**
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive Income		**29,454,186**	**10,362,377**

The annexed notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company Secretary | **Director** | **Managing Director**

This is the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income referred to in our separate report of even date.

Signed for & on behalf of
ACNABIN
Chartered Accountants

Md. Moniruzzaman, FCA
Partner
ICAB Enrollment No. 787
DVC: 2504260787AS424333

Dhaka
15 APR 2025

Dhaka Bank Investment Limited

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31 December 2024

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Share Capital	Share Money Deposit	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at 01 January 2024	250,000,000	-	72,640,702	322,640,702
Net profit for the year	-	-	29,454,186	29,454,186
Share money deposited during the year	-	750,000,000	-	750,000,000
Balance as at 31 December 2024	**250,000,000**	**750,000,000**	**102,094,888**	**1,102,094,888**

For the year ended 31 December 2023

(Amount in Taka)

Particulars	Share Capital	Share Money Deposit	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
Balance as at 01 January 2023	250,000,000	-	66,644,229	316,644,229
Net profit for the year	-	-	10,362,377	10,362,377
Previous years' adjustment (Income Tax)	-	-	(4,365,904)	(4,365,904)
Balance as at 31 December 2023	**250,000,000**	**-**	**72,640,702**	**322,640,702**

The annexed notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company Secretary | **Director** | **Managing Director**

Dhaka
15 APR 2025

Dhaka Bank Investment Limited

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the year ended 31 December 2024

		2024 Taka	2023 Taka
A.	**Cash flows from operating activities**		
	Net profit before tax	47,139,047	16,590,419
	Add: Non-Cash item	**647,896**	**43,017**
	Depreciation	34,112	16,915
	Amortization of Bond	613,783	26,102
	Cash generated from operating activities before changes in working capital	**47,786,943**	**16,633,436**
	Changes in working capital		
	Increase in advance income tax	(1,135,822)	(2,846,982)
	Increase in interest receivable	(8,333,043)	(366,914)
	Increase/(Decrease) in other liability	19,799	(3,276,849)
	Income Tax paid	(6,227,750)	(8,625,994)
		(15,676,816)	**(15,116,738)**
	Net cash flow from operating activities	**32,110,127**	**1,516,697**
B.	**Cash flows from investing activities**		
	Investment in Treasury Bond	(936,328,457)	(73,432,817)
	Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(47,299)	(138,431)
	Net cash used in investing activities	**(936,375,756)**	**(73,571,248)**
C.	**Cash flows from financing activities**		
	Receipt of Share Money Deposit	750,000,000	-
	Net cash flow from financing activities	**750,000,000**	**-**
D.	**Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)**	**(154,265,629)**	**(72,054,552)**
E.	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	247,448,422	319,502,973
F.	**Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period (D+E)**	**93,182,793**	**247,448,422**

The annexed notes from 1 to 20 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Company Secretary | **Director** | **Managing Director**

Dhaka
15 APR 2025

Dhaka Bank Investment Limited

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As at and for the year ended 31 December 2024

1. Company and its activities

1.1 Legal status and nature of the Company

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 Corporate Office of Dhaka Bank PLC., 71, Purana Paltan Lane, Kakrail, Dhaka. 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.

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 manage/arrange, whether by way of public offer or otherwise of shares, stocks, debentures, bonds, units, notes, bills, warrants or any other instruments, to carry on Investment Banking activities, Corporate Advisory, Custodian service, Wealth Management services, 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 Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and International Accounting Standards (IASs).

2.2 Other regulatory compliances

As required, Dhaka Bank Investment Limited also complies with the applicable provisions of the following major laws/ statutes:

-Company Act 1994;
-The Securities and Exchange Ordinance 1969;
-Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (Public Issues) Rules 2020;
-Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission Act 1993;
-Securities and Exchange Commission (Stock-Dealer, Stock-Broker and Authorized Representatives) Rules 2000;
-Income Tax Act 2023;
-The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Duty Act 2012;
-The Value Added Tax and Supplementary Rules 2016;
-Financial Reporting Act 2015;
-Merchant Banker & Portfolio Manager Rules 1996;
-Margin Rules 1999;
-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; and
-Notes to the Financial Statements.

2.5 Functional and presentational currency

These financial statements are presented in Bangladeshi Taka (BDT/Tk.) 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 period 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 period.

In accordance with the guidelines as prescribed by IAS 37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets. Provisions are recognized in the flowing 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 Limited applies the accounting disclosure principles consistently from one period 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 2024 as was for in financial statements for 2023.

2.8 Going concern

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared on a going concern assumption that the Company will continue in operation over the foreseeable future. The Company 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 and asset quality) of the Company continued to demonstrate a healthy trend for a couple of years. The management is not aware of any other material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt upon the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Moreover, Dhaka Bank Investment Limited has obtained Merchant Banking license from Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission on 30 March 2023 vide registration certificate no.- M.B-2021/102.

2.9 Reporting year

The financial period of the Company covers 12 months from 01 January to 31 December.

3. Significant accounting policies

The accounting policies set out below have been applied consistently (otherwise as stated) to all periods presented in these financial statements.

3.1 Property, plant and equipment

3.1.1 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 asset to its usable condition for its intended use.

3.1.2 Depreciation

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 are as follows:

Name of the Asset	Rate
Office Equipment	20%

3.2 Investment in shares and bonds

All investments are initially recognized at cost plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the investments. Premium are amortised and discount accredited using the effective or historical yield method.

3.3 Financial assets

The financial assets of the Company includes cash and cash equivalents 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.

3.3.1 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, cash at bank and term 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.

3.3.2 Other assets

Dhaka Bank Investment Limited maintains other asset through advance income tax and interest receivable. Advance income tax is posted when Dhaka Bank Investment Limited pays any source tax through bank accounts and interest receivable is recognized when the interest accrued for.

3.4 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.

3.4.1 Other liabilities

The Company recognizes its accounts payables at the time the service is received as on date. Dhaka Bank Investment Limited shows its trade payables as other liabilities in its financial position.

3.5 Revenue recognition

In compliance with the requirements of IFRS-15: Revenue is recongnized only when it completes the 05 (five) steps model:

Step -1	Identify the contract with a customer.
Step -2	Identify the performance obligations in the contract.
Step -3	Determine the transaction price.
Step -4	Allocate the prices to the performance obligations.
Step -5	Recognize revenue.

3.6 Dividend income and gain/(loss) on sale of marketable securities

Dividend income is recognized when right to receive or 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.

3.7 Operating expenses

Dhaka Bank Investment Limited records general and administrative expenses as operating expenses. These includes amortization, audit fees and bank charges etc.

3.8 Income tax expenses

Current Tax:

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 of Merchant Banking, it is currently charging tax @37.50% as applicable with nature.

Deferred tax:

Deferred tax is measured 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 measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to the temporary differences when they are reversed, 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 and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized 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 utilized. 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 realized.

3.9 Related party transaction

As per IAS-24: Related Party Disclosures, a related party is a person or entity that is related to the entity that is preparing its financial statements. Related party transaction is a transfer of resources, services, or obligations between a reporting entity and a related party, regardless of whether a price is charged as per IAS 24.

3.10 Events after the reporting period

Events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Company's position at the reporting period are reflected in the financial statements. Events after the reporting period are not adjusting event are disclosed in the notes if material.

3.11 Date of authorization

The board of directors has authorised these financial statements on 15 April 2025.

3.12 General

i. Figures have been rounded off to the nearest integer; and

ii. The Company is operating with limited resources.

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
4. Property, Plant and Equipment			
A. Cost			
Opening Balance		138,431	-
Add: Purchased during the year		47,300	138,431
Closing Balance (A)		**185,731**	**138,431**
B. Accumulated Depreciation / Amortization:			
Opening Balance		16,915	-
Add: Charged during the Year		34,112	16,915
Closing Balance (B)		**51,027**	**16,915**
Written down Value (A-B)		**134,704**	**121,516**
5. Investment in Bonds			
5.1 Treasury Securities			
Opening Balance		73,432,817	-
Add: Purchase during the year		936,328,457	73,432,817
		1,009,761,274	73,432,817
Less: Amortization of Premium on Treasury Bond	(Note: 5.2)	639,886	26,102
		1,009,121,388	**73,406,715**
5.2 Amortization of Premium on Treasury Bond			
Opening Balance		26,102	-
Add: Charge during the year		613,783	26,102
		639,886	**26,102**
6. Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in BO Account		92,465	-
Cash at bank	(Note: 6.1)	93,090,328	247,448,422
		93,182,793	**247,448,422**

6.1 Cash at bank

Name of the Bank	Branch Name	Account No.		
Short Term Deposit				
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Local Office	201.150.3401	40,999,021	4,423,382
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Gulshan Circle-2	102.150.0018	1,073,877	1,210,875
			42,072,898	**5,634,257**

Name of the Bank	Branch Name	Account No.		
Investment at Bank (Term Deposit)				
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Gulshan Circle-2	102.341.1174	-	141,814,165
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Gulshan Circle-2	102.341.1718*	51,017,431	-
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Kakrail	106.341.454	-	30,000,000
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Kakrail	106.341.465	-	20,000,000
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Local Office	201.343.0351	-	50,000,000
			51,017,431	**241,814,165**
			93,090,328	**247,448,422**

* The FDR (102.341.1718) has a 91-day tenure and is set to mature on March 3, 2025.

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
7. Other asset			
Advance income tax	(Notes: 7.1)	5,318,923	4,183,100
Interest receivable	(Notes: 7.2)	12,144,901	3,811,858
		17,463,823	**7,994,958**
7.1 Advance income tax			
Opening balance		4,183,100	1,336,119
Add: Addition during the year		6,818,923	4,183,100
		11,002,024	5,519,219
Less: Adjustment during the year		5,683,101	1,336,119
		5,318,923	**4,183,100**
7.2 Interest receivable			
Opening Balance		3,811,858	1,535,532
Add: Addition During the year		38,331,612	11,541,627
		42,143,469	**13,077,159**
Less: Received during the year		29,998,569	9,265,302
		12,144,901	**3,811,858**
8. Share Capital			
8.1 Authorized Capital			
200,000,000 ordinary shares @ Tk. 10 each.		**2,000,000,000**	**2,000,000,000**
8.2 Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital			
25,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each fully paid.		**250,000,000**	**250,000,000**

The shareholding position is as follows:

Sl. #	Name of Shareholders	Number of Shares held	% of Shareholding	31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
01.	Dhaka Bank PLC., Represented By: Mr. Amir Ullah Mr. Tahidul Hossain Chowdhury Mr. Mirza Yasser Abbas Mr. Mohammed Ali Taslim	24,999,994	99.999976%	249,999,940	249,999,940
02.	Mr. Shafiqul Islam Sarker	1	0.000004%	10	10
03.	Mr. Mohammad Ashiqur Rahman	1	0.000004%	10	10
04.	Mr. Hasanuzzaman	1	0.000004%	10	10
05.	Mr. Asif Hanif	1	0.000004%	10	10
06.	Mr. Latiful Bari	1	0.000004%	10	10
07.	Ms. Nabila Mirza	1	0.000000%	10	10
Total		**25,000,000**	**100%**	**250,000,000**	**250,000,000**

*Ms Nabila Mirza decided to transfer her share to Dhaka Bank PLC.; Dhaka Bank PLC. will acquire her one share. The RJSC filing is currently in progress.

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka

** The appointment of independent director is currently under process in compliance with the Corporate Governance Code no. BSEC/CMRRCD/2006/158-207/Admin/80 dated June 3, 2018 of the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission.

9. Share Money Deposit

Opening Balance		-	-
Add: Addition during the year		750,000,000	-
		750,000,000	**-**

The Company received Share Money Deposit from its Parent Company namely Dhaka Bank PLC. of Tk. 100,000,000 on 03 July 2024 and Tk. 650,000,000 on 04 December 2024. The RJSC filing for conversion of share money deposit to share capital as per circular of FRC is currently under progress.

10. Retained earnings

Opening balance		72,640,702	66,644,229
Add: Net Profit for the year		29,454,186	10,362,377
		102,094,888	77,006,606
Less: Previous years' adjustment		-	4,365,904
		102,094,888	**72,640,702**

11. Deferred Tax Liability

	Carrying Amount	Tax Base	Taxable Temporary Difference
Property, plant and equipment	134,704	113,343	21,362
Applicable rate			37.5%
Total Deferred tax liability as on 31 December 2024			**8,011**
Total Deferred tax liability as on 31 December 2023			**6,635**

11.1 Deferred Tax Expense

Opening balance		6,635	-
Add: Adjustment made during the year		1,376	6,635
		8,011	**6,635**

12. Provision for income tax

Opening balance		6,221,407	4,260,090
Add: Addition during the year	(Note: 12.1)	17,683,486	6,221,407
		23,904,893	10,481,497
Less: Adjustment during the year	(Note: 12.2)	6,227,750	4,260,090
		17,677,143	**6,221,407**

12.1 Addition during the year

Current Tax	(Note: 18)	17,677,143	6,221,407
Adjustment of Provision for Previous Year		6,343	-
		17,683,486	**6,221,407**

Dhaka Bank Investment Limited submitted tax returns till assessment Year 2024-2025.

		31.12.2024 Taka	31.12.2023 Taka
12.2 Adjustment during the year			
Assessment year 2023-2024		-	4,260,090
Assessment year 2024-2025		6,227,750	-
		6,227,750	**4,260,090**
13. Other liabilities			
Provision for audit fees	(Note: 13.1)	115,000	92,000
Tax detucted at source		7,667	10,868
		122,667	**102,868**
13.1 Provision for audit fees			
Opening balance		92,000	92,000
Add: Addition during the year		115,000	92,000
		207,000	**184,000**
Less: Paid during the year		92,000	92,000
		115,000	**92,000**

		2024 Taka	2023 Taka
14. Investment Income			
Income from Investment in Treasury Securities		37,104,056	1,443,611
Gain on Sale of Shares		67,645	-
		37,171,701	**1,443,611**
15. Other Income			
Interest on SND		969,716	360,665
Interest on FDR A/C		13,807,477	19,478,140
		14,777,193	**19,838,805**
16. General and administrative expenses			
Salary expense		2,672,617	2,386,080
Legal & Professional Expenses		607,556	1,694,192
Audit fees		115,000	92,000
Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc.		39,198	79,617
Board Meeting Expense		239,810	-
Conveyance Expense		47,048	5,592
Telecommunications		13,000	7,800
Entertainment (canteen & other)		15,065	-
Director's Remuneration		143,000	-
Amortization of Premium on T-Bond		613,783	26,102
Depreciation		34,112	16,915
		4,540,189	**4,308,297**

17. Financial expenses

Bank charges & Others (Excise duty)	**269,658**	**383,700**

18. Current tax

Current Tax	17,677,143	6,221,407
Adjustment of Provision for Previous Year	6,343	-
	17,683,486	**6,221,407**

19. Related party disclosure

Name of the related party	Relationship	Nature of transaction	Opening Balance as at 01.01.2024	Transaction during the year	Closing Balance as at 31.12.2024
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Parent Company	Regulatory Transaction	-	-	-
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Parent Company	FDR	241,814,165	190,796,735	51,017,431
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Parent Company	STD	5,634,257	36,438,641	42,072,898
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Parent Company	Share Money Deposit	-	750,000,000	750,000,000
Dhaka Bank PLC.	Parent Company	Interest Income	-	14,777,194	14,777,194

20. Contingent Liabilities

There is no such contingent liabilities of the company as at 31 Dec 2024 to report.

Dhaka Bank Investment Limited

Annexure-A

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENTS

As at 31 December 2024

Amount in Taka

Particulars	Cost			Depreciation Rate %	Depreciation			Written Down Value as on 31.12.2024
	Balance as on 01.01.2024	Addition during the year	Balance as on 31.12.2024		Balance as on 01.01.2024	Charges during the year	Balance as on 31.12.2024	
Office Equipment	138,431	47,300	185,731	20%	16,915	34,112	51,027	134,704
Total as at 31 December 2024	**138,431**	**47,300**	**185,731**		**16,915**	**34,112**	**51,027**	**134,704**
Total as at 31 December 2023	**-**	**138,431**	**138,431**	20%	**-**	**16,915**	**16,915**	**121,516**

DISCLOSURES ON RISK BASED CAPITAL

(Under Pillar-3 of Basel-III Framework)

For the year ended 31 December 2024

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 PLC. 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 PLC.

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 & 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, 2024. 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, 2024.

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 two tiers: (a) Tier – 1 Capital/Core Capital, and (b) Tier-2 Capital/Supplementary Capital.

Total eligible regulatory capital of Dhaka Bank PLC. consists of partly Tier-1 Capital and partly Tier-2 Capital. Almost 64.37% (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 35.63%of total eligible capital and almost 55.36% of Tier-1 capital.

Non-convertible Subordinated Bond

Dhaka Bank PLC. issued Redeemable Non-Convertible 4th Subordinated Bond worth BDT 4,000,000,000 for a term of 7 (Seven) years to strengthen the Tier-2 capital base of the bank on the consent of BSEC vide letter no. BSEC/CFD/CRD/DS-231/2023/298 dated 24.11.2024. As per Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No. 10/2002 and 13/2009, present outstanding of BDT 2,004,000,000 of the bond which is treated as Tier-2 (Supplementary Capital). Bank previously issued its 3rd Subordinated Bond worth BDT 5,000,000,000 for a term of 7 (Seven) years in 2018. As per Bangladesh Bank BRPD Circular No. 10/2002 and 13/2009, present outstanding of BDT 1,000,000,000 of 3rd bond which will be fully redeemed by August 2025.

Moreover, Dhaka Bank previously issued 1st Subordinated bond worth BDT 2,000,000,000 and 2nd Subordinated bond worth BDT 3,000,000,000 which were fully redeemed in 2017 and 2023 respectively.

2.2 Quantitative Disclosure

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (in Crore BDT)	
		Consolidated	Solo
A.	Tier-1 Capital (Going-Concern Capital):		
	Common Equity Tier- 1 Capital (CET- 1)		
	Fully Paid-up Capital	1,006.60	1,006.60
	Statutory Reserve	1,006.60	1,006.60
	General Reserve	0.66	0.66
	Retained Earnings	224.08	159.13
	Minority Interest in Subsidiaries	0.01	-
	Sub-Total:	2,237.95	2,172.99
	Less : Regulatory Adjustment:		
	Book value of Goodwill and value of all other Intangible Assets**	30.60	30.60
	Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)	72.94	56.89
	Sub-Total:	103.54	87.49
	Total Common Equity Tier- 1 Capital (CET 1)	2,134.41	2,085.50
	Additional Tier- 1 Capital (AT- 1)	200.00	200.00
	Total Tier-1 Capital (A):	2,334.41	2,285.50
B.	Tier-2 Capital (Gone Concern Capital):		
	General Provision (including provision for Off-Balance Sheet Exposure)	1,296.00	1,265.20
	Assets Revaluation Reserves up to 80%	-	-
	Revaluation Reserve for HTM & HFT Securities (up to 80%)	-	-
	Non-convertible Subordinated Bond	-	-
	Sub Total:	1,296.00	1,265.20
	Less : Regulatory Adjustment		
	Total Tier-2 Capital (B):	1,296.00	1,265.20
C.	Total Eligible Regulatory Capital (A+B):	3,630.41	3,550.70

***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 has 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, 2024 was 12.50% of total Risk Weighted Assets.

Dhaka Bank PLC. 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
1.	**Risk Weighted Assets:**		
	For Credit Risk:		
	On-Balance Sheet	19,655.16	19,387.60
	Off-Balance Sheet	4,255.92	4,255.92
	For Market Risk	711.01	427.73
	For Operational Risk	2,434.58	2,414.86
	Total:	27,056.67	26,486.11
2.	**Minimum Capital Required:**		
	For Credit Risk	2,391.11	2,364.35
	For Market Risk	71.10	42.77
	For Operational Risk	243.46	241.49
	Total:	2,705.67	2,648.61
3.	**Total Eligible Regulatory Capital:**		
	Tier-1 Capital/Core Capital	2,134.41	2,085.50
	Additional Tier- 1 Capital (AT- 1)	200.00	200.00
	Total Tier-2 Capital/Supplementary Capital	1,296.00	2,285.50
4.	**Capital Adequacy Ratio:**		
	Tier-1 Capital to RWA	8.63%	8.63%
	Tier-2 Capital to RWA	4.79%	4.78%
	Total:	13.42%	13.41%

(Amount in Crore BDT)

	2024	2023
Required provision for loans & advances	2,457.56	2,081.45
Total provision maintained	1,957.58	1,706.50
Provision will be maintained in future*	499.98	374.95

**As per Bangladesh Bank NOC ref. no. DoS(CAMS)1157/41(Dividend)/2025-3099 dated 21 May 2025 and Bank's calculation, shortfall of provision stood Taka 499.98 crore and 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 2024).

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 exposure

(Amount in Crore BDT)

Particulars	Consolidated	Solo
Cash and Cash equivalents	400.84	400.83
Claims on Bangladesh Government and Bangladesh Bank	10,720.21	10,619.29
Claims on Banks & NBFI	1,268.36	1,266.50
Claims on Corporate	15,063.79	14,914.66
Claims under Credit Risk Mitigation	5,477.32	5,477.32
Claims included in retail portfolio & Small Enterprise	2,045.98	2,045.98
Claims on Consumer Loan	413.72	433.72
Claims fully secured by residential property	179.04	279.04
Claims fully secured by commercial real estate	580.62	580.62
Past due claims	1,648.46	1,648.46
Capital market exposure	36.97	36.97
Unlisted equity investments and regulatory capital instruments issued by other banks (other than those deducted from capital) held in banking book	1,203.93	1,112.52
Investments in venture capital	100.00	100.00
Investments in premises, plant and equipment and all other fixed assets	849.58	842.28
All other assets:		
I) Claims on GOB & BB	1,554.06	1,936.22
ii) Staff Loan / Investment	115.32	115.32
iii) Claims on OFF shore OBU	-	-
iv) Other Assets	517.47	478.24
Total	**42,175.67**	**42,287.98**

4.2.2 Types of Credit Exposure:

(Amount in Crore BDT)

Types of Loan	DECEMBER, 2024	DECEMBER, 2023
Secured Overdraft/Quard	4,533.76	4,637.75
Cash Credit/Murabaha	883.35	887.98
House Building Loan	403.14	315.07
Transport Loan	165.17	200.87
Term Loan	9,368.16	8,713.12
Loan Against Trust Receipt	626.97	338.24
Payment Against Documents	32.62	2.37
Loan Against Imported Merchandize	-	-
Loan Against Accepted Bills	1,371.25	256.87
Packing Credit	196.43	120.36
Lease Finance / Izara	545.18	597.34
Credit Card	147.74	114.09
Retail Loan	217.19	200.00
Bills Purchased and discounted	334.30	303.38
Other Loans (Including Bai-Muajjal)	8,073.24	8,931.27
Grand Total	**26,898.50**	**25,618.71**

4.2.3 Geographical Distribution of Credit Exposure (Region Based):

(Amount in Crore BDT)

	DECEMBER, 2024	DECEMBER, 2023
Urban		
Dhaka Region	21,476.88	20,315.49
Chittagong Region	3,629.44	3,485.77
South Region	213.80	187.32
North Region	313.33	296.60
Sylhet Region	97.69	98.00
Other	-	-
Sub. Total	**25,731.13**	**24,383.18**
Rural		
Dhaka Region	924.17	985.65
Chittagong Region	79.32	89.02
South Region	0.04	-
North Region	156.54	152.17
Sylhet Region	7.30	8.70
Other	-	-
Sub. Total	**1,167.38**	**1,235.54**
Grand Total	**26,898.50**	**25,618.71**

4.2.4 Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures:

(Amount in Crore BDT)

INDUSTRY TYPE	DECEMBER, 2024	DECEMBER, 2023
Agriculture	396.18	697.25
RMG	3,892.53	3,038.04
Textile	2,061.02	2,468.22
Ship Building	560.32	504.69
Ship Breaking	226.16	206.49
Other Manufacturing	8,532.15	7,257.27
SME Loans	3,171.54	3,127.55
Construction	1,178.88	1,927.65
Power, Gas	1,170.86	1,069.36
Transport, Storage & Communication	471.97	167.20
Trade Service	2,214.11	1,837.37
Commercial Real Estate Finance	769.31	148.46
Residential Real Estate Financing	190.74	214.39
Consumer Credit	753.12	621.51
Capital Market	36.97	266.92
Others	1,089.10	1,935.20
Non-Bank Financial Institutions	183.55	131.13
Grand Total	**26,898.50**	**25,618.71**

4.2.5 Residual contractual maturity of credit exposure:

(Amount in Crore BDT)

PARTICULARS	DECEMBER, 2024	DECEMBER, 2023
On demand	3,582.34	2,950.89
Upto one month	2,574.01	2,744.02
Not more than three months	3,663.60	4,255.31
More than three months but not more than six months	5,633.76	4,533.69
More than six months but not more than one year	1,473.00	1,904.63
More than one year but not more than five years	6,892.27	6,675.84
More than five years	3,079.53	2,554.33
TOTAL	26,898.50	25,618.72

4.2.6 Major Industry type amount of impaired loans (as of December, 2024):

(Amount in BDT Crore)

INDUSTRY TYPE	SS	DF	BL	TOTAL
Agriculture	3.38	0.52	7.35	11.25
RMG	10.64	-	62.98	73.62
Textile	-	-	165.44	165.44
Ship building	-	-	0	-
Ship breaking	-	-	191.48	191.48
Other manufacturing	19.43	-	217.11	236.54
SME loans	35.34	28.35	322.34	386.03
Construction	39.90	-	70.25	110.15
Power, gas	0.00	-	27.71	27.71
Transport, storage & communication	-	-	2.74	2.74
Trade service	9.44	65.59	15.36	90.38
Commercial real estate finance	15.21	-	4.68	19.89
Residential real estate financing	6.95	0.75	3.95	11.66
Consumer credit	7.31	1.32	6.12	14.75
Capital market	-	-	0	-
Others	-	-	66.26	66.26
Non-bank financial institutions	-	-	26.15	26.15
Grand total	**147.60**	**96.54**	**1,189.92**	**1,434.06**

4.2.7 Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs)

(Amount in Crore BDT)

	2024	2023
Gross Non-Performing Assets (NPAs)	1,434.06	1,251.37
Non-Performing Assets (NPAs) to Outstanding Loans & Advances	5.33%	4.88%
Movement of Non-Performing Assets (NPAs):		
Opening Balance	1,251.37	1,218.77
Additions	824.57	732.72
Reductions	641.88	700.12
Closing Balance	**1,434.06**	**1,251.37**
Movement of specific provisions for NPAs:		
Provision held at the beginning of the year	772.44	889.43
Specific provision	452.14	149.07
Recoveries from written off loans	-	-
Fully provided debt written off	426.00	253.87
Provision no longer required	0.82	12.19
Provision held at the end of the year	**799.40**	**772.44**

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 PLC. strictly follows 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 2024).

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	307.74	57.91
	Market Price	210.74	56.82
	Difference	(97.00)	(1.08)
2.	The cumulative realized gains(losses) arising from sales and liquidation	6.21	-
3.	Total unrealized gains (losses)	(97.00)	(1.08)
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	19.90	5.74
	• General Market Risk	19.90	5.74

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):

Particulars	3 months	6 months	1 year	Above 1 year	Total
Rate Sensitive Assets	10,344.17	2,704.49	5,408.98	19,205.05	37,662.68
Rate Sensitive Liabilities	13,251.23	3,310.36	6,620.71	6,974.67	30,156.97
GAP	(2,907.06)	(605.87)	(1,211.73)	12,230.38	7,505.71
Cumulative GAP	(2,907.06)	(3,512.93)	(4,724.67)	7,505.71	-
Adjusted Interest Rate Changes	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%	1.00%
Quarterly Earnings Impact	(29.07)	(6.06)	(12.12)	122.30	75.06
Accumulated Earnings Impact	(29.07)	(35.13)	(47.25)	75.06	-

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/polices 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
The capital requirements for:		
Interest Rate Risk	-	-
Equity position risk	39.80	11.47
Foreign exchange risk	31.30	31.30
Commodity risk	-	-
Total	71.10	42.77

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	243.46	241.49

9. LIQUIDITY RATIO

9.1 Qualitative Disclosure

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	**Views of Board of Directors on system to reduce liquidity Risk:** 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.
	(b)	**Methods used to measure Liquidity risk:** 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: I. Statutory Liquidity Requirement (SLR); II. Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR); III. Asset to Deposit Ratio (ADR); IV. Structural Liquidity Profile (SLP); V. Maximum Cumulative Outflow (MCO); VI. Medium Term Funding Ratio (MTF); VII. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR); VIII. Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR); IX. Liquid Asset to Total Deposit Ratio; X. Liquid Asset to Short Term Liabilities; In addition to the above, DBL uses Stress Testing report and Liquidity mismatch profile as the methods to measure Liquidity risk.
	(c)	**Liquidity risk management system:** 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.

	(d)	**Policies and processes for mitigating liquidity risk:** Dhaka Bank PLC. 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: • **Liquidity risk tolerance:** Bank set liquidity risk tolerance like Maximum Cumulative Outflow at 16%; • Maintaining adequate levels of liquidity considering the average daily withdrawal by the customers and maintaining CRR & SLR efficiently; • Identification and measurement of contingent liquidity risks arising from unseen scenarios. • **Contingency funding plan:** 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. • Public disclosure in promoting market discipline under Pillar 3 of Basel III. • 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. • A bucket wise (e.g. call, 2-7 days, 1 month, 1-3 months, 3-12 months,1-5years, over5years) maturity profile of the assets and liabilities is prepared to understand mismatch in every bucket.

9.2 Quantitative Disclosure:

Particulars	Unit	Position
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	%	107.54%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	%	103.25%
Stock of High Quality Liquid Assets	(in Crore BDT)	8,599.76
Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days	(in Crore BDT)	7,996.80
Available amount of stable funding	(in Crore BDT)	34,328.54
Required amount of stable funding	(in Crore BDT)	33,248.36

10. LEVERAGE RATIO

10.1 Qualitative Disclosure

Qualitative Disclosures	(a)	**Views of Board of Directors on system to reduce liquidity Risk:** 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 3.50%. Under Basel III, a simple, transparent, non-risk based regulatory leverage ratio has been introduced to achieve the following objectives: • 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 • Reinforce the risk-based requirements with a simple, transparent, independent measure of risk The Board 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:** 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.
	(c)	**Approach for calculating exposure:** 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	4.28%	4.20%
On balance sheet exposure	42,484.47	42,346.51
Off balance sheet exposure	12,145.19	12,145.19
Total exposure	54,526.12	54,404.21

**Leverage ratio come into effect from March 31, 2015 as per RBCA Guidelines.*

11. REMUNERATION

11.1 Qualitative Disclosure

Qualitative Disclosures	(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: 1. Sheikh Mohammad Maroof, Managing Director 2. Sahabub Alam Khan FCA, SEVP & CFO 3. M Rezaur Rahman, SEVP & Head, Human Resources Division 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. 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. No remuneration recommendations were obtained from external consultants during the reporting period. 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 2024, we have 116 branches, 3 SME service centers, 33 Sub- branches and 2 Offshore Banking Unit in different areas of Bangladesh. The Bank has no foreign subsidiaries and branches. 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. There were 87 senior managers as at the end of the reporting period.

	(b)	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. The main features of the remuneration framework are: simplicity, fairness, alignment with values, appropriate risk behavior and transparency. Salary & benefits structure implemented with effect from 1 July 2016. The major objectives of the remuneration policy includes: I. To ensure market driven pay and benefits, II. To retain bright professionals of the bank; III. To take the advantage over other banks in terms of attracting prospective employees due to less advantageous pay and benefits compared to the competitors. Dhaka Bank reviewed its employee remuneration during 2022. Accordingly, changes were made. 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.
	(c)	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: i. The outcomes of business activities; ii. The risk related to the business activities taking into account, where relevant. iii. Unexpected or unintended consequences that are not foreseen by the Board. 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. 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. There were no changes to the nature and type of measures used during the reporting period.
	(d)	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 taking into consideration as well as individual circumstances for annual increment. **Performance base:** Performance bonus or incentive bonus 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 also linked to bank's growth. In determining the payment of a bonus to individuals, the factors taken into account include: 1. Team financial and strategic performance; 2. Individual contribution to team performance; 3. Individual performance including alignment with corporate values and meeting performance objectives. Long term incentives are designed to link a component of remuneration with key performance measures that underpin sustainable longer term growth in shareholder value.

	(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 PLC. 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.
Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year. Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awards made during the financial year. Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year. Number and total amount of severance payments made during the financial year.	(h)	Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award was 1834. Performance bonuses/Incentives: BDT 197,819,336 Number of total guaranteed bonus (festival bonus): 2 Total amount of guaranteed bonus (festival bonus): BDT 195,530,566 Number of severance payments: 91 employees Total amount of severance payments: BDT 310,922,772 which includes Provident Fund, Gratuity Fund, Superannuation Fund. PF : BDT 138,846,088 to 91 employees SF : BDT 1,8419,476 to 83 employees GF : BDT 153,657,208 to 83 employees **Total : BDT 310,922,772**
Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, spilt into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms. Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year	(i)	Outstanding total deferred remuneration: PF : BDT 2,867,776,073 SF : BDT 179,738,529 GF : BDT 1,438,119,889 **Total : BDT 448,5634,491** Deferred remuneration paid: PF : BDT 166,074,223 SF : BDT 18,829,593 GF : BDT 161,605,910 **Total : BDT 346,509,666**
Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show: - Fixed and variable. - Deferred and non-deferred. - Different forms used (cash, shares, and share linked instruments, other forms).	(j)	• Fixed: BDT 3,180,889,232, Variable: BDT. 300,000,000 • Deferred: BDT 874,771,672, Non-deferred: Nil • Different forms used: Cash only
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: Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments. Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments.	(k)	Not applicable for Dhaka Bank PLC.

REGION WISE BRANCH & SUB-BRANCH NETWORK

Dhaka Region

Branch

Sl. No.	Br. Code	Branch Name	Branch Address
1	208	Amin Bazar Branch	Market Complex (1st floor), Amin Bazar Jame Mosque, 780 Amin Bazar, Savar, Dhaka
2	206	Banani Branch	73/B Kemal Ataturk Avenue, Banani C/A, Dhaka-1213
3	117	Banani Road No 11 Branch	Eleven Square, Holding No.-01, Road No.-11, Dhaka.
4	227	Banashree Branch	Nilachal (1st floor), Plot#14, Block#B, Banashree, Rampura, Dhaka.
5	210	Bangshal Branch	88, Shaheed Syed Nazrul Islam Sharani, Bangshal, Dhaka.
6	122	Bashundhara Branch	Union Tower, Block-A, Bashundhara R/A, Thana-Vatara, District-Dhaka.
7	218	Baridhara Branch	House# 23, Block-K, Shaheed Suhrawardy Avenue, Dhaka
8	219	Board Bazar Branch	Karam Ali Complex, Board Bazar, National University, Gazipur Sadar, Gazipur
9	205	Dhanmondi Branch	House No-20, Road-7, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka
10	226	Dhanmondi Model Branch	Plot#275/G, Road#27 (old), Shahid Sheikh Kamal Sharani, Dhanmondi R/A
11	212	EPZ Branch	Zone Service Building, Room#48-51, DEPZ, Ganakbari Savar, Dhaka
12	105	Eskaton Branch	Shanta Garden, 50/B, New Eskaton Road, Dhaka
13	213	Fantasy Kingdom Branch	Chowdhury Plaza, Jamgara, Ashulia, Savar,Dhaka
14	203	Foreign Exchange Branch	Biman Bhaban,100, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka
15	107	Goran SME Service Center	179, North Goran, 1st floor, Khilgaon, Dhaka 1219
16	215	Gulshan Branch	24, Gulshan Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka
17	102	Gulshan Circle -2 Branch	Bilquis Tower, Plot No. 06, Road No.46, Gulshan Circle -02, Dhaka-1212
18	120	Gulshan Corporate Branch	Plot-CWS(C)-10, Bir Uttam A K Khandaker Road, Gulshan 1, Dhaka.
19	209	Imamganj Branch	Sardar Mansion, 01, Imamgonj Lane, Imamgonj Bazar, Dhaka
20	214	Islamic Banking Branch	Modhumita Cinema Hall Building, 158/160 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka
21	211	Islampur Branch	6-7, Islampur Road, Dhaka
22	242	Jatrabari Branch	Holding No.- 101, Shaheed Faruque Road, Ward-50, Thana-Jatrabari, District-Dhaka 1204.
23	216	Joypara Branch	Munshi Super Market(1st floor), 1083, Joypara Bazar Main Road, Dohar, Dhaka
24	113	Kalatia Branch	Shamshedpur, Kalatia Bazar, Keranigonj, Dhaka
25	106	Kakrail Branch	71, Purana Paltan Lane, Dhaka
25	110	Kamarpara Branch	Hasmat Tower, 30/A Kamarpara Bazar Road, Khairtek, Nishat Nagar, Turag, Dhaka
27	121	Kapasia Branch	Admiral Market, Banar Howla, Kapasia, Gazipur
28	125	Karatia Branch	1st floor, Mouza-Karatia, Union-4 No.Karatia, Upazila-Tangail Sadar, Tangail.
29	207	Karwan Bazar Branch	39, karwan Bazar C/A, Dhaka
30	221	Keraniganj Branch	Khan Plaza (1st floor), Shahid Delwar Hossain Road, East Aganagar, Keraniganj, Dhaka
31	224	Khilgaon Branch	389/B, Khilgaon Chowdhurypara, Dhaka
32	243	Kishoregonj Branch	Chartterjee Market (1st & 2nd floor), 154, Natun Bazar, Ishakha Road, Kishoregonj
33	220	Konabari Branch	Plot No.146/147, BSCIC, Konabari, Gazipur
34	201	Local Office Branch	Adamjee Court Building, 115-120, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka
35	116	Mawna Branch	L.K.Tower, 2nd floor,Sonabo,Tengra,Telihati Union Parishod,Sreepur,Gazipur
36	223	Mirpur Branch	Plot-01, Road-05, Block-A, Section-10, Mirpur, Dhaka
37	225	Mohakhali Branch	100, Mohakhali(Ground & 1st floor), Bir Uttam A K Khandaker Road, Dhaka

Sl. No.	Br. Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
38	701	Mymensingh Branch	Momen Tower, Holding 65, Dr. Bipin Sen Road, Choto Bazar, Mymensingh
39	111	Nandipara Branch	Haji Mohammad Sadek Ali Mansion, Union-Dakkhingaon, Thana-Khilgaon, Dhaka
40	114	Pragati Sarani Branch	Skill House (1st & 2nd floor), KA-53/2, Pragati Sarani, Gulshan, Dhaka
41	230	Rajanagar Branch	Smriti Plaza (1st floor), Rajanagar, Serajdikhan, Munshigonj
42	124	Ruhitpur Branch	Liton Plaza, Ruhitpur Bazar Road, Ruhitpur, Keranigonj Model, Dhaka.
43	222	Savar Bazar Branch	Alam Plaza (1st floor), 122, Jaleshwor, Savar Bazar Bus Stand, Savar, Dhaka
44	217	Shahjahanpur Branch	Navana Circular Heights, Holding#20, Outer Circular Road, Ward-11, Dhaka
45	108	Shewrapara SME Service Centre	Plot-1036, 1st Floor, Shewrapara, Mirpur, Dhaka-1216
46	119	Sonargaon Janapath Branch	Holding NO.56, Sonargaon Janapath Road, Sector-09, Uttara, Dhaka.
47	103	Tangail Branch	Noorjahan Complex (1st floor), Maszid Road, Tangail
48	204	Uttara Branch	House#01, Road#13, Sector#1, Uttara, Dhaka

Sub- Branch

Sl. No.	Br. Code	MIS Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
1	20451	UTR01	Ashkona Sub Branch	Holding-373, Ashkona, Ward-49, DNCC, Thana-Dokkhinkhan, District-Dhaka.
2	21351	FKG01	Ashulia Sub Branch	Holding No.- 1681, Ashulia Bazar, Ashulia, Savar, Dhaka
3	22651	DMB01	Arshinagar Sub Branch	1299/1, Mostafa Tower, Modder Chor, Shahid Buddhijibi Road, Union- Sakta, Keraniganj, Dhaka
4	20951	IMG01	Badamtoli Sub Branch	Holding-19/4, Sahajada Mia Lane, Dhaka South City Corporation, Kotwali, Dhaka.
5	10651	KRL01	Baily Road Sub Branch	Guide House, Holding No-02, Natok Shoroni, New Baily Road, Ramna, Dhaka-1000
6	11191	NAN01	Bashabo Sub Branch	Dhaka Complex Private Limited, Holding-1/GA, Central Bashabo, Shabujbagh, Dhaka.
7	12151	KAP01	Bir Uzali Bazar Sub Branch	Village-Bir Uzali, Union-Toke, Thana-Kapasia, District-Gazipur.
8	22051	KNB01	Chandra Sub Branch	Plot No.-86/2, Sattar Road, Pourosova-Kaliakoir, Thana-Kaliakoir, District-Gazipur.
9	22151	KRJ01	Hasnabad Sub Branch	Hasnabad, South Keraniganj, Ekurai, Subhadaya Union
10	10551	ESK01	Hatirpool Sub Branch	89, Nasir Trade Center, Bir Uttam C R Datta Road, Kalabagan, Dhaka.
11	21851	BDH01	Jagannathpur Sub Branch	R. A. S Plaza, Holding-KA-11/2, Bashundhara Main Road, Vatara, Dhaka.
12	24251	JTB01	Jurain Sub Branch	Rezia Alam Shopping Complex, Holding-413/3, Alambagh Road, Kadamtoli, Dhaka.
13	20951	IMG02	Kamrangirchar Sub Branch	Holding-72, West Rasulpur Main Road, Ward-56, Kamrangirchar, Dhaka.
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	11451	PSR01	Madani Avenue Sub Branch	Holding No.-51, Grameen Banglar Akshay Tower, Ward No. 40, Madani Avenue, Thana- Vatara, District- Dhaka
17	21471	IBM02	Manda Sub Branch	Hazi Awlad Hossain Building, Holding-04, Manda Main Road, Mugda, Dhaka.
18	21451	IBM01	Matuail Sub Branch	Briliant Shafi Tower, Holding-142, Konapara-Dogair Main Road, Jatrabari, Dhaka.

Sl. No.	Br. Code	MIS Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
19	21751	SHP01	Mouchak Sub Branch	Maruf Market, Holding-238/1, Outer Circular Road, Shahjahanpur, Dhaka.
20	20751	KBR01	Panthapath Sub Branch	Holding-152/1/H, Green Road (Panthapath), Thana-Kalabagan, District-Dhaka.
21	22451	KGB01	Rampura Sub Branch	Holding-64, D.I.T Road, Ward-23, DNCC, Thana-Rampura, District-Dhaka
22	22351	MRP01	Rupnagar Sub Branch	H#56, R#19, Main Road, Rupnagar R/A, Rupnagar, Mirpur, Dhaka
23	24251	JTB02	Shanir Akhra Sub Branch	Shuvechha Zahangir Tower, 28/1, Noor Mosjid Road, Gobindapur Bazar, Shanir Akhra, Jatrabari, Dhaka
24	11951	SJB01	Tongi Sub Branch	Meher Super Market, Holding No. 119, Tongi Bazar Road, Gazipur City Corporation, Tongi, Gazipur

Chittagong Region

Branch

Sl. No.	Br. Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
1	0016	Agrabad Branch	World Trade Center, 102-103, Agrabad Commercial Area, Chattogram
2	0027	Anderkilla Branch	Mozahar Bhaban, 222-223, Abdus Sattar Road, Rahmatgonj, Anderkilla, Chattogram
3	0002	Ashuganj Branch	Dulal Tower (1st floor), Ashuganj Bazar, Brahmanbaria
4	0010	Azadi Bazar Branch	Azim-Jashim Market, Union-Dharmapur, Thana-Fatikchhari, District-Chattogram.
5	0009	Chandpur Branch	City Heart Building, Kalibari Moor, Chandpur Sadar, Chandpur
6	0020	CDA Avenue Branch	565/A, CDA Avenue (Ground Floor), East Nasirabad, Chattogram
7	0004	CEPZ SME Service Centre	CEPZ Zone Service Complex, Chittagong EPZ, South Halishahar, Chattogram
8	0082	Chakaria Branch	Taher Plaza(1st floor), Chiringa, Old Bus Stand, Chakaria, Cox's Bazar
9	0006	Chhagalnaiya Branch	Nur Islam Plaza, Holding#826, Ward#06, Chhagalnaiya, Feni
10	0007	Chowmuhani Branch	Rupali Bhaban, Holding no.807, Feni Road, Chowmuhani Pourashava, Thana-Begumganj, District-Noakhali
11	0071	Cumilla Branch	20, Kandirpar Moor (1st floor), Adarsha Sadar, Cumilla
12	0081	Cox'sbazar Branch	Rakshit Market (1st floor), Main Road, Laldighirpar, Sadar, Cox's Bazar
13	0024	Fatickchari Branch	College Gate, Bibirhat, Fatickchari, Chattogram
14	0096	Feni Branch	City Center (1st floor),132, S.S.K. Road, Feni
15	0026	Gohira Branch	1st floor, Chowmuhoni, Gohira, Raozan, Chattogram
16	0008	Gunabati Branch	Wadud Akbar Garden, Gunabati Bazar, Union-12 no. Gunabati union, P.S-Chauddagram, Dist- Cumilla
17	0023	Halishahar Branch	14/A, Nusrat Mension (1st floor), Block#G, Halishahar H/E, P.C Road, Chattogram
18	0021	Hathhazari Branch	Sobahan Plaza, Kachari Road, Hathazari, Chattogram
19	0019	Islamic Banking Branch, Chattogram	A H Paragon (1st & 2nd floor), 282, CDA Avenue, Muradpur, Chattogram
20	0018	Jubilee Road Branch	Liberty Tower, 183 Jubilee Road, Chattogram
21	0017	Khatungonj Branch	291, Khatungonj, Chattogram
22	0005	Lakshmipur Branch	126/1, Thana Road, Bolram Bhaban, Sadar, Lakshmipur
23	0003	Maijdee Branch	Mostafa Plaza, Holding#142, Road#01, Main Road, Maijdee, Noakhali
24	0025	New Market Branch, Chattogram	Al-Karan Biponi Bitan Centre (2nd floor), H#388, Road# Kotwali, Chattogram
25	0022	Patiya Branch	A S Rahat Ali High School Market(1st floor), Thana Road, Patiya, Chattogram
26	0091	Sonaimuri Branch	Tofael Shopping Mall, Sonaimuri Bazar, Sonaimuri, Noakhali
27	0001	Teknaf Branch	Farid Market, 1st floor, Madrasha Road, Teknaf Pouroshova, Teknaf, Cox's Bazar

Sub- Branch

Sl. No.	Br. Code	MIS Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
1	8151	CXB01	Bus Terminal Sub Branch	Raidee Complex, Central Bus Terminal, Bypass Road, Cox's Bazar
2	2351	HAL02	Colonel Hat Sub Branch	Plot-17, Block-G, D.T Road Colonel Hat, Akbar Shah, Chattogram.
3	7151	CML01	Cumilla EPZ Sub Branch	Old Customs Building, EPZ Road-01 No. Gate, Thana-Sadar Dakkhin, District-Cumilla.
4	2351	HAL01	Halishahar Sub Branch	Nahian Centre, Plot-8, Road-2, H & S Road, Thana-Pahartali, District-Chattogram.
5	2051	CDA01	Khulshi Sub Branch	Holding-7/A/1/52, Zakir Hossain Road, Thana-Khulshi, District-Chattogram.
6	2651	GHR01	Raozan Sub Branch	Holding-PH 917, Chattogram-Rangamati Main Road, Thana-Raozan, District-Chattogram.
7	1651	AGR01	Sheikh Mujib Road Sub Branch	Holding-440/544, Sheikh Mujib Road, Doublemuring, Chattogram

Narayangonj Region

Branch

Sl. No.	Br. Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
1	0101	Araihazar Branch	Suptasha Bhaban, Plot#1,Thana Road, Araihazar Bazar, Narayanganj
2	0232	Bangabandhu Road Branch	127 (1st floor), Bangabandhu Road, Narayanganj
3	0241	Bhairab Bazar Branch	166, Kalibari Road, Bhairab Bazar, Bhairab, Kishoreganj
4	0234	Bhulta Branch	Nur Mansion Market (1st Floor), Bhulta, Rupganj, Narayanganj
5	0104	Gopaldi Branch	Musa Market (1st & 2nd floor), Gopaldi Bazar
6	0115	Kalibari Branch	Mumtaz Plaza, Kalibari Adarsha Bazar, Union-02, Thana-Araihazar,District-Narayanganj
7	0236	Madhabdi Bazar Branch	8, Bank Road, Madhabdi Bazar, Narsinghdi
8	0109	Murapara Branch	Brothers Riaz Uddin Khan Plaza(1st floor), Murapara Bazar, Rupgonj, Narayangonj
9	0231	Narayanganj Branch	Sattar Tower, 48, S.M. Maleh Road, Tanbazar, Narayangonj
10	0123	Narsingdi Branch	T.Hossain Tower, Holding-382, Borobazar, Thana-Narsingdi Sadar, District-Narsingdi.
11	0233	Pagla Bazar Branch	Al-Haj Afsar Karim Bhaban, D.N.Road, Pagla Bazar, Narayangonj
12	0112	Panchdona Branch	Microgreen City, Shreechandi,Union-Maherpara, Ward-09,P.S-Narshingdi Sadar, Narshingdi
13	0118	Rupshi Branch	City Staff Quarter, Holding No.-498 & 499, Shaheed Bokul Road, P.S- Rupganj, Dist- Narayanganj

Sub- Branch

Sl. No.	Br. Code	MIS Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
1	23151	NGJ01	Netaiganj Sub Branch	Holding No.-5/1, Bangabandhu Road, Thana-Narayanganj, District-Narayanganj.
2	23451	BHL01	Panchrukhi Sub Branch	M.P. Tower, Mouza-Panchrukhi, Union-Satgram, Thana-Araihazar, District-Narayanganj.

North Region

Branch

Sl. No.	Br. Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
1	0401	Belkuchi Branch	Jamuna Shopping Complex, Mukundogati Bazar, Belkuchi, Sirajgonj
2	0411	Bogura Branch	Shaha Complex, Kobi Nazrul Islam Sarok, Jhawtola, Bogra
3	0302	Chandaikona Branch	Happy Store Bhaban, Bazar Road, Chandaikona Bazar, Raiganj, Sirajganj
4	0305	Chapai Nawabganj Branch	3, Godagari Road, Chapainawabganj Sadar, Chapainawabganj
5	0303	Chatmohar Branch	J.S Shopping Complex (1st floor), 516, Narikel Para, Chatmohor Sadar, Chatmohor, Pabna
6	0437	Dinajpur Branch	Rowshan Tower (1st floor), 44/42, North Munshipara Road, Dinajpur
7	0602	Hili Branch	Hili Land Port Building, Pouroshabha- Hakimpur (Hili), Thana-Hakimpur, District-Dinajpur.
8	0306	Mokamtala Branch	Bozlur Rahman (Master Plaza), Union-11 No. Mokamtala, Upazila-Shibganj, District-Bogura.
9	0307	Natore Branch	1st floor, 590-03, Kanaikhali, Ward No.04, Police Station- Natore Sadar, District-Natore
10	0301	Pabna Branch	1st floor, Munshi Complex, Hazi Abdul Goni Road, Boro Bazar C/A, Near Jubili Tank, Pabna
11	0421	Rajshahi Branch	73, Ganakpara, Shaheb Bazar, Rajshahi
12	0431	Rangpur Branch	Bangladesh Muktijoddha Sangsad, Rangpur Unit (1st floor), Shahid Mokter Elahi Sarani, Station Road, Rangpur
13	0436	Saidpur Branch	1st Floor (Shahid Dr, Zikrul Houqe Road), Saidpur, Nilphamari
14	0403	Shahajadpur Branch	Hamid Market(1st floor), H#38, Dariapur Bazar, P.O-Shahajadpur, P.S-Shahajadpur, Dist- Sirajganj
15	0304	Sherpur Branch	H#2339,(1st & 2nd floor), Sherpur Pourosova, Bogura
16	0402	Sirajganj Branch	Mahbub Shopping Center, (1st floor), SS Road, Sirajganj

South Region

Branch

Sl. No.	Br. Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
1	0228	Akij City Branch	Akij City, Holding-148, Ward-7, Noapara, Abhaynagar, Jashore
2	0229	Benapole Branch	Rahman Chamber, Holding-490, Ward-7, Benapole Port, Jashore.
3	0601	Barishal Branch	Talukder Mansion, 86, Sadar Road, Barishal
4	0244	Faridpur Branch	Holding No.90 (1st & 2nd floor), Thana Road, Chawk Bazar, Faridpur
5	0521	Jashore Branch	Rashid Center (1st floor), 7/A R.N. Road Jashore
6	0404	Kalapara Branch	Rashid Plaza, 218, Notun Bazar Sarak, Ward No.02, Police Station- Kalapara, District-Patuakhali
7	0502	KDA Avenue Branch	2B KDA Avenue, Khulna
8	0235	Kushtia Branch	Holding-176-178, Block-C, N.S Road, Ward-01, Kushtia, Kushtia.
9	0501	Satkhira Branch	Bara Bazar, Thana Road, Satkhira Sadar, Satkhira

Sylhet Region

Branch

Sl. No.	Br. Code	Branch Name	Branch Business Address
1	0152	Goalabazar Branch	Rahman Complex(1st floor), Goalabazar, Sylhet
2	0154	Habigonj Branch	Khaza Garden City (1st floor) Town Hall Road, Habigonj
3	0151	Laldighirpar Branch	960, Laldighirpar, sylhet
4	0150	Madina Market Branch	Mahmud Complex, 1st Floor, Madina Market, West Pathantula, Sylhet
5	0161	Moulvibazar Branch	S.R. Plaza (1st Floor), 1151/3/ M. Saifur Rahman Road, Moulvibazar
6	0153	Uposhahar Branch	House#10, Road#32, Block#D, Shahjalal Uposhahar, Sylhet

ABBREVIATIONS

ABB	Association of Bankers, Bangladesh
AC	Audit Committee
AD	Authorized Dealer
ADR	Advance to Deposit Ratio
ADC	Alternative Distribution Channel
ALCO	Asset Liability Committee
ALS	Assured Liquidity Support
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
BAB	Bangladesh Association of Banks
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
BIBM	Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management
BSEC	Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission
BO	Beneficiary Ownership
BORC	Bank Operational Risk Committee
BRMC	Bank Risk Management Committee
BRPD	Banking Regulation and Policy Department (of Bangladesh Bank)
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
CAMLCO	Chief Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer
CDBL	Central Depository Bangladesh Limited
CRAB	Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh
CRM	Core Risk Management
CMU	Cash Management Unit
CP	Commercial Paper
CRAR	Capital to Risk-weighted Assets Ratio
CSU	Customer Support Unit
CSP	Core Service Parameters
CRR	Cash Reserve Ratio
CRM	Credit Risk Management
CSE	Chittagong Stock Exchange
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility
CSBM	Customer Satisfaction and Brand Management
CRGM	Credit Risk Grading Matrix
CDCS	Certified Documentary Credit Specialist

CRISL	Credit Rating Information and Services Ltd.
DSE	Dhaka Stock Exchange
DTA	Deferred Tax Assets
DCFCL	Departmental Control Function Check List
DR	Disaster Recovery
EGM	Extraordinary General Meeting
EPL	Equity Partners Limited
EPS	Earnings per Share
ERM	Enterprise Risk Management
EVA	Economic Value Added
EC	Executive Committee
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution
ESDD	Environmental & Social Due Diligence
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
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
GRI	Global Reporting Initiatives
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
IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
IIRC	International Integrated Reporting Council
IT	Information Technology

Registered Office: Plot # CWS(C)-10, Bir Uttam A K Khandakar Road, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212

Notice of the 30th Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given to all the members of Dhaka Bank PLC. that the **30th 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 **Thursday, July 31, 2025 at 12:00 noon (BST)** to transact the following business:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Profit and Loss Account of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 2024 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, 2024 as recommended by the Board of Directors.
3. To re-elect Directors who will retire from their Office and to appoint/re-appoint Independent Directors.
4. To re-appoint the Auditors of the Company for the term until the next Annual General Meeting and to fix their remuneration.
5. To re-appoint the Compliance Auditors for the year 2025 as per Corporate Governance Code and to fix their remuneration.
6. Any other matter with the permission of the Chair.

By order of the Board of Directors,

July 09, 2025

Sd/-
Md. Shahjahan Miah
Company Secretary

NOTES:

1. The Shareholders whose names appeared in the CDS/Register of Members of the Company on the 'Record Dates' (June 25, 2025 for 5% Cash Dividend & July 08, 2025 for 5% 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 also appoint a proxy to participate and vote. The 'Proxy Form', duly filled, signed and stamped along with other documents, if necessary must be submitted 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-1212 not later than 48 hours before commencement of the AGM.
3. Annual Report-2024 along with Proxy Form and Notice of the AGM will be sent to the members through their 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-1212 or may download the same from the website of the company, i.e.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 Bank's shares on 'Record Date' with the details of Shareholders' name, BO ID, shareholding position, cash dividend receivable, tax rate, etc. within July 24, 2025 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-1212 or at 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 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 Thursday, July 31, 2025. For any assistance, the respected members may contact at +8801678006132.

Registered Office: Plot-CWS(C)-10, Bir Uttam A K Khandaker Road, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212

Proxy Form

I/We .....

Folio/BO ID No. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Address .....

.....being a shareholder of Dhaka Bank PLC., 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 30th Annual General Meeting of the Company Scheduled to be held on Thursday, July 31, 2025 at 12:00 noon 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....., 2025.

Signature of the Proxy .....

Signature of the Shareholder(s) .....

No. of Shares held .....

Revenue Stamp of Tk. 100.00

Notes:

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 at the Share Department of the company situated at Head Office, Level-4, Plot# CWS(C)-10, Bir Uttam A K Khandakar Road, Gulshan, Dhaka-1212.
2. Signature of the Shareholders should agree with the Specimen Signature registered with the Company.

DHAKA BANK PLC.

Registered Office: Plot-CWS (C)-10, Bir Uttam A K Khandaker Road, Gulshan-1, Dhaka-1212.
Phone: +88 096 6670 0325 (Hunting number)
Website: www.dhakabank.com.bd, Swift: DHBLBDDH