

ANNUAL REPORT 2020



BASIC Bank Limited

Serving people for progress

A STATE OWNED SCHEDULED BANK



ANNUAL REPORT 2020





Registered Office

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

Head Office

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

Incorporation

August 02, 1988

Commercial Operation

January 21, 1989

Contacts

Phone : Head office: 9564830, 9568190
9556616, 9590548, 9590549
ICT Division: 9562960, 9555087, 9515320
BASIC Bank Training Institute (BBTI) : 9131609
Fax: 880-2-9564829
E-mail: basicho@basicbanklimited.com
Website: www.basicbanklimited.com
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH

BASIC Bank Limited

Serving people for progress

A STATE OWNED SCHEDULED BANK



LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

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

Subject: **Annual Report of BASIC Bank Limited for the year ended on December 31, 2020.**

Dear Sir(s)/Madam(s),

We are pleased to present before you the Annual Report 2020 of the Bank together with the Audited Financial Statements of the Bank for the year ended December 31, 2020 and as on that date for your kind information and record. The Financial Statements comprise Balance Sheet, Profit and Loss Account, Cash Flow Statement, Statement of Changes in Equity and Liquidity Statement along with notes thereon.

With kind regards,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Md. Hasan Imam'.

Md. Hasan Imam
Company Secretary

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Corporate Profile		06
Vision Statement		08
Mission Statement		09
Goals & Objectives		10
Our Approach		11
Forward Looking Statements		13
Board of Directors		15
Message from the Chairman		17
Managing Director's Speech		20
পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন Directors' Report		23
Report of the Audit Committee		50
Report of the Risk Management Committee		52
Disclosures on Risk Based Capital Requirement Under Basel-III		54
Sustainability Report		70
Implementation of the National Integrity Strategy		73
Corporate Governance Practices of the Bank		75
Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer's Statement to the Board on Integrity of Financial Statement		78
Thirty One Years of BASIC Bank Limited		79



TABLE OF CONTENTS

88	 Independent Auditors' Report
95	 Balance Sheet
97	 Profit & Loss Account
99	 Statement of Cash Flows
100	 Statement of Changes in Equity
101	 Liquidity Statement
102	 Notes to the Financial Statements
147	 Shedule of Balance with Other Banks-Outside Bangladesh (Nostro Account)
148	 Details of Investment in Shares
150	 Advances Exceeding 10% of Bank's Paid-up Capital
151	 Schedule of Fixed Assets
152	 Highlights on the Activities of the Bank
153	 List of Executives
160	 Head Office and Branches of the Bank
171	 List of Sub-Branches
172	 List of Collection Booth
173	 List of ATM Booth
175	 Notice of the 32 th Annual General Meeting

Corporate Profile

Constitution of Bank :

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

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

Introducing SME concept in Bangladesh:

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

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

Working with local & International Agencies:

In addition to regular banking activities, BASIC Bank works with different local entities like Government bodies, NBFIs, reputed MFIs/NGOs and international agencies like ADB as a

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

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

Financing in Agricultural & Rural Sector:

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

Wrapping up:

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



VISION STATEMENT

To facilitate economic development of the country by rendering all-out banking services with special emphasis on finance and promotion of Small and Medium Enterprises.



MISSION STATEMENT

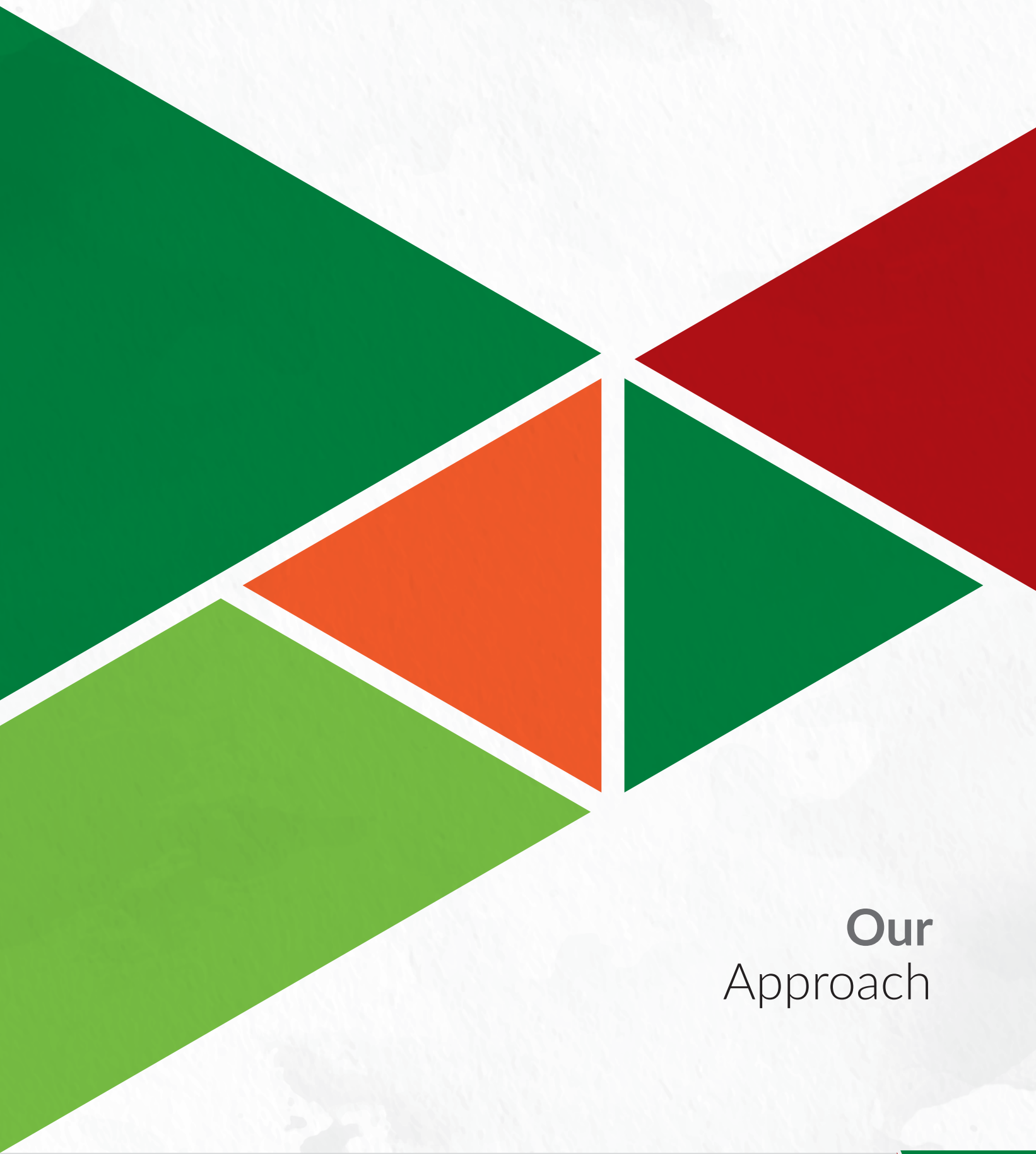
To evolve as the strongest one in the banking industry by rendering quality and timely services with innovative ideas towards entrepreneurship development through utilizing human resources in an effective manner as well as ensuring corporate governance for overall betterment of the society.

Our Goals

- To invest 50 percent of loanable funds in financing small and medium industries sector;
- To serve the depositors in safekeeping and growing their savings;
- To contract or negotiate all kinds of loans, aid or assistance, private or public, from any source, local or foreign and to take all such steps as may be required to complete and effectuate such deals;
- To act as agents for the sale and purchase of any stocks, shares or securities or for any other monetary or mercantile transactions;
- To guarantee or become liable for the payment of money or for the performance of any obligation and generally to transact all kinds of guarantee business and also transact all kinds of agency business;
- To promote the development of small and medium industries and to provide finance to all kinds of banking facilities and to provide technical services to small and medium industries in Bangladesh;

Our Objectives

- To develop a culture of compassionate banking;
- To establish and open offices and branches to carry on all or any or the above businesses within the country and abroad, provided prior permission is obtained from the Bangladesh bank and carry on, transact, undertake and conduct the business of banking in all its branches and to transact and do all relevant matters and things; and
- To ensure secured banking.



Our Approach

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

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

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

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

In 2020, bank's strategic planning will be moving ahead with emphasis on following priorities and to place the bank on a strong foothold to bring Excellency in all strata:

Providing best services and attaining excellence:

- To bring back glory of being number one bank in Bangladesh in all consideration.
- To grow product portfolio with focus on SME need based financial services in line with market demand under new challenging situation.
- To continue financing to agricultural and rural sector including women entrepreneurs for its sustainability and generation of rural employment and food security also.

- To drive consumer finance to cater to the need of lower middle income group in urban and rural areas;
- To launch sub-branch to broaden the coverage of network of banking services aiming at reaching out the unbanked people under the approach of financial inclusion.
- To manage credit risk in effective manner, maintain quality asset and net-worth of the institution and contain deviation at zero level.

Balance Sheet Management

- To strengthen our capital and asset base and to improve our funding positions with adopting diversified strategies including recovery of bad debt, keeping regular loan on right track, and make optimum utilization of fund and capital ensuring diversified investment with utmost precaution.

Customer Service:

- To ease and simplify processes and to provide services at minimal cost, broaden areas of customer service like RTGS (Real-Time Gross Settlement), EFTN (Electronic Fund Transfer Network), core banking facilities, ATM Card Operations, engagement of Alternative Credit Delivery Channel with assistance of MFIs to reach the banking services to the door steps of the commons.
- To adopt new technology and confer training home and abroad to make our human resources updated, efficient and competitive to ensure better customer services.

Create a sustainable brand:

- To ensure good governance, stability, reliability, trust and transparency and regain ability to contribute to the national exchequer through earning profitability.

Culturing talent through skill development:

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



Forward Looking Statements

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

Bank is presently struggling to improve its financial performance due to huge amount of non-performing loans, most of which sanctioned and disbursed during 2010 to mid 2014. As such, recovery of non-performing loans gets highest priority in formulating future plan for the bank. But due to the pandemic of Covid – 19 and lockdown of the country, different risks of the Banking sector are surging. We need to be more watchful in terms of planning to get rid of the impact of Covid-19 outbreak. Moreover, Bank Management has taken steps to turn loss making branches into profitable branches. Bank is engaging its resources to bring out new & innovative loan and deposit products to serve its customers.

Management of the Bank makes commitment to stick to the followings –

- giving maximum emphasis on recovery of non-performing loans,
- bringing classified loans within 10% in those branches where classified loans constitute more than 20% of individual total loans of respective branches,
- reducing classified loans within 5% in those branches where classified loans constitute 10% - 20% of individual total loans of respective branches as well as increasing the number of classification free branches,
- increasing quality loans,
- reducing expenditures,
- paving the way for more foreign trade business,
- reducing capital shortfall and provision shortfall gradually,
- ensuring maximum utilization of human resources,
- reducing Loan-Deposit Ratio.

However, these projections do not guarantee future performances since these involve certain risk and uncertainties. Actual future results may differ materially from that forecasted in 'Forward Looking Statement' due to various internal and external factors, but are not limited to, which are:

- National political and economic conditions;

- Changes in the monetary and fiscal policy;
- Changes in Government policy issues, including policies of Bangladesh Bank;
- Volatility of interest rates and currency values;
- Changes in Bank's credit rating affecting operations, pricing and services of the Bank;
- Changes in corporate tax structure along with changes in regulation of VAT on banking services;
- Changes in provisioning requirement of CRR and SLR which may affect and bring change in ROA and ROE;
- The risks that the Bank's risk management models may not take into account;
- Changes in customers' demand or preference for deposit, loan and investment products and other financial services of our Bank;
- Volatility of capital market and currency value;
- Changes in international prices of essentials which puts pressure on foreign exchange market resulting in instability in the overall foreign exchange market;
- International embargo on certain countries which is likely to affect remittances and trade;
- Contraction of existing distribution channels and development and realization of revenues from new distribution channels which may not be attained as expected;
- Changes in competition among peers of this industry;
- Changes in accounting standards, practices and guidelines in line with IFRS and Bangladesh Bank requirements;
- Any changes in the priority set by the Government and the Regulator;
- Changes in judicial and regulatory proceedings;
- Requirements of the customers; and
- Major changes in ICT policy of the country and of the Bank.
- Pandemic like Covid -19.

The preceding list of important factors is not exhaustive. While perusing forward looking statements to make decisions with respect to the Bank and its securities, investors and other Stakeholders need to consider the preceding factors, other uncertainties and potential events carefully.

All the terms mentioned above in forward looking statement may be altered at any point of time. However, the Bank will not be accountable to update this amended information in the Annual Report, which may be affected with future progression.

An abstract graphic design consisting of several overlapping, curved, concentric shapes in shades of green and red, resembling a stylized wave or a series of nested ellipses. The shapes are set against a light gray background with a subtle, textured pattern. The design is positioned on the left side of the page, with the text "Board of Directors" to its right.

Board of Directors



Professor Dr. Abul Hashem
Chairman
Board of Directors



Mr. Md. Razib Pervez
Director
&
Founder & Chairperson
Governance Policy Explore Center



Dr. Nahid Hossain
Director
&
Joint Secretary
Financial Institutions Division
Ministry of Finance
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh



Dr. Md. Abdul Khaleque Khan
Director
&
Ex-Managing Director & CEO
Bangladesh Commerce Bank Limited



Mr. Md. Anisur Rahman
Managing Director & CEO



MESSAGE FROM THE CHAIRMAN

Assalamu Alaikum.

On behalf of Board of Directors, I bid you all a warm welcome to the 32nd Annual General Meeting of BASIC Bank Limited. I feel honoured by gracious presence of the Representative of Bank's lone shareholder, the Government of Bangladesh, nominated shareholder-Directors and the Observer of Bangladesh Bank. It is indeed a matter of great honor and privilege for me to present Annual Report along with audited financial statements of BASIC Bank Limited for the year 2020. At the outset of this occasion, I would like to pay my sincere tribute to our 'Greatest National Leader' and 'Father of the Nation' Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman. I appreciate the management and employees of the Bank for arranging various programs in honour of the Father of the Nation amidst 'COVID-19' pandemic centering Government declared 'Mujib Year' to commemorate celebration of centennial birth anniversary of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the architect of independence of Bangladesh.

I would like to shed light on the scenario of the banking industry of Bangladesh and the overall economy around the period before presenting the highlights of the Bank's performance for the year 2020. While banking industry had been facing multifarious challenges like narrowing of interest spread, uneven deposit distribution, slow credit growth and increase of non-performing loans (NPLs), the

dreadful outbreak of COVID-19 worsened the scenario. A national shutdown had to be implemented from March to May 2020 to contain domestic transmission that eventually resulted in severe supply-side disruptions in all sectors of the economy. As a result, economic activities had to face sluggish trend. But prudent decision and measures of the Government for reopening all economic activities immediately saved the nation from further misfortune and assisted the people to survive. Announcement of several incentive packages by Government for more than one trillion Taka and judicious implementation of the same rescued the economy from a tumble which seems to be termed unprecedented in the history of Bangladesh economy. In response to Government stance, banking industry has been playing a responsible and supportive role in implementing the stimulus packages. Although operating profits of a good number of banks shrunk during 2020 in the face of pandemic and reduced rate of lending interest rate, the sector showed utmost resilience in serving people, protecting depositors' as well as shareholders' interest and upholding Government ventures to revamp consumption pattern even in the shocking backdrop of 'COVID-19' situation.

Banking sector remained steady after the economic fallout from COVID-19 and at the end of 2020 the overall performance shown some signs of improvements as

reflected by a fall in non-performing loans (NPLs) supported by moratorium facility, rise in capital adequacy, enhanced provision maintained against classified loan, a moderation in profitability and an improvement in liquidity condition. The ratio of overall NPL to total loans of the banking industry contracted to about 8.1 percent at the end of 2020 from that of 9.3 percent at the end of 2019. It was partly due to loan moratorium facility, loan rescheduling and loan write-off spree amid COVID-19 pandemic. Overall capitalization of the banking sector remained broadly stable. The capital to risk-weighted asset ratio (CRAR) stood at 11.6 percent at the end of 2020. The CRAR of SCBs declined from 5.0 percent in 2019 to 4.3 percent in 2020, reflected by a large fall in Tier-1 capital. The CRAR of PCBs was about 14.0 percent at the end of 2020 indicating adequacy in capitalization.

Banking sector experienced a slight profit moderation in 2020 compared with that of 2019 as reflected in the Return on Assets (RoA) and Return on Equity (RoE). The RoA and RoE in the banking sector moderated, partly due to COVID-19 pandemic and some regulatory forbearances such as not to transfer interest receipts from loans to income account directly during moratorium era, one percent additional provision for uncollected loans and advances and reduced interest rates of loans and prevailing excess liquidity in the banking system. In 2020, RoA and RoE of the banking sector dropped to about 0.3 percent and 4.3 percent compare to that of 0.4 percent and 6.8 percent respectively in 2019. The RoA and RoE of SCBs significantly declined to -1.1 percent and -29.6 percent at the end of 2020, from -0.6 percent and -13.7 percent respectively in 2019. The RoA and RoE of PCBs also declined slightly to 0.7 percent and 10.2 percent in 2020 from 0.8 percent and 11.2 percent respectively in 2019.

Although outbreak of COVID 19 pandemic had all the features to dampen economic progress of the country severely, sagacious measures undertaken by the Government and enormous zeal of private sector stabilized macroeconomic conditions. At the start, economic activities were thwarted but with the decision of reopening of the same Bangladesh economy witnessed a broad-based recovery from the first-half of 2020. Timely and appropriate interventions by the Government with a comprehensive stimulus package underpinned by expansionary fiscal and monetary policies prevented economic slow-down and revitalize both demand and supply sides. Sustained activities in agriculture sector, resumption of industrial production aided by a turnaround of exports and construction activities, restoration of service sector activities, strong remittance inflows, significant growth in consumer credit and bounce back of imports kept macroeconomic condition in good order.

It is a matter of fact that BASIC Bank has long been struggling to retrieve its health in terms of asset quality, recovery of NPL, profitability and capital base. After assuming the responsibility as a Board member and Chairman of Board of Directors of the Bank in August 2020, I alongwith other Directors concentrated on major

areas of problems that it had been facing for quite a long time due to escalation of Non-Performing Loans (NPL), stagnancy in new finance due to liquidity crisis, asset-liability mismatch, shortfall of capital to meet regulatory requirements and deficit of loan loss provision for risk mitigation. During the period from July 2014 to mid of 2020, attempts were made to unveil the actual financial picture of the Bank, address its risk extent, unearth indecent loans and strengthen administration and management capacity and control prevailing in many layers of work-force. Tasks like tracing of default borrowers and getting acknowledgement of loans from them, loan rescheduling, recovery measures, new loan sanction undertaking reforms and rearrangement in various segments could bring back BASIC from a losing concern to an operating profit making bank. It shed a little hope for recovery of bank's health which reflected in achieving operating profit in two consecutive years, 2016 and 2017 although the bank carried hefty of operating losses incurred in the previous years as consequences of irregularities inflicted upon the Bank during 2010 to June 2014. Resuming the journey with operating profit the Bank paved the ray of good hope that faded when it fell in the trap of losses. The Bank had to face odd situation again following its strive in loan recovery drives, reclassification of recently rescheduled and declassified loans giving an increase in the total amount of NPLs with accumulated interest, constriction of interest spread between deposit and loans due to implementation of 9.0% interest on loans and deposit withdrawals. Eventually, the Bank could not confront overall situation. Rise of NPLs, high cost of deposit as well as borrowing and fall of interest spread tightened ways for the Bank to make any progress and hence it had to face hefty losses.

Total asset of the Bank stood at Taka 196.7 billion at the end of year 2020, increasing about 1.0% from Taka 194.9 billion in the previous year. Deposit reached Taka 139.7 billion registering 1.0% growth in 2020. Loans and advances stood at about Taka 149.1 billion as on December 31, 2020 sliding slightly by 1.7% from that of the previous year. The Bank has been giving effort to improve credit deposit ratio in compliance with guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.

The Bank financed Taka 27.8 billion in import business while export financing stood at Taka 19.2 billion during the reporting year. The Bank incurred operating loss of Taka 3.7 billion in 2020.

BASIC Bank has been continuing its operation by its network with seventy two branches, ten collection booths and twenty two ATM booths at all prime locations across the country covering 35 Districts. Fifty eight branches are situated at urban areas and fourteen branches are at rural locations. Bank has opened six Sub Branches recently in different districts of the country along with Dhaka City Corporation and nine Sub-Branches are proposed to be opened shortly at different locations.

In 2020, two new deposit products were launched by the Bank namely "Sata Barsha Shanchoy Prakaipo" in honor

of centennial birth anniversary of father of the nation, Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and the other is “Interest Free Special Savings Deposit Account” introduced for those who are not willing to receive interest but eager to be exempted from account related various service charges. In 2021, three new monthly savings deposit schemes with attractive features named ‘BASIC Monthly Savings Deposit Account’, ‘BASIC Women Monthly Savings Deposit Account’, ‘BASIC Probin Monthly Savings Deposit Account’ have been launched.

Modern technology based banking service remains centerpiece in the attention of the authority to extend facilities to its client. Execution of Microsoft SCVMM for extending service through remote login in computers in branches and divisions, introduction of Tuxiedo for connecting branches with centralized core banking, ensuring safety for database system by installing Oracle Audit Vault and Database Firewall, execution of Remote Access VPN for ICT related support, digitalization of document management system, developing PIMS WEB Software for managing information of human resources keep the pace of automation of our banking service in right direction. The Bank has been successfully participating in Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System (BACPS), Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfer Network (BEFTN) operations under Bangladesh Automated Clearing House (BACH) and Real Time Gross Settlement System (RTGS) of Bangladesh Bank.

Like other reputed organizations, BASIC Bank also considers its employees as the laudable resources and keeping this view ahead, it invests in development of its work-force. The Bank undertakes various development programs such as imparting trainings, skill development

programs, seminars etc. to keep employees updated with knowledge and skills necessary to work successfully in financial industry. Bank’s independent training wing named BASIC Bank Training Institute (BBTI) offers various training programs round the year on contemporary issues. Besides, the Bank often sends its employees for attending training programs to different prominent bodies like BBTA, BIBM, BIM. Moreover, the Bank provides overseas training to its employees. With a view to achieving professional excellence in Banking, a total of 1514 employees attended Seminars, Workshops & Trainings at BBTI, BIBM, BBTA & other training institutions during the year 2020.

Finally, I would like to take this opportunity to convey our sincere gratitude to the Government for its continuous support and guidance. At the same time, I expect Government would come forward to aid the Bank and turn it around with various support. We acknowledge the gracious relationship with Government, Autonomous Bodies who keep their funds with the Bank. Our sincere thanks to Bangladesh Bank for their support and judicious guidance. I am grateful to the fellow Members of the Board of Directors for their valuable support, constant cooperation and active participation with prudent judgment towards making appropriate decision. I am thankful to the clients for giving us an opportunity to serve them. I admit and acknowledge the efforts and dedication of all employees of BASIC Bank Limited led by its Managing Director & CEO who are engaged in relentless endeavor for revival of the Bank.

We hope, with the sincere support and cooperation of all stake holders we will be able to steer the Bank to glory again in the coming years.



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



MANAGING DIRECTOR & CEO'S SPEECH

Greetings to all stakeholders,

Assalamu Alaikum.

The year 2020 witnessed our dedication in fighting for survival amid an overall downward spiral in banking business after being severely hit by the outbreak of Novel Corona Virus, COVID-19 like many other countries of the world. As an adverse effect of the pandemic caused by COVID-19, almost all the businesses in the country have been in great jeopardy and peril. Moreover, the economy has been crippled, which has resulted in sufferings for millions of people as well as impairment of the banking sector. However, we tried to adapt to the adversity with tremendous support from the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) as well as other regulatory authorities to save the businesses that were suffering the most. It is noteworthy that the bank has been disbursing loans under stimulus packages declared by the GoB to business entities to face the economic downfall caused by the outbreak of the pandemic. With a view to serving our customers, our human resources worked

whole-heartedly towards executing the strategies designed for the whole year. Yet we had to observe another year of struggle in bringing the bank into the path of sustainable recovery as well as profitability.

This report depicts the financials and other allied issues, demonstrating the challenges faced and achievements made and evidencing that all stakeholders shall continue to repose their full confidence in us in the coming days.

Looking back...

While setting targets for the reporting year, we anticipated that the liquidity crisis as well as an increase of non-performing loans and advances would hinder the profitability of the bank. As a result, the bank put its best efforts to achieve the operating profit while striving for improvement in asset quality contributing to the reduction of NPL, provision and capital requirement.

Unfortunately, the bank was off the mark in its effort of achieving the predetermined target mostly due to

the crises evolved from the spread of Corona pandemic resulting in deterioration in asset quality due to rising NPL and increasing provision and capital requirement. However, we have gained more courage through previous experience to set a realistic target and achieve it with whole-hearted effort from all the stakeholders.

Looking up for further improvements...

Although the devastation of the past debacles has resulted into difficulties in achieving operating profit of BASIC Bank in the year 2020, the bank poses confidence of battling all impediments and strives to achieve operating profit for the current year. As a result, stakeholders might have sensed our perseverance in bringing the bank to the helm of the industry, where it was before the catastrophe struck.

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

Although the year 2020 was blighted with difficulties and uncertainty, the bank aimed at recovery of its non-performing loans as well as strengthening its regulatory compliance to enhance its reputation among the business arena.

Priorities being taken care of...

Like the previous year, we prioritized recovery of the Non-Performing Loans (NPL), procuring low/no cost deposit, restricting liquidity crisis from soaring up, lending to sound customers, exploring new avenues of income, reducing the overall expenditures gradually, establishing governance of highest standard and optimizing the use of human resources to the benefit of the bank at the beginning of the year.

In order to broaden our service horizon, we have already implemented contactless VISA card service, introduced various products specially designed for the female depositors, opened multiple sub-branches in some business hubs of the country and also formed separate cell for recovery of bad loans. Besides, with a view to delivering quick as well as smooth service and ensuring intense monitoring activities we have made some structural changes by establishing GM Offices, Circle Offices and designating a branch as 'Corporate Branch'. However, our endeavor for finding new areas of

finance and entering some potential sectors continued with high priority. As such, our revenue streams were moderately flowing to let the bank thrive for the operating profit.

Our strategic priority remains the same for 2021 also. Besides, we would take the opportunity of increasing revenue from other potential sectors.

In 2020 also, we opted for improvement in managing our human resource through providing necessary training and motivating them in true practice of organizational culture.

Our commitment to stakeholders...

Banking system of the country is going through an adverse phase right now. By the end of the reporting year, the whole banking sector has taken a huge blow in business due to the effects of prevailing pandemic, lower interest rates offered on bank deposits and multiple frauds in the industry throwing the customer base towards adopting conservative measures to safeguard their deposits. Still the bank held its own in the face of adversity and tried to achieve credible results as a whole.

The stakeholders might have noticed the improvements in 2020 in terms of business as well as house-keeping activities of the bank in regularization of non-performing loans and improvement of Loan to Deposit ratio by gradually increasing base deposit while keeping focus on collecting low/no cost deposit along with delivering quality customer service. Competition from other players of the industry continues to intensify and BASIC Bank's customer service oriented strategy continues to deliver.

On top of that the bank further optimized the expenditures and utilized the manpower more efficiently in order to aid the profitability. The bank emphasized on further developments of products and services commensurate to customers' needs as deemed a necessity in present competitive scenario of the financial market. At the end of the reporting year, 40 (Forty) branches have registered in the profit zone, while quite few branches missing out by small margin.

Looking ahead...

Although 2021 looks to be another year filled with difficulties and challenges, we plan to encounter all odds and achieve excellence through continual improvement in product, governance and service. We look to improve on our present achievements with a view to generating operating profit and also in attracting new customer base. We dedicate ourselves in bolstering our low-cost deposit base as well as maintaining existing deposits. Moreover, we are working on to implement App based mobile banking service, establish brokerage house and begin agent banking service.

Besides, we aim on ensuring strict regulatory compliance by tightening ethical practices among the employees as well as putting our human resources to best of use in order to achieve business objectives of the bank. We are absolutely elated and grateful to the Government of Bangladesh (GoB) for extending their support by replenishing capital in the near past. We hope that the GoB extends more support by replenishing enough capital to comply 'Capital Adequacy Ratio' as necessitated in BASEL accord.

Moreover, our endeavors for achieving continual improvement in operational efficiency in the coming days will continue as always.

Acknowledgements...

On behalf of the management of the bank, I would like to express my heart-felt gratitude and utmost sincerity to our only shareholder- the Government of

Bangladesh, the regulator- Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) for their leadership role, guidance and tremendous support. The Board of Directors deserves special gratitude for their constant advice and valuable guidance.

Besides, I would like to show appreciation to our regulators, patrons, customers and well-wishers for supporting the bank to help move the bank towards a prosperous future.

And finally, I appreciate my colleagues of all grades, who are entrusted to dedicate themselves in providing day-to-day services to our customers with honesty, dedication and vigor.

Last words...

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

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

"Failure will never overtake me if my determination to succeed is strong enough."



Mr. Md. Anisur Rahman
Managing Director & CEO
BASIC Bank Limited

পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন
Directors' Report

বিস্মিল্লাহির রাহমানির রাহিম
সম্মানিত শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণ,
আসসালামু আলাইকুম।

বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেডের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ ব্যাংকের ৩২ তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভায় আপনাদের স্বাগত জানাচ্ছে এবং ২০২০ সালের নিরীক্ষিত আর্থিক বিবরণীসহ পরিচালক মন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন উপস্থাপন করছে। এই প্রতিবেদনে ব্যাংকের ২০২০ সালের সামগ্রিক কর্মকাণ্ডের উপর আলোকপাত করা হয়েছে।

পরিচালকমন্ডলী ব্যাংকের আর্থিক অবস্থা, এর বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রমের প্রক্রিয়াগত স্বচ্ছতা এবং আর্থিক তথ্যসহ আর্থিক প্রতিবেদনের সঠিকতা নিরূপণ করার জন্যে ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণী পর্যালোচনা করেছেন। ২০২০ সালে ব্যাংকের বিভিন্ন কর্মকাণ্ডের একটি বিস্তারিত পর্যালোচনা তুলে ধরার পূর্বে যে সকল গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয় এবং উপাদান এদেশের ব্যাংকিং খাত সহ আন্তর্জাতিক ও অভ্যন্তরীণ অর্থনৈতিক ঘটনাপ্রবাহে প্রভাব বিস্তার করেছে, সেগুলো সংক্ষেপে উপস্থাপন করা হলো।

বৈশ্বিক অর্থনীতির চালচিত্র

কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাব বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির মারাত্মক ক্ষতি করেছে যার ফলে বিশ্বের প্রায় সমস্ত অঞ্চলে জিডিপি, কর্মসংস্থান, আয়, ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্য জাতীয় সমস্ত বৈশ্বিক অর্থনৈতিক সূচক ২০২০ সালে ব্যাপক হ্রাস পেয়েছে। ২০২০ সালের দ্বিতীয় ভাগে প্রায় স্থবির অবস্থায় থাকতে বাধ্য হওয়ার প্রেক্ষাপটে বিশ্ব অর্থনীতি এখনও কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর সংকটের আওতে ঘুরপাক খাচ্ছে মর্মে ধারণা করা চলে। ভাইরাসের সংক্রমণ রোধকল্পে বিশ্ব জুড়ে সরকারগুলো সামাজিক দূরত্ব, লকডাউন এবং কোয়ারেন্টাইন ব্যবস্থা প্রবর্তন করেছিল এবং অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ড অনেকাংশে সীমিত করেছিল যার ফলে অনেক জীবন রক্ষা করা গিয়েছিল। তবে এই অনভিপ্রেত বিয়ের ফলে বিশ্বের প্রায় সমস্ত দেশে যে অর্থনৈতিক দুরাবস্থা দেখা দেয় তার ফলে বিশ্বের কোটি কোটি মানুষের জীবনযাত্রা ব্যাহত হয়।

২০২০ সালে বৈশ্বিক জিডিপি আনুমানিক ৪.৩ শতাংশ কমেছে যেটিকে ২০০৯ সালের অর্থনৈতিক মন্দার পর থেকে বৈশ্বিক উৎপাদনশীলতার সর্বোচ্চ সংকোচন হিসাবে চিহ্নিত করা হয়েছে। এই সময়ের মধ্যে বৈশ্বিক উৎপাদন ১.৭ শতাংশ হ্রাস পায়। ইউরোপের অনেক দেশ এবং মার্কিন যুক্তরাষ্ট্রের বেশ কয়েকটি রাজ্য করোনা প্রাদুর্ভাবের প্রথম দিকে কঠোর লকডাউন ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করায় উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশগুলি সামগ্রিকভাবে সবচেয়ে বেশি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়। ২০২০ সালে উন্নত অর্থনীতির দেশগুলোর উৎপাদন ৫.৬ শতাংশ হারে হ্রাস পেয়েছে মর্মে ধারণা করা হচ্ছে যদিও ২০২১ সালে প্রবৃদ্ধি ৪ শতাংশে উন্নীত হওয়ার প্রত্যাশা করা হচ্ছে।

অন্যদিকে মহামারীর বিলম্বিত প্রাদুর্ভাব এবং মহামারী দমনে সংশ্লিষ্ট সরকার কর্তৃক অপেক্ষাকৃত কম প্রতিরোধমূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের কারণে ২০২০ সালে উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলিতে উৎপাদন মাত্র ২.৫ শতাংশ হ্রাস পাওয়ায় অর্থনৈতিক সংকোচনে তুলনামূলকভাবে কম প্রভাব পড়েছে বলে মনে হয়েছে। এই ধরনের অর্থনীতির দেশগুলোর জন্য ২০২১ সালে প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ৫.৭ শতাংশ নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। ২০২০ সালে স্বল্পোন্নত দেশগুলোর (এলডিসি) জিডিপি ১.৩ শতাংশ হারে হ্রাস পেলেও ২০২১

সালের প্রবৃদ্ধি ৪.৯ শতাংশে পৌঁছবে মর্মে ধারণা করা হচ্ছে। তবে উন্নয়নশীল দেশগুলির মধ্যে ক্ষয়ক্ষতির পরিমাণে বিস্তার ফারাক দৃশ্যমান হয়েছে কারণ লাতিন আমেরিকা, ক্যারিবিয়ান দ্বীপপুঞ্জ এবং দক্ষিণ এশিয়ার অর্থনীতি মারাত্মক ক্ষতির সম্মুখীন হয়েছে। অন্যদিকে, পূর্ব এশিয়ার অর্থনীতি অন্যান্য উন্নয়নশীল অঞ্চলের তুলনায় অপেক্ষাকৃত ভাল ফল দেখিয়েছে, যেখানে তাদের জিডিপি ২০২০ সালে এক শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। চীনের অর্থনীতির দ্রুত পুনরুদ্ধারের ফলে পূর্ব এশিয়ার অর্থনীতি ২০২১ সালে ৪.৮ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পাবে বলে অনুমান করা হয়েছে।

তবে জিডিপির এই সমস্ত অনুমান মহামারীর কারণে সৃষ্ট বেকার সমস্যার তীব্রতা তুলে ধরেনা। উন্নত সকল দেশেই সংকটকালীন বেকারত্ব হার মহামারী-পূর্ব বেকারত্বের হারের তুলনায় এখনও বেশি। কোভিড-১৯ উদ্ভূত সংকট উন্নয়নশীল বিশ্বের শ্রম বাজারে অভাবনীয় অপরাধগত সৃষ্টি করেছে। আন্তর্জাতিক শ্রম সংস্থা (আইএলও) এর মতে, ২০২০ সালের দ্বিতীয় ও তৃতীয় প্রান্তিকে বিশ্বব্যাপী কর্মঘণ্টা কমেছে ৪২০ মিলিয়ন পূর্ণকালীন কাজের সমান।

দারিদ্র্যের উপর মহামারীজনিত সংকটের প্রভাব বিশ্বব্যাপী আরও তীব্র হওয়াতে শুধুমাত্র ২০২০ সালেই দুনিয়ার মোট দরিদ্র মানুষের সংখ্যা ১৩১ মিলিয়ন বেড়েছে মর্মে অনুমান করা হয়েছে। বিশ্বব্যাপী দারিদ্র্য বৃদ্ধির চলমান প্রবণতা বিবেচনা করলে, ২০৩০ সালে প্রায় ৭৯৭ মিলিয়ন মানুষ চরম দারিদ্র্যের মধ্যে নিপতিত হবে যার ফলে দারিদ্র্যের মাথাপিছু অনুপাত ৯ শতাংশের উপরে অবস্থান করবে।

কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাবের ফলে সৃষ্ট অর্থনৈতিক স্থবিরতা কাটিয়ে উঠতে বিশ্বব্যাপী কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংকগুলো শক্তিশালী পদক্ষেপ হিসাবে দীর্ঘমেয়াদী সুদের হার কম রেখে নিজ নিজ দেশের অর্থনীতিতে প্রচুর পরিমাণে তারল্য সঞ্চালন করেছে। তবে প্রকৃত মূল্যস্ফীতি প্রত্যাশার নীচে নামিয়ে আনার লক্ষ্যমাত্রা পূরণে ব্যর্থ হলেও বাথাসময়ে ব্যাপক ভিত্তিতে বড় আকারের অর্থনৈতিক পদক্ষেপ গ্রহণ করে বিশ্বব্যাপী আর্থিক বিশৃঙ্খলা প্রতিরোধে কার্যকর ভূমিকা রেখেছে।

বাংলাদেশের অর্থনীতির চিত্র

২০২০ সাল কেবলমাত্র বাংলাদেশ অর্থনীতির জন্যই নয়, বরং সমগ্র বিশ্ব অর্থনীতির জন্য খুব কঠিন সময় ছিল যা ২০২০ সালের জন্য করা অনুমান এবং হিসাব গরমিল করে দিয়েছিল। অনেক প্রতিশ্রুতি এবং প্রত্যাশার সাথে বছরটি শুরু হলেও মহামারীর কারণে অর্থনীতিতে যে অযাচিত ক্ষতি হয় তা থেকে অর্থনীতিকে পুনরুদ্ধার করার সাহসী প্রচেষ্টার মাধ্যমে বছর শেষ হয় এবং আশা প্রকাশ করা হয় যে ২০২১ সালের সকল অর্থনৈতিক সূচকে কিছুটা ভাল অবস্থা বিরাজ করবে।

মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাব নিয়ন্ত্রণ এবং মানুষের জীবন বাঁচানোর নিমিত্তে লকডাউন আরোপ করা হয় যার দরুন অর্থনীতি স্থবিরতায় আক্রান্ত হয় যা উত্তরণে সরকার বিভিন্ন অর্থনৈতিক খাতে প্রণোদনা ও উদ্বীপনা প্যাকেজের মাধ্যমে অর্থ সরবরাহের মাধ্যমে এই খাতগুলিকে বাঁচিয়ে রেখে অর্থনীতিকে গতিশীল রাখতে সর্বাঙ্গিকভাবে চেষ্টা করেছে।

বাংলাদেশ পরিসংখ্যান ব্যুরো (বিবিএস) এর অনুমিত হিসাব অনুসারে, বাংলাদেশ ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে ৫.২ শতাংশ জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি অর্জন

করেছে যা ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরের প্রবৃদ্ধি ৮.২ শতাংশের তুলনায় অনেক কম। যদিও গত কয়েক বছরে দেশের জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির হার অনেক ভাল ছিল তথাপি ২০২০ অর্থবছরের শেষ প্রান্তিকে কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাব জাতীয় অর্থনীতির জন্য ছিল একটি ধাক্কা যার ফলে এই সময়কালে প্রায় সমস্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ অর্থনৈতিক সূচকে প্রবল অবনমন দৃশ্যমান হয়। ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে শিল্পখাতে জিডিপি বেড়েছে ৬.৫ শতাংশ যা ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরে ছিল ১২.৭ শতাংশ। একই অর্থবছরে সেবা খাতে জিডিপি ৫.৩ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেলেও ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থ বছরে এটি ছিল ৬.৮ শতাংশ। বিগত অর্থবছরে কৃষিক্ষেত্রে জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধির হার ৩.১ শতাংশ যখন ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরে এটি ৩.৯ শতাংশ ছিল।

২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে মোট জিডিপির আকার ২৭,৯৬৩.৮ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছে যা ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরে ছিল ২৫,৪২৪.৮ বিলিয়ন টাকা। অতীতের মতো এই জিডিপি অর্জনে পরিসেবা খাত মূল ভূমিকা পালন করেছিল আর অনুগামী হয়েছিল শিল্প ও কৃষিখাত। পরিসেবা খাত ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে জিডিপিতে ৫১.৩ শতাংশ অবদান রেখেছিল যখন শিল্পখাত জিডিপিতে ৩৫.৪ শতাংশ এবং কৃষিখাত জিডিপিতে ১৩.৩ শতাংশ অবদান রেখেছিল।

দেশের অর্থনৈতিক স্থিতিশীলতার খুবই গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সূচক, মুদ্রাস্ফীতি, ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে গড়ে প্রায় ৫.৭ শতাংশে অবস্থান করছিল। অধিকতর রেমিট্যান্স প্রবাহ এবং কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর কারণে সরবরাহ শৃঙ্খলে বিপত্তি দেখা দেওয়ায় খাদ্য বহির্ভূত খাতে মুদ্রাস্ফীতি উচ্চ হারে বৃদ্ধি পাওয়ার দরুণ আগের অর্থবছরের তুলনায় মুদ্রাস্ফীতি কিছুটা বেড়ে যায়। যদিও খাদ্যের মূল্য স্ফীতি এখনও নিম্ন আয়ের মানুষের জন্য উদ্বেগের বিষয় হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে।

অর্থনীতির অন্য একটি গুরুত্বপূর্ণ সূচক, মোট দেশীয় বিনিয়োগ ছিল ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরের জিডিপির ৩১.৮ শতাংশ, যা পূর্ববর্তী অর্থ বছরের একই অনুপাত, ৩১.৬ শতাংশ, থেকে সামান্য বেড়েছে। বেসরকারী খাতের বিনিয়োগ বিগত অর্থবছরের ২৩.৫ শতাংশ থেকে ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে সামান্য বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ২৩.৬ শতাংশে দাঁড়িয়েছে। একইভাবে, সরকারী খাতের বিনিয়োগ ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরের ৮ শতাংশ থেকে সামান্য বেড়ে ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে ৮.১ শতাংশে উন্নীত হয়েছে। বেসরকারী খাতে অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ডের গতি মন্থরতা এবং কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর দরুণ সরকারের বৃহৎ অবকাঠামোগত প্রকল্পের ধীরগতিতে প্রবৃদ্ধিটি মাঝারি ধরণের হয়েছে।

২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে দেশজ সঞ্চয়- জিডিপির অনুপাত ছিল ২৫.৩ শতাংশ এবং জাতীয় সঞ্চয়-জিডিপি অনুপাত ছিল ৩০.১ শতাংশ। কোভিড-১৯ এর প্রাদুর্ভাব নিয়ন্ত্রণে সরকার ঘোষিত লকডাউন কার্যকর হওয়ার কারণে উৎপাদনে নেতিবাচকতা দেখা দেয়ার প্রেক্ষিতে ঋণের চাহিদা হ্রাস পাওয়ায় ব্যক্তি ঋণের পরিমাণ ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে ৮.৬ শতাংশ বেড়েছে, যা ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরের প্রবৃদ্ধি ১১.৩ শতাংশের তুলনায় বেশ কম।

২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি আয় ছিল প্রায় ৩৩.৬ বিলিয়ন ডলার এবং আমদানি বাবদ পরিশোধকৃত অর্থের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ৪৩.১ বিলিয়ন ডলার, যার দরুণ ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরেও দেশের বাণিজ্য ভারসাম্য নেতিবাচকই ছিল যা বাংলাদেশের ক্ষেত্রে খুব অস্বাভাবিক কোন বিষয় নয়। যথারীতি এবারও তৈরি পোশাক শিল্প রপ্তানি আয়ে সিংহভাগ

অবদান রেখেছে; অন্যদিকে ভোগ্যপণ্য ও মধ্যবর্তী পণ্যের আমদানি ব্যয় ছিল এ বাবদ পরিশোধকৃত অর্থের মধ্যে সর্বাধিক যা দেশের ক্রমবর্ধমান অভ্যন্তরীণ চাহিদারই প্রতিফলন।

২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে বিদেশে কর্মরত শ্রমজীবীদের প্রেরিত রেমিট্যান্সের পরিমাণ ছিল ১৮.২ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার যার অর্থ এই খাত ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরের তুলনায় ভাল ফলাফল অর্জন করেছে। এই উন্নতির মূলে রয়েছে সরকার কর্তৃক ঘোষিত ২.০ শতাংশ নগদ প্রণোদনা প্রাপ্তির জন্য প্রবাসী বাংলাদেশী শ্রমিক কর্তৃক বৈধ চ্যানেলসমূহ তথা ব্যাংকিং চ্যানেলের মাধ্যমে বর্ধিত পরিমাণে রেমিট্যান্স প্রেরণ। ২০১৯-২০ অর্থবছরে বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার মজুদ ২০১৮-১৯ অর্থবছরের অবস্থান ৩২.৭ বিলিয়ন ডলার থেকে বেড়ে ৩৬ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলারে দাঁড়িয়েছে।

অর্থনীতিতে কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর বিরূপ প্রভাবের বিরুদ্ধে লড়াই করতে এবং অর্থনীতিকে পুনরুদ্ধার করতে সরকার ১.২ ট্রিলিয়ন টাকার অধিক একটি সর্বাঙ্গীণ প্রণোদনা প্যাকেজ চালু করেছে যা জিডিপির প্রায় ৪.৪ শতাংশ। সরকারের এই সমন্বিত প্যাকেজ এবং প্রশংসনীয় পদক্ষেপে নিম্ন ও মধ্য আয়ের মানুষের মধ্যে আশার সঞ্চার করেছে যারা কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাবে সবচেয়ে বেশি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত হয়েছে।

কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাব জিডিপি, মোট জাতীয় আয়, মাথাপিছু আয়, ব্যবসায়ের ভারসাম্য, পরিশোধের ভারসাম্য, বৈদেশিক মুদ্রার মজুদ, মুদ্রাস্ফীতি, সঞ্চয়, বিনিয়োগ জাতীয় বড় বড় অর্থনৈতিক সূচকে অভাবনীয় পরিবর্তন এনেছে। তবে, এই মহামারী অর্থনীতির যে ক্ষতি করেছে তা পুনরুদ্ধারে সরকার সর্বোচ্চ আন্তরিকতার সাথে কাজ করে যাচ্ছে। সরকারের অন্যতম লক্ষ্য হল এই মহামারীকালীন সময়ে যারা বেকার হয়ে পড়েছেন এবং অন্যের আর্থিক সহায়তায় জীবনযাপন করতে বাধ্য হয়েছেন তাদের জন্য উপার্জনের সুযোগ তৈরি করে দেয়া। সরকারের আর একটি বড় লক্ষ্য হল যে কোন উপায়ে উৎপাদনশীল কার্যক্রম চলমান রেখে অর্থনীতিকে ধীরে ধীরে স্বাভাবিক অবস্থায় ফিরিয়ে আনা যেন দেশের মধ্যম আয়ের অর্থনীতিতে উত্তরণের অগ্রগতি থেমে না যায়।

বাংলাদেশের অর্থনৈতিক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি

২০২১ সালের মধ্যে একটি "মধ্যম আয়ের অর্থনীতি" হওয়ার পথে বাংলাদেশের উল্লেখযোগ্য অগ্রগতি কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাবের ফলে বিভিন্নভাবে ব্যাহত হয়েছে যা অর্থনীতিতে অনাকাঙ্ক্ষিত চাঞ্চল্য সৃষ্টি করেছে যার ফলস্বরূপ উৎপাদন উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে হ্রাস পেয়েছে এবং সমস্ত বড় বড় অর্থনৈতিক খাতে বেকারত্বের হার বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।

মহামারীর আঘাতে ক্ষতিবিক্ষত অবস্থা থেকে পুনরুদ্ধার করার উদ্দেশ্যে এবং অর্থনীতির বিদ্যমান লড়াই সক্ষমতার কথা বিবেচনা করে, সরকার ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে প্রাক্কলিত জিডিপি প্রবৃদ্ধি ৮.২ শতাংশ থেকে দ্বিতীয়বারের মত পুনঃমূল্যায়ন করে ৬.১ শতাংশে নামিয়ে আনে যা বিদ্যমান ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত অর্থনীতিতে করোনা মহামারীর দ্বিতীয় ঢেউ এর ধ্বংসাত্মক প্রভাবের প্রতিফলন। ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরের জন্য প্রাক্কলিত মূল্যস্ফীতির হার ৫.৪ শতাংশ।

কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টির সুবিধার্থে অর্থনৈতিক কার্যক্রম সম্প্রসারণের উপর সর্বাধিক জোর দিয়ে সহায়ক অর্থনৈতিক ও আর্থিক নীতিমালা প্রণয়ন করা

হয়েছে; যার সফল প্রয়োগ কেবলমাত্র চ্যালেঞ্জিং পরিবেশে একটি স্থিতিশীল অর্থনৈতিক কর্মকাণ্ড অব্যাহত রাখার জন্য বৃহত্তর অর্থনৈতিক প্রতিফলন প্রদান করবেন। বরং পণ্যমূল্যের স্থিতিশীলতা নিশ্চিত করার পাশাপাশি আরও কর্মসংস্থান ও দেশজ চাহিদা বাড়িয়ে তুলবে। সম্ভাব্য খাতগুলিতে ঋণ বিতরণ এবং জীবনযাত্রার কাঙ্ক্ষিত মান নিশ্চিতকরণের মাধ্যমে সরকার ঘোষিত প্রণোদনা প্যাকেজের সুবিধাসমূহ সবচেয়ে বেশি ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত মানুষের দোরগোড়ায় পৌঁছে দেয়াই এই নীতিগুলির অন্তর্নিহিত লক্ষ্য।

অন্যদিকে, অবকাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন, বিনিয়োগ ও ঋণ কার্যক্রম সম্প্রসারণ, উৎপাদনশীল কার্যক্রমের উন্নয়ন ও কর্মসংস্থান বৃদ্ধি, মাথাপিছু আয় বৃদ্ধি ও জীবনযাত্রার মান উন্নয়ন, মূল্যস্ফীতি নিয়ন্ত্রণ, রপ্তানি আয় বৃদ্ধি ও বৈদেশিক রেমিট্যান্সের মতো বিষয়গুলির প্রতি আরো যত্নবান হওয়া প্রয়োজন।

মহামারীর অন্যতম ধ্বংসাত্মক প্রভাব হিসাবে ২০২০ সালে বেকারত্বের হার ৫.৩ শতাংশে উন্নীত হয়েছিল এবং এবছর এটি হ্রাস পাবে মর্মে প্রত্যাশা করা হচ্ছে। কৃষি খাত বিগত বছরের ন্যায় ২০২১ সালেও দেশে বেশির ভাগ কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি করবে মর্মে আশা করা হচ্ছে, যা ২০২০ সালে দেশের মোট কর্মসংস্থানের প্রায় ৪০ শতাংশ ছিল। সেবা খাত কৃষি খাতের অনুগামী হয়ে প্রায় ৩৮ শতাংশ কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি করেছে। অর্থনীতির অন্য একটি বড় খাত যেমন শিল্পখাত ২০২০ সালে প্রায় ২২ শতাংশ কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি করেছে এবং চলতি বছরেও একই রকমের কর্মসংস্থানের অনুমান করা হচ্ছে।

মাথাপিছু আয়ের ক্রমবর্ধমান প্রবণতার ধারাবাহিকতা অব্যাহত রেখে, ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরে বাংলাদেশ মানুষের মাথাপিছু আয় ২,২২৭ মার্কিন ডলারে উন্নীত হয়েছে যা আগের অর্থবছরের মাথাপিছু আয়, ২,০৬৪ মার্কিন ডলারের তুলনায় ৯ শতাংশ বেশি। এটি ইঙ্গিত দেয় যে বাংলাদেশ কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর বিরূপ প্রভাব অনেকটা মোকাবেলা করতে সক্ষম হয়েছে যা জনগণের জীবনযাত্রার মান কিছুটা হলেও ধরে রাখতে সক্ষম হয়েছে, যদিও এই মহামারী পরিস্থিতি ধনী-দরিদ্রের জীবনযাত্রার মানের বৈষম্যকে বিষমভাবে প্রকট করে তুলেছে। একটি নির্দিষ্ট গোষ্ঠীর হাতে সম্পদের কেন্দ্রীভূতকরণ রোধে সর্বোচ্চ গুরুত্ব দিয়ে এই বৈষম্যকে অবশ্যই কমিয়ে আনতে হবে। অন্যথায় দেশের অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের সুবিধা একটি সুবিধাভোগী শ্রেণীর হাতেই থেকে যাবে এবং দরিদ্র ও নিম্ন আয়ের জনগোষ্ঠী অর্থনৈতিক অনিশ্চয়তার অন্ধকারে হারিয়ে যাবে এবং দীর্ঘমেয়াদে তাদের অর্থনৈতিক স্বচ্ছলতার স্বপ্ন অধরাই থেকে যাবে।

২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরের জন্য বাংলাদেশের রপ্তানি লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ৪৮ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে। এর মধ্যে পণ্যদ্রব্য রপ্তানি লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ৪১ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে যা কিনা বিগত অর্থবছরের প্রকৃত পণ্যদ্রব্য রপ্তানির চেয়ে ২১.৪ শতাংশ বেশি। রপ্তানি সক্ষমতা পুনরুদ্ধারের প্রবণতার বিষয়টি বিবেচনা করে এই লক্ষ্যমাত্রা নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে যদিও কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর কারণে ২০২০ সালের মাঝামাঝি সময়ে সমস্ত রপ্তানিমুখী উৎপাদন কার্যক্রম স্থবির হয়ে পড়েছিল। অন্যদিকে, পরিসেবা রপ্তানির লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ৭ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার নির্ধারণ করা হয়েছে যা বিগত অর্থবছরে প্রকৃত পরিসেবা রপ্তানির তুলনায় ৯.৪ শতাংশ বেশি। প্রতিবারের ন্যায় ২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরেও তৈরি পোশাক খাত প্রায় ৩৩.৭ বিলিয়ন ডলারের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জন করে রপ্তানি আয়ে নেতৃত্ব দেবে মর্মে আশা প্রকাশ করা হয়েছিল যার মধ্যে নিটওয়ার খাতে

প্রায় ১৬.৭ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার এবং ওভেন খাতে প্রায় ১৭ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার অর্জনের লক্ষ্যমাত্রা ছিল।

২০২০-২১ অর্থবছরের প্রথম ৯ মাসে রেমিট্যান্স প্রবাহ বিগত অর্থবছরের একই সময়ের তুলনায় ৩৫% বেশি প্রবৃদ্ধি নির্দেশ করে ১৮.৬ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার হওয়ায় সম্পূর্ণ অর্থবছরে বিদেশী রেমিট্যান্স থেকে প্রাপ্ত আয় আরও বাড়বে মর্মে ধারণা করা হয়েছে। বর্তমানে বিশ্বের ১৭৪টি দেশে বাংলাদেশের ১.২ মিলিয়ন অভিবাসী কর্মরত রয়েছে।

দেশের অর্থনীতির তিন-চতুর্থাংশ বেসরকারী খাত দ্বারা চালিত। কাজেই, মহামারীর দীর্ঘমেয়াদী ক্ষতি বিবেচনা করলে কাজ হারানো রোধ ও নতুন কর্ম সৃজনের বিষয়টি সর্বাধিক গুরুত্বপূর্ণ হয়ে উঠেছে যার ফলে বেসরকারী খাতে বিনিয়োগ অত্যাবশ্যকীয় হয়ে উঠেছে। বেসরকারী খাতের বিনিয়োগই দেশের কাঙ্ক্ষিত অর্থনৈতিক প্রবৃদ্ধির মূল চাবিকাঠি। বৃহৎ এবং উল্লেখযোগ্য অবকাঠামোগত উন্নয়ন প্রকল্পসমূহ, যেমন- পদ্মা ও অন্যান্য সেতু, মেট্রো-রেল, রূপপুর পারমাণবিক বিদ্যুৎকেন্দ্র, মাতারবাড়ি বিদ্যুৎকেন্দ্র এবং অন্যান্য প্রকল্প এই মহামারী পরিস্থিতির মাঝে চলমান রাখা হয়েছে যেন মধ্যম আয়ের দেশে বাংলাদেশের অগ্রগতির পথে অবকাঠামোর অভাবে অর্থনীতি বাধাগ্রস্ত না হয়।

সরকার অবকাঠামো শক্তিশালীকরণ, লজিস্টিক সহায়তা আরও সহজলভ্যকরণ, নিয়ন্ত্রণমূলক বাধা অপসারণ, বিভিন্ন প্রতিষ্ঠান সহজীকরণ এবং বিশেষ অর্থনৈতিক অঞ্চল তৈরির মাধ্যমে ব্যবসায়িক পরিবেশের আরও উন্নয়নে প্রচুর জোর দিচ্ছে যা সম্ভাব্য ব্যবসায়িক উদ্যোগ গ্রহণে আরও বেশি সংখ্যক উদ্যোক্তাকে উৎসাহিত করবে।

তবে আসন্ন বছরগুলোতেও দেশের অর্থনৈতিক উন্নয়নের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় তহবিলের মূল উৎস হিসাবে ব্যাংকিং খাত যথারীতি মূল ভূমিকা পালন করবে বিষয়টি এই খাতের নীতিনির্ধারণকণকে সাবধানতার সাথে দেশের ব্যাংকিং খাতকে পরিচালনা করতে হবে। এই খাতে বর্তমানে বিরাজমান পরিস্থিতির প্রেক্ষাপটে এটি বলা যেতে পারে যে এই খাতের সব ক্ষেত্রে, বিশেষত ঋণ প্রশাসন এবং তহবিল ব্যবস্থাপনায় সুশাসন নিশ্চিত ও বহাল করা না গেলে এই খাত সমাজের সকল স্তরের মানুষের আর্থিক অবস্থার উন্নয়নের প্রয়াসকে সহজতর করার প্রত্যাশিত ভূমিকা পালন করতে সক্ষম হবে না।

উপরন্তু, পুঁজিবাজারের অস্থিরতা দেশের শিল্পোদ্যোগসমূহের জন্য দীর্ঘমেয়াদী মূলধন সংগ্রহে প্রধান প্রতিবন্ধকতা হিসাবে আবির্ভূত হওয়ায় এই বাজার বিনিয়োগকারীদের আস্থা ফিরিয়ে আনতে পারছে না। উদ্ভূত পরিস্থিতিতে নিয়ন্ত্রক কর্তৃপক্ষকেই এই বাজারের হাল ধরতে হবে কারণ পূর্ববর্তী কেলেক্সারিগুলো বিচারের আওতায় না আনা হলে এই বাজারের প্রতি বিনিয়োগকারীদের আস্থার অভাব দিনে দিনে আরও তীব্র হবে।

বাংলাদেশের ২০২০ সালের ব্যাংকিং খাত পর্যালোচনা

২০২০ সালে কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীজনিত সঙ্কটের মুখোমুখি হয়ে দেশের ব্যাংকিং খাত একটি কঠিন সময় অতিবাহিত করেছিল যা শুধুমাত্র ব্যাংকিং খাতকেই নয়, বরং অর্থনীতির অন্যান্য খাতগুলিকেও অপ্রত্যাশিত ক্ষতির মুখে ঠেলে দিয়েছিল। যেহেতু অর্থনীতির অন্যান্য খাতগুলি প্রয়োজনীয় তহবিলের জন্য ব্যাংকিং খাতের উপর নির্ভরশীল, তাই এই খাতে ঋণ ও আমানতের সুদের হার হ্রাস এবং ২০১৯ সালে খেলাপি ঋণগ্রহীতাদের ঋণ

পরিশোধের দায়বদ্ধতার শর্তাবলী শিথিলকরণের প্রেক্ষিতে ২০২০ সালে ব্যাংকিং খাত প্রবল চাপে পড়েছিল।

২০১৯ সালে গ্রহীত এ সকল নীতি এবং বিধি-বিধানের উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিবর্তন ব্যাংকগুলির জন্য নতুন চ্যালেঞ্জ সৃষ্টি করেছে এবং, পরীক্ষিত ও প্রচলিত পদ্ধতির বাইরে গিয়ে নতুন কৌশল গ্রহণ করতে তাদেরকে বাধ্য করেছে। এর মাধ্যমে ব্যাংকগুলি বরং অনিশ্চয়তায় নিপতিত হয় এবং চ্যালেঞ্জ মোকাবেলা করা সময়ের সাথে আরও দুরূহ হয়ে ওঠে, বিশেষত, গতবছর যখন ব্যাংকিং খাতের বেশিরভাগ ঋণগ্রহীতা ব্যবসায়ে অপ্রত্যাশিত মন্দার কারণে সময়মতো ঋণ পরিশোধ করার সক্ষমতা হারিয়ে ফেলে।

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

চলমান মহামারী এই খাতের সব ধরনের প্রতিষ্ঠানের কর্মকাণ্ডকে ব্যাহত করেছিল। তবে ঋণ কেলেক্সারি, অকার্যকর ঋণ বৃদ্ধি, সুদের হার নিয়ে সমস্যা এবং বেসরকারী খাতে তহবিলের নিম্ন চাহিদা এই খাতের প্রবৃদ্ধি উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে কমিয়ে দেয়। এই অপ্রতুলতা সত্ত্বেও দেশের বেশিরভাগ ব্যাংক, বিশেষত বেসরকারী ব্যাংকগুলো ২০২০ সালে ভাল পরিচালন মুনাফা অর্জন করেছিল মর্মে প্রকাশিত হয়েছিল যদিও বেশিরভাগেরই মুনাফা আগের বছরের তুলনায় বেশ কমেছে। তদুপরি, ঋণ আদায়ের দুর্বলতার ফলে বড় বড় ঋণের অযাচিত অবলোপন হয় যা ব্যাংকগুলোর আর্থিক সম্পদ কমিয়ে দিয়েছিল। ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার উন্নয়ন না করে প্রণোদনা প্যাকেজের আওতায় ঋণ ব্যবস্থাপনার বর্তমান নীতি ব্যাংকিং খাতের কর্মফলে আরও নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলতে পারে।

করোনায দেশের বিভিন্ন খাতে অর্থনৈতিক ও বাণিজ্যিক কার্যক্রম সংকুচিত হওয়ার কারণে বেসরকারী খাতে ঋণের চাহিদা কমে যাওয়ায় ব্যাংকসমূহ বিশেষত বেসরকারী ব্যাংকসমূহ বিভিন্ন আমানত পণ্যের বিপরীতে স্বল্পহারে সুদ প্রদান করে কিছু আমানত ছেড়ে দিতে উৎসাহী হয়েছিল যা ক্ষুদ্র ব্যক্তি আমানতকারীদের জন্য গুরুতর সমস্যা সৃষ্টি করেছিল। তাদের মধ্যে অনেকে রাষ্ট্র মালিকানাধীন বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকের আমানত সেবার দিকে নজর দেয় যার ফলে অতিরিক্ত সুদ ব্যয় উদ্ভূত হয় এবং সরকারী ব্যাংকসমূহের আমানতের পরিমাণ আরও স্ফীত হয়। তবে সরকারী ব্যাংকসমূহ জনগণের সঞ্চয়ের অভ্যাসকে উৎসাহিত করার জন্য আমানত পণ্যের সুদের হার স্থিতিশীল রেখেছিল।

প্রত্যাশা অনুযায়ী না হলেও আগের বছরের ধারাবাহিকতায় ২০২০ সালেও ব্যাংকিং খাতে সামগ্রিকভাবে আমানত ও ঋণ স্থিতি বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে। ২০২০ সাল শেষে দেশের ব্যাংকগুলোতে মেয়াদী আমানত এবং তলবি আমানতসহ মোট আমানতের পরিমাণ ১৩,৭৯১.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকায় এসে দাঁড়িয়েছিল যা ২০১৯ সালের মোট আমানতের তুলনায় প্রায় ১৩.৫ শতাংশ বেশি। অন্যদিকে, ২০২০ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকসমূহে মোট বকেয়া ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের স্থিতি ছিল ১০,৯৬৩.০৮ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ৯.২ শতাংশ বেশি।

২০২০ সালের শেষে মোট অভ্যন্তরীণ ঋণ ছিল ১৩,৬৩০ বিলিয়ন টাকা। ২০২০ সাল শেষে বেসরকারী খাতে ব্যাংকসমূহের প্রদত্ত ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল ১১,৪১৩.০০ বিলিয়ন টাকা এবং পাবলিক খাতে ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল ২২২৩.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা। পাবলিক খাতের ঋণের বাইরে সরকারকে প্রদত্ত ঋণের পরিমাণ ১,৯১৩.০ বিলিয়ন টাকায় এসে দাঁড়ায়। বেসরকারী খাতে দেশের ব্যাংকসমূহের ঋণের পরিমাণ ২০২০ সালে ৮.৪ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছিল যা ২০১৯ সালের ৯.৮ শতাংশ প্রবৃদ্ধির তুলনায় কম। পাবলিক খাতের ঋণ বেড়েছে ১৮.৬ শতাংশ এবং সরকারকে প্রদত্ত ঋণের পরিমাণ বেড়েছে ২১.৯ শতাংশ। সামগ্রিকভাবে, ২০২০ সালে অভ্যন্তরীণ ঋণ ৯.৯ শতাংশ বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছে।

২০২০ সালের ডিসেম্বর অস্ত্রে শিল্পখাত ও কৃষি খাতে ব্যাংক ঋণ দাঁড়ায় যথাক্রমে ৪,৫৬৮.৫ বিলিয়ন এবং ৫০২.৮ বিলিয়ন টাকা। অন্যান্য বড় খাতে যেমন- নির্মাণ, পরিবহন, বাণিজ্য ও ভোক্তাঋণ ছিল যথাক্রমে ৯৪৪.০ বিলিয়ন টাকা, ১৪১.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা, ৩,৬৬৩.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা এবং ৮১৯.৮ বিলিয়ন টাকা। ২০২০ সালের ডিসেম্বর অস্ত্রে অন্যান্য খাতের ঋণ দাঁড়িয়েছে ৩২২.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা।

২০২০ সালে দেশের রপ্তানি ব্যবসার পরিমাণ ৩৩.৬ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার ছিল, আর আমদানি মূল্য পরিশোধ করতে হয়েছে ৪৫.৭ বিলিয়ন মার্কিন ডলার। কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর ফলে সৃষ্ট সমস্যার কারণে দেশের আমদানি-রপ্তানি ব্যবসা ২০১৯ সালের মতো ২০২০ সালে তেমন ভাল ফলাফল অর্জন করেনি।

দেশের ব্যবসা-বাণিজ্যের উপর মহামারীর বিরূপ প্রভাব থেকে ব্যবসায়ীদের রক্ষা করার জন্য দেশের তফসিলী ব্যাংকগুলিকে কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংক ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণে শিথিলতা প্রদর্শনের নির্দেশনা প্রদান করে যার দরুণ ২০২০ সালে ব্যাংকগুলির অকার্যকর ঋণের (এনপিএল) আকার হ্রাস পায়। কোভিড-১৯ এর প্রাদুর্ভাবের পরে কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংক কর্তৃক গত বছরের মার্চ মাসে ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণে স্বাভাবিক নিয়মাচারের উপর স্থগিতাদেশের ফলে অকার্যকর ঋণের পরিমাণ কমে যায়। মোট ঋণে অকার্যকর ঋণের অংশ হ্রাস পেয়ে ২০২০ সালের ৩১ ডিসেম্বরে ৭.৭ শতাংশে নেমেছিল, যা একবছর আগেও ছিল ৮.৯ শতাংশ। শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের মধ্যে রয়েছে নিম্নমান, সন্দেহজনক এবং মন্দ ও ক্ষতিজনক ঋণ যার পরিমাণ ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২০ তারিখে ৯৪৩.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকায় পৌঁছেছে।

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের নির্দেশনার ফলে ২০২০ সালের ৩১শে ডিসেম্বর পর্যন্ত ব্যাংকগুলি নতুন করে ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণ করতে পারেনি। ২০২০ সালের শেষ প্রান্তিকে অফশোর ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রম বাদে ছয়টি রাষ্ট্র মালিকানাধীন বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকের খেলাপি ঋণের পরিমাণ কমে দাঁড়ায় ৪২২.৭ বিলিয়ন টাকা, যার পরিমাণ এক বছর আগে ছিল ৪৩৯.৯ বিলিয়ন টাকা। অন্যদিকে, ৪২টি বেসরকারী বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকের অকার্যকর ঋণের পরিমাণ হ্রাস পেয়ে ৩৯৯.১৬ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছে, যা ২০১৯ সালের শেষ প্রান্তিকে ছিল ৪৪১৭.৭ বিলিয়ন টাকা। নয়টি বিদেশী বাণিজ্যিক ব্যাংকের ২০১৯ সালের চতুর্থ প্রান্তিকের শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণের পরিমাণ ২১.০৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা থেকে কমে ২০২০ এর চতুর্থ প্রান্তিকে ২০.৩২ বিলিয়ন টাকায় দাঁড়িয়েছে।

কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর বিরূপ প্রভাব কাটিয়ে উঠতে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কিছু নীতিমালা গ্রহণ করেছিল যার মধ্যে রয়েছে নির্দিষ্ট আর্থিক ও তারল্য

সংক্রান্ত পদক্ষেপ, ঋণ ও সুদের হার সংক্রান্ত ব্যবস্থা, ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণের নিয়মাবলীতে শিথিলতা, ঋণ পরিশোধের মেয়াদ বর্ধিতকরণ, অর্থনীতির বিভিন্ন খাতের জন্য ১.২ ট্রিলিয়ন ডলারের বেশি প্রণোদনা প্যাকেজ ঘোষণা, স্বাস্থ্য সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি এবং প্রতিরোধমূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ ইত্যাদি উল্লেখযোগ্য। ১.২ ট্রিলিয়ন টাকার প্রণোদনা প্যাকেজের অধীনে বিভিন্ন প্রণোদনা প্যাকেজের মধ্যে কয়েকটি উল্লেখযোগ্য প্যাকেজ হ'ল- ক্ষতিগ্রস্ত শিল্প ও সেবা খাতে ৪০০ বিলিয়ন টাকার চলতি মূলধন ঋণ, ক্ষুদ্র ও মাঝারি খাত ও কুটির শিল্পে ২০০ বিলিয়ন টাকার চলতি মূলধন, ১২৭.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকার রপ্তানি উন্নয়ন তহবিল সম্প্রসারণ, কৃষি খাতে সারের জন্য ৯৫ বিলিয়ন টাকার ভর্তুকি, ৫০ বিলিয়ন টাকার কৃষি পুনঃঅর্থায়ন প্রকল্প এবং ৫০ বিলিয়ন টাকার রপ্তানিমুখী উৎপাদন শিল্পের শ্রমিকদের বেতন সহায়তার জন্য বিশেষ তহবিল।

উপরোক্ত প্রেক্ষিতে এটি বলা যেতে পারে যে ব্যাংকিং শিল্পের ভবিষ্যৎ এই খাতের নীতিনির্ধারকদের দূরদৃষ্টির উপর নির্ভর করে। সরকারী ও বেসরকারী ব্যাংকসমূহের সুদ হারে তারতম্যজনিত সমস্যার কার্যকর সমাধানের জন্য কিছু সংশোধনমূলক কৌশল ও ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণ করা দরকার। ঋণ গ্রহণকারীদের মধ্যে ঋণ পরিশোধের ক্ষেত্রে খেলাপি হওয়ার প্রবণতা যেন একটি সাধারণ অনুশীলনে পরিণত না হয় সেজন্য খেলাপিদের বিরুদ্ধে দৃঢ় অবস্থান এবং শাস্তিমূলক ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের মাধ্যমে কঠোর তদারকি নিশ্চিত করা উচিত। ব্যবসায় উন্নতি এবং কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টির জন্য ব্যাংক ঋণের সত্যিকারের উদ্দেশ্য যাতে পূরণ হয় সেজন্য ভাল এবং সম্ভাব্য ঋণগ্রহীতাদের জন্য বিভিন্ন মাত্রার উদ্বীপনা চালু করা দরকার। এছাড়া, ব্যাংকিং প্রক্রিয়াকে আরও বেশি পরিমাণে অন্তর্ভুক্তিমূলক করা প্রয়োজন যেন সমাজের নিম্ন আয় এবং দেশের প্রত্যন্ত অঞ্চলের মানুষ দেশের অর্থনৈতিক অগ্রগতির প্রক্রিয়া থেকে বাদ পড়ে না যায়।

বেসিক ব্যাংকের কার্যক্রমের পর্যালোচনা

কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর আকস্মিক প্রাদুর্ভাবের ফলে দেশের সমস্ত অর্থনৈতিক কার্যক্রম প্রায় স্থবির হয়ে পড়েছিল এবং আর্থিক লেনদেনের স্বাভাবিক প্রবাহ বাধাগ্রস্ত হয়েছিল যার দরুন বেসিক ব্যাংকও ব্যাংকিং খাতের অন্যান্য তফসিলি ব্যাংকের ন্যায় একটি কঠিন সময় পার করেছে। ব্যাংক যখন ঋণের সুদের হার হ্রাস এবং কেন্দ্রীয় ব্যাংকের ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণ ও পুনঃতফসিল সংক্রান্ত বিধি-বিধান শিথিলকরণের প্রভাব থেকে নিজের আর্থিক অবস্থান পুনরুদ্ধারের চেষ্টা করছিল ঠিক তখন মহামারী কেবল ব্যাংকিং খাতের জন্যই নয়, বরং সামগ্রিকভাবে দেশের অর্থনীতির জন্যই একটি বড় ধাক্কা।

নিয়ন্ত্রক কর্তৃপক্ষ কর্তৃক গৃহীত ব্যবস্থাগুলির মধ্যে ঋণ শ্রেণীকরণের বিধি-বিধান আরও শিথিলকরণ এবং মহামারীর প্রকোপের ফলে সংঘটিত ব্যবসায়িক ক্ষয়ক্ষতি থেকে উদ্ধারে সহায়তা প্রদানের জন্য ব্যাংকগুলির কাছ থেকে ঋণ গ্রহণকারী ব্যবসায়ীদের ঋণ পরিশোধের মেয়াদ বাড়ানো অন্তর্ভুক্ত ছিল। এর ফলে ব্যাংকের সুদ ভিত্তিক আয় আরও সংকুচিত হয়েছিল এবং পরিসেবা-কমিশন, ফি, চার্জ ইত্যাদির মতো অ-সুদ ভিত্তিক উপার্জনমূলক কর্মকাণ্ডে তাদের মনোনিবেশ করতে বাধ্য করেছিল।

২০২০ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকের মোট সম্পদ দাঁড়িয়েছে প্রায় ১৯৬.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ১.৭ বিলিয়ন টাকা বেশি।

যদিও গত বছর ব্যাংক পুনরায় পরিচালন মুনাফা অর্জনের জন্য সর্বাঙ্গিক প্রচেষ্টা গ্রহণ করেছিল তথাপি কিছু অপ্ৰত্যাশিত ঘটনা, বিশেষত কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর সূচনা এবং গত বছর ব্যাংকিং খাতে ঘটে যাওয়া ব্যাপক পরিবর্তনের কারণে ব্যাংক মুনাফা অর্জন করতে সক্ষম হয়নি। গত বছর এই ব্যাংককে ৩.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকার পরিচালন ক্ষতির সম্মুখীন হতে হয়েছিল। ঋণের সুদ হারে নিম্নমুখী পরিবর্তন, অকার্যকর ঋণের পরিমাণ বৃদ্ধি, ঋণগ্রহীতাদের ঋণ পরিশোধের শিথিলতার কারণে সুদ আয় হ্রাসের কারণে ব্যাংকের পরিচালন ক্ষতি উল্লেখযোগ্য পরিমাণে বৃদ্ধি পেয়েছিল।

পূর্ববর্তী বছরের স্থিতির তুলনায় প্রায় ১.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকা বেশি আমানতের ফলে ব্যাংক ১৩৯.৭ বিলিয়ন টাকার আমানত স্থিতি নিয়ে ২০২০ সাল শেষ করে। বিগত কয়েক বছর ধরে কর্পোরেট ও ব্যক্তি আমানত সংগ্রহের ক্ষেত্রে ব্যাংকের সকল স্তরের কর্মকর্তাদের কঠোর ও সম্মিলিত পরিশ্রমের ফলস্বরূপ আমানতের এই প্রবৃদ্ধি হয়েছে। ব্যাংকের আমানত ভিত্তিকে শক্তিশালী করতে ব্যাংকের ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্তৃপক্ষের পক্ষ থেকে কর্মকর্তাদের প্রতি উৎসাহ বাড়ানোয় কর্মকর্তাগণ আমানত সংগ্রহের কর্মযজ্ঞে বেশি বেশি অংশগ্রহণের পাশাপাশি গ্রাহক সেবার উন্নয়ন এবং গ্রাহককে ভাল সেবার অভিজ্ঞতা প্রদানে নিরন্তর চেষ্টা করেছে। অন্যদিকে, বেসরকারি ব্যাংকসমূহ তাদের মুনাফা বজায় রাখতে ব্যক্তিগত এবং কর্পোরেট উভয় ক্ষেত্রের গ্রাহকদের বিভিন্ন আমানত পণ্যের সুদের হার উল্লেখযোগ্যভাবে হ্রাস করেছে যার ফলে উভয় ধরনের আমানতকারী সরকারী ব্যাংকের আমানত সেবা গ্রহণে উদবুদ্ধ হয়েছে যারা তুলনামূলকভাবে আমানতে বেশি সুদের হার প্রস্তাব করেছিল।

ব্যাংকের আমানতের মিশ্রণে সামান্য কিছুটা উন্নতি হয়েছে, যেখানে চলতি আমানতের অনুপাত ২০১৯ সালের অবস্থান ৪.৯ শতাংশ থেকে সামান্য বৃদ্ধি পেয়ে ২০২০ সালে ৫.৯ শতাংশে উন্নীত হয় এবং সঞ্চয়ী আমানতের অনুপাত ২০১৯ সালের ৫.৩ শতাংশ থেকে সামান্য হ্রাস পেয়ে ২০২০ সালে ৫.২ শতাংশে দাঁড়িয়েছে। অন্যদিকে, উচ্চমূল্যের মেয়াদী আমানতের পরিমাণ ২০১৯ সালের ৬৯.৫ শতাংশ থেকে হ্রাস পেয়ে ২০২০ সালে ৬৮.১ শতাংশে দাঁড়িয়েছে। এছাড়া, তারল্য ব্যবস্থাপনায় স্থিতিশীলতা বজায় রাখতে ব্যাংক সর্বদা তার আমানতের একটি অংশ দীর্ঘমেয়াদী আমানত আকারে সংরক্ষণের চেষ্টা করে।

২০২০ সালের শেষে ব্যাংকের বকেয়া ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ১৪৯.১ বিলিয়ন টাকা, যা আগের বছরের তুলনায় প্রায় ১.৭ শতাংশ হ্রাস পেয়েছে। কিছু পুরানো শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ আদায়ে ব্যর্থতা ও মহামারী পরিস্থিতির কারণে নতুন ঋণ বিতরণের সুযোগের অভাবে এই হ্রাস ঘটেছিল, যা ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের বছর শেষের স্থিতিতে কমিয়ে দিয়েছিল। ২০২০ সালের শেষে শিল্প খাতে ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ৮৮.১ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা পূর্ববর্তী বছরের বকেয়া স্থিতি, ৮৯.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকার তুলনায় প্রায় ১.৫ শতাংশ কম অর্থাৎ শিল্প ঋণের পরিমাণ প্রায় ১.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা হ্রাস পেয়েছে। বেসিক ব্যাংক তার যাত্রার শুরু থেকেই দেশের শিল্পোন্নয়নে উল্লেখযোগ্য অবদান রেখে চলেছে।

২০২০ সালের শেষে মোট ঋণের মধ্যে অতি ক্ষুদ্র ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ০.৫ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের প্রায় ০.৩ শতাংশ ছিল। এছাড়া ক্ষুদ্র শিল্প উদ্যোগে ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল প্রায় ১১ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা মোট শিল্প ঋণের প্রায় ১২.৫ শতাংশ এবং মোট ব্যাংক ঋণের ৭.৪ শতাংশ ছিল। তদুপরি, মাঝারি শিল্পে ঋণের পরিমাণ ছিল

প্রায় ৪৮.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা যা মোট শিল্প ঋণের ৫৪.৭ শতাংশ এবং ব্যাংকের মোট ঋণের ৩২.৩ শতাংশ ছিল। এই তথ্যাবলী সাক্ষ্য দেয় যে বেসিক ব্যাংক প্রতিষ্ঠার উদ্দেশ্য পূরণের লক্ষ্যে ব্যাংক নিরলসভাবে কাজ করে চলেছে।

২০২০ সালের শেষদিকে কৃষিভিত্তিক শিল্পে ঋণের স্থিতি ছিল ২০.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা, যা মোট বকেয়া ঋণ এবং অগ্রিমের প্রায় ১৩.৬ শতাংশ ছিল। অন্যদিকে, ব্যাংক ২০২০ সালে কৃষি খাতে ০.৬৮ বিলিয়ন টাকার বেশী বিতরণ করেছে যা ২০২০ সালের শেষে এই খাতের ঋণের স্থিতিতে ১.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকায় উন্নীত করে এবং এটি ব্যাংকের মোট বকেয়া ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের প্রায় ১.১ শতাংশ। ঋণ সুবিধা প্রদানের মাধ্যমে কৃষি পণ্য উৎপাদনে সহায়তা প্রদান এবং এর মাধ্যমে দেশের খাদ্য সুরক্ষা নিশ্চিত করার জন্য ব্যাংকের নিরলস প্রচেষ্টা দেশের কৃষিক্ষেত্রের উন্নয়নে ব্যাপক অবদান রেখেছে।

মানুষের দারিদ্র্য নিরসন ও টেকসই উন্নয়ন নিশ্চিত করার লক্ষ্যে সরকারের বিভিন্ন উদ্যোগে অবদান রাখার প্রয়াসে বেসিক ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন এনজিও, দেশী ও বহুজাতিক প্রতিষ্ঠান; যেমন-এশীয় উন্নয়ন ব্যাংক এর সাথে বহু বছর ধরে কাজ করেছে। সরকারের বিভিন্ন উন্নয়ন ও কর্মসংস্থানমূলক কার্যক্রমে সহযোগিতা করার লক্ষ্যে ব্যাংক এসব এনজিও'র সহায়তায় ঋণসুবিধাকামী জনগণকে ঋণ প্রদান করেছে। কর্মসংস্থান সৃষ্টি, দারিদ্র্য নিরসন ও দেশের দরিদ্র জনগণের টেকসই উন্নয়ন নিশ্চিত করার জন্য ব্যাংক ২০২০ সালে অতি ক্ষুদ্র ঋণ কার্যক্রমের আওতায় দরিদ্র মানুষের মাঝে ০.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা ঋণ বিতরণ করেছে। প্রয়োজনীয় ঋণ সুবিধার মাধ্যমে মূলধন যোগান দিয়ে নারীদের আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থানের সুযোগ তৈরি করে ব্যাংক নারী ক্ষমতায়নেও সহায়ক ভূমিকা পালন করেছে। ব্যাংক ৭২ জন নারী উদ্যোক্তার আত্ম-কর্মসংস্থানের প্রচেষ্টায় সহায়তা দিয়ে ২০২০ সালে সর্বমোট ০.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকা ঋণ বিতরণ করে এই খাত উন্নয়নে ব্যাংকের দায়বদ্ধতাকে প্রকাশ করে।

দেশের ক্রমবর্ধমান আমদানি-রপ্তানি ব্যবসায়ের ক্ষেত্রে ব্যাংকের অবদান গতবছর কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাবের ফলে মারাত্মকভাবে বাধাগ্রস্ত হয়েছিল যা গ্রাহকদেরকে এই খাতগুলিতে ব্যবসায়িক সহায়তা প্রদানের তথ্যের দিকে নজর দিলে বোঝা যায়। তবে বেসিক ব্যাংকের জন্যও এক্ষেত্রে কোন ব্যতিক্রম ছিলনা কারণ দেশের বেশির ভাগ ব্যাংক তাদের রপ্তানি-আমদানি ব্যবসায় উল্লেখযোগ্য নেতিবাচকতা প্রত্যক্ষ করেছে। ব্যবসার সাম্প্রতিক প্রবণতার ধারাতেই ব্যাংক ২০২০ সালে ২৭.৭ বিলিয়ন টাকার আমদানি ব্যবসায় সহায়তা দিয়েছে যা ২০১৯ সালের আমদানি ব্যবসায় সহায়তার তুলনায় ৪.৮ বিলিয়ন টাকা কম। এছাড়াও, ২০২০ সালে ব্যাংক রপ্তানি ব্যবসায় ১৯১.১ বিলিয়ন টাকার সহায়তা দিয়েছে যা পূর্ববর্তী বছরের তুলনায় ৩.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা কম।

অকার্যকর ঋণ থেকে ব্যাংকের নগদ আদায় ছিল প্রায় ০.৬ বিলিয়ন টাকা এবং পুনঃতফসিলকৃত ঋণ থেকে ২০২০ সালে নগদ আদায় ছিল মোট ১.১ বিলিয়ন টাকা। একই সময়ে ব্যাংক ২.৪ বিলিয়ন টাকার ঋণ এবং অগ্রিম পুনঃতফসিল করেছে যা অবশ্যই ব্যাংকের অকার্যকর ঋণ নিয়ন্ত্রণে রাখতে সহায়তা করেছিল। তবে, ব্যাংকের সর্বাঙ্গিক প্রচেষ্টা সত্ত্বেও কিছু পুনঃতফসিলকৃত ঋণ পুনরায় শ্রেণীকরণের কারণে অকার্যকর ঋণ কার্যকরভাবে কমানো যায়নি এবং ২০২০ সালের শেষে মোট ঋণ ও অগ্রিমে অকার্যকর ঋণ অংশ ছিল ৫১.৭ শতাংশ যা আগের বছরের

শেষদিকে প্রায় ৫২.০ শতাংশের কাছাকাছি ছিল। ব্যাংক যেহেতু তার পরিচালনের অন্যান্য ক্ষেত্রগুলিতেও গুরুত্ব প্রদান অব্যাহত রেখেছে, সেক্ষেত্রে অকার্যকর ঋণের পরিমাণ হ্রাস করাটা ব্যাংকের জন্য একটি বড় চ্যালেঞ্জ হয়ে দাঁড়িয়েছে।

ব্যাংকিং নেটওয়ার্ক

বেসিক ব্যাংক দেশের নির্দিষ্ট গ্রামীণ ও শহুরে এলাকার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে অবস্থিত ৭২টি শাখার মাধ্যমে গ্রাহকদেরকে বিভিন্ন ধরনের ব্যাংকিং পরিসেবা প্রদান করেছে। ব্যাংকিং ব্যবসার সাম্প্রতিক ধারার সাথে সামঞ্জস্য রেখে ব্যাংকটি গ্রাহকসেবার পরিধি বাড়ানোর পাশাপাশি গ্রাহক ভিত্তি আরও মজবুত করতে দেশের গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানগুলিতে উপশাখা খোলার পরিকল্পনা করেছে। ২০২১ সালে ইতোমধ্যেই ৬টি উপশাখার কার্যক্রম শুরু করা হয়েছে।

এছাড়াও, ব্যাংক তার ১০টি বুথের মাধ্যমে বিভিন্ন ধরনের বিল সংগ্রহ করে, যার মধ্যে ঢাকায় ৬টি, কক্সবাজারে ২টি, এবং ময়মনসিংহ ও বরিশালে বাকী ১টি করে বুথ রয়েছে।

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

প্রযুক্তি

যেহেতু আধুনিক ব্যাংকিং এর বৈশিষ্ট্য হল তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি ব্যবহারের পরিসর বৃদ্ধি করে নতুন দিগন্ত উন্মোচনের পাশাপাশি আরও বেশি বিকল্প উন্মুক্ত করা, সেহেতু বেসিক ব্যাংক সর্বদা গ্রাহকদের জন্য আর্থিক প্রযুক্তি এবং ডিজিটাল উদ্ভাবন গ্রহণ করে চলেছে। ফলস্বরূপ, গ্রাহকদের সদা পরিবর্তনশীল চাহিদা মেটানো এবং তাদের জটিল ও পরিবর্তনশীল চাহিদার সাথে সামঞ্জস্য রেখে তাত্ক্ষণিক ও সঠিক পরিসেবা সরবরাহ করতে যথাযথ সুরক্ষা সতর্কতা এবং অপেক্ষাকৃত সুবিধাজনক উপায়ে সেবা নিশ্চিত করার পাশাপাশি বেসিক ব্যাংক নিয়মিতভাবে অটোমেশন হালনাগাদ এবং তথ্যপ্রযুক্তির নতুন নতুন সংস্করণ গ্রহণ করে আসছে।

প্রতিষ্ঠার পর থেকে ব্যাংক তথ্য প্রযুক্তি নির্ভর ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের অনুশীলন করা এবং নিয়মিতভাবে সংযোজন, অভিযোজন এবং যথাযথ তথ্য প্রযুক্তির ব্যবহারে অনেক বেশি গুরুত্ব দিয়ে চলেছে। ১৯৯১ সালে ব্যাংক তার নিজস্ব ব্যাংকিং সফটওয়্যারটি তৈরি করেছিল যা পরে গ্রাহক পরিসেবায় দক্ষতা বৃদ্ধির জন্য সেন্ট্রাল রিয়েল টাইম কোর ব্যাংকিং সিস্টেম দ্বারা প্রতিস্থাপন করা হয়। ব্যাংকের প্রধান কার্যালয়ের পাশাপাশি শাখাগুলি এক যুগেরও বেশী সময় ধরে এই 'সেন্ট্রালাইজড কোর ব্যাংকিং সিস্টেমের' আওতায় কাজ করে চলেছে।

উপরন্তু, ব্যাংকের কর্মক্ষমতা বাড়ানোর জন্য এবং প্রতিদিনের কার্যক্রমকে আরও সহজতর করার জন্য ব্যাংক তার নিজস্ব সফটওয়্যার ইঞ্জিনিয়ারদের দ্বারা তৈরি বিভিন্ন সফটওয়্যার ব্যবহার করেছে এবং ব্যবহারকারীর প্রয়োজন মেটাতে অভিনব সফটওয়্যার প্রবর্তনের জন্য প্রতিনিয়ত কাজ

করে চলেছে। যেহেতু ওয়াইড এরিয়া নেটওয়ার্ক (ডব্লিউএএন) এর মাধ্যমে ব্যাংকের সমস্ত শাখা, প্রধান কার্যালয়, ডাটা সেন্টার এবং দুর্যোগ পুনরুদ্ধার সাইট (ডিআরএস) একে অপরের সাথে সংযুক্ত, তাই ব্যাংক এখন বিভিন্ন সংস্থার ইউটিলিটি বিল নিজস্ব অনলাইন সফটওয়্যারের মাধ্যমে সংগ্রহ করতে সক্ষম।

এছাড়াও, এসএমএসের মাধ্যমে গ্রাহকদের স্ব স্ব হিসাবের মাস শেষের স্থিতি অবহিত করার পাশাপাশি হিসাবে লেনদেনের তথ্য জানানোর পদ্ধতি এবং এনআইডির তথ্য যাচাই করার পদ্ধতি শাখা পর্যায়ে বাস্তবায়ন করা হয়েছে যা গ্রাহক এবং শাখার কর্মকর্তাদের জন্য খুব কার্যকর বলে সাব্যস্ত হচ্ছে। গ্রাহকের চাহিদা মেটাতে প্রযুক্তি ভিত্তিক উন্নততর ব্যাংকিং সেবা প্রদানের লক্ষ্যে বেসিক ব্যাংক ২০২০ সালের ৬ই ডিসেম্বর ‘ভিসা’ ব্র্যান্ডের ‘কন্টাক্টলেস ডুয়াল কারেন্সি ক্রেডিট কার্ড’ পরিসেবা চালু করেছে। বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের ওয়েব পোর্টালের মাধ্যমে ই-টেডারিং প্রক্রিয়া বাস্তবায়ন করা হয়েছে। পাশাপাশি, ব্যাংকের বর্তমান বিভিন্ন কার্যক্রম প্রকাশের জন্য সার্বক্ষণিক একটি অফিশিয়াল ফেসবুক পেজ এর ব্যবস্থা রাখা হয়েছে।

ব্যাংক ২০২১ সালে ‘হোয়াটসঅ্যাপ ব্যাংকিং সেবা’ চালু করেছে যা বিদ্যমান গ্রাহকদেরকে তাদের হিসাবের স্থিতি এবং সর্বশেষ পাঁচটি লেনদেন অনুসন্ধান করতে সহায়তা করবে যা ভবিষ্যতে আরও বৈশিষ্ট্য যুক্ত করে আকর্ষণীয় করা হবে।

ব্যাংকের শাখা এবং বিভাগসমূহের কম্পিউটারগুলিতে মাইক্রোসফট “এসসিভিএমএমের” মাধ্যমে দূর থেকে লগইনের সুবিধা সম্প্রসারণ, কেন্দ্রীয় কোর ব্যাংকিংয়ের সাথে শাখাসমূহ সংযুক্ত করার জন্য “টুয়েন্ডো” প্রবর্তন, ওরাকল অডিট ভল্ট এবং ডাটাবেস ফায়ারওয়াল ইনস্টল করে ডাটাবেস সিস্টেমের সুরক্ষা নিশ্চিতকরণ, আইসিটি সাপোর্টের জন্য রিমোট অ্যাক্সেস ভিপিএন প্রয়োগ, ডকুমেন্ট ব্যবস্থাপনা পদ্ধতির ডিজিটাইজেশন, মানব সম্পদ সম্পর্কিত তথ্য ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য “পিআইএমএস ওয়েব সফটওয়্যার”-এর ব্যবহার ইত্যাদি কার্যক্রম আমাদের ব্যাংকের অটোমেশনের গতি বজায় রাখবে বলেই আশা করা যায়।

ব্যাংক ওয়েস্টার্ন ইউনিয়ন মানি ট্রান্সফার এবং রিয়ার মত সুবিধাগুলি ব্যবহার করে নিয়মিত ও অনিয়মিত গ্রাহকদেরকে রেমিট্যান্স সেবা প্রদান করেছে। বাংলাদেশ অটোমেটেড চেক প্রসেসিং সিস্টেম (বিএসপিএস), বাংলাদেশ অটোমেটেড ক্লিরিং হাউস (ব্যাচ) এর অধীনে বাংলাদেশ ইলেক্ট্রনিক ফান্ড ট্রান্সফার নেটওয়ার্ক (বিইএফটিএন) কার্যক্রমে এবং বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের রিয়েল টাইম গ্রস সেটেলমেন্ট সিস্টেম (আরটিজিএস) সেবাসমূহে ব্যাংক সফলভাবে অংশ নিচ্ছে।

সিপিটিইউয়ের ই-টেডারিং সিস্টেমটি ব্যবহার করে দরপত্র দাতাদের জন্য ব্যাংক তার সকল শাখায় ই-জিপি সেবা প্রদান করেছে। ব্যাংক কিউ-ক্যাশ শেয়ারড এটিএম / পস নেটওয়ার্কের পাশাপাশি বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের জাতীয় পেমেন্ট সুইচ (এনপিএস) এর মাধ্যমে গ্রাহকদের এটিএম/ডেবিট কার্ড সেবা প্রদান করেছে। পাশাপাশি এটি গ্রাহকদের কিউ-ক্যাশ পেমেন্ট গেটওয়ে এর মাধ্যমে ই-কমার্স সেবাও প্রদান করেছে। প্রযুক্তি নির্ভর ব্যাংকিং সেবাসমূহ আরও সহজতর করার স্বার্থে ব্যাংক

ভবিষ্যতে সম্ভাব্য গ্রাহকদের জন্যে বিভিন্ন ক্রেডিট কার্ড সেবার প্রসারণে ইচ্ছুক।

বেসিক ব্যাংক বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সর্বশেষ সুরক্ষা নির্দেশিকা অনুসারে নিজস্ব তথ্য প্রযুক্তি সুরক্ষা নীতির পাশাপাশি তার সুরক্ষা ব্যবস্থাও হালনাগাদ করেছে এবং অভ্যন্তরীণ পদক্ষেপও গ্রহণ করেছে। এই ক্ষেত্রে বহিরাগত তথ্য প্রযুক্তি ব্যবস্থা নিরীক্ষকদের দ্বারা দুর্বলতা মূল্যায়ন, অনুপ্রবেশ পরীক্ষা এবং ব্যাংকের তথ্য প্রযুক্তি ব্যবস্থাগুলির বৈশিষ্ট্যাবলী পর্যালোচনা সম্পন্ন হয়েছে। সম্ভাব্য অনুপ্রবেশকারীদের হুমকি থেকে ব্যাংককে রক্ষা করতে ব্যাংকের সুইফট সিস্টেমের সুরক্ষা বাড়ানো হয়েছে।

২০২০ সালে জাতীয় সাইবার ড্রিল প্রতিযোগিতায় ব্যাংক সমস্ত সরকারী, আধা-সরকারী, স্বায়ত্তশাসিত সংস্থা, ব্যাংক এবং আর্থিক সংস্থাগুলির মধ্যে প্রথম স্থান অর্জন করেছে যা ব্যাংকের জন্য অত্যন্ত গর্বের বিষয় এবং যা ব্যাংকের আইসিটি সুরক্ষা উদ্যোগ এবং মানদণ্ডের দক্ষতার স্মারক বহন করে।

ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা

দক্ষ ও কার্যকরভাবে ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য সমগ্র প্রতিষ্ঠানে বিভিন্ন প্রক্রিয়া ও পদ্ধতি, যেমন- ঝুঁকি সনাক্তকরণ, পরিমাপ, নিরীক্ষণ, প্রশমন ইত্যাদি ব্যবস্থার উপর সর্বদা নির্ভর করতে হয়। বেসিক ব্যাংকও একটি সমন্বিত ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার সংস্কৃতি তৈরি করেছে যেখানে ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনাকে সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলের সম্মিলিত দায়িত্ব হিসেবে বিবেচনা করে।

ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কমিটির (বিআরএমসি) সহায়তায় পরিচালনা পর্ষদ ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনায় সবচেয়ে গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করে। বিআরএমসি ব্যাংকের বর্তমান এবং ভবিষ্যত ব্যবসায়িক কর্মকাণ্ডে সামঞ্জস্য বিধান করার জন্য দীর্ঘস্থায়িত্ব, পর্যাপ্ত মূলধন এবং উপযুক্ত মূলধন পর্যাপ্ততা মূল্যায়ন প্রক্রিয়া নিশ্চিত করতে বিভিন্ন ঝুঁকি প্রশাসন কাঠামো এবং ঝুঁকি দর্শন প্রবর্তন করেছে। এটি ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য গৃহীত পদক্ষেপগুলিকে পর্যবেক্ষণ করে এবং সময়ে সময়ে পর্ষদকে হালনাগাদ তথ্য প্রেরণ করে। বিআরএমসি ঝুঁকি নীতিগুলিকেও পর্যালোচনা করে এবং পর্ষদকে সুপারিশ করে।

পর্ষদ ব্যাংকিং পরিচালনার অন্তর্নিহিত ঝুঁকিগুলি পর্যালোচনা করে এবং ঋণ ও বিনিয়োগের অনুমোদন এবং অন্যান্য সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণের সময় কৌশলগতভাবে ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার নীতি, পদ্ধতি এবং নির্দেশিকাগুলি অনুমোদন করে।

ব্যাংকের ব্যবস্থাপনা কর্তৃপক্ষ ব্যাংকের পরিচালনা পর্ষদ কর্তৃক অনুমোদিত নীতিমালা এবং কৌশলসমূহ কার্যকর করে। এক্সিকিউটিভ রিস্ক ম্যানেজমেন্ট কমিটি (অল রিস্ক কমিটি -এআরসি) নীতিগুলির ক্রমাগত পর্যবেক্ষণের পাশাপাশি ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি যেন তার সীমার সাথে সামঞ্জস্যপূর্ণ থাকে সেটিও পর্যবেক্ষণ করে। এআরসি ব্যাংকটির ৬টি ঝুঁকি সম্পর্কিত কমিটির কার্যক্রমও পর্যবেক্ষণ করে যেগুলো মূলত পৃথক পৃথক ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ কার্যক্রম পরিচালনায় গঠিত হয়েছিল। তদুপরি, ব্যাংকে সামগ্রিক তদারকি পর্যালোচনা প্রক্রিয়া (এসআরপি) সহজ করার পাশাপাশি

ব্যাংকের মূলধন পর্যাণ্ডতা, ঝুঁকির অবস্থান, মূলধন স্তর এবং অধিষ্ঠিত মূলধনের মান নির্ধারণের জন্য, ব্যাংকের এসআরপি দল বিআরএমসি-এর তদারকিতে কাজ করে এবং পরিচালনার উদ্দেশ্যে কার্যক্রম নির্ধারণ করে।

যেহেতু ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার কার্যাদি, প্রক্রিয়া, প্রশাসন, কার্যক্রম এবং অনুশীলনের সম্পূর্ণ বিন্যাসের ওপর ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার কাঠামো নির্মিত এবং প্রথম কার্যালয় বা ব্যাংকের ঋণ ডেস্ক থেকে ঝুঁকির উদ্ভব হয় সেহেতু বিভিন্ন কর্মকান্ড পরিচালনার স্তরটি ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার প্রথম পর্যায়ে হিসেবে অন্তর্ভুক্ত হয়। এই স্তরে বেসিক ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন বিভাগের ঝুঁকি হ্রাস করতে আন্তরিকতার সাথে কাজ করে। এছাড়াও ব্যাংকের ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা কাঠামোর অধীনে পৃথক ডেস্ক ও সুস্পষ্ট দায়িত্ব সম্বলিত ০৬টি মূল ঝুঁকি ও মূলধন ব্যবস্থাপনার জন্য আলাদা একটি ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা বিভাগ রয়েছে।

এছাড়া বেসিক ব্যাংক বেশ কয়েকটি নীতিমালা প্রবর্তন করেছে, যার মধ্যে রয়েছে, (ক) ঋণ নীতিমালা (খ) সম্পদ-দায় ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা (গ) অভ্যন্তরীণ নিয়ন্ত্রণ ও পরিপালন নীতিমালা (ঘ) মানি লন্ডারিং ও সন্ত্রাসে অর্থায়ন প্রতিরোধ নীতিমালা (ঙ) ট্রেজারী ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা (চ) তথ্য ও যোগাযোগ প্রযুক্তি নীতিমালা (ছ) পাইকারি অর্থায়ন বিষয়ক নির্দেশনা (জ) তারল্য সংরক্ষণ পরিকল্পনা (ঝ) জালিয়াতি ব্যবস্থাপনা নীতিমালা এবং (ঞ) অভ্যন্তরীণ মূলধন পর্যাণ্ডতা মূল্যায়ন প্রক্রিয়া সংক্রান্ত নীতিমালা। বিচক্ষণতার সাথে ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার স্বার্থে ব্যাংক এর বিভিন্ন স্তরের কর্মকর্তাদেরকে নিয়ন্ত্রক সংস্থা ও অভ্যন্তরীণভাবে প্রণীত সকল নীতিমালা, নির্দেশনা এবং পদ্ধতিসমূহ যথাযথভাবে অনুসরণে উৎসাহিত করে।

মূলধন স্থিতি

বছর শেষে মিলিয়ন টাকায় ব্যাংকের মূলধন স্থিতির অবস্থান নিম্নরূপঃ

বিবরণ	২০২০	২০১৯
পরিশোধিত মূলধন	১০,৮৪৬.৯৮	১০,৮৪৬.৯৮
শেয়ারহোল্ডারগণের মোট ইকুইটি	৩,৬৯৩.১২	৭,০০৭.১৪
মোট মূলধন	৪,১৯৪.৪১	৮,৭৩১.৯৮
মূলধন ঘাটতি	(৯,৪১৬.৪৩)	(৪,৬৪৯.২৫)

ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের বিপরীতে ক্রমান্বয়ে প্রভিশন সংরক্ষণ করা এবং প্রয়োজনীয় বকেয়া প্রভিশন মূলধনের সাথে সমন্বয় না করার বিষয়ে নিয়ন্ত্রক কর্তৃপক্ষের কাছ থেকে ছাড় পাওয়া সত্ত্বেও গত কয়েক বছরে লোকসানের পরিমাণ বেড়ে গেছে, ফলে ব্যাংকের মূলধন কিছুটা হ্রাস পেয়েছে।

নিরীক্ষক নিয়োগ

১৯৯৪ সালের কোম্পানি আইনের ২১০ নং অনুচ্ছেদ অনুসারে “খান ওয়াহাব শফিক রহমান কোঃ, চার্টার্ড অ্যাকাউন্ট্যান্টস”, ২০২০ সালের জন্য ব্যাংকের পরিচালনা পর্ষদের সিদ্ধান্ত অনুযায়ী ব্যাংকের বিধিবদ্ধ নিরীক্ষক হিসাবে নিযুক্ত হন।

আর্থিক বিবরণী

ব্যাংক যথারীতি ২০২০ সালেও তার হিসাবরক্ষণ প্রক্রিয়া যথাযথভাবে অনুসরণ করেছে। ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণীসমূহ বাংলাদেশ অ্যাকাউন্টিং স্ট্যান্ডার্ডস (বিএএস), বাংলাদেশ ফিন্যান্সিয়াল রিপোর্টিং স্ট্যান্ডার্ডস (বিএফআরএস), ব্যাংক কোম্পানি আইন ১৯৯১ এর প্রযোজ্য ধারাগুলি (২০১৮ পর্যন্ত সংশোধিত) এবং অন্যান্য প্রযোজ্য আইন এবং বিভিন্ন নিয়ন্ত্রক কর্তৃপক্ষের বিধিবিধানের কঠোর অনুসরণে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক কর্তৃক নির্ধারিত ফরম্যাট অনুযায়ী প্রস্তুত করা হয়েছে। তেমনি, ২০২০ সালের ৩১শে ডিসেম্বর অনুযায়ী প্রণীত ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণী ব্যাংকের অবস্থা, এর কর্মকান্ডের ফলাফল, নগদ প্রবাহ এবং ইকুইটি পরিবর্তনের বিষয়সমূহ যথাযথভাবে উপস্থাপন করেছে। ব্যাংকের বিধিবদ্ধ বহিরাগত নিরীক্ষক “খান ওয়াহাব শফিক রহমান কোঃ (চার্টার্ড অ্যাকাউন্ট্যান্টস)” ব্যাংকের আর্থিক বিবরণীসমূহের সঠিকতা যাচাই করেছে।

জাতীয় কোষাগার ও অর্থনীতিতে অবদান

বেসিক ব্যাংক তার পরিচালন মুনাফার উপর নিয়মিত কর্পোরেট কর প্রদান করে। ব্যাংক তার যাত্রা শুরু পর থেকে এ পর্যন্ত জাতীয় কোষাগারে কর বাবদ প্রায় ৮.৩ বিলিয়ন টাকা পরিশোধ করেছে। ব্যাংক কর, মূলক, আবগারি শুল্ক এবং বিভিন্ন আয়ের এবং/ অথবা বিলের উৎসে আরোপিত কর, যেমন- আমানতের সুদ, বিভিন্ন বিক্রোতা কর্তৃক অফিস সামগ্রী সরবরাহ, কর্মচারীদের বেতন এবং গ্রাহকদেরকে প্রদত্ত ব্যাংকিং সেবাসমূহের বিপরীতে আদায়কৃত কর ইত্যাদি সরকারী নির্দেশনা অনুসারে সরাসরি রাষ্ট্রীয় কোষাগারে জমা দিয়ে রাজস্ব আদায়ের ক্ষেত্রে জাতীয় রাজস্ব বোর্ডকে (এনবিআর) সহায়তা করে থাকে। ২০২০ সালে কর্পোরেট কর হিসেবে ব্যাংক ৪০. মিলিয়ন টাকা রাষ্ট্রীয় কোষাগারে জমা দিয়েছে।

সমঝোতা স্মারক (এমওইউ)

সার্বিক আর্থিক অবস্থার উন্নতি এবং নিরাপদ, বিচক্ষণ ও সুদৃঢ় ব্যাংকিং সংস্কৃতির চর্চার প্রতি লিখিতভাবে তার অবস্থান ও প্রতিশ্রুতির বহিঃপ্রকাশ স্বরূপ বেসিক ব্যাংক জুলাই, ২০১৩ সালে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাথে প্রথম সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষর করে। এরপর থেকে বেসিক ব্যাংক প্রতি বছর কয়েকটি বিষয়বস্তু সংশোধন করে বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের সাথে সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষর করে আসছে। তবে সর্বশেষ ২০১৮ সালে সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষরিত হয়েছে।

মূলধন ও ঝুঁকিভারিত সম্পদ অনুপাত (সিআরএআর) বৃদ্ধি, ঋণ ও অগ্রিমের বৃদ্ধি রোধ, সম্পদের মান উন্নতকরণ, নগদ আদায় বৃদ্ধি, তারল্য বৃদ্ধি, পরিচালন ব্যয় হ্রাসকরণ, শ্রেণীকৃত ঋণ এবং অগ্রিম আমানত অনুপাত হ্রাস, উপার্জন বৃদ্ধি, ঝুঁকি ব্যবস্থাপনার উন্নতি, মানবসম্পদ বিকাশ, পেমেন্ট অবকাঠামো ডিজিটালকরণ, নিরীক্ষিত ব্যালান্সশিট এবং নির্ধারিত প্রতিবেদন জমা দেওয়ার মতো কয়েকটি লক্ষ্য ও শর্ত পূরণের জন্য সমঝোতা চুক্তির মাধ্যমে ব্যাংককে নির্দেশনা দেয়া হয়।

বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকের নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্যমাত্রা অর্জনের জন্য পরিচালনা পর্ষদ প্রয়োজনীয় নীতিমালার খসড়া তৈরি করে, কার্যকর পরিকল্পনা তৈরি করে

এবং সমন্বিত কৌশল অবলম্বন করে। পর্ষদ নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্যগুলির বিপরীতে ব্যবস্থাপনার অর্জনসমূহ নিয়মিত পর্যালোচনা ও মূল্যায়ন করে। যদিও অনিবার্য কারণবশত ব্যাংক লক্ষ্যগুলি অর্জনে পিছিয়ে পড়েছে, তবে লক্ষ্যের আরও কাছাকাছি পৌঁছাতে প্রচেষ্টা চালিয়ে যাচ্ছে।

বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি (এপিএ)

বেসিক ব্যাংক তার পরিচালন দক্ষতা, আর্থিক অবস্থা, ঋণের মান, আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তির ব্যবস্থা, স্বচ্ছতা ও জবাবদিহিতার উন্নয়নের বিষয়ে ২০২০-২০২১ অর্থবছরের জন্য আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগ (এফআইডি), অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের সাথে ২৯ জুলাই, ২০২০ তারিখে বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি (এপিএ) স্বাক্ষর করেছে। বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তির লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনের উদ্দেশ্যে কয়েকটি কৌশলগত কর্মপরিকল্পনা গ্রহণ করা হয়েছে, যা সুনির্দিষ্ট কার্যাবলী সম্পাদনের মাধ্যমে অর্জন করতে হবে। এই চুক্তিতে কৌশলগত উদ্দেশ্য, নির্দিষ্ট কর্মকান্ড এবং প্রত্যেক কর্মকান্ডের বিপরীতে কর্মদক্ষতার সূচক অন্তর্ভুক্ত করা হয়েছে। চুক্তিতে নির্ধারিত লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনের লক্ষ্যে ব্যাংকের ব্যবস্থাপনা পরিচালক বেসিক ব্যাংকের শাখা এবং প্রধান কার্যালয়ের বিভাগগুলির সাথে আলাদা আলাদা বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তি (এপিএ) সম্পাদন করেছেন।

যেহেতু পর্ষদ বার্ষিক কর্মসম্পাদন চুক্তির (এপিএ) লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনের জন্য প্রয়োজনীয় নীতিমালা প্রণয়ন ও কৌশল নির্ধারণ করে দেয়, সেহেতু পর্ষদ নিয়মিতভাবেই এ বিষয়ে ব্যাংকের অবস্থান পর্যালোচনা ও মূল্যায়ন করে থাকে এবং চুক্তির লক্ষ্যসমূহ অর্জনে ব্যাংক ব্যবস্থাপনাকে নির্দেশনা দিয়ে থাকে। লক্ষ্যমাত্রার বিপরীতে অর্জনসমূহের প্রতিবেদন প্রদত্ত নির্দেশনা অনুসারে ত্রৈমাসিক, অর্ধবার্ষিক এবং বার্ষিক ভিত্তিতে নিয়মিতভাবে এফআইডি বরাবর প্রেরণ করা হয়। এফআইডি, লক্ষ্যমাত্রার বিপরীতে ব্যাংকের অর্জনসমূহ পর্যালোচনা ও মূল্যায়ন করে ব্যাংকের সক্ষমতা পরিমাপ করে থাকে।

মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়ন

মানবসম্পদ যে কোন প্রতিষ্ঠানের মূল চালিকা শক্তি হিসাবে কাজ করে আর প্রতিষ্ঠানের অন্যান্য সকল নিয়মাচার, ব্যবস্থাপনা, পদ্ধতি এবং প্রক্রিয়া সংশ্লিষ্ট প্রতিষ্ঠানের লক্ষ্য পূরনে সহায়ক শক্তি হিসাবে কাজ করে। সেক্ষেত্রে, বেসিক ব্যাংক তার মানবসম্পদের সর্বোত্তম উৎকর্ষতা লাভ এবং প্রতিভা ও সম্ভাবনার যুগপৎ মেলবন্ধনে প্রতিষ্ঠানের উন্নয়নে মানবসম্পদের পরিচর্যা করতে সর্বদা আন্তরিক।

ব্যাংক নিজস্ব প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউটে ব্যাংকিং কার্যক্রমের বিভিন্ন দিক নিয়ে প্রশিক্ষণ, কর্মশালা এবং সেমিনার আয়োজন করে এবং তার কর্মীদের বিভিন্ন পেশাদার সংস্থা যেমন- বাংলাদেশ ইনস্টিটিউট অফ ব্যাংক ম্যানেজমেন্ট (বিআইবিএম), বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমিতে বছরব্যাপী বিভিন্ন সমসাময়িক বিষয় এবং ব্যাংকিংয়ের নতুন সুযোগ-সম্ভাবনা সম্পর্কে বিশেষায়িত প্রশিক্ষণ গ্রহণের জন্য কর্মীদের প্রেরণ করে।

তবে, গতবছর কোভিড-১৯ এর প্রাদুর্ভাবের কারণে এই কার্যক্রমগুলি মূলত অনলাইন প্যাটফর্ম "জুম" এর মাধ্যমে সংগঠিত হয়েছিল যেখানে অংশগ্রহণকারীরা তাদের নিজ নিজ কর্মস্থল, এমনকি তাদের নিজ নিজ

বাসস্থান থেকে এই সেমিনার, কর্মশালা এবং প্রশিক্ষণ সেশনে অংশ নেওয়ার সুযোগ পেয়েছিল। এই ব্যবস্থা ব্যাংকের স্বাস্থ্যসুরক্ষা কার্যক্রম বজায় রাখতে এবং মহামারীতে ভাইরাস সংক্রমণের শঙ্কা এড়াতে মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়ন কার্যক্রম চালিয়ে যেতে সাহায্য করে।

ব্যাংকের নিয়মিত মানবসম্পদ বিকাশ প্রচেষ্টার অংশ হিসাবে ২০২০ সালে মোট ১৫১৪ জন কর্মকর্তা বেসিক ব্যাংক প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট, বিআইবিএম, বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক প্রশিক্ষণ একাডেমী এবং অন্যান্য প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট কর্তৃক অনলাইনে আয়োজিত ৭৭টি সেমিনার, কর্মশালা এবং প্রশিক্ষণ সেশনে অংশ নিয়েছিলেন। তবে মহামারী পরিস্থিতির কারণে গত বছর কোনো কর্মীকে প্রশিক্ষণের জন্য বিদেশে পাঠানো হয়নি। ব্যাংকের প্রশিক্ষণ ইনস্টিটিউট কর্মচারীদের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ উপকরণ প্রস্তুত এবং সংকলন করে প্রশিক্ষণ দেওয়ার সময় তাদের পাঠ্যক্রমের উপকরণ হিসাবে সরবরাহ করে থাকে, যা তাদের জ্ঞান এবং দক্ষতা অর্জনে সহায়তা করে। মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়ন উদ্যোগের সফল বাস্তবায়নের জন্য ব্যাংকের বার্ষিক বাজেটে প্রতি বছর পর্যাপ্ত পরিমাণ বরাদ্দ রাখা হয়। ২০২০ সালের জন্য প্রশিক্ষণ ও মানবসম্পদ উন্নয়ন খাতে ১৮.৫ মিলিয়ন টাকার বাজেট বরাদ্দ করা হয়েছিল যা ২০১৯ সালের বাজেটের চেয়ে ১.০০ মিলিয়ন টাকা বেশি ছিল।

একটি টেকসই ব্র্যান্ড নির্মাণ

ইতিবাচক প্রচারণার মাধ্যমে ব্যাংক তার সুখ্যাতি পুনরায় ফিরে পাওয়ার লক্ষ্যে একটি ব্র্যান্ড প্রতিষ্ঠা কর্মসূচিতে তাঁর মানবসম্পদ ও অন্যান্য পুঁজি ব্যবহার করার সিদ্ধান্ত নিয়েছে। এটি ব্যাংকের নতুন একটি উদ্যোগ হিসাবে ধরা যেতে পারে, যা এতটা বিশাল পরিসরে আগে কখনো দেখা যায়নি।

তীব্র প্রতিযোগিতার এই যুগে প্রতিযোগীদের সাথে তাল মিলিয়ে আমানতকারীদের পাশাপাশি উত্তম ঋণদাতাদের আকৃষ্ট করতে ও ধরে রাখতে ব্যাংক কৌশলগত প্রচারের গুরুত্ব অনুধাবন করে ব্র্যান্ডের প্রতি আনুগত্য গড়ে তোলার এবং ব্র্যান্ড মান উন্নত করার লক্ষ্যে বিদ্যমান গ্রাহকদের মাঝে ব্র্যান্ডের ইতিবাচক চিত্রায়ন এবং সম্ভাব্য গ্রাহকদের মধ্যে সচেতনতা তৈরি করার চেষ্টা করছে।

এই উদ্যোগের অংশ হিসাবে ব্যাংক তার গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ঘটনাগুলির পাশাপাশি ইতিবাচক দৃষ্টিভঙ্গি নিয়ে মিডিয়াতে আরও সরবে উপস্থিত হচ্ছে। ব্যাংকের নিজস্ব ওয়েবসাইট এবং ফেসবুক পেজ, জাতীয় সংবাদপত্র, টিভি এবং ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়াসহ সমস্ত ব্যক্তিগত এবং পাবলিক প্যাটফর্মে ব্যাংকের একটি উজ্জ্বল সম্ভাবনাময় চিত্র তুলে ধরার সুযোগ অন্বেষণ করা হচ্ছে। ব্যানার, লোগো, ফেস্টুন, সাইনবোর্ড, বিলবোর্ড ইত্যাদির মতো প্রচারমূলক সামগ্রীগুলি বাছাই এবং ডিজাইনের ক্ষেত্রে অভিনবত্বের প্রকাশ ঘটানো হচ্ছে তা সেটা শাখা খোলা বা আমানতের সংগ্রহের প্রচারনামূলক কর্মসূচী যার সাথেই সম্পর্কিত হোক না কেন।

জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের নান্দনিক প্রতিকৃতি সম্বলিত ওয়াল ও ডেস্ক ক্যালেন্ডার প্রকাশ এবং ব্যাংকের গ্রাহক ও শুভানুধ্যায়ীদেরকে তা উপহার হিসেবে প্রদান করার মধ্য দিয়ে ২০২০ সালের প্রথম দিন থেকেই ব্যাংক জাতির পিতার জন্ম শতবার্ষিকী উদযাপন শুরু করে দিয়েছিল। ব্যাংক এ উপলক্ষে “মুজিব ১০০” লোগো

সম্মিলিত বিশেষ ‘লেটার হেড প্যাড’ ছাপিয়েছে যা ব্যাংকের বিভিন্ন দাপ্তরিক পত্র যোগাযোগের কাজে ব্যবহৃত হচ্ছে। জাতির পিতার জন্য শতবার্ষিকী উদযাপনের আয়োজনসমূহ ব্যাংকের ভাবমূর্তি উন্নয়নের একটি বড় সুযোগ হিসেবে বিবেচনা করা হয়েছে যা কাজে লাগাতে ব্যাংক বদ্ধপরিকর ছিল।

জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের স্মৃতির স্মরণে ব্যাংকের একটি উপযুক্ত স্থানে নান্দনিক নকশায় “বঙ্গবন্ধু কর্নার” নামক একটি সংগ্রহশালা স্থাপন করা হয়েছে যেখানে জাতির পিতার জীবন ও কর্মের উপর লিখিত বইয়ের পাশাপাশি মুক্তিযুদ্ধের ইতিহাসের উপর নানান বই, আলোকচিত্র ও সুভেনির রয়েছে। এই কর্নারটি ব্যাংক কর্মকর্তা ও গ্রাহকসহ সর্বস্তরের মানুষের জন্য উন্মুক্ত রাখা হয়েছে।

উৎসবের আমেজে জাতির পিতা বঙ্গবন্ধু শেখ মুজিবুর রহমানের জন্য শতবার্ষিকীর লগ্নে আয়োজিত মহান অনুষ্ঠানের উদযাপনকে আলোকিত করার জন্য ব্যাংকের বিভিন্ন বিভাগ এবং শাখায় মধ্যে স্ট্যান্ড বোর্ড, ফেস্টুন, ফ্লায়ার এবং এ জাতীয় অন্যান্য উপকরণ বিতরণ করা হয়েছিল। ‘জাতির পিতা’র আলোকিত জীবনকে যথাযথভাবে স্মরণ করতে দেশের বিভিন্ন স্থানে অবস্থিত শাখাগুলিকে বর্ণিল আলোকসজ্জায় সজ্জিত করা হয়েছিল। সরকারের এ মহান আয়োজন উদযাপন সম্পর্কিত বার্তার সাথে সামঞ্জস্য রেখে ব্যাংকের ভাবমূর্তি তুলে ধরার জন্য প্রায় সকল শাখার সাইনবোর্ডসহ লোগোতে জুতসই পরিবর্তন আনা হয়েছিল।

‘জাতীয় শোক দিবস’ উপলক্ষে দেশের মাননীয় প্রধানমন্ত্রীর পরামর্শক্রমে বিভিন্ন শাখা কর্তৃক বৃক্ষরোপণ কর্মসূচি পরিপালন করা হয়েছে।

অন্যদিকে, ‘জাতির পিতা’র জন্য শতবার্ষিকী উদযাপন উপলক্ষে ১০০ (একশত) মাসের মেয়াদ সম্মিলিত “শতবর্ষী সঞ্চয় প্রকল্প” নামক একটি আকর্ষণীয় সঞ্চয় পণ্য চালু করা হয়েছে যেখানে দুই হাজার পাঁচশত টাকা বা তাঁর গুণিতক অঙ্কে কিস্তি জমা দিয়ে নতুন হিসাব খোলা যাবে। ব্যাংকের ব্র্যান্ডিং এবং কর্পোরেট কমিউনিকেশন বিভাগ পণ্যটির সফল ব্র্যান্ডিংয়ের পাশাপাশি ব্যাংকের সেবা পণ্যের বিপণন উদ্যোগের অংশ হিসাবে ‘মুজিব ১০০’ এর পরিচিত লোগোকে সংযুক্ত করে একটি আকর্ষণীয় লিফলেট তৈরি করে সকল শাখায় প্রেরণ করেছিল।

এই সময়কালে ব্যাংকের ভাবমূর্তি উজ্জ্বল করতে কিছু নামী বেসরকারী সংস্থা এবং হাসপাতাল যেমন ওয়ালটন প্লাজা, ইউনাইটেড হাসপাতাল লিমিটেড, বিআরবি হাসপাতাল লিমিটেড, টরি ক্রেডিট রিপোর্টস কালেকশন ইত্যাদির সাথে চুক্তি ও সমঝোতা স্মারক স্বাক্ষর করা হয়েছে। সকল সরকারী ব্যাংকের মধ্যে প্রথম ব্যাংক হিসেবে গ্রাহকদের জন্য ভিসা ‘কন্সটক্টলেস ডুয়াল কারেন্সি ক্রেডিট কার্ড’ পরিষেবা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ বিষয়টি ব্যাংকের জন্য অত্যন্ত গর্বের একটি মুহূর্ত ছিল। রিয়েল টাইম এসএমএস এবং ই-অ্যাকাউন্ট সিস্টেমের মাধ্যমে স্পর্শ-মুক্ত লেনদেনের বিশেষ সুবিধা রয়েছে বলে গ্রাহকগণ এই মহামারী পরিস্থিতিতে লেনদেনে সর্বাধিক সুরক্ষার আশ্বাস পাবেন এই কার্ডটি ব্যবহারের মাধ্যমে। এই কার্ডটিতে ঋণ সীমার ৫০.০ শতাংশ পর্যন্ত নগদ উত্তোলনের সুবিধা রয়েছে। এছাড়াও রয়েছে বিভিন্ন পণ্য ও সেবায় মূল্যছাড়ের সুবিধা।

জনগণকে সামগ্রিক ব্যাংকিং নেটওয়ার্কের সাথে সংযুক্ত করা এবং তাদের সাথে দৃঢ় ব্যবসায়িক সম্পর্ক গড়ে তোলার মাধ্যমে তাদের কাছ থেকে ইতিবাচক সাড়া পাওয়ার লক্ষ্যে স্কুল ব্যাংকিং, প্রাস্তিক আয়ের মানুষের

সাথে ব্যাংকিংয়ের মতো আর্থিক অন্তর্ভুক্তি কার্যক্রমকে অগ্রাধিকার দেওয়া হয়েছে। এছাড়াও, একটি সফল ব্র্যান্ডের ধারণা তৈরি এবং সেটিকে টেকসই করার জন্য গ্রাহক পরিসেবার উন্নয়নকে ভিত্তি হিসাবে বিবেচনার ধারণা বিস্তারের ফলে সেখানে লক্ষণীয় অগ্রগতি দেখা দিয়েছে এবং আরও অগ্রগতির সম্ভাবনা রয়েছে।

আগামীর প্রত্যাশা

সামগ্রিকভাবে ব্যাংকিং খাত এবং অর্থনীতিতে ঘটে যাওয়া সাম্প্রতিক ঘটনাবলী এবং ঘটনা প্রবাহের বিবেচনায় এটি বলা যেতে পারে যে আগামীতে বেসিক ব্যাংকের জন্য কঠিন সময় অপেক্ষা করছে, যদিও ব্যাংক ২০১০ সাল থেকে ২০১৪ সালের মাঝামাঝি পর্যন্ত সময়ে ঘটে যাওয়া কেলেক্টারীর নেতিবাচক প্রভাবগুলি থেকে পুনরুদ্ধার লাভের মাধ্যমে পূর্বের লাভজনক অবস্থায় ফিরে আসার জন্য সর্বোচ্চ চেষ্টা করে যাচ্ছে। প্রতিবছর কিছু গুরুত্বপূর্ণ নীতিমালা এবং বিধিমালায় পরিবর্তন ব্যাংকিং শিল্পের গতিময়তাও পরিবর্তন নিয়ে এসেছে যা এই খাতকে আরও চ্যালেঞ্জিং ও কর্মব্যস্ত করে তুলেছে। তদুপরি, কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর প্রাদুর্ভাবের ফলে প্রবর্তিত নতুন ধরনের স্বাভাবিক যুগে ব্যাংকিংয়ের প্রচলিত ধারাগুলি বিশেষত খুচরা পর্যায়ের ব্যাংকিং এবং গ্রাহক পরিসেবা সম্প্রসারণ আগের মতো কার্যকর নাও হতে পারে, যা ব্যাংকগুলিকে এই ক্ষেত্রগুলিতে দ্রুত পরিবর্তন আনতে বাধ্য করছে।

ঋণগ্রহণকারীরা ঋণ পরিশোধে ব্যর্থ হতে পারে অথবা তাদের ব্যবসায়গুলি মহামারীর কারণে সৃষ্ট বর্তমান প্রতিকূলতার মধ্যে চলতে ব্যর্থ হতে পারে এমন আশঙ্কায় এই মহামারী পরিস্থিতিতে নতুন ঋণ বিতরণমূলক কর্মকাণ্ডে জড়িত হওয়ার অনীহা থেকে ব্যাংকসমূহের বেরিয়ে আসা উচিত। নতুন এবং সম্ভাব্য উদ্যোক্তাদের ঋণ দেওয়ার বিষয়ে ব্যাংকগুলিকে আরও সাহসী সিদ্ধান্ত গ্রহণ করতে হবে। ঋণের বিপরীতে স্বল্প ডাউনপেমেন্টের সুবিধাসহ দীর্ঘমেয়াদী পুনঃতফসিলীকরণের সুবিধা প্রদানের মাধ্যমে সরকার ব্যাংকগুলিকে পূর্বনির্ধারিত সীমানার বাইরে যেয়ে অনুৎপাদনশীল ঋণ আদায়ে অনুপ্রাণিত করার যে চেষ্টা চালিয়ে যাচ্ছে তা ব্যাংকগুলোকে গ্রহণ করতে হবে।

সামগ্রিকভাবে, কোভিড-১৯ মহামারীর দ্বারা সংঘটিত এই পরিবর্তিত পরিবেশে ব্যাংকগুলিকে সফলভাবে পরিচালিত করতে নতুন দিক নির্দেশনা এবং নির্দেশিকা প্রয়োজন যা তাদের সমস্ত গুরুত্বপূর্ণ দিকগুলির প্রতি দীর্ঘমেয়াদী দৃষ্টি প্রদানসহ সমস্ত প্রতিকূলতাকে কাটিয়ে মুনাফা ও স্থিতিশীলতা বজায় রাখতে সক্ষম করবে।

কৃতজ্ঞতা

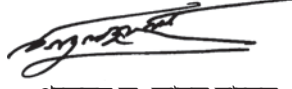
পরিশেষে, পরিচালনা পর্ষদ সমন্বয়যোগ্য সমর্থন ও বিচক্ষণ নির্দেশনার জন্য বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংক ও অর্থ মন্ত্রণালয়ের আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান বিভাগের প্রতি গভীর কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করছে। ব্যাংকের একমাত্র মালিক হিসাবে অপরিপূর্ণ মূলধন সমস্যায় ব্যাংকের জর্জরিত হওয়ার বিষয়টি বিবেচনায় নিয়ে মূলধন গঠনে অবদান রাখার জন্যে বাংলাদেশ সরকারের কাছে পর্ষদ বিনীতভাবে ঋণী। বিশেষ ধন্যবাদ স্বায়ত্তশাসিত সংস্থাগুলোকে যারা ব্যাংকে তাদের কার্যনির্বাহী তহবিল জমা করার মাধ্যমে ব্যাংকের উপর আস্থা রেখে সহায়তার হাত প্রসারিত করেছে। আমরা অন্যান্য সকল আমানতকারী এবং গ্রাহকদেরকে তাদের ব্যবসায়ের সকল ক্ষেত্রে

ব্যাংককে সমর্থন এবং সহযোগিতার জন্য প্রশংসা করি। যে সকল বেসরকারী সংস্থা দারিদ্র্য হ্রাসের লক্ষ্যে প্রান্তিক মানুষের কাছে ক্ষুদ্র ঋণের সুবিধা পৌঁছানোর উদ্দেশ্যে বেসিকের সাথে কাজ করে যাচ্ছে, তারাও পরিচালনা পর্ষদের বিশেষ ধন্যবাদের দাবিদার। এক্ষেত্রে উল্লেখযোগ্য যে বেশিরভাগ প্রিন্ট এবং ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া বেশ কিছু সময়কাল ধরে ব্যাংকের গঠনমূলক সমালোচনা করে আসছে।

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

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

পরিচালনা পর্ষদ এর পক্ষে



প্রফেসর ড. আবুল হাসেম
চেয়ারম্যান

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim.
Respected Shareholders,
Assalamu Alaikum.

The Board of Directors of BASIC Bank Limited takes the privilege of welcoming you to the 32nd Annual General Meeting of BASIC Bank Limited and presents the Directors' Report along with the Audited Financial Statements for the year 2020. This report sheds light on Bank's performance during the year 2020.

The Directors have reviewed the financial statements to assess financial position of the Bank, transparency of its processes and accuracy of financial data as well as financial reporting of the Bank. Before delivering a thorough review of the performance of the Bank for 2020, important factors and events which shaped the global and domestic economic scenario as well as the position of banking sector have been briefly presented.

Global Economic Scenario

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic took heavy toll on the world economy. All the global economic parameters, such as- GDP, employment, income, trade etc. experienced sharp decline in almost all the regions of the world in 2020. The world economy is still reeling from the COVID-19 pandemic, having been forced to a nearly standstill situation during the second quarter of 2020. Governments all over the world introduced social distancing, lockdown and quarantine measures and restricted a wide range of economic activities in order to contain the spread of the virus which helped to save lives. However, unprecedented disruption resulted in the economic system of almost all the countries of the world which disrupted the livelihoods of billions of people around the world.

Global GDP declined by an estimated 4.3 percent in 2020; marking the sharpest contraction in global output since the great depression of 2009. In 2020 global output shrunk by 1.7 percent. Developed economies were affected the most, with many countries in Europe and several States of the United States of America resorting to strict lockdown measures early on during the outbreak. Output in developed economies is estimated to have shrunk by 5.6 percent in 2020, with growth projected to recover to 4.0 percent in 2021. On the other hand developing economies experienced

relatively milder contraction, with output declining by 2.5 percent in 2020, mainly due to the delayed outbreak of the pandemic and the generally less restrictive measures taken by Governments to contain the pandemic. Growth projection is set at 5.7 percent in 2021 for the economies. The least developed countries (LDCs) experienced 1.3 percent decline in their GDP output in 2020, with growth projected to reach 4.9 percent in 2021. However, notable disparities exist in the volume of losses suffered by developing countries, with Latin America, the Caribbean and the South Asian economies experiencing the most severe loss. On the contrary, the economies in East Asia performed relatively better compared to other developing regions, with GDP growing by 1.0 percent in 2020. Fuelled by a quick and robust recovery in China, the East Asian economies are projected to grow by 6.4 percent in 2021.

However, these GDP estimates do not address the severity of the unemployment problem brought about by the pandemic. Unemployment rates still remain high compared to pre-crisis levels in all developed countries. The COVID-19 crisis has also created unprecedented dearth in the labour markets in the developing world. An estimated 420.0 million full-time equivalent jobs were lost on average during the second and third quarters of the year 2020 as per ILO data.

The impact of the crisis on poverty has been more severe worldwide. The total number of people living in poverty is estimated to have increased by 131 million in 2020 alone. Considering the current trend in rise of worldwide poverty, as many as 797.0 million people will still be living in extreme poverty in 2030, representing a poverty headcount ratio of over 9 percent.

As a major combative measure in response to economic slowdown due to outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic central banks around the world injected massive amount of liquidity in the economy of respective countries keeping long-term interest rates low. However, they have somewhat failed to meet their inflation targets, with actual inflation falling below expectations. Massive and timely fiscal responses prevented a Great Depression-like economic unrest worldwide.

Economic Scenario of Bangladesh in 2020

2020 was very much a tough year for not only Bangladesh economy but also for the world economy on the whole due to outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic which disrupted all previous assumptions and calculations for 2020. The year which started with much promise and expectations ended with the valiant effort to recover from the unprecedented damage that the pandemic have caused to the economy and with the expectation that 2021 would bring some good news as far as all the economic parameters are concerned.

Government tried its level best to support the economy in every possible way by providing stakeholders of different economic sectors with huge incentive and stimulus packages to keep these sectors alive amidst the standstill that the economy faced due to the lockdown that had to be imposed to control the outbreak of this pandemic and save people's lives.

As per estimation of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), Bangladesh experienced GDP growth of 5.2 percent in FY2019-20 which is much lower compared to 8.2 percent in FY2018-19. Though the country experienced much higher GDP growth rates over the last few years, the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic during the last quarter of FY2019-20 came as a shock to national economy, resulting in drastic fall in the performance of almost all major economic parameters over that period of time. In the industrial sector GDP grew by 6.5 percent in the last fiscal year which was 12.7 percent in FY2018-19. In the services sector GDP grew by 5.3 percent in the last fiscal year while it was 6.8 percent in FY2018-19. In the agriculture sector GDP grew by 3.1 percent in the last fiscal year while it was 3.9 percent in FY2018-19.

The total GDP size has been estimated at Taka 27,963.8 billion in the last fiscal year which was Taka 25,424.8 billion in FY2018-19. Like in the past, service sector played the key role in achieving this GDP followed by industry and agriculture sector. The services sector accounted for 51.3 percent of GDP in FY20. Industry sector contributed 35.4 percent of GDP and Agriculture sector contributed 13.3 percent of GDP.

Another important indicator of country's economic stability- inflation averaged around 5.7 percent mark in FY2019-20; slightly higher than previous year as a result of higher non-food inflation resulting from higher remittance inflows and disruption of supply chains due to the COVID-19 pandemic though food inflation still remains a concern for the low income group.

Among other important indicators of economy- gross domestic investment was calculated to be 31.8 percent of GDP in FY2019-20, growing slightly from 31.6 percent of the previous fiscal year. Private Sector investment grew slightly to 23.6 percent in FY2019-20 from 23.5 percent in FY2018-19. Likewise, Public Sector Investment grew to 8.1 percent in FY2019-20 from 8.0 percent in FY2018-19. This moderate growth has resulted from slowdown in economic activity in private sector and slow down in progress of government's massive infrastructural projects due to outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic.

Domestic savings to GDP ratio was 25.3 percent and National Savings to GDP ratio was 30.1 percent in FY2019-20. Private sector credit grew by 8.6 percent in FY2019-20, much lower than 11.3 percent growth in FY2018-19. However, the reason for this lower growth was lesser demand in credit due to sharp decline in productive activity due to impose of lockdown to control COVID-19 outbreak.

Bangladesh registered export earnings of about USD 33.6 billion and import payment of USD 43.06 billion in FY2019-20, resulting in negative balance of trade in FY2019-20 which is a common phenomenon for Bangladesh. As usual, RMG sector accounted for the lion's share of export earnings while consumer and intermediate goods accounted for the highest share of import payment reflecting the trend of ever increasing domestic demand.

Remittance from the workforce employed abroad recorded 18.2 billion USD which means that performance of this sector definitely improved from the position in FY2018-19. The main reason for this improvement can be attributed to the increased use of legitimate channels i.e. banking channels by migrant Bangladeshi workers for remitting funds for earning 2.0 percent cash incentive declared by the government.

Reserve of foreign currency also increased to USD 36.0 billion in FY2019-20 from USD 32.7 billion in FY2018-19.

In order to combat adverse effects of COVID-19 pandemic on the economy and to restore the economy, the Government introduced a comprehensive stimulus package worth more than BDT 1.2 trillion which is around 4.44 percent of GDP. This timely and commendable measure from the government has brought hope for the people belonging to the middle and lower income group who has been affected most by this onslaught of COVID-19 pandemic.

The outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic has brought about unprecedented changes and shifts in the dynamics of all major economic parameters, such as-GDP,GNP, per capita income, balance of trade, balance of payment, foreign currency reserve, inflation, savings, investment etc. However, government has been working with utmost sincerity to repair the damages that this pandemic has caused to the economy. The goal is to improve living standard by creating earning opportunities for people who have become unemployed during this pandemic period and have rather been forced to make their living on financial support from others. Another major goal is to restore the economy gradually to normality by keeping productive activities running in any way possible so that the country's progress toward a middle-income economy is not halted.

Economic Outlook

Bangladesh's remarkable progress toward becoming a "Middle Income Economy" by 2021 was disrupted in many ways by the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic which created unforeseen unrest in the economy resulting in notable slowdown in output and hike in unemployment rate in all major economic sectors.

Taking in consideration the reality of an economy still battling and trying to recover from the scars of the pandemic, Government revised down the GDP growth projection to 6.1 percent for FY2020-21 from initial projection of 8.2 percent, the second revision in FY-2020-21, reflecting the devastating impacts of the second wave of the corona virus pandemic on the

battered economy. The projected inflation rate is 5.4 percent for the FY 2020-21.

Supportive economic and monetary policy with most emphasis on expansion of economic activity to facilitate employment generation has been formulated; successful implementation of which would not only generate greater economic output in a challenging environment for sustaining economic activity at a stable level but also create more employment and improved domestic demand while ensuring price stability. Taking the benefits of the government declared stimulus package to the doorstep of the people who have been affected the most through disbursement of fund/credit to potential sectors and ensuring a certain level of living standard are the underlying targets of the these policies.

Besides, issues such as-infrastructural development, investment and credit growth, improvement of productive activity and employment generation, increase in per capita income and improvement of living standard, control of inflation, increase in export earnings and foreign remittance need to be looked after carefully.

Unemployment rate, which hiked to 5.3 percent in 2020 as one of the devastating effects of the pandemic, is expected to come down this year. Service sector followed by agriculture sector is expected to generate the majority of employment for the country in 2021 like the previous years, having accounted for around 40.0 percent and 38.0 percent of the country's total employment respectively in 2020. The other major sector of the economy i.e. the industrial sector accounted for around 22.0 percent of the employment in 2020 and is estimated to perform similarly in the current year as well.

Continuing in line with its growing trend in per capita income, Bangladesh registered per capita income of USD2,227.00 in FY2020-21 which is 9% higher than previous fiscal year's per capita income of USD2,064.00. This indicates that Bangladesh has been able to cope with the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic in terms of securing the living standard of people to some degree though this pandemic situation has further widened the staggering disparity in living

standards of the rich and poor. This disparity must be lessened with utmost focus on prevention of concentration of economic assets in the hands of a particular group of people. Otherwise the benefits of country's economic development will mostly remain captured in the hands of few privileged people and the poor and lower income group will plunge further in the darkness of economic uncertainty and their long cherished dream of economic solvency will remain unfulfilled.

The target for export for FY2020-21 has been set at USD 48.00 billion. Out of this, target for merchandise export has been set at USD 41.00 billion which is 21.4 percent higher than actual merchandise exports in the immediate past fiscal year based on the trend of ever recovering export performance considering the hit that this sector took in the midst of the COVID-19 pandemic which threatened to bring all export oriented production activities to a standstill during the middle part of 2020. On the other hand, target for service export has been set at USD 7.00 billion which is 9.4 percent higher than actual service exports in the immediate past fiscal year. As usual RMG sector was expected to lead export earnings with targeted export of around USD 33.7 billion, composed of targets of about USD 16.7 billion for knitwear sector and USD 17.9 billion for woven sector in FY2020-21.

The earnings from foreign remittance is expected to increase further in FY-2020-21 as in the first 09 months of the FY2020-21 remittance inflow has registered figure of USD 18.6 billion marking 35% growth from the same period of the previous fiscal year. Currently, more than 12.0 million migrant workers are working in 174 countries across the world.

Three fourth of the country's economy is driven by the private sector. Hence, private sector investment has assumed more importance as prevention of job cuts and creation of new jobs have become most important considering the long term damage that COVID-19 pandemic has caused to the private job sector. Investment from the private sector remains the key to the desired economic growth of the country.

Large and significant infrastructural development projects, such as- construction of Padma and other

bridges, Metro-Rail, Ruppur Nuclear Power Plant, Matarbari Power plant and other projects have been kept ongoing amidst this pandemic situation so that Bangladesh's progress toward becoming a middle-income economy is not hindered due to lack of infrastructural support.

Government is giving a lot of emphasis to further improvement of the business environment by strengthening infrastructure, making logistic support more available, removing regulatory barriers, simplifying regulations and developing special economic zones which together will hopefully encourage more entrepreneurship in prospective business ventures as well.

However, the banking sector of the country needs to be handled carefully by its policy makers as it serves as the main source of fund required for the economic progress and development of the country. Considering the current status of this sector, it can be said that unless good governance is ensured and instated in all departments of this sector, especially credit administration and fund management, it will not be able to serve its purpose of facilitating the economic endeavour of people from all spheres of the society for improvement of their financial condition.

Moreover, fluctuating fortunes in the capital market is not helping the investors gain their confidence back as volatility in this market remains to be the major impediment in mobilizing long term capital for industrial ventures of the country. Regulatory authority needs to take charge of the situation as lack of confidence in this market would only deepen if the offenders behind the earlier scams are not brought to justice.

Review of Banking Industry in 2020

Banking sector passed a difficult year in 2020 having been confronted with the COVID-19 pandemic which caused unprecedented damages to not only the banking sector but also other sectors of the economy. As all other sectors of the economy are reliant on the banking sector for support in the form of required fund, this sector underwent heavy stress in 2020 on the backdrop of reduction of interest rate for both lending and deposit collection as well as relaxation of

repayment obligations for defaulter borrowers in the previous year i.e. 2019. These major policy and regulatory changes in 2019 brought new sets of challenges for banks, forcing them to adopt new strategies going out of their tried and tested conventional ways of operating. This had put the banks on rather unsure footing and the challenges became only harder with time, especially last year, when most of the borrowers of the banking industry lost their ability to make timely repayments with their businesses experiencing unforeseen slump.

Bangladesh's banking industry has long been operating with four types of scheduled banks-State-owned Commercial Banks (SoCBs), Development Financial Institutions (DFIs), Private Commercial Banks (PCBs) and Foreign Commercial Banks (FCBs).

The ongoing pandemic did cause disruptions to all type of banks in this sector. But loan scams, soaring non-performing loans, problems with interest rates and low demand for funds from the private sector, among others contributed to the substantial decline in the growth of this sector. Despite these setbacks, most of the banks, especially private ones, reported healthy operating profits in 2020, though many of their profits shrunk considerably compared to the previous years. Moreover, poor loan recovery in this sector led to huge unwanted write-offs that reduced financial assets. Current policy to push credit under the stimulus packages without guarding against risk may further undermine performance of the banking sector.

Lack of demand for private sector credit due to shrinkage of economic and commercial activities in many sectors meant that banks, especially private banks, were willing to let go some of their deposits by offering curtailed rate of interest against deposit products which posed severe problem for small scale individual depositors. Many of them turned to state-owned commercial banks which bolstered these banks' deposit volume further at the cost of additional interest expenditure. However, SoCBs maintained their interest rate against deposit products at a steady level for the greater purpose of encouraging peoples' savings habit.

Continuing with previous year's trend overall deposit and credit balance of the banks grew in 2020 as well, albeit not as expected. Total deposit including time deposits and demand deposits held in banks at the end of 2020 stood at Taka 13,791.5 billion which is around 13.5 percent higher than that of 2019. On the other hand, balance of total outstanding advances in banks at the end of 2020 was Taka 10,963.1 billion which is around 9.2 percent higher than that of the previous year.

Overall domestic credit outstanding at the end of 2020 was Taka 13,636.0 billion. Banks' credit to private sector stood at Taka 11,413.0 billion while credit to public sector stood at Taka 2,223.0 at the end of 2020. Out of public sector credit, credit to Government stood at Taka 1,913.0 billion. Private sector credit by banks is estimated to have grown by 8.4 percent in 2020 which was lower than the growth of 9.8 percent in 2019. Public sector credit grew by 18.6 percent while credit to Government grew by 21.9 percent. Overall, domestic credit grew by 9.9 percent in 2020.

Bank's lending to industrial sector and agriculture sector stood at Taka 4,568.5 billion and Taka 502.8 billion respectively at the end of December, 2020. Lending to other major sectors, such as-constructions, transport, trade and commerce and consumer finance were Taka 944.0 billion, Taka 141.3 billion, Taka 3,663.4 billion and Taka 819.8 billion respectively. Lending to remaining other sectors stood at Taka 322.9 billion at the end of December, 2020.

Export business registered USD 33.6 billion while import payments accounted for USD 45.7 billion which means that country's export-import business did not perform as well in 2020 as they did in 2019 due to the hindrances created by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic.

The size of the banks' non-performing loans (NPLs) shrank in 2020 in response to central bank's instruction to scheduled banks to be lenient while classifying loans to help businessmen offset the adverse impact of the pandemic on their businesses. The suspension of the usual practice of classifying loans that had been put into effect by the central bank in March last year following the outbreak of COVID-19 was largely

responsible for the shrinking of the NPL. The share of NPLs in the total outstanding loans came down to 7.66 percent as of December 31, 2020 from 8.89 percent a year before. The classified loans cover substandard, doubtful and bad/loss portions of total outstanding credit, which reached Taka 943.31 billion as of December 31, 2020.

The banks were not allowed to classify loans adversely until December 31, 2020, in line with the BB's directives. The volume of defaulted loans with six state-owned commercial banks came down to Taka 422.7 billion, excluding offshore banking operations, in the final quarter of 2020 from Taka 439.9 billion a year before. On the other hand, the volume of NPLs with 42 private commercial banks fell to Taka 399.2 billion as of December 31, 2020 from Taka 4417.7 billion in the fourth quarter of 2019. The classified loans of nine foreign commercial banks came down to Taka 20.3 billion in fourth quarter of 2020 from Taka 21.0 billion a year before.

As a combative response to the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, Bangladesh Bank took some policy measures which include measures such as-certain monetary and liquidity measures, credit and interest rate measures, leniency in classification of loans, extension of time for repayment of loans, declaration of comprehensive stimulus packages worth more than BDT 1.2 trillion for different sectors of the economy, health awareness and preventive measures etc. Among the various stimulus packages under the comprehensive stimulus package of Taka 1.2 trillion, some most significant packages are- working capital loans to affected industries and service sector worth Taka 400.0 billion, working capital loans provided to SMEs, cottage industries worth Taka 200.0 billion, expansion of Export Development Fund worth Taka 127.5 billion, subsidy for agriculture (fertilizer) worth Taka 95.0 billion, Agriculture Refinance Scheme worth Taka 50.0 billion and Special fund for salary support to export-oriented manufacturing industry workers worth Taka 50.0 billion.

Under the above circumstances, it can be said that the future of the banking industry depends on the foresight and diligence of the policy makers of this sector. Strong monitoring of the use of credit, firm stance and punitive

actions against willful loan defaulters are to be put in place so that defaulting in loan repayment does not become a common practice among borrowers. Incentives for good and prospective borrowers are needed to be introduced so that the true purpose for bank credit for flourishing business and employment generation is fulfilled. Besides, banking needs to be more inclusive so that people from lower tiers of the society and remote corners of the country are not left out from participating in the process of economic progress of the country.

Review of BASIC Bank's Operations

BASIC bank passed a difficult year in 2020 like all other scheduled banks in the banking industry due to the sudden outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic which brought all economic activities of the country to almost a standstill and hampered the normal flow of monetary transactions. Just as the bank was trying to recover from the after-effects of reduction in interest rates for loans, relaxation in loan classification and rescheduling related rules by central bank, the pandemic came as a shock not only to the banking industry but also to the economy of the country on the whole.

Measures taken by the regulatory authorities included further relaxation of loan classification regulations and enhancement of repayment period for businessmen who borrowed money from banks to help them recover from the losses to their business that resulted from the outbreak of the pandemic. It meant that banks scope for interest based earning shrank further and forced them to focus on non-interest based earning activities such as- service commission, fee, charges etc.

Total asset of the Bank stood at about Taka 196.6 billion at the end of the year 2020 which is about Taka 1.7 billion more than the previous year. Due to some unpredictable events, especially the onset of COVID-19 pandemic and some drastic changes which took place in the banking industry last year, Bank was unable to maintain profitability for which a loss of Taka 3.6 billion had to be incurred in the year despite best efforts for making operating profit. Downward revision in interest rates for lending, increase in NPL, fall in interest income due to relaxation of loan repayment obligations for borrowers were some of the most

significant reasons which contributed to the increase in operating loss.

Bank finished the year with deposit balance of Taka 139.7 billion which was about Taka 1.4 billion more compared to the previous year's balance. This increase in deposit is the result of the hard work that has been put in by employees of all levels of the bank over the period of last couple of years in the collection of corporate and individual deposit. Also Bank management's emphasis on bolstering the deposit base has prompted employees to put in more effort in this area of operation as well as improve the standard of customer service and quality of customer experience. Nevertheless, private banks' obligation to cut down interest rates significantly against different deposit products catering to both individual and corporate group of customers in order to maintain their profitability meant that depositors from both the groups turned to SoCBs which offered much higher interest rate against their valued fund.

Deposit mix of the Bank improved slightly with the share of current deposit (CD) increasing marginally to 5.9 percent in 2020 from 4.9 percent in 2019 and savings deposit (SB) decreasing marginally to 5.2 percent in 2020 from 5.3 percent in 2019. On the other hand, the percentage of high cost term deposit went down slightly to 68.1 percent in 2020 from 69.5 percent in 2019. Besides, in order to maintain stability in liquidity management Bank always tries to keep a portion of deposit in the form of long term deposits.

The balance of outstanding loans and advances of the Bank was about Taka 149.1 billion at the end of 2020, underlining decline of about 1.7 percent in the loans balance compared to the previous year. This decline was due to lack of opportunity to engage in new lending activity amidst the pandemic situation as well as recovery of some old classified loans which kept the year-end balance of loans and advances down. Industrial sector accounted for 59.1 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances at the end of 2020 with outstanding balance of about Taka 88.1 billion, Taka 1.4 billion less compared to previous year's outstanding balance of Taka 89.5 billion resulting in a decline of around 1.5 percent. BASIC bank has been contributing significantly to the industrial development of the country ever since it came into existence.

Out of total outstanding credit at the end of 2020, micro credit accounted around Taka 0.5 billion which was around 0.3 percent of the total loans and advances of the bank. Besides, loan to small scale industrial ventures accounted for about Taka 11.0 billion which was almost 12.5 percent of the total industrial loan and 7.4 percent of the total loan of the Bank. Moreover, loan to medium scale industries accounted for about Taka 48.3 billion which was 54.7 percent of the total industrial loan and 32.3 percent of the total loan of the Bank. These numbers bear testimony to the fact that BASIC Bank continues to work relentlessly toward fulfilling the purpose for which it was originally established.

Agro based industrial loan registered outstanding balance of Taka 20.4 billion at the end of 2020 which was about 13.6 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances. On the other hand, Bank disbursed more than Taka 0.6 billion in agriculture sector in 2020 which boosted the loan balance for this sector to Taka 1.6 billion at the end of 2020 accounting for about 1.1 percent of the total outstanding loans and advances of the bank. Bank's relentless emphasis on facilitating agricultural production and thereby ensuring food safety for the country by providing loan facility to the sector has contributed immensely in the development of the agriculture sector of the country.

For many years BASIC Bank has been working with various NGOs as well as other domestic and multinational organizations, such as ADB in order to contribute to the Government's initiative to eradicate poverty and ensure sustainable development for the people of the country. Bank has been providing credit facilities with the help of these organizations to the people who need them the most with the broader goal of supporting the Government in implementing its various development and employment generation programs. As a result of the Bank's endeavor to facilitate employment generation, poverty alleviation and ensure sustainable growth for the poor people of the country, more than Taka 0.3 billion was disbursed to them under microcredit operation in 2020.

Bank has also been contributing for women empowerment by creating self-employment opportunities for them by financing their entrepreneurial endeavors with required credit facility.

In the process Bank facilitated self-employment efforts of 72 women entrepreneurs in 2020 by providing them total credit of Taka 0.4 billion which shows bank's commitment for development of this sector.

Bank's contribution to the flourishing export-import business of the country was seriously hampered by the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic last year which is evident in the figures of facilitation of these businesses in favor of the customers. However, this was not a unique case for BASIC Bank as majority of the banks experienced notable decline in their figures of facilitation of export-import business. Keeping in line with this trend of the industry, Bank facilitated import business of Taka 27.7 billion in 2020 which is Taka 4.8 billion lower than the performance of 2019. Besides, Bank facilitated export business of Taka 19.1 billion in 2020 which is Taka 3.3 billion lower than that of the previous year.

Bank's cash recovery from NPL was about Taka 0.6 billion while cash recovery from rescheduled loans was Taka 0.5 billion, totaling Taka 1.1 billion in 2020. During the same period Bank rescheduled loans and advances of Taka 2.4 billion which definitely helped to keep the NPL of the bank in check. However, despite Bank's best effort, NPL could not be brought down effectively due to reclassification of some rescheduled loans and the share of NPL in total loans and advances stood at 51.7 percent at the end of 2020 which was almost same around 52.0 percent at the end of the previous year. Reduction of NPL remains a great challenge for the bank as it continues to weigh heavily on other operating areas of the bank.

Banking Network

The Bank is providing different types of banking services to the customers through its 72 branches situated at important locations of specific rural and urban areas of the country. Keeping in line with industry trend bank has opened 6 sub-branches at important locations of the country in the first half of 2021 to expand its scope of customer service as well as to broaden the customer base.

Besides, Bank collects different types of bills through its 10 collection booths, of which 6 are situated in

Dhaka, 2 in Cox's Bazar, 1 in Mymensingh and the remaining in Barisal.

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

Technology

Since modern banking is featured by increasing use of ICT for opening up new horizon as well as wider options, BASIC Bank always prefers adoption of fintech and digital innovation for its customers. Consequently, to meet ever changing demand of customers and offering and ensuring prompt and accurate service with appropriate safety precautions and relative convenience to meet the complex dynamic needs of its customers, BASIC Bank regularly updates automation and adopts new version of information technology.

Since inception, the Bank has been practicing IT enabled banking operations and persisting to weigh much in acquisition, adaption and use of appropriate information technology regularly. Bank developed its own Banking Software back in 1991 which was later replaced by a Centralized Real Time Core Banking System solution to increase efficiency in customer service dimension. Branches as well as Head Office of the Bank have been operating through this 'Centralized Core Banking System' for a number of years now.

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

Besides, systems for informing respective accounts' month-end balance as well as account transactions of customers through SMS and verifying NID information have been implemented in the Branches which are of great use to the customers and branch officials. With a view to upgrading technology oriented better banking services in meeting customer demand BASIC Bank launched 'Contactless Dual Currency Credit Card' service of 'Visa' brand on 6th December, 2020. An official Facebook page is being maintained to publish the current activity of the Bank while e-tendering process is facilitated through the web portal of Bangladesh Bank.

The Bank has launched 'WhatsApp Banking Service' in 2021 that is supposed to facilitate its existing customers to inquire their account balance and last 5 (five) transactions which will be made attractive by adding more features.

Execution of Microsoft SCVMM for extending service through remote login in computers in branches and divisions, introduction of Tuxedo for connecting branches with centralized core banking, ensuring safety for database system by installing Oracle Audit Vault and Database Firewall, execution of Remote Access VPN for ICT related support, digitalization of document management system, developing PIMS WEB Software for managing information of human resources shall keep the pace of automation of our banking service in right direction.

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

Bank provides e-GP services at its branches to the tender participants using the e-tendering system of CPTU. Bank is also providing ATM / Debit Card services to its customers under Q-Cash shared ATM/POS Network as well as through National Payment Switch (NPS) of Bangladesh Bank. Besides, it is also providing e-Commerce services to its customers through Q-cash Payment gateway.

To facilitate more of technology oriented banking services Bank aspires for extending credit card services to the potential customers in 2019.

BASIC Bank has updated its own ICT Security Policy as well as its security measures as per latest ICT Security Guideline of Bangladesh Bank and initiated steps within the organization. In this respect, vulnerability assessment, penetration test and configuration review of the ICT Systems of the Bank have been accomplished by the External ICT Systems Auditor. The security of the Bank's SWIFT System has been enhanced to protect the Bank from the threats of potential intruders. It has been a matter of pride that the Bank has secured the first position among all Government, Semi-Government, Autonomous bodies, Banks and Financial Institutions in the National Cyber Drill Competition in 2020 which is a great manifestation of its ICT security initiatives and standards.

Risk Management

Bank constantly requires efficient and effective systems and mechanisms for risk management, i.e. identification, measurement, monitoring, and control of risk across the Bank. Hence, BASIC Bank has developed an inclusive risk management culture where risk management is considered to be a responsibility shared by all concerned.

The Board of Directors (BoD) with support from the Risk Management Committee of the Board (BRMC) plays the most important role in managing risk of the Bank. The BRMC sets up various risk governance structure, and risk philosophy to ensure sustainability, adequate capital and appropriate capital adequacy assessment process to accommodate the present and future business operations. It looks after the steps taken for managing risks of the Bank and updates the Board from time to time. The BRMC also reviews risk policies and recommends to the BoD.

The Board reviews the inherent risks of banking operation and approves risk management policy, procedures, and guidelines for the bank at strategic level while approving loans and investments and making other decisions.

The management of the bank implements the policies and the strategies approved by the BoD. Executive

Risk Management Committee (All Risk Committee - ARC) continuously monitors policies, and the threshold limits of risks that may be taken in line with the bank's risk appetite. ARC also monitors the activities of 06 Core Risk Addressing Committees of the Bank which were formed for the effective governance of individual core risk areas. Moreover, to facilitate overall supervisory review process (SRP) in the Bank as well as to assess the Bank's capital adequacy, risk position, resulting capital levels, and quality of capital held, SRP Team of the Bank works under comprehensive supervision of the BRMC and assigns tasks to operational level.

Since the full array of risk management functions, processes, governance, programs, and practices constitutes the risk management framework, operational level encompasses the first line of risk management, where risks originate in front office, or from credit desk of the Bank. At this level, BASIC Bank, with its various divisions, works rigorously to reduce risk origination. In spite of that Bank's risk management structure includes a separate Risk Management Division having separate desks for 06 core risks and capital management with clearly assigned duties, and responsibilities of the desks and officials of the Division.

Besides, BASIC Bank has put in place a number of policies, viz., (i) Credit Policy (ii) ALM Policy (iii) Treasury Risk Management Policy (iv) ICC Policy (v) AML & CFT Policy (vi) ICT Policy, (vii) Wholesale Borrowing and Funding Guidelines, (viii) Liquidity Contingency Plan, (ix) ICAAP Policy. BASIC Bank encourages its employees, at all levels, to adhere to the regulatory, as well as internal policies, guidelines and procedures for prudential risk management.

Capital Position

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

Particulars	2020	2019
Paid up capital	10,846.98	10,846.98
Total shareholders' equity	3,693.12	7,007.14
Total capital	4,194.41	8,731.98
Capital Deficit	(9,416.43)	(4,649.25)

Capital position of the Bank has eroded somewhat due to accumulation of loss over the last few years despite receiving regulatory forbearance for maintaining provision against loans and advances gradually and not adjusting the remaining required provision in calculating regulatory capital of the Bank.

Financial Reporting

The Bank has maintained proper books of accounts in 2020 as usual. The financial statements of the Bank are prepared in strict compliance of Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS), Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS), applicable sections of The Bank Companies Act 1991 (amended up to 2013) and other applicable laws and regulations of different regulatory bodies as per the format prescribed by Bangladesh Bank. As such, the financial statements of the Bank as of 31st December, 2020 have fairly presented the state of affairs of the Bank, the outcomes of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity. The statutory external auditor of the Bank, Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman Co. (Chartered Accountants), have certified the authenticity of financial statements of the Bank.

Appointment of Auditors

Being pursuant to section 210 of the Companies Act 1994, Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman Co., Chartered Accountants, was appointed as statutory auditor of the Bank for the year 2020 as per decision of Board of Directors of the bank.

Contribution to national exchequer and economy

BASIC Bank pays corporate tax regularly on its operating profit. Since inception of operation the Bank paid a total of Taka 8.29 billion to the national exchequer as corporate tax. The Bank assists the National Board of Revenue (NBR) collecting revenue by collecting tax, VAT, excise duty and different levies at source from income and/or bills originated from interest on deposit, supply of office materials by vendors, salaries of the employees and banking services provided to customers which are deposited to government exchequer as directed. The Bank deposited Taka 0.04 billion in terms of corporate taxes to the national exchequer in 2020.

Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)

With a view to making its standpoints and commitments relating to improvement of overall financial condition and practice of safer, prudent and sound banking culture in 'black and white', BASIC Bank signed first MoU with Bangladesh Bank in July, 2013. Henceforth, MoU has been signed with Bangladesh Bank every year after revising few contents of MoU. The MOU has remain discontinued since expiry of the MOU last signed on 23rd July, 2018.

The MoU dictates the Bank for compliance of some targets and conditions such as increasing Capital to Risk weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR), restraining growth of loans and advances, improving asset quality, augmenting cash recovery, improving liquidity, minimizing operating expenses, reducing classified loans and ADR (Advance Deposit Ratio), increasing earnings, improving risk management, developing human resources, digitizing payments infrastructure, submitting audited balance sheet and regulatory reporting in time etc.

To attain the targets set by Bangladesh Bank, the Board of Directors drafts necessary policy, crafts effective plans and devises accommodative strategies. The Board reviews and evaluates management's performance regularly against those agreed targets. Although the Bank fell behind to achieve the targets due to inevitable reasons, it is striving to attain closer to the targets.

Annual Performance Agreement (APA)

The Bank signed Annual Performance Agreement (APA) with Financial Institutions Division (FID), Ministry of Finance on 29th July, 2020 for the financial year 2020-2021 regarding improvement in its operational efficiency, financial conditions, credit quality, financial inclusion system, transparency and accountability measures. To attain the goals of the APA some strategic objectives have been set which will have to be attained by accomplishing some specific activities and attaining set target there against. The APA consists of strategic objectives, specific activities and performance indicators for compliance. To achieve the targets set through APA, the Managing Director of

the Bank signed a Bank version of 'Annual Performance Agreement' with the branches and divisions of BASIC Bank.

Since the Board formulates necessary policy and sets strategy to attain the goals of APA, it reviews and evaluates the achievement against the APA targets regularly and provides guidelines to the management to achieve the targets. The achievements are regularly reported to the FID on quarterly, half yearly and annual basis as directed. The FID reviews and evaluates the achievements against the targets and thus measures Bank's performance.

Development of Human Resources

Human resource serves as the lifeblood for any organization as all the other tools, mechanism, systems and processes of the organization work as supporting cast to the human resource in accomplishing the purpose of the organization for which it exists. As such, BASIC Bank has always been cordial in nurturing its human resource to bring the best out of them and make utmost utilization of their talent and potential for the betterment of the organization.

The Bank arranges training, workshops and seminars on different aspects of banking operations at its own training institute and sends its employees to various professional bodies, such as- Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM), Bangladesh Bank Training Academy year round for receiving specialized trainings on various contemporary issues and new avenues of banking. However, due to the outbreak of COVID-19 last year, these activities were organized mainly on online platform vide "zoom" where the participants got the opportunity to attend these seminars, workshops and training sessions from their respective workplace as well as from their home. This arrangement allowed the bank to carry on its human resource development activities maintaining health safety and avoiding fear of spread of the virus amidst the pandemic. As a part of Bank's regular human resource development effort, a total of 1514 employees attended 77 seminars, workshops and training sessions on line arranged by BASIC Bank Training Institute, BIBM, Bangladesh Bank Training Academy and other training institutes during 2020. However, due to the pandemic situation

no employee could be sent abroad for foreign training last year. Training Institute of the bank prepares and compiles materials for employees which are provided to them as course materials at the time of delivering training for enabling them to acquire knowledge and build skills.

For successful accomplishment of human resource development initiatives, necessary amount is allocated in the annual budget of the Bank. For the year 2020, budget of Taka 13.9 million was allocated for training and human resource development purpose which was taka 1.00 million higher than the budget for the year 2019.

Building a sustainable Brand

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

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

In these days the Bank is appearing in the media more with its important events as well as positive gestures. All private and public platforms such as bank's own website and facebook page, national newspapers, TV and electronic media are being explored for portraying a bright prospect of the Bank. Novelty has been brought in selecting and designing promotional materials, such as brochure, banner, logo, festoons, signboards, billboards etc. in activities whether be it related to branch opening or deposit promotional programs or regulatory compliance.

BASIC Bank has celebrated the centenary of the birth of 'Father of the Nation' 'Bangabandhu' Sheikh Mujibur Rahman from the first day of 2020 when they have

published wall & desk calendars of 2020 with beautiful artistic sketches of the 'Father of the Nation' and distributed among the clients, customers and the well wishers of the bank. Bank designed and published special 'Letter Head Pad' with the logo of 'Mujib 100' which is being used for both internal and external correspondences during the 'Mujib Year'. Celebration of the occasion of centenary of the birth of 'Father of the Nation' brought immense Branding opportunity for the Bank and the Bank capitalized it.

On the memorable occasion to honor the memories of the 'Father of the Nation' Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, 'Bangabandhu Corner' was set up through artistic design of the place, collection of books on Bangabandhu as well as the history of the liberation struggle of Bangladesh, important photographs and other souvenirs portraying his great life. This corner has been kept open for people of all walks including bank officials and customers.

Stand Boards, Festoons, Flyers and other such materials were prepared and distributed among different divisions and branches of the bank to decorate premises and highlight the celebration of this great occasion in the mood of festivity. The branches located at different places of the country were colorfully lighted to demonstrate the enlightened life of the 'Father of the Nation'. To lift the image of the Bank in line with the message of the Government regarding celebration of the occasion signboards of almost all the branches have been changed with befitting logo.

On the occasion of 'National Mourning Day' tree plantation program was undertaken by the branches in line with the advice of the Honorable Prime Minister of the country.

To commemorate the occasion of centenary of the birth of 'Father of the Nation' a very special deposit product with attractive features under the brand name of 'Shotoborsho Shonchoy Prokolpo' ('Centenary Savings Scheme') of a tenure of 100 (one hundred) months has been formulated and launched where deposits to be made in instalments in Taka 2,500.0 and its multiple up to Taka 20,000.0 maximum under which new accounts are being opened. Branding and Corporate Communication Division of the Bank has

designed an attractive leaflet incorporating the famous logo of 'Mujib 100' as part of its marketing initiative for successful branding of the product as well as the service of the Bank.

In order to boost the image of the Bank, tie ups and associations have been made with some renowned private companies and hospitals, such as Walton Plaza, United Hospitals Ltd., BRB Hospitals Ltd., Tory Credit Reports Collection, in relation to the products and services of the concerned companies and the Bank, which is supposed to convey positive message to the people making a good impression about the Bank in their minds.

It was a very proud moment for the Bank to become the First among all Government banks to start Visa 'Contactless Dual Currency Credit Card' service. Customers are supposed to feel the service as a beneficial gift from the Bank since the card has brought a special advantage of touch-free transaction in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic assuring maximum security in transactions with real time SMS and e-alert system. Cash up to 50 percent of the credit limit can be withdrawn while customers may get discounts at various outlets for shopping and paying bills.

Financial inclusion activities such as school banking, root level mass banking have been prioritized in order to garner positive response from the people about the bank by connecting them to the overall banking network and building strong business relationship with them. Besides, improvement of customer service remains the cornerstone for building and sustaining a successful brand image where considerable progress is evident and further progress is on the cards.

The Way Forward

In consideration of the recent events and developments that have taken place in the banking industry and economy on the whole, it can be said that difficult time lies ahead for BASIC Bank as the bank tries its level best to get back on the track of profitability recovering from the after effects of the scams that took place between 2010 mid 2014. Dynamics of the banking industry keep on changing every year with shifts in major policies and regulations which make

operating in the industry even more challenging and hectic. Moreover, in the era of new normal induced by the outbreak of COVID-19 pandemic conventional style of banking, especially retail banking and customer service delivery may not remain as effective as earlier which is forcing the banks to introduce quick changes in these areas of operation.

It has also become important that banks come out of their reluctance of engaging in new lending activities amidst this pandemic situation in the apprehension that borrowers may fail to make repayments least their businesses should fail to run in the face of current adversities posed by the pandemic. Banks need to be more courageous and make bolder decisions as far as lending to new and prospective entrepreneurs is concerned. The new extent of accommodative rescheduling facility, inspired by the Government to support the banks to recover unproductive loans beyond previously set boundary through long term rescheduling at the facility of small down-payment in terms of total loan, must be capitalized by the banks.

Overall, new set of directions and guidelines are required for banks to run successfully in this changing environment brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic which will empower them to overcome all odds and maintain profitability and stability with long-term outlook toward all their major aspect of operation.

Acknowledgement

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

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

The Board acknowledges the efforts, commitment and dedication of the employees, especially in the era of COVID-19 pandemic, led by the Managing Director of the Bank, in discharging their duties for the betterment of the Bank, in spite of all the difficulties.

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

On behalf of the Board of Directors

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Abul Hashem".

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



Managing Director & CEO of BASIC Bank Limited Md. Anisur Rahman paid homage by placing wreaths at the portrait of Father of the Nation Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman at Bangabandhu Corner at Bank's Head Office in the Capital on the occasion of 46th martyrdom anniversary and the National Mourning Day on Monday, August 17, 2021.

General Managers- Ahmad Hossain, Hasan Tanvir, ASM Rowshanul Haque, Md. Ismail, Khan Iqbal Hasan, Md. Abul Kalam Azad, Abu Md. Mofazzal, Md. Momenul Hoque, Niranjana Chandra Debnath and other High Officials, Employees, of the bank were also present on the occasion.



BASIC Bank Limited launched dual currency contactless credit card on Sunday, 6th December, 2020. BASIC Bank is the first among all the State-owned banks to launch this type. Professor Dr. Abul Hashem, the Chairman of the Bank, joined in a virtual opening ceremony and inaugurated the card service. Managing Director of the Bank, Md. Rafiqul Alam presided over the function where Directors of the Board, Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha, Md. Razib Parvez and Md. Rafiqul Islam participated in the program. Senior executives and officials were also attended the function.



Report of The Audit Committee

Constitution/Formation of the Audit Committee:

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

Particulars of the Members of the Audit Committee as on 31.12.2020

Sl.No.	Name	Status with the Bank	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification
1.	Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha	Director	Chairman	B.Sc. (Hons.), M.Sc. (Physics)
2.	Mr. Md. Razib Pervez	Director	Member	B.Sc. Engineering (CSE) MA (Public Affairs) MPhil (Public Administration)

Meetings held during 2020:

During the year 2020 the Audit Committee met 08 (Eight) times wherein efforts were made there to accomplish the duties and responsibilities that would serve the purpose of constitution of the Committee. Details of the meetings held in 2020 are as under:

Sl. No.	Meeting No.	Date
1.	74	22.03.2020
2.	75	28.04.2020
3.	76	13.05.2020
4.	77	20.05.2020
5.	78	30.06.2020
6.	79	22.10.2020
7.	80	11.11.2020
8.	81	23.12.2020

Activities of the Audit Committee during 2020:

The Committee while discharging its duties and responsibilities followed the guidelines enunciated in the BRPD Circular No.11 dated October 27, 2013 of Bangladesh Bank, and emphasis was given on the following fundamentals:

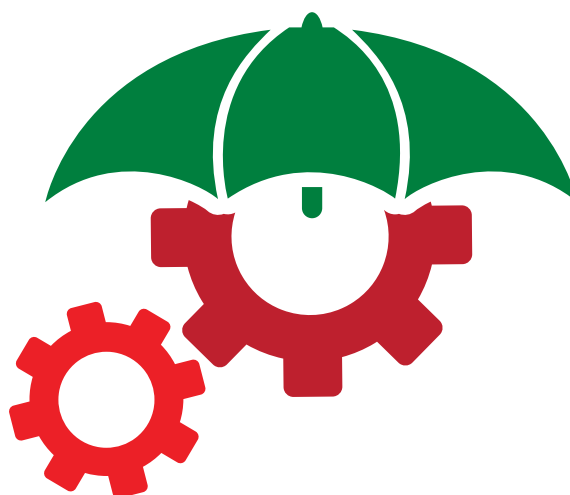
- Internal Control
- Financial Reporting
- Internal Audit
- External Audit
- Compliance

Besides, the major areas reviewed/discussed/evaluated/recommended by the Audit Committee during the year 2020 are as under:

- Statement of Accounts for the year ended December 31, 2019.
- Risk based grading of the Branches of the Bank for the year 2018 & 2019.
- Annual Audit Plan for conducting internal audit and inspection at the Branches and Divisions of Head Office for the year 2020 & 2021.
- Compliance status of Executive Summary & major irregularities mentioned in the 21st Comprehensive Inspection Report based on 31.12.2018 conducted on BASIC Bank Limited, Head Office by Bangladesh Bank.
- Details Audit & Inspection report for identifying the reasons behind classification of Nasim Plastic Industries Limited & Zeil Wears Limited, 02(two) large scale borrowers of Bangshal Branch.
- Appointment of auditors for the year 2020 and fixing their remuneration.
- Compliance status of decisions taken in the quarterly meeting held on 17.08.2020 between Bangladesh Bank and BASIC Bank Limited.
- Information regarding the suits filed under Artha Rin Adalat Ain 2003 by the Bank since its inception till December 2019, information regarding Money Suits filed against the Bank and information regarding the properties received by the Bank under Clause No. 33(5) & 33(7) of Artha Ain Adalat Ain 2003.
- Review of the 02(two) Functional Audit reports submitted by 02(two) Audit Firms appointed by the Bank regarding the irregularities related to Loans & Advances and Manpower recruitment & Accelerated Promotion during the period from January 2010 to May 2014.
- Review of the Audit Report (Report year: 2014 -2015) of Comptroller and Auditor General of Bangladesh related to the accounts of financial year 2013-2014 (recruitment related) conducted by Commercial Audit Directorate on BASIC Bank Limited, Head Office.
- Review of Special Inspection Report regarding the irregularities conducted at Fakirhat Branch, Bagerhat and Faridpur Branch, Faridpur.
- Compliance status on irregularities mentioned in the Special Inspection (Surprise) Reports of Department of Currency Management, Bangladesh Bank, Head Office, Dhaka conducted on Shantinagar Branch, Dhanmondi Branch and Matuail Branch, Dhaka.



Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha
Chairman
Audit Committee



Report of The Risk Management Committee

Risk Management Committee Report:

The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors was formed in line with the Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular No.11 dated October 27, 2013 which was lastly reconstituted at 512th Board meeting held 08.10.2020.

Particulars of the Members of the Risk Management Committee as on 31.12.2020

Sl.No.	Name	Status with the Bank	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification
1.	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam	Director	Chairman	B.Com. (Hons.) M.Com. (Management)
2.	Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha	Director	Member	B.Sc (Hons), M.Sc(Physics)
3.	Mr. Md. Razib Pervez	Director	Member	B.Sc. Engineering (CSE) MA (Public Affairs) MPhil (Public Administration)

During the year 2020 the Risk Management Committee met 05(five) times wherein efforts were there to accomplish the duties and responsibilities that would serve the purpose of constitution of the Committee. Details of the meetings held in 2020 are as under:

Sl. No.	Meeting No.	Date
1.	27	18.02.2020
2.	28	25.06.2020
3.	29	15.10.2020
4.	30	30.11.2020
5.	31	29.12.2020

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

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

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

- Fraud Management Policy of BASIC Bank Limited.
- Comprehensive Risk Management Report (CRMR) of the Bank based on December 31, 2019 and June 30, 2020.
- Risk Appetite Statement of the Bank for the year 2020.
- Amendment of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT) Policy of BASIC Bank Limited.
- Statement on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) under Supervisory Review Process of BASEL-III for the year 2019.
- Half Yearly Report (01.01.2020 – 30.06.2020) regarding the steps taken by the Bank in terms of Anti-Money Laundering (AML) and Combating Financing of Terrorism (CFT).
- Prevention of Trade Based Money Laundering (TBML) Policy of BASIC Bank Limited.
- Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Policy – 2020 of BASIC Bank Limited.
- Comprehensive Risk Management Rating of the Bank based on December 31, 2019.
- Present status of the Residual Risk (Documentation error) of BASIC Bank Limited as per statement on Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) under Supervisory Review Process of BASEL-III for the year 2019.
- Present status of the Loans & Advances of Top 20 Borrower (Group wise) of the Bank.



Md. Rafiqul Islam
Chairman
Risk Management Committee

Disclosures on Risk Based Capital Requirement under Basel-III

For the year ended December 31, 2020

Disclosure Overview

The following detailed qualitative and quantitative disclosures are provided in accordance with the Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for banks in line with Basel III) issued by Bangladesh Bank through BRPD circular no. 18 dated 21 December, 2014. This is intended to provide the users an insight about various risk exposures, to which the Bank is exposed and maintained adequate capital against them. The users will also be able to compare the Bank's performance within the banking industry.

Scope and purpose

The purpose of Market Discipline in the Revised Regulatory Capital Framework is to complement the Minimum Capital Requirements (MCR) and the Supervisory Review Process (SRP). The aim of introducing Market Discipline in the revised Framework is to establish more transparent and more disciplined financial market so that stakeholders can assess the position of a bank regarding holding of assets and to identify the risks relating to the assets and capital adequacy to meet probable loss of assets.

All the quantitative disclosures furnished here are on Solo Basis and on the basis of Audited Financial Statements of BASIC Bank Limited for the year ended 31 December, 2020 prepared under relevant International Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) and related circulars/instructions issued by Bangladesh Bank from time to time.

A) Scope of Application

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

B) Capital Structure

Qualitative Disclosures

- a. Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all capital instruments, especially in the case of capital instruments eligible for inclusion in CET-1, Additional Tier-1 or Tier-2.

For the purpose of calculating capital under Capital Adequacy Framework, the capital of banks shall be classified into two tiers-

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

Tier -1 Capital is further classified into two categories-

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

CET-1 capital, which is the sum of core capitals like Paid-up Capital, Retained Earnings, Statutory Reserve, General Reserve etc. after netting regulatory adjustments like Shortfall in loan loss provision maintained, Goodwill, Deferred Tax Assets etc., of BASIC Bank as on 31 December, 2020 was TK. 134.86 crore.

Additional Tier-1 (AT-1) Capital shall consist of Non-cumulative Irredeemable Preference Share account, Instruments issued by the banks that meet the qualifying criteria for the same, Minority Interest etc. after netting regulatory adjustments. On 31 December, 2020, the Bank only had a Non-cumulative Irredeemable Preference Share account for TK. 120.50 crore in AT-1 Capital.

On the other hand, Tier-2 Capital represents other elements which fall short of some of the characteristics of the core capital but contribute to the overall strength of a bank. Tier-2 Capital shall consist of General Provisions, Subordinated Debt / Instruments issued by the banks etc. after netting regulatory adjustments. The Bank had a total of TK. 164.08 crore eligible for Tier-2 Capital on 31 December, 2020.

These instructions have been adopted in a phased manner starting from the January 2015, with full implementation of capital ratios from the beginning of 2019. All banks will be required to maintain the capital adequacy ratios on an ongoing basis as per following table:

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

Quantitative Disclosures		Tier- 1 Capital (Going Concern Capital)		(Amount in crore TK.)
b. The amount of Regulatory Capital, with separate disclosure of: - CET-1 Capital - Additional Tier-1 Capital - Total Tier-1 Capital - Tier-2 Capital	Common Equity Tier-1			
	Fully Paid-up Capital	1,084.70		
	Statutory Reserve	222.47		
	General Reserve	4.00		
	Retained Earnings	(3,704.28)		
	Others (fresh fund provided by Govt. in the process of converting to capital)	2,600.00		
			206.88	
	Regulatory Adjustments (from CET-1):			
	Shortfall in provisions against NPL	-		
	Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)	72.02	(72.02)	
	• Total Common Equity Tier-1 Capital [A]		134.86	
Additional Tier-1 Capital				
	Non-cumulative irredeemable pref. shares	120.50		
	• Total Additional Tier-1 Capital [B]		120.50	
	• Total Tier-1 Capital [A+B]		255.36	
Tier- 2 Capital (Gone Concern Capital)				
	General Provision	164.08		
	Revaluation Reserves as on 31 Dec, 2014	13.86		
			177.94	
	Regulatory Adjustments (from Tier-2):			
	100% phase in deduction from Rev. Reserve		(13.86)	
	• Total Tier- 2 Capital [C]		164.08	
	Total Regulatory Capital [A+B+C] *		419.44	

* This had been calculated considering Regulatory Forbearance allowed by Bangladesh Bank, vide its letter no # DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2021-781 dated April 22, 2021. In consistent with the Forbearance, Regulatory Capital was calculated without adjusting shortfall in provision against NPL which was TK. 2,901.39 crore.

C) Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures		Quantitative Disclosures				(Amount in crore TK.)				
a)	A summary discussion of the bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.						Capital Adequacy is the cushion required to be maintained for covering the Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk so as protecting the depositors and general creditors' interest against such losses. In line with latest Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy that has been issued through BRPD Circular no. 18 dated 21 December, 2014, the Bank has adopted Standardized Approach (SA) for computing capital requirement for Credit Risk and Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) for computing capital requirement for Operational Risk.			
Quantitative Disclosures										
b) Capital requirement for Credit Risk						1,122.18				
c) Capital requirement for Market Risk						40.23				
d) Capital requirement for Operational Risk						198.67				
e) Capital Adequacy Ratio:		Total	CET-1	Tier-1	Tier-2					
• For the consolidated group		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A					
• For stand alone		3.08%	0.99%	1.88%	1.21%					
f) Capital Conservation Buffer Maintained		(2.50% of CET-1)				0.00				
g) Available Capital under Pillar-2 req.						0.00				

D) Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

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

- Definitions of past due and impaired (for accounting purposes);

To define past due and impairment through classification and provisioning, BASIC Bank Limited follows Bangladesh Bank circulars and guidelines.

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

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

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

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

Types of Facility	Past Due/Overdue Period for Loan Classification		
	Sub-standard (SS)	Doubtful (DF)	Bad Loss (B/L)
Continuous Loan	3 months or more but less than 9 months	9 months or more but less than 12 months	12 months or more
Demand Loan	3 months or more but less than 9 months	9 months or more but less than 12 months	12 months or more
Fixed Term Loan	3 months or more but less than 9 months	9 months or more but less than 12 months	12 months or more
Cottage, Micro & Small Loan under CMSME (Continuous/Demand/Fixed)	6 months or more but less than 18 months	18 months or more but less than 60 months	30 months or more
Short-term Agricultural & Micro Credit	12 months or more but less than 36 months	36 months or more but less than 60 months	60 months or more

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

Type of Loans & Advances		Required Provision (% of Base for Provision)				
		Standard	SMA	SS	DF	BL
Consumer Finance	Housing Finance	1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
	Loans to Professionals	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
	Other than Housing finance and loans to professionals	2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
Loans to Brokerage House, Merchant Bank or Stock Dealers, etc.		2%	2%	20%	50%	100%
CMSME Financing		0.25%	0.25%	5% & 20%	20% & 50%	100%
Others		1%	1%	20%	50%	100%
Short term Agri. Credit and Micro Credit		1%	1%	5%	5%	100%

- Discussion of the bank's credit risk management policy

Credit risk is defined as the possibility of failure of the Bank's borrower(s) to meet the financial obligation in accordance with agreed terms. The effective management of credit risk is a critical component of a comprehensive approach to risk management. The main objective of credit risk management is to minimize the negative impact through adopting proper measures and also limiting credit risk exposures within acceptable limit.

BASIC Bank Limited has a Credit Risk Management Committee (CRMC) for prudent management of credit risk. Final authority and responsibility for all activities that expose the Bank to credit risk belong to the Board of Directors. The Board, however, delegated specific authority to the Managing Director and other Executives of the Bank.

The credit assessment process of the Bank is initiated at Branch as well as Credit Divisions which include all plausible aspects including eligibility of the borrower, requirement of information and/or documents etc. The Bank follows Bangladesh Bank's prescribed Internal Credit Risk Rating (ICRR) system which captures quantitative and qualitative issues related to financial risk, performance behavior, business and industry risk, management risk, security risk, relationship risk and compliance risk, while assessing the overall rating of borrowers.

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

Besides, Risk Management Division of the Bank reviews various parameters of credit risk, e.g. concentration, quality of assets etc. on monthly basis and places the observations to All Risk Committee of the Bank.

BASIC Bank Limited is very much concerned with managing non-performing loan which is being conducted by Recovery Division of the Bank. The Bank follows Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular for classification of loans & advances & provisioning. Recovery positions of the Bank are regularly reviewed and potential alternative actions are relentlessly asserted.

For reducing NPL, Recovery Teams have been constituted at branches which continuously contact with the borrowers. Besides, special meetings with the defaulters are arranged by the Recovery Division. Senior Executives in the Head Office have also been designated as 'Mentor of the Branch' with responsibility of monitoring recovery of branches of the Bank. Moreover, Special Asset Management (SAM) Cell, Write-off Loan Recovery Unit, Intelligence Unit and Mamla Porjobekkhon Unit (MPU) are also working in this regard.

Quantitative Disclosures

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

Type	Amount (in crore)	Percentage
Term Loan	7,406.63	49.67%
Cash Credit	2,829.90	18.98%
Overdraft	1,432.25	9.60%
Export/Packing Credit	33.01	0.22%
Loan Against Trust Receipt	226.32	1.52%
Real Estate Loan	759.32	5.09%
Transport Loan	640.59	4.30%
Micro Credit Financing	45.09	0.30%
Staff Loan	238.32	1.60%
Bill Purchased & Discounted	53.72	0.36%
Others	1,247.44	8.37%
Total	14,912.59	100.00%

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

Division	Amount (in crore)	Percentage
Dhaka	9,211.83	61.77%
Chattogram	2,244.07	15.05%
Rajshahi	800.48	5.37%
Khulna	744.83	4.99%
Barishal	61.03	0.41%
Sylhet	131.46	0.88%
Rangpur	815.66	5.47%
Mymensingh	903.23	6.06%
Total	14,912.59	100.00%

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

Sector (only industrial loan)	Amount (in crore)	Percentage
Food & Allied	1,580.44	17.92%
Textile	1,033.10	11.71%
ERMG	1,076.45	12.21%
Accessories	114.61	1.30%
Jute Product & Allied	454.94	5.16%
Forest Product & Allied	4.85	0.05%
Paper, Board, Printing & Packaging	334.06	3.79%
Tannery, Leather and Rubber	247.07	2.80%
Chem. Pharm. and Allied	195.79	2.22%
Glass, Plastic, Ceramic & other non-metal	276.68	3.14%
Engineering	299.46	3.40%
Electrical & Electronics	66.58	0.75%
Service Industry	486.87	5.52%
Misc. Industry	2,389.47	27.09%
Industry not elsewhere classified	258.80	2.93%
Total	8,819.17	100.00%

	Type of credit exposure	Amount (in crore)	Percentage
e. Residual contractual maturity breakdown of the whole portfolio, broken down by major types of credit exposure.	Up to 01 Month	419.11	2.81%
	Above 1 month but not more than 3 month	2,875.09	19.28%
	Above 3 month but not more than 1 year	1,769.66	11.87%
	Above 1 year but not more than 5 years	3,982.78	26.71%
	Above 5 years	5,865.95	39.34%
	Total	14,912.59	100.00%
f. By major industry or counterparty type:	(Amount in crore TK.)		
• Amount of impaired loans and if available, past due loans, provided separately;	7,712.19		
• Specific and general provisions; and	2,363.46		
• Charges for specific allowances and charge-offs during the period.	0.00		
g. Movement of NPLs & Provisions:	(Amount in crore TK.)		
Gross Non Performing Loans (NPLs)	7,712.19		
Non Performing Loans (NPLs) to Outstanding Loans & Advances	51.72%		
Movement of Non Performing Assets (NPAs)			
Opening balance	7,894.85		
Additions	214.27		
Reductions	396.93		
Closing balance	7,712.19		
Movement of specific provisions for NPAs			
Opening balance	2,108.55		
Provisions made during the period	0.00		
Write-off/Interest Waived	0.00		
Provision made from recovery of written-off loan	2.50		
Write-back of excess provisions	101.43		
Closing balance	2,212.48		

E) Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions

Qualitative Disclosures

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

• Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and	Equity investments of the Bank are mainly for capital gain purpose and dividend earnings from invested securities of various companies. Bank also has some equity investment for strategic purpose.
• Discussion of important policies covering the valuation and accounting of equity holdings in the banking book. This includes the accounting techniques and valuation methodologies used, including key assumptions and practices affecting valuation as well as significant changes in these practices.	The holding of Bank's quoted and unquoted shares are valued at cost price. Provisions are made at the end of the year if total market value of the quoted and un-quoted shares is lower than the cost value of those shares.

Quantitative Disclosures

- b. Value disclosed in the balance sheet of investments, as well as the fair value of those investments; for quoted securities, a comparison to publicly quoted share values where the share price is materially different from fair value.
- c. The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.
- d.
- Total unrealized gains (losses)
 - Total latent revaluation gains (losses)
 - Any amounts of the above included in Tier- 2 capital.
- e. Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements.

Value disclosed (cost value of Quoted & Un-quoted securities) in the balance sheet of investments was Tk. 134.56 Crore and market value of which was Tk. 104.48 Crore.

Cost value of investment in Quoted Securities was Tk. 128.20 Crore and market value thereof was Tk. 98.17 Crore.

The cumulative realized gains arising from sales and liquidations were Tk. 1.14 Crore in the year of 2020.

Total unrealized losses were Tk. 30.08 crore.

--

--

Specific Market Risk: TK. 13.46 crore

General Market Risk: TK. 13.46 crore

Total capital charge on equities: TK. 26.92 crore

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

Qualitative Disclosures

- a. The general qualitative disclosure requirement including the nature of IRRBB and key assumptions, including assumptions regarding loan prepayments and behavior of non maturity deposits, and frequency of IRRBB measurement.

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

Quantitative Disclosures

- b. The increase (decline) in earnings or economic value (or relevant measure used by management) for upward and downward rate shocks according to management's method for measuring IRRBB, broken down by currency (as relevant).

Market Value of Assets: TK. 19,815.15 crore
Market Value of Liabilities: TK. 19,320.18 crore
Weighted average of Duration Gap: 0.39 years
CRAR after different level of shocks:

- Minor Level : 2.59%
- Moderate Level : 2.06%
- Major Level : 1.54%

G) Market Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

a. Views of BOD on trading/investment activities

As the Market Risk is the probability of losing assets in Balance Sheet and Off-Balance Sheet position arising out of the volatility in market variables i.e., interest rate, exchange rate and price; the Board of Directors approves all necessary policies related to Market Risk and review them on regular basis.

Methods used to measure Market Risk

Standardized Approach has been used to measure the Market Risk.

Market Risk Management system

Treasury & Capital Market Services Division, Mid Office Division & Back Office Division of the Bank have been functioning to manage market risk covering liquidity, interest rate and foreign exchange risks with oversight by Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) comprising senior executives and is chaired by the Managing Director of the Bank.

The Risk Management Division also reviews the market risk parameters on monthly basis and places the observations to All Risk Committee of the Bank.

Policies and processes for mitigating Market Risk

There are approved limits for advance deposit ratio, liquid assets to total deposit ratio, liquid assets to short term liabilities, net open position, LCR, NSFR, WBG, structural liquidity profile, maturity mismatch, commitments for both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items etc. The limits are monitored and enforced regularly to protect the Bank against market risks. These limits are reviewed based on prevailing market and economic conditions to minimize risk due to market fluctuation.

Quantitative Disclosures

b. The capital requirements for:

(Amount in crore TK.)

Interest Rate Risk;

12.66

Equity Position Risk;

26.91

Foreign Exchange Risk; and

0.66

Commodity Risk.

0.00

H) Operational Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

a. Views of BOD on system to reduce Operational Risk

As the Operational Risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and system or from external events, the Board of Directors approves all necessary policies related to operational risk and reviews them on regular basis.

Bank has internal manuals on Internal Control & Compliance and on Human Resource where details of operational policies, procedures and HR related activities have been stated, which is approved by the Board of Directors.

Performance gap of executives and staffs

Bank regularly monitors and reviews the performance of executives both quantitatively and qualitatively through analysis of achievement of business target in various parameters and behavioral, tactical and leadership aspects through confidential evaluation process.

Potential external events

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

Policies and processes for mitigating Operational Risk

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

Audit and Inspection team regularly works to detect and remove procedural flaws, errors and frauds. Monitoring Division ensures compliance of internal audit report. Compliance Division works to ensure all sorts of regulatory and policy compliance to help smooth operation and maintain consistency and thus reduce risk. The Bank are using some tools for mitigating operational risk such as Self Assessment of Anti-fraud Internal Control; Quarterly Operational Report (QOR) and Departmental Control Function Check List (DCFCL) in line with the Bangladesh Bank's relevant Instructions and recommendations. It is required to submit the statement on Self Assessment of Anti-fraud Internal Control to Bangladesh Bank on quarterly rest.

	Bank's Anti-Money Laundering Division is devoted to thwart all money laundering and terrorist finance related activities. The Central Customer Service & Complaints Management Unit is also engaged in mitigating the operation risks of the Bank. Bank is running through centralized real time online system. External events like natural disasters and unauthorized access to Bank's centralized computer system can affect the Bank significantly. Bank has alternative arrangement for disaster recovery and a highly qualified team of IT experts who are working to prevent any type of unauthorized access.
Approach for calculating capital charge for operational risk	Bank uses Basic Indicator Approach for calculating capital charge for Operational Risk as per instruction of Bangladesh Bank.
Quantitative Disclosures b. The capital requirements for Operational Risk:	TK. 198.67 crore

I) Liquidity Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures	
a. Views of BOD on system to reduce liquidity Risk	Board of Directors (BOD) has instructed to follow all the guidelines and instructions related to liquidity risk management with utmost importance. Moreover, the BOD has also instructed to maintain liquidity at an optimum level so that no liquidity ratio can violate regulatory range.
Methods used to measure Liquidity Risk	BASIC uses 'Cash-Flow Approach' and 'Stock Approach' for measuring Liquidity Risk. Under 'Cash-Flow Approach' Liquidity Risk is tracked through maturity or cash flow mismatches. Calculation of gaps at various 'time-buckets', is adopted as standard tool for measuring Liquidity Risk. While, Liquidity Risk under 'Stock Approach' is measured liquidity position of various Balance-Sheet items.
Liquidity Risk management system	Liquidity Risk is the potential inability to meet the liabilities as they become due. 'Cash-Flow Approach' and 'Stock Approach' are used for managing, monitoring and measuring Liquidity Risk. The Liquidity/ Funds requirements under stress situations, sources of raising the funds and its possible impact on profit and loss are also worked out at quarterly interval.

Policies and processes for mitigating Liquidity Risk

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

Quantitative Disclosures

b. Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	237.12%
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	93.82%
Stock of High quality liquid assets	TK. 3,674.88 crore
Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days	TK. 1,549.80 crore
Available amount of stable funding	TK. 14,651.26 crore
Required amount of stable funding	TK. 15,616.68 crore

J) Leverage Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures

b. Views of BOD on system to reduce excessive leverage

The Board of Directors has instructed the management to follow all guidelines and instructions that are given by regulators in order to reduce excessive leverage in the Bank.

Policies and processes for managing excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage

The Leverage Ratio is calibrated to act as a credible supplementary measure to the risk based capital requirements. The Leverage Ratio is intended to constrain the build-up of leverage in the Bank and to reinforce the risk based requirements with an easy to understand and a non-risk based measure.

The Bank has been aware of its leverage and has been trying to increase its core capital as well has controlling the growth of on and off-balance sheet exposure.

Approach for calculating exposure

The accounting measure of exposure is generally followed to calculate total exposure for leverage ratio. The Bank includes both on and off-balance sheet items for measuring total exposure as instructed by the Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy of Bangladesh Bank.

Quantitative Disclosures

b. Leverage Ratio	1.43%
On-Balance Sheet Exposure	TK. 17,455.34 crore
Off-Balance Sheet Exposure	TK. 522.73 crore
Total Exposure (after related deductions)	TK. 17,906.04 crore

K) Remuneration Policy

Qualitative Disclosures

a. Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration.

Name, composition and mandate of the main body overseeing remuneration.

The Board of Directors of the Bank oversees the remuneration policy. At the beginning, the Board forms "Pay Scale Committee". The committee examines the proposed pay scales, fringe benefits and allowances thoroughly and submits their recommendations after suitable adjustment, amendment or modification where applicable. Eventually, the Board approves the policy. The Human Resources Division executes the approved remuneration structure.

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

Not Applicable.

A description of the scope of the bank's remuneration policy (e.g., by regions, business lines), including the extent to which it is applicable to foreign subsidiaries and branches.

At present Bank is following Government Pay Scale 'চাকুরি (ব্যাংক, বীমা ও আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান) (বেতন ও ভাতাদি) আদেশ, ২০১৫' as remuneration policy for the employees based on their designation. There are different provisions for that fall under disciplinary proceedings. The Bank has no foreign subsidiaries and branches.

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

Senior Management, Branch Managers and Divisional Heads may be considered as Material Risk Takers of the Bank. 'Senior Manager' refers to Senior Management in the rank of Deputy General Manager to Managing Director. Presently, the number of each group is as like as DGM: 45, GM: 10.

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

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

Only cash and cash equivalent remuneration is being permitted whereas there are no equity or equity linked payments. The objectives of the remuneration policy incorporates:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A discussion of how the nature and type of these measures has changed over the past year and reasons for the change, as well as the impact of changes on remuneration.

Earlier, pay scales have been revised in the year 2013, 2010 and 2007. Later on the Board of Directors of the Bank introduced 'চাকুরি (ব্যাংক, বীমা ও আর্থিক প্রতিষ্ঠান) (বেতন ও ভাতাদি) আদেশ, ২০১৫' for the employees with effective from 22 December, 2019.

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

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

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

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

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

d. Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration.

An overview of main performance metrics for bank, top-level business lines and individuals.

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

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

Though fixed remuneration pool is defined over the years (generally after 03 years), variable remuneration package (incentives bonus) does not arise unless a predetermined level of profit is achieved despite personal achievements of employees.

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

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

e. Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to adjust remuneration to take account of longer-term performance.

A discussion of the bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and, if the fraction of variable remuneration that is deferred differs across employees or groups of employees, a description of the factors that determine the fraction and their relative importance.

The Bank does not offer any deferred variable remuneration.

A discussion of the bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and (if permitted by national law) after vesting through claw back arrangements.

Not Applicable

f. Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that the bank utilizes and the rationale for using these different forms.

An overview of the forms of variable remuneration offered (i.e., cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms)

Only cash based remuneration exists.

A discussion of the use of the different forms of variable remuneration and, if the mix of different forms of variable remuneration differs across employees or groups of employees), a description the factors that determine the mix and their relative importance.

Not Applicable.

Quantitative Disclosures

g.

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

03 (three) meetings were held by Board of Directors regarding remuneration in 2020.

h.

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

Nil

Number of employees: 2070
Total amount: TK. 15.77 Crore only (for 2 festival bonuses and Boishakhi Bonus).

No such awards given during the financial year.

i.

Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms. Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.

Nil

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

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

TK. 9.26 Crore only.

Nil

Nil

Cash only

k. Quantitative information about employees' exposure to implicit (e.g., fluctuations in the value of shares or performance units) and explicit adjustments (e.g., claw backs or similar reversals or downward revaluations of awards) of deferred remuneration and retained remuneration:

- Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments.
- Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post explicit adjustments.
- Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments.

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Not Applicable

Sustainability Report



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

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

BASIC Bank attributes high importance in avoiding environmentally hazardous and socially undesirable projects. While financing various projects reports related to 'Initial Environmental Examination' as well as 'Environmental and Social Impact Assessment' are taken care of and Environmental and Social Due Diligence (ESDD) are conducted. Moreover, the Bank performs Environmental and Social Risk Rating (ESRR) categorically as per regulatory guidelines and put due weight on social return on investment before approving any credit proposals. The Bank is promoting the 'green' initiatives through effective finance; The Bank also facilitates micro credit through direct approach while it also facilitates micro credit indirectly through the roles of NGOs, Alternative Credit Delivery Channel and MFIs.

Since inception, all branches of BASIC Bank are technologically equipped and it is the first state owned bank that implemented real time on-line banking in the country. Here in-house environmental management has also been prioritized. The following issues are considered for implementing in-house environmental management of the Bank:

1. Using more daylight and saving electricity;
2. Conserving natural resources like water, gas, air and saving other physical resources like paper and stationery;
3. Using on-line communication methods extensively;
4. Setting up technologies for fostering utilization of energy ;
5. Setting up energy efficient devices while using energy efficient vehicles for corporate business travels;

6. Creating awareness among the employees for efficient use of electricity, water, gas, paper, stationary, fuel and re-use of equipments.

Social initiatives and CSR:

The Bank confers its commitment to social issues such as employees' health and safety factors at borrower's entity, presence of child labor as well as forced labor, wage compensation, working hours, congenial atmosphere at the factories/offices etc. while assessing business proposals and making positive decisions in favor of the applicant.

Responsible business is BASIC Bank's prime motto. Hence the Bank is engaged in CSR activities since 2008. CSR areas of the bank include day-care facility, disaster relief, health care, scholarship for education, promoting sports and culture, poverty alleviation etc. Being a corporate citizen the Bank reaffirms its commitment towards social wellbeing of the citizens of the country. As a part of social responsibility, the Bank has established a day-care center in collaboration with other four nationalized commercial banks. This facility has been crafted for those working mothers who would not be burdened by the feeling of insecurity of their wards at home. For meeting up operational expenditure of the center; the Bank is contributing a proportional amount in every month along with other co-founders. On different occasions, the Bank has donated blankets under its CSR initiatives for the cold-stricken and natural calamity hit people of home and abroad.

On the other hand, the Bank has been financing people mainly from the ultra-poor communities of both rural as well as and urban areas through NGOs since 1995 at concessional rates of interest. So far the Bank has financed 56 NGOs of various categories such as small, medium and large. The financial support from the NGOs has facilitated employment opportunities and generated income sources contributing immensely towards poverty alleviation of mass people.

Green Banking

Green Banking is a part of global initiative that is intended for financing environment friendly projects/ventures. Green Banking concerns for ethical standard of banking addressing sustainability and social responsibility in banking. Practice of Green Banking focuses on environment-friendly practices at all levels of organization and examines environmental impact of a project before maneuvering a financing decision.

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

BASIC Bank has already introduced a 'Green Banking' product namely 'BASIC Alternative Power Generation System (Solar System) Financing Scheme' to promote green initiatives of this kind. The Bank is complying with the instructions stipulated in the detailed guidelines on Environmental and Social Risk Management (ESRM) of Bangladesh Bank. Besides, the Bank is assessing Environmental & Social Risk Assessment-Generic Checklist in addition to existing Internal Credit Risk Rating for either of new, renewal, rescheduling and restructuring industrial projects. In 2020, the Bank assessed Environmental & Social Risk Assessment-Generic Checklist of 88 projects, business ventures amounting taka 1166.70 million. The bank also takes care on environmental and social issues while processing each loan proposal. The bank has stepped into green finance zone and financed 68 (sixty eight) projects comprising of 38 (thirty eight) brick fields using 1 (one) Tunnel Kiln, 37 (thirty seven) Zig Zag Kiln, 16 (sixteen) 'Integrated Cow Rearing & Bio Gas Plant', 4 (four) projects for installation of ETP, 4 (four) 'Waste Paper Recycling Plant for production of Recycled Paper', 2 (two) 'Plastic Recycling Plant' 1 (one) 'Pet Bottle Recycling Plant', 1 (one) 'Polythene Recycling Plant' 1 (one) 'Solar Panel Manufacturing Plant', 1 (one) 'vermicompost', up to December 31, 2020 under project loan and working capital policy.

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

Women Empowerment

To ensure more involvement of women in country's economic activities, to make credit more available/convenient for women entrepreneurs and to promote women entrepreneurship, BASIC Bank has formed 'Women Entrepreneur Development Unit' at Head Office level and Women Entrepreneur Dedicated Desk at all of its branches. Total outstanding of disbursed loan to women entrepreneurs as on December 31, 2020 was Taka 4,726.50 million.

Financial Inclusion

'Financial Inclusion' has become an issue of worldwide concern and a very popular term in the banking arena. Financial inclusion refers to delivery of banking services and credit at an affordable cost to the vast section of disadvantaged and low income group of people. The various financial services include savings, loans, insurance, payments, remittance facilities and financial counseling/advisory services within the formal financial system.

Millions of people across the country still remain unbanked or have limited access to banking services. For achieving SDG (Sustainable Development Goal) targets, financial inclusion is considered as a very important tool

for Bangladesh to grow as a middle income country. BASIC Bank has always devised effective strategy for disbursing agricultural and rural credit (micro finance) targeting more financial inclusion of financially vulnerable people of the country. To promote financial inclusion, BASIC Bank has already launched different high yield deposit products and arranged promotional campaigns at divisional and district level through school banking conferences, development fairs, SME fairs etc. The Bank has conducted workshops, seminars, symposiums in branches in order to train its employees so that appropriate service can be delivered to the vulnerable people of the country.

Innovation in Banking and Public Service

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

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

- (1) Real-time Utility Bill Payment System;
- (2) SMS Alert Service;
- (3) Automated Leave Register;
- (4) Automated Salary Payment Mechanism;
- (5) Credit Report Database;
- (6) 100% Real-time on-line banking in all branches
- (7) Wall Mag BASIC
- (8) E-training Portal
- (9) Call a Customer
- (10) BASIC Bank Whatsapp Banking Services App etc.

Besides, the Bank is preparing itself technologically with a view to implement the following innovative ideas within a shortest possible time.

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

A large, stylized graphic dominates the center of the page. It consists of a thick red line that curves from the top left, around the right side, and then down to the bottom right. A thick green line curves from the top left, around the left side, and then down to the bottom left. These two lines form a large, open circle. Inside this circle is a solid green circle. The text "Implementation of the National Integrity Strategy" is written in white, centered within the green circle.

Implementation of the National Integrity Strategy

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

To implement the National Integrity Strategy, BASIC Bank Limited formed Ethics Committee and the Focal Point officer at Head Office as per instruction of the Financial Institutions Division (FID), Ministry of Finance and a time bound action plan was submitted to the same Ministry and the Bangladesh Bank. Subsequently, quarterly progress report on the implementation of the National Integrity Strategy is regularly submitted to the FID and the Bangladesh Bank. Besides, quarterly meeting of Ethics Committee is convened on regular basis. In order to increase awareness, ethics has been included in the training module of foundation and other courses for different level of employees arranged by BASIC Bank Training Institute. As a result, 314 employees have been trained on ethics during the year 2020. Besides, the Service Rules of the Bank was revised to a great extent covering

every aspects of service for betterment of employees of the Bank, which came into effect on July 01, 2015.

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

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

A large graphic design featuring two thick, curved arrows. One arrow is green and curves from the bottom left towards the center. The other is red and curves from the top right towards the center. They intersect around a central green circle. The text is centered within this circle.

Corporate Governance

Practices of the Bank

Preface:

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

The Board:

The members of the Board of Directors of the Bank are appointed by the Financial Institutions Division, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. The Board with the chairmanship of Professor Dr. Abul Hashem started its journey through convening its first meeting (509th

Board meeting) held on September 23, 2020. As on December 31, 2020 the Board is comprised of five members of whom two are professionals, two are bureaucrats and the rest one is the CEO of the Bank. Since January 2020, total 35 Board meetings were held up to December 2020. The Directors, having sound academic and professional background, skills and experiences, add value toward corporate governance and maximizing the shareholders' value.

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

Chairman of the Board:

The Chairman, Professor Dr. Abul Hashem, a renowned professor of the University of Dhaka, was appointed for the first time on September 14, 2020 by the Ministry of Finance. Mr. Hashem has been serving as the Vice Chancellor of Anwer Khan Modern University (AKMU), Dhaka and honorary Professor of Accounting & Information Systems, University of Dhaka in addition to his appointment as Chairman of BASIC Bank Limited.

Attendance of the Directors in Board Meetings held during 2020:

Sl No.	Name of the Director	Total No. of meetings held	No. of attendance	Remarks
1.	Mr. Alauddin A. Majid Chairman	35	19	Last attended the 508 th Board meeting held on 23.07.2020 before completion of his tenure.
2.	Ms. Parag Director	35	18	Last attended the 507 th Board meeting held on 14.07.2020 before completion of his tenure.
3.	Mr. Hasan Mahmood, FCA Director	35	18	Last attended the 507 th Board meeting held on 14.07.2020 before completion of his tenure.
4.	Ms. Raihana Aneesa Yusuf Ali Director	35	18	Last attended the 508 th Board meeting held on 23.07.2020 before completion of her tenure.
5.	Mr. Md. Mamun-Al-Rashid Director	35	18	Last attended the 507 th Board meeting held on 14.07.2020 before completion of his tenure.
6.	Mr. Md. Zahidul Haque Director	35	11	Last attended the 508 th Board meeting held on 23.07.2020 before completion of his tenure.
7.	Ms. Afroza Gul Nahar Director	35	03	Last attended the 492 nd Board meeting held on 09.02.2020 before completion of her tenure.
8.	Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha Director	35	32	-
9.	Professor Dr. Abul Hashem Chairman	35	16	-
10.	Mr. Md. Razib Pervez Director	35	30	-
11.	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam Director	35	17	-
12.	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Alam Managing Director	35	35	-

The Committees of the Board of Directors:

As per Banking Companies Act 1991 (amended up to 2018), presently there are three committees of the Board, namely Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors of the Bank. Each Committee operates under separate Terms of Reference (ToR) as per said Act and the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.

Executive Committee:

The Board delegated administrative, financial and business authorities to the Executive Committee though all policy matters and strategic issues are under the jurisdiction of the Board of Directors of the Bank. The present Executive Committee of the Bank as on 31.12.2020 is comprised of the following members:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Professor Dr. Abul Hashem | - Chairman |
| 2. Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam | - Member |

It is mentionable here that during 2020, no meeting of the Executive Committee was held as Board meetings were held regularly.

Audit Committee:

The ToR of the Audit Committee is based on the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The present Audit Committee of the Bank as on 31.12.2020 is comprised of the following members:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha | - Chairman |
| 2. Mr. Md. Razib Pervez | - Member |

A total of 08 meetings of the Audit Committee were held in 2020.

Risk Management Committee:

The Risk Management Committee of the Board of Directors is a relatively new concept that was reflected through amendments to the Banking Companies Act in 2013. The ToR of the Risk

Management Committee is based on the guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The Risk Management Committee of the Bank as on 31.12.2020 is comprised of the following members:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam | - Chairman |
| 2. Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha | - Member |
| 2. Mr. Md. Razib Pervez | - Member |

A total of 05 meetings of the Risk Management Committee were held in 2020.

Compliance with Bangladesh Bank regulations:

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

Compliance with Corporate Governance guidelines of Bangladesh Bank:

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

Compliance with BSEC regulations:

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

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

30 April 2021

The Board of Directors
BASIC Bank Limited
Senakalyan Bhaban
195 Motijheel C/A
Dhaka-1000

Subject: **Declaration on Financial Statements for the year ended on 31 December 2020**

Dear Sirs,

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

- (1) The Financial Statements of BASIC Bank Limited for the year ended on 31 December 2020 have been prepared in compliance with International Accounting Standards (IAS) or International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), as applicable in Bangladesh and any departure there from has been adequately disclosed;
- (2) The estimates and judgments related to the financial statements were made on a prudent and reasonable basis, in order for the financial statements to reveal a true and fair view;
- (3) The form and substance of transactions and the Bank's state of affairs have been reasonably and fairly presented in its financial statements;
- (4) To ensure above, the Bank has taken proper and adequate care in installing a system of internal control and maintenance of accounting records;
- (5) Our internal auditors have conducted periodic audits to provide reasonable assurance that the established policies and procedures of the Bank were consistently followed; and
- (6) The management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements is appropriate and there exists no material uncertainty related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Bank's ability to continue as a going concern.

In this regard, we also certify that: -

- (i) We have reviewed the financial statements for the year ended on 31 December 2020 and that to the best of our knowledge and belief:
 - (a) these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading;
 - (b) these statements collectively present true and fair view of the Bank's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws.
- (ii) There are, to the best of our knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the Bank during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of the code of conduct for the Bank's Board of Directors or its members.

Sincerely yours,



Niranjana Chandra Debnath
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)



Md. Anisur Rahman
Managing Director and Chief Executive Officer



BASIC Bank at a Glance

32 Years of Banking

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)				
	2020	2019	2018	2017
Authorized Capital	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00	55,000.00
Paid-up Capital	10,846.98	10,846.98	10,846.98	10,846.98
Share Money Deposit	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00
Reserve and Surplus	(33,153.85)	(29,839.84)	(26,465.66)	(22,939.89)
Shareholders' Equity	3,693.13	7,007.14	10,381.32	13,907.09
Fixed Assets	414.93	472.71	312.29	349.66
Total Assets	196,678.18	194,915.97	191,560.41	198,816.67
Deposits	139,714.95	138,307.35	131,821.58	143,180.24
Long-term Debt	8,454.52	7,315.44	7,082.11	2,198.15
Loans and Advances	149,125.94	151,769.61	151,968.05	145,568.59
Placement & Investment	29,157.29	27,995.90	25,313.44	37,599.23
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	7,772.95	8,489.12	9,586.44	10,615.17
Gross Expenditure	11,476.08	11,555.65	10,787.00	10,263.62
Profit before Tax and Provision	(3,703.13)	(3,066.53)	(1,200.56)	351.55
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(3,718.18)	(3,269.03)	(3,538.95)	(6,843.69)
Tax Paid (cumulative)	8,292.03	8,245.39	8,124.98	8,067.46
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	27,758.60	32,514.70	41,925.40	39,035.90
Export Business	19,161.10	22,470.90	23,102.40	22,285.70
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	3.08	6.53	8.25	(13.22)
Capital Fund to Deposit Liabilities	2.64	5.07	7.88	9.71
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	10.39	9.58	7.75	13.60
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	100.84	103.88	109.45	100.25
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	74.00	72.82	68.70	67.50
After Tax Return on Average Assets	(1.90)	(1.69)	(1.81)	(3.39)
Net Profit to Gross Income	(47.83)	(38.51)	(36.92)	(64.47)
Interest Margin Cover	(155.39)	(77.25)	(41.11)	(6.52)
After Tax Return on Equity	(28.09)	(20.57)	(21.08)	(55.38)
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	40.13	39.71	40.72	40.34
Number of Branches	72	72	68	68
Number of Employees	2,070	2,097	2,075	2,103
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	67.50	65.95	63.53	68.08
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	72.04	72.37	73.24	69.22
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	(1.79)	(1.46)	(0.58)	0.17

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2016	2015	2014	2013
Authorized Capital	55,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	5,000.00
Paid-up Capital	10,846.98	10,846.98	2,946.98	2,946.98
Share Money Deposit	16,000.00	16,000.00	7,900.00	-
Reserve and Surplus	(16,038.66)	(899.90)	2,166.94	3,092.20
Shareholders' Equity	10,808.32	25,947.08	13,013.92	6,039.18
Fixed Assets	409.03	514.23	649.68	723.08
Total Assets	204,739.63	194,173.36	171,118.53	157,072.19
Deposits	158,070.98	148,167.23	139,934.06	134,493.45
Long-term Debt	2,325.16	2,482.94	2,673.97	2,780.50
Loans and Advances	134,882.80	128,807.01	119,384.90	109,428.44
Placement & Investment	54,209.42	44,677.93	37,299.33	34,584.88
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	11,932.41	11,514.96	15,113.56	17,338.74
Gross Expenditure	11,841.56	14,079.21	16,237.94	15,868.54
Profit before Tax and Provision	90.85	(2,564.25)	(1,124.38)	1,470.20
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	(14,930.40)	(3,140.36)	(1,100.16)	(531.53)
Tax Paid (cumulative)	7,918.05	7,879.44	7,844.26	7,798.92
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	30,380.20	32,104.90	38,318.80	42,007.20
Export Business	23,415.80	21,892.70	26,691.30	30,538.30
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	(15.59)	(7.55)	(28.07)	(1.66)
Capital Fund to Deposit Liabilities	6.84	17.51	9.30	4.49
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	10.86	16.88	12.03	11.80
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	83.62	84.72	85.32	78.31
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	73.50	70.47	54.14	84.52
After Tax Return on Average Assets	(7.49)	(1.72)	(0.67)	(0.40)
Net Profit to Gross Income	(125.12)	(27.27)	(7.28)	(3.07)
Interest Margin Cover	(39.29)	(115.46)	(50.36)	61.62
After Tax Return on Equity	(81.24)	(12.10)	(11.55)	(8.50)
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	40.57	44.15	41.18	43.07
Number of Branches	68	68	68	68
Number of Employees	2,132	2,163	2,237	2,145
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	74.14	68.50	62.55	62.70
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	63.27	59.55	53.37	51.02
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.04	(1.19)	(0.50)	0.69

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)				
	2012	2011	2010	2009
Authorized Capital	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Paid-up Capital	2,946.98	2,357.59	1,964.65	1,455.30
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	3,493.60	3,124.17	2,509.78	2,468.65
Shareholders' Equity	6,440.58	5,481.76	4,474.43	3,923.95
Fixed Assets	526.82	364.46	283.12	232.65
Total Assets	109,682.06	78,031.73	61,569.38	45,308.31
Deposits	87,693.23	62,650.73	49,259.60	34,501.69
Long-term Debt	3,742.93	2,788.15	2,718.46	2,875.16
Loans and Advances	85,955.76	56,884.76	46,341.51	29,261.53
Placement & Investment	14,111.57	13,760.82	9,294.02	12,244.91
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	13,402.26	8,825.20	6,120.53	5,162.30
Gross Expenditure	10,792.18	6,476.70	4,403.49	3,593.96
Profit before Tax and Provision	2,610.08	2,348.50	1,717.05	1,568.34
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	27.89	976.11	660.93	648.85
Tax Paid (cumulative)	7,066.80	5,987.61	4,948.64	4,225.37
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	37,093.50	47,087.80	42,205.90	33,976.60
Export Business	29,939.20	33,061.10	23,998.80	19,887.70
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	10.05	10.13	9.41	13.48
Capital Fund to Deposit Liabilities	7.34	8.75	9.08	11.37
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	9.91	14.28	12.06	24.67
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	91.75	87.74	94.08	84.81
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	105.56	108.22	81.55	116.44
After Tax Return on Average Assets	0.03	1.40	1.24	1.41
Net Profit to Gross Income	0.21	11.06	10.80	12.57
Interest Margin Cover	110.17	139.76	95.15	135.79
After Tax Return on Equity	0.47	19.61	14.95	18.79
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	52.12	54.67	56.78	56.93
Number of Branches	62	45	34	32
Number of Employees	1,657	1,132	964	776
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	52.92	55.35	51.10	44.46
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	51.87	50.25	48.07	37.71
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	1.58	2.07	1.78	2.02

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2008	2007	2006	2005
Authorized Capital	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,000.00
Paid-up Capital	1,309.77	1,247.40	945.00	810.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	1,672.82	1,349.17	1,294.00	916.14
Shareholders' Equity	2,982.59	2,596.58	2,239.00	1,726.14
Fixed Assets	228.36	196.11	154.52	135.78
Total Assets	46,660.03	38,773.91	29,417.09	27,136.37
Deposits	38,368.23	31,947.98	24,084.65	22,325.58
Long-term Debt	1,708.40	1,385.81	830.06	937.51
Loans and Advances	27,269.13	22,263.35	19,000.00	15,339.35
Placement & Investment	15,659.03	13,560.92	8,212.23	10,236.82
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	5,060.29	3,549.51	2,870.32	2,228.21
Gross Expenditure	3,526.35	2,458.41	1,858.69	1,599.77
Profit before Tax and Provision	1,533.94	1,091.10	1,011.62	628.44
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	549.86	282.96	554.14	285.49
Tax Paid (cumulative)	3,538.01	2,790.98	2,245.16	1,777.70
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	27,359.77	21,266.57	17,804.27	14,094.96
Export Business	22,270.87	16,794.96	15,463.74	11,097.23
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.04	12.91	11.98	11.77
Capital Fund to Deposit Liabilities	7.81	9.23	10.34	10.36
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	47.70	49.10	40.42	58.01
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	71.07	69.69	78.89	69.74
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	114.69	109.70	112.99	114.56
After Tax Return on Average Assets	1.30	0.83	1.96	1.23
Net Profit to Gross Income	10.87	7.97	19.31	12.81
Interest Margin Cover	137.08	176.80	211.72	214.56
After Tax Return on Equity	19.68	11.70	27.82	17.75
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	59.32	56.73	53.43	50.66
Number of Branches	31	31	28	27
Number of Employees	735	721	651	601
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	52.20	44.31	37.00	37.15
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	37.10	30.88	29.19	25.52
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	2.09	1.51	1.55	1.05

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)				
	2004	2003	2002	2001
Authorized Capital	2,000.00	2,000.00	500.00	500.00
Paid-up Capital	675.00	450.00	300.00	300.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	816.23	799.29	712.90	461.39
Shareholders' Equity	1,491.23	1,249.29	1,012.90	761.35
Fixed Assets	101.41	73.49	76.68	65.73
Total Assets	19,436.57	14,766.32	13,019.42	9,721.93
Deposits	15,509.18	11,266.54	10,021.24	7,512.62
Long-term Debt	839.61	690.95	676.51	582.82
Loans and Advances	12,000.15	9,282.20	7,957.04	6,260.78
Placement & Investment	6,098.51	4,361.93	3,988.76	2,605.23
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	1,768.85	1,558.52	1,290.66	1,041.76
Gross Expenditure	1,241.63	1,004.85	856.15	685.64
Profit before Tax and Provision	527.22	553.67	434.51	356.12
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	291.48	236.39	251.55	213.67
Tax Paid (cumulative)	1,434.76	1,199.02	881.73	698.76
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	12,507.80	9,882.80	8,645.00	7,542.80
Export Business	7,908.00	6,933.90	5,557.60	5,957.90
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.49	12.57	13.20	12.49
Capital Fund to Deposit Liabilities	10.47	10.65	10.11	10.13
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	50.56	51.05	54.80	51.47
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	77.37	82.39	79.40	83.34
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	116.70	121.10	119.20	118.01
After Tax Return on Average Assets	1.70	1.70	2.20	2.45
Net Profit to Gross Income	16.48	15.17	19.35	20.51
Interest Margin Cover	205.07	210.87	187.00	173.91
After Tax Return on Equity	21.27	20.90	28.18	28.06
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	62.21	59.16	63.00	50.18
Number of Branches	27	26	26	25
Number of Employees	578	523	510	497
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	26.83	21.54	19.65	15.12
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	20.76	17.75	15.60	12.60
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.91	1.06	0.85	0.72

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	2000	1999	1998	1997
Authorized Capital	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Paid-up Capital	240.00	160.00	80.00	80.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	457.77	424.43	394.48	258.34
Shareholders' Equity	697.77	584.43	474.48	338.34
Fixed Assets	51.11	37.83	41.96	36.39
Total Assets	7,730.67	7,173.17	5,620.57	4,350.14
Deposits	5,845.15	5,647.93	4,551.48	3,541.60
Long-term Debt	555.98	368.85	344.61	273.29
Loans and Advances	4,618.73	3,960.11	3,218.90	2,630.90
Placement & Investment	2,462.17	2,021.19	2,040.72	1,395.59
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	877.48	794.59	591.64	440.46
Gross Expenditure	573.30	528.01	364.73	268.83
Profit before Tax and Provision	304.18	266.58	226.91	171.63
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	173.34	159.95	136.15	94.61
Tax Paid (cumulative)	556.31	425.47	318.84	228.08
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	7,948.00	7,391.10	7,208.20	7,017.56
Export Business	5,557.00	5,060.30	4,420.20	3,754.87
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	15.30	14.27	14.01	12.45
Capital Fund to Deposit Liabilities	11.94	10.34	10.42	9.55
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	59.52	59.09	62.29	59.58
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	79.02	66.71	66.81	69.86
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	117.74	85.34	115.56	113.69
After Tax Return on Average Assets	2.33	2.50	2.73	2.28
Net Profit to Gross Income	19.75	20.45	23.01	21.48
Interest Margin Cover	150.67	112.67	192.07	194.64
After Tax Return on Equity	27.04	30.21	28.69	27.96
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	46.96	40.09	42.21	35.83
Number of Branches	25	23	22	21
Number of Employees	453	417	372	351
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	12.90	13.54	12.24	10.09
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	10.20	9.50	8.65	7.50
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.67	0.64	0.61	0.49

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)				
Authorized Capital	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Paid-up Capital	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	163.73	105.96	53.49	27.81
Shareholders' Equity	243.73	185.96	133.49	107.81
Fixed Assets	25.45	21.27	21.37	20.82
Total Assets	3,962.55	3,280.16	2,609.85	2,321.13
Deposits	3,357.05	2,773.73	2,241.33	1,977.60
Long-term Debt	196.45	166.08	119.68	122.18
Loans and Advances	1,724.81	1,561.29	1,112.24	986.61
Placement & Investment	1,320.43	995.57	483.90	672.29
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	311.43	291.62	232.87	197.67
Gross Expenditure	207.41	191.66	181.51	163.01
Profit before Tax and Provision	104.02	99.96	51.36	34.66
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	57.77	52.48	25.68	17.33
Tax Paid (cumulative)	151.06	104.81	57.33	31.65
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	4,986.10	4,657.86	2,613.50	1,851.13
Export Business	2,609.30	1,783.09	1,227.08	718.63
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	12.39	-	-	-
Capital Fund to Deposit Liabilities	7.26	6.70	5.96	5.45
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	70.42	66.22	68.17	66.91
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	47.82	54.17	49.62	49.89
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	99.57	97.52	74.04	83.69
After Tax Return on Average Assets	1.60	1.78	1.04	0.76
Net Profit to Gross Income	18.54	18.00	11.03	8.77
Interest Margin Cover	112.45	109.68	60.33	84.98
After Tax Return on Equity	23.70	28.22	21.28	17.48
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	40.99	43.44	46.25	22.16
Number of Branches	19	18	17	16
Number of Employees	315	300	238	196
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	10.66	9.25	9.42	10.09
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	5.48	5.20	4.67	5.03
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.33	0.33	0.22	0.18

A. From the Balance Sheet (Million Taka)	1992	1991	1990	1989
Authorized Capital	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Paid-up Capital	80.00	80.00	80.00	80.00
Share Money Deposit	-	-	-	-
Reserve and Surplus	10.48	4.83	4.36	1.09
Shareholders' Equity	90.48	84.83	84.36	81.09
Fixed Assets	16.26	15.15	14.08	7.62
Total Assets	1,646.95	991.37	661.91	406.73
Deposits	1,367.36	843.79	529.19	317.72
Long-term Debt	125.80	30.00	30.00	-
Loans and Advances	715.75	432.80	200.00	66.45
Placement & Investment	553.61	404.60	341.11	287.52
B. From the Income Statement (Million Taka)				
Gross Income	126.70	98.80	61.11	28.42
Gross Expenditure	117.52	95.33	52.22	24.28
Profit before Tax and Provision	9.18	3.47	8.89	4.14
Profit/(Loss) after Tax	4.13	2.87	3.27	1.09
Tax Paid (cumulative)	14.32	9.27	8.67	3.05
C. Others (Million Taka)				
Import Business	1,656.70	1,144.16	582.39	296.41
Export Business	365.50	115.64	36.76	-
D. Financial Ratios (Percentage)				
Capital Adequacy Ratio	-	-	-	-
Capital Fund to Deposit Liabilities	6.62	10.05	15.94	25.52
Liquid Assets to Deposit Liabilities	75.59	61.21	81.86	104.05
Loan to Deposit Liabilities	52.35	51.29	37.79	20.91
Earning Assets to Deposit Liabilities	92.70	101.48	102.99	111.41
After Tax Return on Average Assets	0.23	0.23	0.39	0.35
Net Profit to Gross Income	3.26	2.90	5.35	3.84
Interest Margin Cover	57.85	82.15	102.43	123.10
After Tax Return on Equity	4.71	3.39	3.95	1.34
SMI/SSI Loan and Micro Credit to Loanable Fund	15.38	15.56	23.84	28.12
Number of Branches	13	10	7	3
Number of Employees	159	124	100	48
Deposit per employee (Million Taka)	8.60	6.80	5.29	6.62
Advance per employee (Million Taka)	4.50	3.49	2.00	1.38
Profit before Tax per employee (Million Taka)	0.06	0.03	0.09	0.09

A large decorative graphic consisting of two concentric circular bands. The outer band is green and the inner band is red, both with a slight 3D effect. They are separated by a thin white gap.

Independent Auditors' Report to the Shareholders of **BASIC** Bank Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of BASIC Bank Limited (the Bank), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2020 and profit and loss account, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flow for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2020, and of its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended as per Bangladesh Bank Letter No. DBI-2(UB-5)/2536/2021-781, Dated 22 April 2021 and Letter No. DBI-2 (UB-5)/2536/2021-771, Dated 20 April 2021 and in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Bank in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code), Bangladesh Bank, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IESBA Code and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) Bye Laws. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our unqualified opinion.

Emphasis of matter

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

- Note 14.3 to the financial statements which describe the risk-weighted assets and capital ratios as defined in Basel Capital Accord which shows that the Bank has failed to maintain required capital.
 - Notes 7, 7.7, 13.1 and 34 to the financial statements which describe the total loans and advances and provision thereon.
 - Total required provision as per External Auditor is Tk. 5,779.33 crore. Bangladesh Bank also agreed with the External Auditor. The Bank has maintained provision of Tk. 2,363.46 crore during the year. The difference is Tk. 3,415.87 crore. The difference will be adjusted by next four (04) succeeding years (2021 to 2024) as per Letter No. DBI-2(UB-5)/2536/2021-781, Dated 22 April 2021 and Letter No. DBI-2 (UB-5)/2536/2021-771, Dated 20 April 2021 of Bangladesh Bank which is disclosed in Note 7.7 of the FS. The justification behind not maintaining the required provision was the insufficiency of the bank's capital/equity to maintain required provision.
 - The Bank has provided us a list of 61 (Sixty-one) loan clients/accounts files of the Bank of its Gulshan, Shantinagar, Dilkusha, Babubazar, Main Branch of Dhaka and Agrabad branch of Chittagong. Most of the said loans and advances of the Bank were sanctioned and disbursed/renewed during the period from 2010-2014 without complying with relevant policies, procedures of the Bank, the rules and regulations of the Bangladesh Bank, etc. Investigation on all of those loan clients/accounts files is still being carried out by Anti-Corruption Commission, Bangladesh. In the interest of said investigation, the Bank has informed us that all those files containing original documents, records, instruments, etc. were seized and taken by the Anti-Corruption Commission, Bangladesh. However, during our audit period we have been given access to the files containing original documents, records, instruments, etc. and have verified the aforesaid files. Total loan and advance made to those 61 (Sixty-one) loan clients/accounts files stands at BDT 3,123.34 crore as on 31 December 2020.
- Out of those clients, 56 (Fifty-six) clients, amounting to BDT 2,738.93 crore, which includes 2 (Two) rescheduled loans, have become bad/loss within the year 2020. And remaining 5 (Five) clients amounting to BDT 384.41 crore, which have been also rescheduled upon receiving NOC of Bangladesh Bank, have subsequently been classified as bad/loss after 31 December, 2020.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. Our assessed key audit matters and how we addressed those matters are outlined below:

Description of key audit matters	Our response to key audit matters
Measurement of provision for loans and advances	
The process for estimating the provision for loans and advances associated with credit risk is significant and complex. For the individual analysis, these provisions consider the estimates of future business performance and the market value of collateral provided for credit transactions. For the collective analysis, these provisions are manually processed that deals with voluminous databases, assumptions and calculations for the provision estimates of complex design and implementation. At the year end, the Bank reported total loans and advances of BDT 149,125 million (2019: BDT 151,770 million) and provision for loans and advances of BDT 23,634.63 million (2019: BDT 23,388 million) respectively. Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval vide its Letter No. DBI-2(UB-5)/2536/2021-781 Dated 22 April 2021 and Letter No. DBI-2(UB-5)/2536/2021-771 Dated 20 April 2021.	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of key controls focusing on the following: • Credit appraisal, loan disbursement procedures, monitoring and provisioning process; • Identification of loss events, including early warning and default warning indicators; • Reviewed quarterly Classification of Loans (CL); Our substantive procedures in relation to the provision for loans and advances portfolio comprised the following: • Reviewed the adequacy of the general and specific provisions in line with related Bangladesh Bank guidelines; • Assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts are based, recalculated the provisions and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information; • Evaluated the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines. Finally, compared the amount of provision requirement as determined by Bangladesh Bank inspection team to the actual amount of provision maintained
See note no 7, 7.7, 13.1 and 34 to the financial statements.	

Valuation of treasury bills and treasury bond	
The classification and measurement of Treasury Bills and Treasury Bond require judgment and complex estimates. In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, the fair value of Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds is determined using complex valuation techniques which may take into consideration direct or indirect unobservable market data and complex pricing models which require an elevated level of judgment.	We assessed the processes and controls put in place by the Bank to identify and confirm the existence of treasury bills and bonds. We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operating effectiveness of the key controls over the treasury bills and bonds valuation processes, including controls over market data inputs into valuation models, model governance, and valuation adjustments. We tested a sample of the valuation models and the inputs used in those models, using a variety of techniques, including comparing inputs to available market data.

	Finally assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.
See note no 6.1.1 and 6.1.2 to the financial statements	

Impairment assessment of unquoted investments

In the absence of a quoted price in an active market, the fair value of unquoted shares and bonds, especially any impairment is calculated using valuation techniques which may take into consideration direct or indirect unobservable market data and hence require an elevated level of judgment.	We have assessed the processes and controls put in place by the Company to ensure all major investment decisions are undertaken through a proper due diligence process We tested a sample of investments valuation as at 31 December 2020 and compared our results to the recorded value. Finally, we assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against relevant accounting standards and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.
See note no 6.2 to the financial statements	

Measurement of deferred tax assets

The Bank reported net deferred tax assets totaling BDT 720 million (2019: BDT 689 million) as at 31 December 2020. Significant judgment is required in relation to measurement of deferred tax assets as their recoverability is dependent on foreseeable of future probably over a number of years as referred in note 36 to the financial statements	We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Bank's key controls over the recognition and measurement of deferred tax assets and assumption used in estimating Bank's taxable income. We also assessed the completeness and accuracy of the data used for estimation of future taxable income. Finally, we assessed the appropriateness and presentation of disclosures against IAS 12-Income Tax.
See note 36 to the financial statements	

IT systems and controls

Our audit procedures have a focus on IT systems and controls due to the pervasive nature and complexity of the IT environment, the large volume of transactions processed in numerous locations daily and the reliance on automated and IT dependent manual controls. Our areas of audit focus included user access management, developer access to the production environment and changes to the IT environment. These are key to ensuring IT dependent and application-based controls are operating effectively.	We tested the design and operating effectiveness of the Bank's IT access controls over the information systems that are critical to financial reporting. We tested IT general controls (logical access, changes management and aspects of IT operational controls). This included testing that requests for access to systems were appropriately reviewed and authorized. We tested the Bank's periodic review of access rights and reviewed requests of changes to systems for appropriate approval and authorization. We considered the control environment relating to various interfaces, configuration and other application layer controls identified as key to our audit.
--	--

Legal and regulatory matters

We focused on this area because the Bank operates in a legal and regulatory environment that is exposed to significant litigation and similar risks arising from disputes and regulatory proceedings. Such matters are subject to many uncertainties and the outcome may be difficult to predict.

These uncertainties inherently affect the amount and timing of potential outflows with respect to the provisions which have been established and other contingent liabilities.

Overall, the legal provision represents the Bank's best estimate for existing legal matters that have a probable and estimable impact on the Bank's financial position.

We obtained an understanding, evaluated the design and tested the operational effectiveness of the Bank's key controls over the legal provision and contingencies process.

We enquired to those charged with governance to obtain their view on the status of all significant litigation and regulatory matters.

We enquired of the Bank's internal legal counsel for all significant litigation and regulatory matters and inspected internal notes and reports.

We assessed the methodologies on which the provision amounts are based, recalculated the provisions, and tested the completeness and accuracy of the underlying information.

We also assessed the Bank's provisions and contingent liabilities disclosure.

Implementation of IFRS 16 Leases

IFRS 16 modifies the accounting treatment of operating leases at inception, with the recognition of a right of use (ROU) on the leased asset and of a liability for the lease payments over the lease contract term. With respect to operating leases of premises used by the Bank, at inception of the lease, the lessor receives a right of using the premises, in exchange of a lease debt, using an implicit discount rate

Our key audit matter was focused on all leasing arrangements within the scope of IFRS 16 are identified and appropriately included in the calculation of the transitional impact and specific assumptions applied to determine the discount rates for lease are inappropriate.

In responding to the identified key audit matter, we completed the following audit procedures:

Assessed the design and implementation of key controls pertaining to the determination of the IFRS 16 Leases impact on the financial statements of the Bank;

Assessed the appropriateness of the discount rates applied in determining lease liabilities;

Verified the accuracy of the underlying lease data by agreeing to original contract and checked the accuracy of the IFRS 16 calculations through recalculation of the expected IFRS 16 adjustment; and Assessed whether the disclosures within the financial statements are appropriate in light of the requirements of IFRS.

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

Reporting on Other Information

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements.

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

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

- identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those

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

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

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

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

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

Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- (a) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit and made due verification thereof;
- (b) to the extent noted during the course of our audit work performed on the basis stated under the 'Auditors' Responsibility' section in forming the above opinion on the financial statements of the Bank and considering the reports of the management to Bangladesh Bank on anti-fraud internal controls and instances of fraud and forgeries as stated under 'Management's Responsibility' section for the financial statements and internal control:
 - (i) internal audit, internal control and risk management arrangements of the Bank, as disclosed in the financial statements appeared to be materially adequate;
- (ii) nothing has come to our attention regarding material instances of forgery or irregularity or administrative error and exception or anything detrimental committed by employees of the Bank other than matter disclosed in the financial statements.
- (c) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as it appeared from our examination of those books;
- (d) the balance sheet and profit and loss account of the Bank together with the annexed notes dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- (e) the financial statements of the Bank have been drawn up in conformity with prevailing rules, regulations and international Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as explained in note 2.1 as well as with related guidance issued by Bangladesh Bank.
- (f) the records and statements submitted by the branches have been properly maintained and consolidated in the financial statements;
- (g) Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval vide its Letter No. DBI-2(UB-5)/2536/2021-781 Dated 22 April 2021 and Letter No. DBI-2(UB-5)/2536/2021-771 Dated 20 April 2021.
- (h) the information and explanations required by us have been received and found satisfactory;
- (i) the expenditures incurred were for the purpose of the Bank's business for the year;
- (j) we have reviewed over 80% of the risk weighted assets of the Bank and we have spent around 4,500 person hours for the audit of the books and account of the Bank' and;
- (k) Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR) as required by Bangladesh Bank has not been maintained adequately during the year as stated in note 14.3 to the financial statements.



Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Signed by: **S M Tanjilur Rahman ACA**

Partner

Enrolment No.: 1885

DVC Code:2106281885AS255721

Dated, Dhaka
June 27, 2021

**BASIC Bank Limited****Balance Sheet
As at 31 December 2020**

	Note	Amount of Taka	
		31.12.2020	31.12.2019
PROPERTY AND ASSETS			
Cash:	3	11,620,429,781	9,736,800,790
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)		965,559,539	1,043,761,176
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s) (including foreign currencies)		10,654,870,242	8,693,039,614
Balance with other banks & financial institutions:	4	1,398,683,243	954,554,343
In Bangladesh		532,334,645	523,134,107
Outside Bangladesh		866,348,598	431,420,236
Money at Call on Short Notice	5	1,500,000,000	2,560,000,000
Investments:	6	26,258,606,497	24,481,354,672
Government		24,912,975,062	23,143,584,445
Others		1,345,631,435	1,337,770,227
Loans & Advances:	7	149,125,944,182	151,769,614,423
Loans, Cash Credit & Overdraft etc.		148,588,751,177	150,940,965,694
Bills purchased & discounted		537,193,005	828,648,729
Fixed assets including premises, furniture and fixtures	8	414,925,076	472,707,444
Other assets	9	6,335,736,807	4,917,075,336
Non-banking Assets	10	23,858,490	23,858,490
Total Assets:		196,678,184,076	194,915,965,498
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL			
Borrowings from other banks, financial Institutions and agents	11	8,454,517,572	7,315,442,850
Deposits and other accounts:	12	139,714,950,632	138,307,345,934
Current Accounts and other Accounts		7,386,679,727	5,843,292,956
Bills Payable		852,394,757	923,023,079
Savings Bank Deposits		7,202,598,235	7,337,426,904
Fixed Deposits		124,273,277,913	124,203,602,995
Bearer Certificates of Deposit		-	-
Other Deposits		-	-
Other liabilities	13	44,815,590,903	42,286,035,205
Total Liabilities:		192,985,059,107	187,908,823,989
Capital/Shareholders' Equity			
Paid up Capital	14.2	10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
Statutory Reserve	15	2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642
Other Reserve	16	27,664,294,236	27,260,129,552
Surplus in Profit and Loss A/C	17	(37,042,842,409)	(33,324,661,185)
Total Shareholders' Equity		3,693,124,969	7,007,141,509
Total Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity		196,678,184,076	194,915,965,498

OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS**CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:**

Acceptances and Endorsements
 Letters of Guarantee
 Irrevocable Letters of Credit
 Bills for Collection
 Other Contingent Liabilities

Total:**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:**Total Off-Balance Sheet items including contingent liabilities:**

Note

18

Amount of Taka**31.12.2020****31.12.2019**

2,014,684,146

2,271,977,150

4,030,633,234

4,518,967,440

7,050,758,325

5,823,383,718

324,870,764

804,119,453

1,090,839,725

920,389,617

14,511,786,194**14,338,837,378**

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

-

14,511,786,194**14,338,837,378**

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



Managing Director



Director



Director



Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

Dated, Dhaka
 June 27, 2021



Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.
 Chartered Accountants

BASIC Bank Limited

Profit & Loss Account

For the year ended 31 December 2020

	Note	Amount of Taka	
		2020	2019
Interest income	19	4,565,159,807	6,087,774,376
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	20	(8,770,015,143)	(8,470,737,709)
Net interest income		(4,204,855,336)	(2,382,963,333)
Investment income	21	2,427,825,589	1,406,178,017
Commission, exchange and brokerage	22	663,690,825	852,996,783
Other operating income	23	116,276,112	142,167,395
		3,207,792,526	2,401,342,195
Total operating income		(997,062,810)	18,378,862
Salary and allowances	24	1,966,898,718	2,379,651,283
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity etc.	25	330,504,674	339,050,134
Legal & professional expenses	26	17,001,845	20,348,427
Postage, stamp, telecommunication etc.	27	18,964,503	40,649,685
Stationery, Printings, Advertisements etc.	28	29,920,955	33,392,824
Managing Director's salary and fees	29	5,226,820	2,363,871
Directors' fees	30	2,457,400	2,898,000
Auditors' fees		920,000	920,000
Charges on loan losses		-	-
Depreciation of bank's assets	31	79,252,935	62,420,150
Repair of bank's assets	32	28,966,648	36,784,352
Other expenses	33	225,949,571	166,433,455
Total operating expenses		2,706,064,069	3,084,912,181
Profit/(Loss) before provision		(3,703,126,879)	(3,066,533,319)
Provision (excess provision) for loan	34	221,622,010	-
Provision (excess provision) for Off Balance Sheet Exposures	34	4,817,474	-
Provision for other assets	34	(91,541,907)	-
Provision for Investment	34	(134,897,577)	182,772,575
Provision for Balance with other Banks and Financial Institutions	34	-	-
Total provision		-	182,772,575
Total Profit/(Loss) before taxes		(3,703,126,879)	(3,249,305,894)
Provision for Current Tax	35	46,637,714	120,407,461
Provision for Deferred Tax	36	(31,583,369)	(100,679,504)
Net Profit/(Loss) after Taxation		(3,718,181,224)	(3,269,033,852)

Appropriations:

Statutory Reserve

General Reserve

Dividends etc.

Retained surplus**Earning Per Share (EPS)**

Note

Amount of Taka**2020****2019**

37

-

-

37

-

-

37

-

-

(3,718,181,224)**(3,269,033,852)**

39

(3.43)**(3.01)**

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



Managing Director



Director



Director



Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

Dated, Dhaka
June 27, 2021


Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.
 Chartered Accountants



BASIC Bank Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Cash flows from operating activities

Interest receipts in cash	
Interest payments	
Dividends receipts	
Fee and commission receipts in cash	
Recoveries of loans previously written off	
Cash payments to employees	
Cash payments to suppliers	
Income taxes paid	
Receipts from other operating activities (item- wise)	
Payments for other operating activities (item-wise)	
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	

Increase/Decrease in operating assets and liabilities

Statutory deposits	
Purchase/sale of trading securities	
Loans & advances to customers	
Other assets (item-wise)	
Deposits from other banks	
Deposits from customers	
Other liabilities (item-wise)	

Net cash from operating activities**Cash flows from investing activities**

Proceeds from Sale of Securities	
Cash Payments for Purchase of Securities	
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	
Sales of property, plant & equipment	

Net cash from investing activities**Cash flows from financing activities**

Increase/(Decrease) of Long Term Borrowing	
Receipt from Government	
Conversion of borrowing into reserve	
Payment of Dividend	

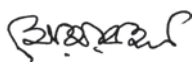
Net cash from financing activities

Net increase/decreasing cash	
Effects of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalent	
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning period	

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period**Analysis of cash and cash equivalents at end of period**

Cash	
Balance with other banks & financial institutions	
Money at call on Short Notice	

Amount of Taka	
2020	2019
5,962,731,103	7,355,774,121
(8,916,861,528)	(8,264,284,971)
47,452,841	41,995,774
663,690,825	852,996,783
25,005,000	27,822,534
(1,926,460,334)	(2,508,218,644)
(29,920,955)	(33,392,824)
(130,448,132)	(36,871,289)
91,979,197	114,342,575
(624,764,641)	(607,084,053)
(4,837,596,624)	(3,056,919,993)
4,988,458,445	7,045,626,545
-	-
(1,373,087,141)	(654,021,073)
2,643,670,241	198,438,718
(351,586,352)	388,597,181
(4,641,400)	208,079,162
1,412,246,098	6,277,683,840
2,661,856,999	626,848,717
150,861,821	3,988,706,552
(22,283,622)	(246,839,328)
104,970	150,059
(22,178,652)	(246,689,269)
1,139,074,722	(701,333,733)
-	-
-	-
1,139,074,722	(701,333,733)
1,267,757,891	3,040,683,550
13,251,355,133	10,210,671,584
14,519,113,024	13,251,355,133
11,620,429,781	9,736,800,790
1,398,683,243	954,554,343
1,500,000,000	2,560,000,000
14,519,113,024	13,251,355,133


Managing Director


Director


Director


Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

Dated, Dhaka
June 27, 2021


Khan Wahab Shafique Rahman & Co.
Chartered Accountants

BASIC Bank Limited

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended 31 December 2020

Particulars	Paid-up Capital	Statutory Reserve	Other Reserve				Sub-Total	Profit and Loss	Total
			Non-cumulative irredeemable preference share	General Reserve	Share Money deposit	Investment Revaluation Reserve			
	Taka	Taka		Taka		Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka
Balance as at 01 January 2020	10,846,982,500	2,224,690,642	1,205,000,000	40,000,000	26,000,000,000	15,129,552	27,260,129,552	(33,324,661,185)	7,007,141,509
Net Profit for the Year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3,718,181,224)	(3,718,181,224)
Increase/ (decrease) of Investment Revaluation Reserve during the year	-	-	-	-	-	404,164,684	404,164,684	-	404,164,684
Transferred to Other Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cash Dividend Paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend Distribution Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Share Money received during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Issuance of bonus share	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transferred to Statutory Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Free Reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 December 2020	10,846,982,500	2,224,690,642	1,205,000,000	40,000,000	26,000,000,000	419,294,236	27,664,294,236	(37,042,842,409)	3,693,124,969

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


Managing Director


Director


Director


Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

BASIC Bank Limited

Liquidity Statement (Asset and Liability Maturity Analysis)

As at 31 December 2020

Particulars	(Amount in Taka)					
	Up to 01 month	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	1 - 5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Assets:						
Cash in hand	965,559,539	-	-	-	10,654,870,242	11,620,429,781
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	902,893,404	65,414,167	-	430,375,672	-	1,398,683,243
Money at call on short notice	1,500,000,000	-	-	-	-	1,500,000,000
Investment	552,741,700	88,400,000	2,564,903,147	12,373,600,000	10,678,961,650	26,258,606,497
Loans and Advances	31,432,900,000	1,509,100,000	17,696,600,000	39,827,800,000	58,659,544,182	149,125,944,182
Fixed assets including premises, furniture & fixtures	-	-	2,993,476	72,964,468	338,967,133	414,925,077
Other assets	-	68,942,115	22,553,121	2,493,503,826	3,750,737,744	6,335,736,806
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	23,858,490	23,858,490
Total Assets	35,354,094,643	1,731,856,282	20,287,049,744	55,198,243,966	84,106,939,441	196,678,184,076
Liabilities:						
Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank, other banks, financial institutions and agents	1,000,500,000	3,001,100,000	2,005,200,000	27,200,000	2,420,517,572	8,454,517,572
Deposits & Other accounts	23,954,400,000	29,045,800,000	57,921,400,000	26,957,200,000	1,836,150,632	139,714,950,632
Provision and other liabilities	304,000,000	726,000,000	2,090,800,000	23,443,187,298	18,251,603,605	44,815,590,903
Total Liabilities	25,258,900,000	32,772,900,000	62,017,400,000	50,427,587,298	22,508,271,809	192,985,059,107
Net Liquidity Gap	10,095,194,643	(31,041,043,718)	(41,730,350,256)	4,770,656,668	61,598,667,632	3,693,124,969


Managing Director


Director


Director


Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

BASIC Bank Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended 31 December 2020

1. The Bank and its activities

1.1 Corporate information

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

1.2 Objectives

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

2. Basis of preparation and significant accounting policies

Basis of preparation

2.1 Statement of compliance

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

i) Investment in shares and securities

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

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

ii) Revaluation gains/losses on Government securities

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

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

iii) Provision on loans and advances/investments

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

Bangladesh Bank: As per BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 15 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 06 dated 29 May 2013, BRPD Circular No. 05 dated 16 May 2019, BRPD Circular No. 03 dated 21 April 2019, BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 21 July 2020 and BRPD Circular No. 17 dated 28 September 2020; a general provision at 0.25% to 5% under different categories of unclassified loans has to be maintained regardless of objective evidence of impairment. Also provision for sub-standard loans, doubtful loans and bad losses has to be provided at 5%, 20%, 50% and 100% respectively for loans and advances depending on the duration of overdue. Again as per BRPD circular no. 10 dated 18 September 2007 and BRPD circular no. 14 dated 23 September 2012, a general provision at 1% is required to be provided for all off-balance sheet exposures. Such provision policies are not specifically in line with those prescribed by IAS 39.

iv) Recognition of interest in suspense

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

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

v) Other comprehensive income

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

Bangladesh Bank: Bangladesh Bank has issued templates for financial statements which will strictly be followed by all banks. The templates of financial statements issued by Bangladesh Bank do not include Other Comprehensive Income nor are the elements of Other Comprehensive Income allowed to be included in a single Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) Statement. As such the Bank does not prepare the other comprehensive income statement. However, elements of OCI, if any, are shown in the statements of changes in equity.

vi) Financial instruments – presentation and disclosure

In several cases Bangladesh Bank guidelines categorise, recognise, measure and present financial instruments differently from those prescribed in IAS 39. As such full disclosure and presentation requirements of IFRS 7 and IAS 32 cannot be made in the financial statements.

vii) Repo Transactions

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

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

viii) Financial guarantees

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

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

ix) Cash and cash equivalent

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

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

x) Non-banking asset

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

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

xi) Cash flow statement

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

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

xii) Balance with Bangladesh Bank (Cash Reserve Requirement)

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

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

xiii) Presentation of intangible asset

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

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

xiv) Off-balance sheet items

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

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

xv) Loans and advances net of provision

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

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

2.2 Use of estimates and judgments

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

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

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

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

2.3 Foreign currency transaction

a) Foreign currency

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

b) Foreign currencies translation

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

c) Commitments

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

d) Transaction gains and losses

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

2.4 Cash flow Statement

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

2.5 Liquidity statement

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

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

2.6 Statement of changes in equity

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

2.7 Reporting period

These financial statements cover one calendar year from 01 January 2020 to 31 December 2020.

2.8 Offsetting

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

2.9 Assets and basis of their valuation

2.9.1 Cash and cash equivalents

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

2.9.2 Loans, advances and provisions

Loans and advances are stated in the balance sheet on gross basis. General provisions on unclassified loans and contingent assets, specific provisions for classified loans and interest suspense account thereon are shown under other liabilities. Provision against classified loans and advances is made on the basis of quarter end review by the management and instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 15 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 06 dated 29 May 2013, BRPD Circular No. 05 dated 16 May 2019, BRPD Circular No. 03 dated 21 April 2019, BRPD Circular No. 16 dated 21 July 2020 and BRPD Circular No. 17 dated 28 September 2020. The rates for provisions are stated below:

Particulars		Provision Rate
General provision on		
a.	Consumer Financing (House Financing)	1%
b.	Consumer Financing (Loans to Professional)	2%
c.	Consumer Financing (Other than house finance and loans to professional)	2%
d.	Small and Medium Enterprise Financing (SMEF)	0.25%
e.	Short Term Agriculture & Micro Credit	1%
f.	Loans to BHs/ MBs/ Sds against Shares etc	2%
g.	All other Credit	1%
h.	Special Mention Account	0.25%, 1%

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

2.9.3 Investments

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

Held to Maturity (HTM)

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

Held for Trading (HFT)

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

Value of investments has been enumerated as follows:

Investment class	Initial recognition	Measurement after initial recognition	Recording of changes
Bangladesh Bank Bill/ Treasury Bill /Bond (HTM)	Cost	Amortised value	Both increase and decrease in value are transferred to revaluation reserve account.
Bangladesh Bank Bill/ Treasury Bill (HFT)	Cost	Market value	Both gains & losses are transferred to profit and loss account: gains arising from marking to market are instantly transferred to other reserve account from profit and loss account.
Treasury Bond (HFT)	Cost	Market value	Increase in value to equity and decrease in value to P&L account.
Prize Bond	Face value	None	None
Subordinated Bond	Cost	None	None
Shares	Cost	Lower of cost and market value	Any loss, charged in P&L account. Realized gain, recognized in P&L accounts. Unrealized gain, not recognized in accounts.

Investment in listed (quoted) securities

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

Investment in unlisted (unquoted) securities

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

Other Investments

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

Investment and related income

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

2.9.4 Fixed assets

Recognition and measurement

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

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

Depreciation

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

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

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

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

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

2.9.5 Intangible assets

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

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

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

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

2.9.6 Other assets

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

2.9.7 Receivables

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

2.9.8 Inventories

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

2.9.9 Leasing

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

2.9.10 Non-banking assets

The bank has not acquired any non-banking assets in exchange for loan during the period of financial statements. The bank acquired non-banking assets of land valueing at Tk. 82,19,490 and building valueing at Tk. 1,56,39,000; Total Tk. 2,38,58,490 in exchange for loan in 2019.

2.9.11 Reconciliation of inter-bank and inter-branch account

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

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

2.10 Share capital

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

2.11 Statutory reserve

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

2.12 Deposits and other accounts

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

2.13 Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

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

2.14 Basis for valuation of liabilities and provisions

2.14.1 Provision for current taxation

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

2.14.2 Provision for deferred taxation

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

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

2.14.3 Benefits to the employees

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

a) Provident Fund

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

b) Gratuity Fund

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

c) Benevolent Fund

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

d) Superannuation Fund

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

e) Welfare Fund

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

2.14.4 Provision for liabilities

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

2.14.5 Provision for Off-balance sheet exposures

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

2.14.6 Provision for nostro accounts

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

2.15 Revenue recognition

2.15.1 Interest income

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

2.15.2 Investment income

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

2.15.3 Fees and commission income

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

2.15.4 Dividend income on shares

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

2.15.5 Interest paid and other expenses

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

2.16 Risk Management

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

a) Credit risk

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

The bank has six credit divisions namely Industrial Credit Division (ICD), Commercial Credit Division (CCD), Agriculture, Micro Credit and Special Finance Division (AMCSFD), Small Enterprise Division (SED), Consumer Finance Division (CFD) and Trade Finance Division (TFD) focused on different areas/sectors of the economy and entrusted with the duties of Credit Appraisal to ensure the merit of loan proposals. The bank ensures strict management of credit quality by analyzing/assessing borrower risk an historical repayment performance of the borrower, historical and projected financial statements, industry outlook, collateral coverage of the proposed credit facility, market reputation of the borrower and any other relevant aspects. To manage its credit risk at a tolerable level, the Bank prepares an Annual Credit Budget where the amount of loan to each sector is allocated on yearly basis. Budgeted allocation to each sector is monitored or adjusted periodically on the basis of national economic trends, business or sector viability, the bank's credit position and profitability, the central bank's regulations and guidelines, availability of investable fund and so on. Moreover, total aggregate loan and advances of branches are allocated and controlled on the basis of the credit budget. The bank also has a Credit Administration Division (CAD) that oversees and ensures proper documentation pertaining to the approved credit facilities.

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

b) Liquidity risk

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

c) Market risk

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

Foreign exchange risk

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

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

Interest rate risk

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

Equity risk

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

d) Reputation risk arising from money laundering incidences

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

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

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

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

The Bank is providing CTR/STR data through goAML web portal of Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU) on regular basis. It is the requirement of BFIU to report cash transaction of BDT 10 Lac and above in a single day in a single account and suspicious transaction as and when detected. BASIC Bank Training Institute arranges training programs on AML & CFT throughout the year to develop awareness and skill for mitigating money laundering and terrorist financing risks.

e) Operational risk

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

f) Asset Liability Management Risk

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

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

g) ICT Risk Management

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

h) Internal Control and Compliance

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

i) Fraud & Forgeries

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

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

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

2.17 Earnings per share (EPS)

The Bank presents basic and diluted (when dilution is applicable) earnings per share (EPS) for its ordinary shares in accordance with IAS 33 "Earnings per Share". Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Bank with the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period, adjusted for the effect of change in number of shares for bonus issue, share split and reverse split. Diluted EPS is determined by adjusting the profit or loss attributable to ordinary shareholders and the weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding, for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares. However, dilution of EPS is not applicable for these financial statements as there was no dilutive potential ordinary shares during the relevant periods. Hence no Diluted EPS has been calculated.

2.18 Events after the reporting period

All material events after the reporting period that provide additional information about the Companies'/Bank's position at the balance sheet date are reflected in the financial statements as per IAS 10 "Events after the Reporting Period". Events after the reporting period that are not adjusting events are disclosed in the notes when material.

2.19 Directors' responsibility on statement

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

Memorandum items

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

Capital Expenditure Commitment

There was no capital expenditure contracted but incurred or provided for at 31 December 2020. Besides, there was no material capital expenditure authorized by the board but not contracted for at 31 December 2020.

2.20 Related party disclosures

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

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

2.21 Board of Directors as on 31 December 2020:

Name	Status	Other Position
Professor Dr. Abul Hashem	Chairman	Vice Chancellor , Anwer Khan Modern University Ex-Chairman , Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited Ex-Member , University Grants Commission of Bangladesh Ex-Treasurer , University of Dhaka Ex-Dean , Faculty of Business Studies, University of Dhaka Ex-Chairman , Department of Accounting, University of Dhaka Ex-Director , Bangladesh Shilpa Bank, and Ex-Director , Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited
Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha	Director	Joint Secretary (Retired) Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh
Mr. Md. Razib Pervez	Director	Founder & Executive Director – Governance Policy Explore Center, Lead Management - Political Economy Research Foundation- PERF.
Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam	Director	Joint Secretary (Retired) Government of the Peoples' Republic of Bangladesh
Mr. Md. Rafiqul Alam	Director	Managing Director BASIC Bank Limited

The Board of Directors conducted 35 (thirty five) meetings during the year.

2.22 Audit Committee as on 31 December 2020:

Members of the Audit Committee of the Board of Directors:

Name	Status with the Committee	Educational Qualification
Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha	Chairman	B.Sc.(Hons.), M.Sc.(Physics)
Mr. Md. Razib Pervez	Member	B.Sc. Engineering (CSE), MA (Public Affairs), MPhil (Public Administration)

Audit Committee conducted 08 (eight) meetings during the year.

2.23 Risk Management Committee as on 31 December 2020:

Name	Status	Educational Qualification
Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam	Chairman	B.Com. (Hons.), M.Com. (Management).
Mr. Md. Shaheb Ali Mridha	Member	B.Sc.(Hons.), M.Sc.(Physics)
Mr. Md. Razib Pervez	Member	B.Sc. Engineering (CSE), MA (Public Affairs), MPhil (Public Administration)

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

2.24 Executive Committee as on 31 December 2020:

Name	Status	Educational Qualification
Professor Dr. Abul Hashem	Chairman	B.Com (Hons.), M.Com (Accounting), Ph.D (Russia), Post-doctoral Fellowship (USA)
Mr. Md. Rafiqul Islam	Member	B.Com. (Hons.), M.Com. (Management).

2.25 Head Office Management Committee

Members of the Head Office Management Committee as on 31 December 2020:

SL No.	Name	Designation	Status with the Committee
1	Mr. Md. Rafiqul Alam	Managing Director	Chairman
2	Mr. Ahmad Hossain	General Manager	Member
3	Mr. Abu Sayed Md. Rowshanul Haque	General Manager	Member
4	Mr. A. K. M. Masudur Rahman	General Manager	Member
5	Mr. Khan Iqbal Hasan	General Manager	Member
6	Mr. Abu Md. Mofazzal	General Manager	Member
7	Mr. Niranjana Chandra Debnath	General Manager	Member
8	Mr. Debasish Karmaker	Deputy General Manager, HRD	Member Secretary

The Head Office Management Committee conducted 03 (three) meetings during the year.

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

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

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

* Subject to departure described in note 2.1

2.27 Corporate Social Responsibilities (CSR)

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

2.28 Regulatory and legal compliance

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

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

2.29 Approval of financial statements

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors on 27 June 2021.

2.30 General

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

			Amount of Taka	
			31.12.2020	31.12.2019
3. Cash				
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	Note 3.1		965,559,539	1,043,761,176
Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s)	Note 3.2		10,654,870,242	8,693,039,614
Total			11,620,429,781	9,736,800,790
3.1 Cash in Hand (including foreign currencies)				
In Local Currency (3.1.1)			954,635,845	1,039,879,837
In Foreign Currencies			10,923,694	3,881,339
Total			965,559,539	1,043,761,176
3.1.1 In Local Currency				
In Hand			918,884,845	1,005,000,637
In ATM			35,751,000	34,879,200
			954,635,845	1,039,879,837
3.2 Balance with Bangladesh Bank & its agent bank(s)				
In Local Currency	Note 3.2.1		10,067,102,250	8,322,661,200
In Foreign Currencies	Note 3.2.2		587,767,992	370,378,414
			10,654,870,242	8,693,039,614
3.2.1 In Local Currency				
Bangladesh Bank			9,853,575,703	8,088,220,229
Sonali Bank (acting as agent of Bangladesh Bank)			213,526,547	234,440,971
			10,067,102,250	8,322,661,200
3.2.2 In Foreign Currencies				
Bangladesh Bank - EURO			5,540,368	147,719,784
Bangladesh Bank - GBP			5,972,629	5,743,981
Bangladesh Bank - YEN			24	24
Bangladesh Bank - US\$			576,254,971	216,914,625
			587,767,992	370,378,414
3.2.2.1 Balance with Bangladesh Bank as per DB -5			10,068,728,775	8,078,033,565

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

The reason of difference between balance with Bangladesh Bank and DB-5 is that the balance of foreign currency clearing account is not shown in DB-5 statement and Tk. 57.00 Lac deducted from actual Bangladesh Bank (BDT) A/C balance which is lien amount against TT discounting facilities. Moreover, there were some entries passed by Bangladesh Bank on year ending date but we passed corresponding entries on later date after receiving advice from Bangladesh Bank.

3.3 Statutory Deposits

Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) have been calculated and maintained as per Section 33 of the Bank Companies Act 1991 and BRPD Circular No. 11 and 12 both dated August 25, 2005, MPD Circular No. 2 dated December 10, 2013 and MPD Circular No. 03 dated April 09, 2020.

The Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) on the Bank's time and demand liabilities at the rate of 4.00% the CRR has been calculated and maintained with Bangladesh Bank in current account and 13.00% Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) has been calculated and maintained with excess CRR balance, all kinds of approved govt. securities, cash in hand including FC balance with Bangladesh Bank and Sonali Bank (as agent of Bangladesh Bank). Both the reserves maintained by the Bank are in excess of the statutory requirements, as shown below:

3.3.1 Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR)

Required Reserve (4.00% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities)

Actual reserve maintained

Surplus/(Deficit)

Required (%)

Maintained (%)

3.3.2 Statutory Liquidity Reserve (SLR)

Required Reserve (13.00% of Average Demand & Time Liabilities)

Actual reserve maintained

Surplus/(Deficit)

Required (%)

Maintained (%)

4. Balance with other banks & financial institutions

In Bangladesh- in local currency

Outside Bangladesh (note 4.2) (Annex-A: Nostro Accounts)

Note 4.1

Note 4.2

4.1 In Bangladesh
4.1.1 Current Accounts

Sonali Bank Ltd.

Agrani Bank Ltd.

Janata Bank Ltd.

Rupali Bank Ltd.

Bangladesh Krishi Bank

NCC Bank Ltd.

4.1.2 Short Notice Deposit Accounts

Sonali Bank Ltd.

Janata Bank

Rupali Bank Ltd.

Trust Bank Ltd.

The Premier Bank Ltd.

4.1.3 Other Deposit

Receivable from ICB Islami Bank

4.1.4 Fixed Deposit Accounts

i) FDR/Placement with Banks:

ii) FDR/Placement with Non-Banks Financial Institutions:

Bangladesh Industrial Finance Company (BIFC) Limited

Sub-Total

Total

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
5,339,491,351	7,368,513,013
8,594,332,565	7,534,409,983
3,254,841,214	165,896,970
4.00%	5.50%
6.44%	5.62%
17,353,346,889	17,416,485,303
30,821,267,651	25,125,607,592
13,467,920,762	7,709,122,289
13.00%	13.00%
23.09%	18.75%
532,334,645	523,134,107
866,348,598	431,420,236
1,398,683,243	954,554,343
11,059,184	18,733,395
9,036,835	8,029,582
3,000,154	6,752,749
4,556,586	2,693,535
3,104,862	-
5,787,185	2,969,674
36,544,806	39,178,935
986,233	19,928,831
29,086	41,138
18,798,633	29,464,033
45,592,478	4,087,230
7,737	8,693
65,414,167	53,529,925
130,375,672	130,425,247
-	-
300,000,000	300,000,000
300,000,000	300,000,000
532,334,645	523,134,107

4.2 Outside Bangladesh (Nostro & FC Term Placement)

Interest bearing accounts
Term Placements

Note 4.2.1

Note 4.2.2

4.2.1 Interest-bearing Accounts

Sonali Bank Kolkata-EURO 487,965
BANQUE MAROCAINE DU COMMERCE (MADRID,SPAIN)-EURO 7,657,329
Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi London-GBP 6,985,309
Bank of Tokyo Mitsubishi Japan-JPY 1,087,352
Arif Habib Rupali Bank, Karachi-USD 93,556
Mashreq Bank India-USD 54,877
Mashreq Bank New York-USD 390,504
Sonali Bank Kolkata-USD 23,729,288
Bank of Ceylon-USD 792,843
CITI Bank NA, New York (Export)-USD 740,919,229
AB Bank Ltd, Mumbai (USD) 16,368,390
Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd.-USD 4,210,532
HDFC Bank Ltd.-USD 16,950,362
United Bank of India, Mumbai-ACU 20,072,673
Habib American Bank New York-USD 12,699,732
Kookmin Bank, Seoul-USD 13,848,657
Total

(Annexure - A may kindly be seen for details)

4.2.2 Term Placement

Grand total (Nostro and Term Placement)

4.3 Maturity grouping of balances with other banks & financial institutions

On demand 36,544,805
Upto 1 month 866,348,598
Over 1 month but not more than 3 months 65,414,167
Over 3 months but not more than 1 year -
Over 1 year but not more than 5 years 430,375,673
Over 5 years -

Total

5 Money at Call & Short Notice

Commercial Banks
Financial Institutions (Public & Private)

Note 5.1

Total

5.1 Commercial Banks

National Bank Ltd
Standard Bank Ltd
Modhumoti Bank Ltd
Midland Bank Ltd
Rupali Bank Ltd

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
866,348,598	431,420,236
-	-
866,348,598	431,420,236
487,965	445,201
7,657,329	27,374,499
6,985,309	9,003,816
1,087,352	572,570
93,556	93,666
54,877	54,941
390,504	390,965
23,729,288	20,745,717
792,843	800,762
740,919,229	286,030,076
16,368,390	20,199,992
4,210,532	2,750,537
16,950,362	5,335,348
20,072,673	11,348,159
12,699,732	20,819,552
13,848,657	25,454,435
866,348,598	431,420,236
-	-
866,348,598	431,420,236
36,544,805	39,178,935
866,348,598	431,420,235
65,414,167	53,529,926
-	-
430,375,673	430,425,247
-	-
1,398,683,243	954,554,343
1,500,000,000	2,560,000,000
-	-
1,500,000,000	2,560,000,000
-	1,400,000,000
-	100,000,000
-	300,000,000
1,500,000,000	300,000,000
-	460,000,000
1,500,000,000	2,560,000,000

6. Investments

Government Securities
Other Investments

Note 6.1
Note 6.2

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
24,912,975,062	23,143,584,445
1,345,631,435	1,337,770,227
26,258,606,497	24,481,354,672
-	498,619,000
24,910,233,362	22,642,506,545
2,741,700	2,458,900
24,912,975,062	23,143,584,445
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	498,619,000
-	-
-	498,619,000
-	498,619,000
573,484,995	1,174,710,437
5,585,288,833	3,725,141,382
14,189,738,187	13,383,136,210
2,552,737,308	2,370,632,671
2,008,984,039	1,988,885,845
24,910,233,362	22,642,506,545
1,345,571,935	1,337,710,727
59,500	59,500
1,345,631,435	1,337,770,227
1,281,981,503	1,273,287,210
15,000,000	15,000,000
33,799,782	34,632,867
7,450,000	7,450,000
4,201,760	4,201,760
3,138,890	3,138,890
63,590,432	64,423,517
1,345,571,935	1,337,710,727

6.1 Government Securities

Treasury Bills and Reserve Repo
Treasury Bonds
Prize Bond

Note 6.1.1
Note 6.1.2

6.1.1 Treasury Bills (at revalued Amount) (A)

364 Days Government Treasury Bills
364 Days Reverse Repo
182 Days Government Treasury Bills
91 Day Government Treasury Bills
28 Days Government Treasury Bills
01 Day Reverse Repo-Bangladesh Bank

Reverse Repo (B)

Reverse Repo-Banks and NBFIs
Reverse Repo-Bangladesh bank

Total

Grand Total (A+B)

6.1.2 Treasury Bonds (at revalued Amount)

02 Years Government Treasury Bond
05 Years Government Treasury Bond
10 Years Government Treasury Bond
15 Years Government Treasury Bond
20 Years Government Treasury Bond

6.2 Other Investments

Shares
Investment others (Memorial Coin)

Note 6.2.1

6.2.1 Shares
a. Quoted companies

Shares in listed companies

b. Unquoted companies

Share of Karmasangsthan Bank
ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Mutual Fund
Preference Share of BDCL
Equity Of Grameen I. T. Park
Share of CDB Ltd.

Sub-total

Grand Total (a+b)

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

6.3 Investment in Securities are classified as per Bangladesh Bank Circular

Held To Maturity (HTM)	Note 6.3.2
Held For Trading (HFT)	Note 6.3.1
Other Bond (Sukuk Bond)	

6.3.1 Held For Trading (HFT):

Treasury Bond
Treasury Bill and reverse repo

6.3.2 Held For Trading (HTM):

Treasury Bond
Treasury Bill and reverse repo

Treasury Bond:

Held To Maturity (HTM)
Held For Trading (HFT)
Other Bond (Sukuk Bond)

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
16,851,613,559	14,866,601,926
7,821,039,803	8,274,523,619
237,580,000	-
24,910,233,362	23,141,125,545
7,821,039,803	7,775,904,619
-	498,619,000
7,821,039,803	8,274,523,619
16,851,613,559	14,866,601,926
-	-
16,851,613,559	14,866,601,926
16,851,613,559	14,866,601,926
7,821,039,803	7,775,904,619
237,580,000	-
24,910,233,362	22,642,506,545

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

6.4 Assets pledged as security

Assets in the amounts shown below were pledged as security for the following liabilities

Liabilities to bank
Liabilities to customers

-	-
-	-
-	-

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

6.5 Maturity Grouping of Investments

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

2,741,700	2,458,900
550,000,000	498,619,000
88,400,000	-
2,564,903,147	2,572,500,000
12,373,600,000	6,670,800,000
10,678,961,650	14,736,976,772
26,258,606,497	24,481,354,672

7. Loans & Advances

Loans, Cash Credit & Overdraft etc.
Bills purchased & discounted

Note 7.2
Note 7.10

148,588,751,177	150,940,965,694
537,193,005	828,648,729
149,125,944,182	151,769,614,423

7.1 Residual maturity grouping of loans including bills purchased and discounted

	Amount of Taka	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Payable on demand	4,191,100,000	3,386,600,000
Not more than 3 months	28,750,900,000	24,904,800,000
Above 3 months but not more than 1 year	17,696,600,000	20,659,300,000
Above 1 year but not more than 5 years	39,827,800,000	47,367,900,000
Above 5 years	58,659,544,182	55,451,014,422
	149,125,944,182	151,769,614,422

7.2 Loans, Cash Credit & Overdraft etc.
In Bangladesh

Loans	Note 7.2.1
Cash credit	
Overdraft	Note 7.2.2
Others	Note 7.2.3

Outside Bangladesh
7.2.1 Loans

Loan General	3,213,664,430	3,335,227,986
Term Loan	74,066,312,416	70,485,181,596
	77,279,976,846	73,820,409,582

7.2.2 Overdraft

SOD agst Bank's Own FDR	246,757,223	727,803,066
SOD agst Other Bank's FDR	322,039,757	347,367,698
SOD agst govt. bonds and securities	39,711,655	1,849,251
SOD agst Bank's Own Deposit Scheme	512,001,029	509,559,439
SOD for issuance of CDR/SDR/PO	17,181,058	17,181,058
Temporary Overdraft	420,645,461	420,795,461
Overdraft Secured Mortgage	10,360,863,334	10,574,375,530
Overdraft Secured (Other Securities)	1,349,441,213	1,911,068,425
Overdraft- BASIC Friendship	-	-
Overdraft (Clean)	237,615,545	371,925,636
Overdraft Industrial Special CMSME COVID 19	471,906,698	-
Overdraft Service Special CMSME COVID 19	43,370,125	-
Overdraft Commercial Special CMSME COVID 19	300,932,756	-
	14,322,465,854	14,881,925,564

7.2.3 Others

Export Credit/Loan Against Packing Credit	330,093,177	325,840,957
Payment Against Documents	44,531,132	53,440,783
Loan Against Trust Receipt	2,263,209,737	3,550,307,362
Other short term advance	62,458,694	135,502,857
Tender Bidding & Work order financing	283,581,757	401,262,306
Loan against Govt. Fund and other scheme	118,219,243	164,510,443
Credit to NBFI	2,933,645,601	3,006,060,165
Real Estate Loan	7,593,217,324	7,317,383,650
Transport loan	6,405,891,427	6,467,679,081
Consumer Credit	1,554,345,682	1,617,817,962
Micro Credit Financing	450,891,981	815,097,491
Agricultural Credit	248,191,664	-
Sundry/Misc. Loan	4,015,774,311	5,666,510,968
Staff Loan	2,383,249,755	2,366,093,240
	28,687,301,485	31,887,507,265

7.3 Loans on the basis of significant concentration including bills purchased & discounted

- a. Advances to Directors
- b. Advances to MD and other Senior Executives
- c. Advances to Customers group
- d. Advances to Industrial sector

Note 7.3.1

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
-	-
2,422,202,238	2,402,121,858
58,512,029,470	59,812,616,348
88,191,712,474	89,554,876,217
149,125,944,182	151,769,614,423
15,804,408,480	15,331,279,574
10,764,517,460	10,430,544,478
10,330,960,322	10,577,891,835
1,146,147,622	1,288,295,982
4,549,351,538	4,522,064,571
48,535,236	53,313,329
3,340,588,051	3,560,976,266
2,470,740,028	2,252,006,616
1,957,865,579	2,702,371,832
1,788,146,889	1,949,043,039
978,676,666	1,479,974,261
2,994,641,392	3,188,076,632
665,769,060	1,047,992,303
11,978,931,556	11,684,619,269
7,810,011,340	7,810,868,178
473,711,943	473,711,943
443,157,396	459,071,972
827,288,424	787,053,124
804,421,327	815,484,693
3,632,060,159	3,613,448,405
399,659,140	411,263,765
2,394,093,158	2,406,581,448
2,588,029,708	2,708,942,702
88,191,712,474	89,554,876,217

7.3.1 Advances to Industrial sector

- Food and Allied Ind.
- ERGM
- Textile
- Accessories
- Jute Prod. and Allied Ind.
- Forest Prod. and Allied Ind.
- Paper, Board, Printing, Pub. and Packaging
- Tannery Leather and Rubber Prod.
- Chem. Pharm. and Allied Ind.
- Plastic Ind.
- Glass, Crmc. and Other non Metal. Pr.
- Engineering
- Electrical and Electronics Ind.
- Real Estate & Housing
- Transport and Communication
- Ship, Shipbuilding and Breaking
- Power, Gas and Water
- Hotel and Restaurant
- Hospital and Clinic
- Brick Kiln
- Telecommunication & IT
- Other Service Ind.
- Ind. Not Elsewhere Classified

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

Number of Customers	30	26
Amount of outstanding advances	50,140,600,000	43,260,600,000
Amount of classified advances thereon	25,877,573,000	26,464,500,000
Amount of recovery	3,827,538,000	2,723,125,000
Measures taken for recovery	Persuasion and negotiation for recovery is going on	Persuasion and negotiation for recovery is going on

*In 2019 and 2020, capital of the Bank was negative. As such, loans and advances allowed to customers' group exceeding 10% of the Banks' paid-up capital are reported here as per Bangladesh Bank approval.

(Details are given in Annexure - C)

7.5 Geographical Location - wise Loans and Advances**Inside Bangladesh**

Dhaka Division	92,118,304,395	93,574,360,729
Chattogram Division	22,440,670,285	22,692,782,537
Rajshahi Division	8,004,789,795	8,943,982,682
Khulna Division	7,448,268,564	7,767,924,167
Barishal Division	610,310,571	596,112,603
Sylhet Division	1,314,619,551	1,271,000,541
Rangpur Division	8,156,646,720	7,908,243,925
Mymensingh	9,032,334,301	9,015,207,238
Total Inside Bangladesh	149,125,944,182	151,769,614,422
Outside Bangladesh	-	-
Total	149,125,944,182	151,769,614,422

7.6 Distribution of Loans and advances according to BRPD Circular by Bangladesh Bank
A. Unclassified loan:

 Standard
SMA

Sub-Total
B. Classified loan:

 Sub-standard
Doubtful
Bad and loss

Sub-Total
Total loans and advances (A+B)
7.7 Provision required for loans and advances
Status
Unclassified-General provision

 STAC & Micro Credit
SMA
Others (excluding staff loan)
Staff loan

Sub-Total
Classified-specific provision

 Sub-standard
Doubtful
Bad/Loss

Sub-Total
Total Required provision as per Bangladesh Bank's approval
Total provision maintained
Excess/(short) provision as at 31 December

Note: Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval vide its Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2021-781 dtd. 22 April 2021, Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-884 dtd. 29 June 2020 and Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-823 dtd. 25 June 2020. As such, there is no un-approved provision shortfall of the Bank as on 31 December 2020 and as on 31 December 2019.

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

7.8 Listing of Assets Pledged as Security/Collaterals
Nature of the secured assets

 Fixed Assets
Cash and quasi-cash
Others

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
48,253,429,955	51,988,770,861
23,750,624,582	20,832,338,346
72,004,054,537	72,821,109,207
1,176,167,512	1,905,617,887
805,204,711	1,277,673,313
75,140,517,422	75,765,214,015
77,121,889,645	78,948,505,215
149,125,944,182	151,769,614,422
17,435,554	6,174,936
625,550,003	1,937,070,832
818,321,451	335,552,581
48,532,659	23,660,932
1,509,839,667	2,302,459,281
48,038,618	27,439,972
66,452,114	55,075,589
22,010,304,595	21,003,033,142
22,124,795,327	21,085,548,703
23,634,634,994	23,388,007,984
23,634,634,994	23,388,007,984
-	-

126,918,276,104	128,946,138,756
4,435,776,706	4,154,378,580
3,821,329,868	6,670,838,001
135,175,382,678	139,771,355,337

7.9 Particulars of Loans and Advances:

	Amount of Taka	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
(i) Loans considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured;	64,472,838,625	55,524,535,966
(ii) Loans considered good for which the banking company holds no other security other than debtor's personal guarantee;	4,386,834,250	8,191,928,125
(iii) Loans considered good secured by personal undertaking of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtor;	2,863,992,191	7,102,314,255
(iv) Loans adversely classified ; provision not maintained thereagainst	-	-
	71,723,665,066	70,818,778,346
(v) Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of these either separately or jointly with any other persons	2,386,921,166	2,375,041,555
(vi) Loans due from companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company have interests as directors, partners or managing agents or in case of private companies as members;	-	-
(vii) Maximum total amount of advance including temporary advance made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking companies or any of them either separately or jointly with any other person;	2,499,132,618	2,407,594,341
(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company have interests as directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies as members;	-	-
(ix) Due from banking companies.		
(x) Amount of classified loans on which interest has not been charged	75,140,517,422	75,765,214,015
(a) (Decrease)/ Increase in provision	1,039,246,624	(1,992,630,426)
Amount of loan written off	-	200,428,512
Amount realized against loan previously written off	25,005,000	27,822,534
(b) Amount of provision kept against loan classified as bad/loss	22,010,304,595	21,003,033,142
(c) Interest credited to the interest suspense account	3,148,368,381	5,868,823,247
(xi) Amount of the written off loan:		
(a) Cumulative amount of Written off loan	4,713,642,121	4,713,642,121
(b) Amount written off during the current year	-	277,709,804
(c) Amount of written off loan for which law suit has been filed	4,713,153,000	4,520,622,000

7.10 Bills Purchased and Discounted

Payable in Bangladesh	378,626,721	626,954,699
Payable outside Bangladesh	158,566,284	201,694,030
	537,193,005	828,648,729

7.11 Maturity grouping of bills purchased & discounted

Not more than 01 months	368,300,000	544,000,000
Above 01 months but not more than 03 months	148,800,000	262,900,000
Above 03 months but not more than 06 months	20,093,005	7,161,000
Above 06 months	-	14,587,729
	537,193,005	828,648,729

8. Fixed assets including premises, furniture & fixtures
Own Assets

Furniture and Fixtures
Interior Decoration
Machinery and Equipment
Computer Hardware
Software
Motor Vehicles

Less: Accumulated depreciation

Sub-total (A)
Leased Assets

Leasehold Assets

Less: Accumulated depreciation

Sub-total (B)
Total (A+B)

A Schedule of Fixed Assets is given in Annexure-D.

9. Other Assets
i) Income generating
ii) Non-Income generating

- | | |
|--|----------|
| a) Stationery, stamps, printing materials etc. | |
| e) Security deposits | Note 9.2 |
| b) Advance rent | |
| i) Advance for space of BASIC Zaman Tower | |
| i) Advance for space of Banani | |
| g) Other prepayments | Note 9.1 |
| d) Advance income tax | |
| c) Income receivable | Note 9.3 |
| o) Deferred Tax Assets | Note 36 |
| f) Suspense account | Note 9.4 |
| j) Balance with Fakrul Islam securities | |
| k) ICB Securities Trading Co. Ltd. | |
| l) Branch adjustment account | |
| m) Sundry debtors | Note 9.5 |
| n) Subs fees of Dun Breadstreet | |
| p) Position Clearing(Net) | |
| q) Position General Ledger (Net) | |

9.1
Other prepayments:

Total Other Prepayments
Less Advance against proposed branch
Less advance loan loss provision
Less Loss on amortization of HTM
Less Advance prepayment HO and Main Br.

9.2 Security deposits

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

9.3 Income receivable

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

9.4 Suspense account

Suspense account consists of Excise Duty and petty cash etc.

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
125,894,614	122,150,117
343,758,243	342,238,533
375,331,731	370,050,053
441,831,483	434,183,569
150,093,583	150,093,583
381,654,870	381,654,870
1,818,564,524	1,800,370,725
1,406,632,924	1,330,697,343
411,931,600	469,673,382
4,000,000	4,000,000
1,006,524	965,938
2,993,476	3,034,062
414,925,076	472,707,444
-	-
22,553,101	20,823,168
11,285,528	11,369,569
103,349,274	139,753,608
759,999,993	759,999,993
161,315,950	161,315,950
4,688,344	4,288,928
113,550,545	60,860,247
3,137,039,674	2,154,238,222
720,218,618	688,635,249
68,942,114	51,280,927
20	20
3,335,268	8,572,706
454,339,173	78,531,548
613,698,071	699,357,104
-	78,048,097
161,421,134	-
6,335,736,807	4,917,075,336
1,085,128,051	5,576,036,773
-	-
-	(4,529,062,746)
(159,123,764)	(121,369,156)
(921,315,943)	(921,315,943)
4,688,344	4,288,928

9.5 Sundry Debtors**1) Protested Bill:****a) BCCI:**

Protested bill, Main branch
 Protested bill, Khatungonj branch
 Protested bill, Khulna branch
 BCCI-Bombay
 BCCI-London

Sub total

a) Protested bill for SWIFT
 b) Protested Bill -Lawyers' Fee
 c) Protested Bill -Bangshal Branch- Shahadat Hossain

Grand Total

1) Other Sundry Debtors
 2) Advance Cash Incentives-Remittance
 3) Encashment of Sanchaya Patra
 4) Encashment of Bond
 5) Cash Shortage
 6) Sundry Assets -Others

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
6,535,880	6,535,880
244,800	244,800
416,367	416,367
1,399,580	1,399,580
640	620
8,597,267	8,597,247
20,244,921	20,244,921
3,940,000	3,940,000
11,198,036	11,198,036
43,980,224	43,980,204
400,515	48,703
58,111	7,761
569,239,221	654,763,614
-	536,822
20,000	20,000
-	-
569,717,847	655,376,900
613,698,071	699,357,104

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

10. Non-banking Assets

Income generating non-banking assets

Non-income generating non-banking assets (Note 10.01)

-	-
23,858,490	23,858,490
23,858,490	23,858,490
8,219,490	8,219,490
15,639,000	15,639,000
23,858,490	23,858,490

10.01 Non-income generating non-banking assets

Land
 Building

The Bank has got the possession of ownership of the mortgage properties according to the judgement of the Honorable Court in accordance with the section 33(7) of "Artha Rin Adalat-2003". The Bank has been holding the non-banking assets since July 23, 2019.

11 Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

In Bangladesh
 Outside Bangladesh

Note 11.1

Note 11.2

7,095,166,045	5,724,709,027
1,359,351,527	1,590,733,823
8,454,517,572	7,315,442,850
-	-
-	-
-	-
1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
3,000,000,000	2,500,000,000
2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
6,000,000,000	5,500,000,000

11.1 In Bangladesh(a+b+c)**a) Money at call and on short notice**

Rupali Bank Ltd
 Sonali Bank Ltd

Sub total**b) Term borrowing:**

Rupali Bank Ltd.
 Agrani Bank Ltd.
 Sonali Bank

Sub-total

c) Term Borrowing

Bangladesh Bank Refinance Loan for House building
Refinance scheme of Bangladesh Bank for Tk. 10 Account
Refinance scheme of Bangladesh Bank for Jute Sector
Milk Production and Artificial Insemination
Financing Brick Kiln Efficiency Improvement Project
Fund Export Industry-Salary Payment under COVID-19 BB Refinance
Refinance under BRPD # 10/2020
Special Stimulus Refinance Scheme for agriculture sector
(ACD Circular # 01, Date -13/04/2020 for Covid-19)
Refinance Scheme -2020 for Low- income Professionals
Farmers & holders of Small/Marginal Business
Refinance Scheme for "CMSME Working Capital Loan/ Investment under Covid-19"

Sub-total

Total

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
56,099,318	62,547,431
4,595,000	9,367,500
30,000,000	-
21,850,000	50,000,000
95,063,938	102,794,096
264,844,000	-
136,213,789	-
21,880,000	-
156,000,000	-
308,620,000	-
1,095,166,045	224,709,027
7,095,166,045	5,724,709,027
-	-
-	-
153,379,147	153,379,147
764,526,750	866,463,650
441,445,630	570,891,026
1,359,351,527	1,590,733,823
1,359,351,527	1,590,733,823

11.2 Outside Bangladesh

a) Demand Borrowing

Demand Borrowing- Foreign Currency

Sub-Total

b)Term Borrowing

Loan for Micro Credit and Small Scale Industries (KfW, Germany)
Second Crop Diversification Project
Agro business Development Project of ADB

Sub-Total**Grand Total**

11.3 Overall transaction of Reverse Repo:

		2020		2019	
		Minimum outstanding during the year	Minimum outstanding during the year	Minimum outstanding during the year	Minimum outstanding during the year
Securities bought under repo:					
i)	with Bangladesh Bank	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
ii)	with other banks & NBFIs	Nil	2,169,626,965	Nil	3,066,097,045

11.4 Overall transaction of Repo:

		2020		2019	
		Minimum outstanding during the year	Minimum outstanding during the year	Minimum outstanding during the year	Minimum outstanding during the year
Securities bought under repo:					
i)	with Bangladesh Bank	Nil	4,637,877,502	Nil	4,030,076,307
ii)	with other banks & NBFIs	Nil	2,690,699,608	Nil	4,029,605,907

12. Deposits & Other Accounts

Non-Interest bearing Accounts	Note 12.1	8,105,955,203	6,596,321,268
Interest bearing Account	Note 12.2	131,608,995,429	131,711,024,666
		139,714,950,632	138,307,345,934

12.1 Non-Interest bearing Accounts

Current, Savings and Other Accounts	Note 12.1.1	7,253,560,446	5,673,298,189
Bills Payable	Note 12.1.2	852,394,757	923,023,079
		8,105,955,203	6,596,321,268

12.1.1 Current, Savings and Other Accounts

Current Account
Savings Deposit
Margin Deposit
Sundry/Other Deposit

12.1.2 Bills Payable

Payment Order
Demand Draft

12.2 Interest bearing Account

Savings Bank Deposits
Fixed Deposits, SND, Other Deposit Scheme
Current Deposit

Note 12.2.1

Note 12.2.2

12.2.1 Savings Bank Deposits

Savings Account

12.2.2 Fixed Deposits

Short Notice Deposits
Term Deposits
Other Deposit Scheme

12.3 Maturity Grouping of other deposits & inter-bank deposits**Deposit from Bank**

Repayable on demand
Repayable within 1 month
Above 01 Month but not more than 6 Months
Above 6 Month but not more than 1 Year
Above 01 Year but not more than 05 Years
Above 05 Years but not more than 10 Years
Above 10 Years

Other Deposits

Payable on Demand
Less than 01 Month
Above 01 Months but not more than 6 Months
Above 06 Months but not more than 01 Year
Above 01 year but not more than 05 Years
Above 05 years not more than 10 years
Above 10 years

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
4,610,422,427	3,307,804,590
9,056,399	-
2,003,137,803	1,571,739,686
630,943,817	793,753,913
7,253,560,446	5,673,298,189
849,110,628	919,615,638
3,284,129	3,407,441
852,394,757	923,023,079
7,202,598,235	7,337,426,904
124,273,277,913	124,203,602,995
133,119,281	169,994,767
131,608,995,429	131,711,024,666
7,202,598,235	7,337,426,904
7,202,598,235	7,337,426,904
14,906,566,832	17,221,096,637
103,726,488,208	101,567,590,496
5,640,222,873	5,414,915,862
124,273,277,913	124,203,602,995
3,445,683	1,492,937
71,513,929	84,848,099
132,064,531	125,324,507
-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-
207,024,143	211,665,543
1,230,054,317	1,324,507,063
22,649,386,071	22,483,351,901
60,789,335,469	48,196,975,493
26,045,800,000	39,212,100,000
26,957,200,000	25,650,500,000
1,836,150,632	1,228,245,934
-	-
139,507,926,489	138,095,680,391
139,714,950,632	138,307,345,934

13. Other liabilities

		Amount of Taka	
		31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Provision for Loans and Advances	Note 13.1	23,634,634,994	23,388,007,984
Provision for Off Balance Sheet Exposures	Note 13.2	130,960,757	126,143,283
Provision for other assets	Note 13.3	1,689,788,841	1,781,330,748
Provision for Investment	Note 13.4	304,481,153	439,378,730
Provision for Balance with other Banks and NBFIs	Note 13.5	300,000,000	300,000,000
Interest Suspense Account	Note 13.6	15,059,898,134	12,529,843,679
Provision for Ex-gratia/Incentive Bonus	Note 13.7	7,688,066	7,688,066
Provision for Gratuity	Note 13.8	68,601,956	32,936,752
Provision for Welfare Fund		14,253,367	14,253,367
Provision for Benevolent Fund		10,000,000	5,000,000
Provision for Superannuation Fund		10,000,000	5,000,000
Provision for Current Taxes	Note 35	586,575,956	617,696,076
Provision for Expenses Payable	Note 13.9	35,803,299	36,578,728
Provision for stationary		59,938	350,907
Interest Accrued and Payable on Deposits		2,096,422,821	2,226,725,741
Interest Payable on Borrowing		247,041,990	263,585,455
Privileged Creditors		386,041,276	360,280,540
Deposit Insurance Premium Payable		15,395,468	9,612,448
Branch Adjustment Account		-	-
Position Clearing(Net)*		161,565,827	-
Position General Ledger(Net)*		-	80,963,075
Sundry Creditors		47,054,633	49,843,518
Miscellaneous Creditors	Note 13.10	9,322,427	10,816,108
		44,815,590,903	42,286,035,205

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

13.1 Provision for Loans and Advances

Classified Loan	Note 13.1.1	22,124,795,327	21,085,548,703
Unclassified Loan	Note 13.1.2	768,739,081	2,302,459,281
Special General Provision-COVID-19	Note 13.1.3	741,100,586	-
Provision held at the end of the year		23,634,634,994	23,388,007,984

13.1.1 Provision for Classified Loan

Provision held at beginning of the year	21,085,548,703	23,078,179,129
Fully Provided Debt Written off/Interest Waived	-	(200,428,512)
Recovery from Earlier Written off Loan	25,005,000	27,822,534
Provision transferred to provision for unclassified loans	-	(1,827,933,099)
Provision transferred from provision for unclassified loans	787,802,140	-
Transferred from provision for Off Balance Sheet Items	-	7,908,651
Transferred to provision for Off Balance Sheet Items	-	-
Transferred from provision for investment	134,897,577	-
Transferred from provision for other assets	91,541,907	-
Provision made during the year	-	-
Provision held at the end of the year	22,124,795,327	21,085,548,703

Note: Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval vide its Letter No. DBI-2(U-BI-5)/2536/2021-781 dtd. 22 April 2021, Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-884 dtd. 29 June 2020 and Letter No. DBI-2(U-BI-5)/2536/2020-823 dtd. 25 June 2020.

13.1.2 Provision for Unclassified Loan

Provision held at beginning of the year	2,302,459,281	474,526,182
Provisions no longer required/adjusted	-	-
Transferred to provision for classified loans	(787,802,140)	-
Transferred to special general provision-COVID 19	(741,100,586)	-
Transferred to provision for Off Balance Sheet Items	(4,817,474)	-
Transferred from provision for classified loans	-	1,827,933,099
Provision made during the year	-	-
Provision held at the end of the year	768,739,081	2,302,459,281

13.1.3 Special General Provision-COVID-19

Provision held at beginning of the year
 Transferred from provision for un-classified loans
 Provision made during the year
Provision held at the end of the year

13.2 Provision for off Balance Sheet Items

Provision held at beginning of the year
 Transferred to provision for classified loans
 Transferred from provision for unclassified loans
 Provision made during the year
Provision held at the end of the year

A provision of Taka 130,960,757 has been made @1.00% on total off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank which will be treated as supplementary capital of the Bank.

13.3 Provision for other assets:

BASIC Zaman Tower
 Banani Branch
 Unadjusted suspense account-Gulshan Branch
 Unadjusted suspense account-Shantinagar
 Unadjusted suspense account-Chitalmari
 Unadjusted suspense account-Chowmuhana
 Unadjusted suspense account-Belkuchi
 Unadjusted suspense account-BSP
 Unadjusted suspense account-Excise Duty-Different Branches (13.3.1)
 Suspense Account (Head Office)-Medical Bill
 Suspense Account (Head Office)-ETECH
 Income Receivable
 Provision for protested bill-Legal Fee
 Provision for protested bill-SWIFT
 Provision for protested bill-BCCI
 Provision for protested bill-Shahadat Hossain_Bangshal
Total required provision
 Provision held at the beginning of the year
 Less: Transferred to provision for classified loans
 Provision made during the year
Provision held at the end of the year
Total Provision excess/(shortfall)

13.3.1 Unadjusted Suspense- Excise Duty:

Bangshal
 Shantinagar
 Barishal
 Madhabdi
 Belkuchi
 Mawna
 Fakirhat
 Faridpur
 Kotalipara
 Joraganj
 Chirirbandar

Total:**13.4 Provision for Investment****Provision Required:**

Provision for Investment in Shares of Listed Companies
 Provision for Investment in ICB AMCL 2nd NRB Unit Fund
 Provision for Investment in Equity of Grameen IT Park Limited
Total Provision Required

Provision Maintained:

Opening Balance
 Add: Provision made during the year
 Less: Transferred to provision for classified loans

Closing Balance**Excess Provision/Provision Shortfall**

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
-	-
741,100,586	-
-	-
741,100,586	-
126,143,283	134,051,934
-	(7,908,651)
4,817,474	-
-	-
130,960,757	126,143,283
759,999,993	759,999,993
161,315,950	161,315,950
2,505,842	2,526,288
825,000	1,053,000
-	2,600
-	114,698
9,161	-
211,560	-
3,905,164	-
1,149,263	1,149,263
-	475,327
715,886,685	810,713,397
3,940,000	3,940,000
20,244,921	20,244,921
8,597,267	8,597,276
11,198,035	11,198,035
1,689,788,841	1,781,330,748
1,781,330,748	1,781,330,748
(91,541,907)	-
-	-
1,689,788,841	1,781,330,748
-	-
1,360,638	-
268,000	-
20,350	-
308,323	-
286,847	-
245,233	-
266,478	-
408,357	-
333,251	-
301,704	-
105,983	-
3,905,164	-
300,279,393	429,625,679
-	5,551,291
4,201,760	4,201,760
304,481,153	439,378,730
439,378,730	256,606,155
-	182,772,575
(134,897,577)	-
304,481,153	439,378,730
-	-

13.5 Provision for Balance with other Banks and NBFIs

Provision for FDR with BIFC Limited

Total Required Provision

Opening Balance of Maintained Provision

Provision made during this year

Closing Balance of Maintained Provision
Excess Provision/Provision Shortfall
13.6 Interest Suspense Account

Balance at the beginning of the year

Amount transferred to Interest Suspense account during the Year

Amount recovered from Interest Suspense account during the Year

Suspense Written off/Waived During the Year

Balance at the end of the year
13.7 Provision for Ex-gratia/Incentive Bonus

Opening Balance

Less: Arrear payment to Mr. Syed Mosahed (ID#1078), DGM

Closing Balance
13.8 Provision for Gratuity

Opening Balance

Less: Transferred to Gratuity Fund Savings Account

Add: Provision made for the current year

Closing Balance

Required Balance of the fund as on 31 December

Balance as on 31 December

Incremental requirement for the year
Excess/(Short) Provision for Gratuity
13.9 Provision for Expenses Payable:

Provision for telephone-office and residence

Provision for electricity expenses

Provision for water, gas and sewerage

Provision for postage expenses

Provision for advertisement

Provision for rent

Provision for repairs, improvement and maintenance

Provision for on-line Banking expenses

Provision for various audit fees

Provision for vehicle expenses

Loan installment payable

Provision for entertainment expenses

Other provision for expenses

13.10 Miscellaneous creditors:

Misc. Creditors as per affairs

Less: Special Reserve-BCCI

Less: Provision for investment

Less:Audited Loan Loss Provision

Less:Unaudited Loan Loss Provision

Less: Loan Loss Provision-Recovery of Written Off Loan

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
300,000,000	300,000,000
300,000,000	300,000,000
300,000,000	300,000,000
-	-
300,000,000	300,000,000
-	-
12,529,843,679	11,259,382,781
3,148,368,381	5,868,823,247
(617,403,746)	(4,598,362,349)
(910,180)	-
15,059,898,134	12,529,843,679
7,688,066	7,886,426
-	198,360
7,688,066	7,688,066
-	153,941,882
-	(153,941,882)
-	-
68,601,956	32,936,752
68,601,956	32,936,752
1,859,470,374	1,579,247,841
1,790,868,418	1,526,311,089
68,601,956	52,936,752
-	(20,000,000)
549,591	630,915
1,180,609	2,134,399
181,875	660,306
8,000	8,500
-	100,000
6,835,059	5,144,262
450,485	452,139
95,748	95,748
1,006,250	1,006,250
188,379	191,370
350,297	560,507
38,500	-
24,918,506	25,594,332
35,803,299	36,578,728
23,995,639,682	28,318,418,534
(7,782,258)	(7,782,258)
(439,378,730)	(256,606,155)
(23,514,151,267)	(23,486,328,733)
-	(4,529,062,746)
(25,005,000)	(27,822,534)
9,322,427	10,816,108

Amount of Taka

31.12.2020

31.12.2019

- 13.11 Branch adjustments account represents outstanding inter branch and head office transaction (Net) originated. The un- responded entries of 31 December 2020 are given below:**

Particulars	No. of Un-responded entries		Amount of Un-responded entries	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Up to 03 Months	308	157	511,661,593	136,581,182
Over 03 Month but within 06 Months	5	14	14,973,956	131,500
Over 06 Month but within 01 Year	5	0	20,499,249	0
Over 01 Year but within 05 Years	0	0	0	0

14. Capital

14.1 Authorized

5,500,000,000 ordinary shares of Tk 10.00 each

55,000,000,000 55,000,000,000

14.2 Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital

The Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Capital of the Bank as follows:

1,084,698,250 Ordinary Shares of Tk. 10.00 each

10,846,982,500 10,846,982,500

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

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

In terms of section 13(1) of Bank Company Act 1991 (amendment 2013) and Bangladesh bank BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 required capital, available Tier I and Tier II capital of the Bank for the period ended as on 31 December 2020 is shown below:

Tier-1 capital:

Common Equity Tier-1

Paid up Capital
Statutory Reserve
General Reserve
Retained Earnings
Share Money Deposit

10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642
40,000,000	40,000,000
(37,042,842,409)	(33,324,661,185)
26,000,000,000	26,000,000,000
2,068,830,733	5,787,011,957

Less :Regulatory adjustments:

Provision Shortfall for loans and advance
Deferred tax assets

Total adjustments

-	-
(720,218,618)	(688,635,249)
(720,218,618)	(688,635,249)
1,348,612,115	5,098,376,708

Additional Tier- 1 Capital

Non-cumulative irredeemable preference share

Total Tier-1 capital

1,205,000,000	1,205,000,000
2,553,612,115	6,303,376,708

Tier-2 capital

General Provision Maintained against Unclassified Loan
Provision for Off -Balance Sheet Items
Exchange Equalization
Revaluation Reserve of HTM and HFT Securities*

1,509,839,667	2,302,459,281
130,960,757	126,143,283
-	-
-	-
1,640,800,424	2,428,602,564
4,194,412,539	8,731,979,272

Total regulatory capital (Tier-1 + Tier-2)

A. Total regulatory Capital (Tier-1 + Tier-2)

Total Capital (Tier-1)
Total Capital (Tier-2)**

Total Eligible Capital (Tier-1 + Tier-2)
B. Risk Weighted Assets

Balance Sheet Business
Off- Balance Sheet Business

Total Risk-weighted Assets
C. Required Capital on Risk Weighted Assets

(10% on Total Risk Weighted Assets)

D. Capital Surplus / (Shortfall) under MCR [A-C]
Capital to Risk Weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR)

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
2,553,612,115	6,303,376,708
1,640,800,424	2,428,602,564
4,194,412,539	8,731,979,272
131,503,694,408	129,146,164,013
4,604,706,353	4,663,704,114
136,108,400,761	133,809,868,127
13,610,840,076	13,380,986,813
(9,416,427,537)	(4,649,007,541)
3.08%	6.53%

*As per Basel-III Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, required Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB) is 2.50% of Total RWA.

**Provision maintained and capital calculated by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank's approval vide their Letter No. DBI-2(U-BI-5)/2536/2021-781 dtd. 22 April 2021, Letter No. DBI-2(U-BI-5)/2536/2020-884 dtd. 29 June 2020 and Letter No. DBI-2(U-BI-5)/2536/2020-823 dtd. 25 June 2020.

Note: Revaluation reserve:

As per Basel III revaluation reserve as on December 2014 to be gradually adjusted in five years @20% each year and after five years revaluation reserve will not be considered as part of tier 2 capital. As such 100% of the amount of eligible revaluation reserve (i.e., 50% of revaluation reserve as on end 2014) Tk. 13,86,35,011 adjusted and shown in accounts as under:

Opening Revaluation Reserve
Less: Adjustment (100% of 138,635,011)

Closing Revaluation Reserve

2020	2019
138,635,011	138,635,011
138,635,011	138,635,011
-	-
2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642
-	-
2,224,690,642	2,224,690,642

15. Statutory Reserve

Opening Balance at the Beginning of the Year
Add: Addition During the Year (20% of pre-tax Profit)
Closing Balance at the End of the Year

As per section 24 of Bank Companies Act 1991, no amount was transferred to statutory reserve in 2019 and 2020 as there was no pre-tax profit.

16. Other Reserve

General Reserve (Note: 16.1)
Investment Revaluation Reserve (Note: 16.2)
Share Money deposit
5% Non-cumulative preference share/Other Free Reserve

40,000,000	40,000,000
419,294,236	15,129,552
26,000,000,000	26,000,000,000
1,205,000,000	1,205,000,000
27,664,294,236	27,260,129,552

16.1 General Reserve

Opening Balance at the Beginning of the Year
Add: Addition During the Year
Closing Balance at the End of the Year

40,000,000	40,000,000
-	-
40,000,000	40,000,000

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

16.2 Investment Revaluation Reserve

Opening Balance at the Beginning of the Year
Increase/(decrease) during the Year
Closing Balance at the End of the Year

15,129,552	127,078,596
404,164,684	(111,949,044)
419,294,236	15,129,552

17. Surplus in Profit and Loss Account

	Amount of Taka	
	31.12.2020	31.12.2019
Opening Balance	(33,324,661,185)	(30,062,427,334)
Rectification of wrongly transferred to Suspense Account_Dilkusha Br.	-	6,800,000
Profit during the Year	(3,718,181,224)	(3,269,033,852)
Cash Dividend Paid During the Year	-	-
Issuance of Bonus Share	-	-
Surplus in Profit and Loss Account during the year	(37,042,842,409)	(33,324,661,185)

17.1 Item-Wise Profit and Loss Account**Income:**

Interest, Discount and Similar Income	6,945,532,555	7,451,956,619
Dividend Income	47,452,841	41,995,774
Fees, Commission and Brokerage	663,690,825	852,996,783
Gains less Losses Arising from Dealing in Foreign Currencies	-	-
Income from Non-Banking Assets	-	-
Other Operating Income	116,276,112	142,167,395
Total Income	7,772,952,333	8,489,116,571

Expenses:

Interest, Fee and Commission	8,770,015,143	8,470,737,709
Losses on Loans and Advances	-	-
Administrative Expenses	1,972,125,538	2,382,015,154
Other Operating Expenses	654,685,596	640,476,877
Depreciation on Banking Assets	79,252,935	62,420,150
Total Expenses	11,476,079,212	11,555,649,890

Profit Before Tax and Provision

	(3,703,126,879)	(3,066,533,319)
--	------------------------	------------------------

18. Contingent Liabilities

Local Bills for Collection	134,222	458,989
Foreign Bills for Collection	324,736,542	803,660,464
Letters of Guarantee	4,030,633,234	4,518,967,440
Irrevocable Letters of Credit	5,997,499,783	4,896,726,869
Back to Back L/C	1,053,258,542	926,656,849
Acceptances and Endorsements	2,014,684,146	2,271,977,150
Travellers Cheques Stock	42,400	42,450
Value of Wage Earners Bond in Hand and others	57,698,000	57,764,000
Miscellaneous- Revolving Fund	1,033,099,325	862,583,167
	14,511,786,194	14,338,837,378

Note 18.1

18.1 Letters of guarantee

A. Claim against the Bank which is not recognized as Loan	-	-
B. Money for which the Bank is contingently liable in respect of guarantees favouring:		
Directors	-	-
Government	3,088,572,069	3,578,127,735
Bank and Other Financial Institutions	576,500	576,500
Others	941,484,665	940,263,204
	4,030,633,234	4,518,967,439

19. Interest income

Interest on Loans and advances	4,538,963,097	6,054,204,548
Interest on money at call and short notice	21,081,667	24,005,139
Interest on placement with Banks	5,039,789	8,048,771
Interest on foreign currency balance	75,254	1,515,918
	4,565,159,807	6,087,774,376

20. Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.

On Savings Bank Deposit (note 20.1)
On Short Notice Deposit
On Fixed Deposit (note 20.2)
On Current Deposit
Other Deposits and deposit schemes (note 20.3)
On Borrowing from Bangladesh Bank and other financial institutions (note 20.4)

20.1 On Savings bank deposit:

On Savings Deposit (Conventional)
On School Banking Scheme
On Krishok Savings Account
On RMG Worker Account
On Leather Industry Worker
On Pothopushpo Savings Account
On Muktijoddhashpo Savings Account
On BASIC Chalandika
On Trinomul Savings Account

20.2 On Fixed deposit:

Interest paid on Fixed Deposit (Conventional)
Interest paid on Century Deposit scheme
Interest paid on double benefit scheme
Interest paid on Super double benefit scheme
Interest paid on Monthly Benefit Scheme
Interest paid on BASIC twofold winner scheme
Interest paid on monthly gainer scheme
Total

20.3 Other Deposits and deposit schemes

Interest paid on BASIC Fortune
Interest paid on BASIC Fortune Plus
Interest paid on BASIC Swapono puron
Interest paid on BASIC DPS Plus
Interest paid on Sata Barsha Sanchoy Prokalpo
Less: Penal Interest recovered on Deposit Scheme

20.4 Interest on Borrowings

Interest on Refinance under BRPD Circular No. 10/2020
Interest on Refinance under SMESPD Circular No. 02/2020
Interest on Refinance under FID Circular No. 01/2020
Interest on Refinance under ACD Circular No. 01/2020
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Brick Kiln
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Jute sector
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance-Milk Production
Interest on Bangladesh Bank refinance- HBL
Interest on borrowing on B.B refinance for Tk. 10 account holders
Interest on Repo-Bangladesh Bank
Interest on Term Borrowing
Interest on Short Term Borrowing
Interest on Borrowing-Call Money
Interest on Term Loan KFW
Interest on Borrowing-ADB Loan
Interest on SME Refinance (ADB Fund-2)
Interest on Second Crop Diversified Project-ADB
Interest on borrowing outside Bangladesh

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
261,759,269	234,928,257
628,623,724	596,053,380
6,725,893,741	6,603,251,801
1,703,709	2,444,611
501,981,351	492,384,909
650,053,349	541,674,751
8,770,015,143	8,470,737,709
253,727,778	226,322,811
6,376,575	5,943,322
734,736	855,909
263,653	177,459
918	847
1,050	3,680
86,138	85,259
93,954	60,248
474,467	1,478,722
261,759,269	234,928,257
6,109,022,475	6,097,680,370
169,786,419	1,791,374
328,947,007	363,554,890
-	42,205,900
7,125,195	28,716,368
49,369,870	26,813,237
61,642,775	42,489,662
6,725,893,741	6,603,251,801
12,315,908	16,145,869
344,420,436	374,708,518
1,969,595	3,062,484
143,480,181	99,078,540
562,208	-
(766,977)	(610,502)
501,981,351	492,384,909
1,528,622	-
533,789	-
261,251	-
37,772	-
4,978,663	3,720,495
1,412,500	2,269,443
1,923,540	2,648,626
2,995,593	3,306,677
259,058	176,423
45,591,362	54,555,074
514,055,980	385,680,556
-	7,190,278
29,069,930	27,333,611
5,368,260	5,368,264
17,759,056	22,252,748
-	-
24,277,973	27,172,556
-	-
650,053,349	541,674,751

21. Investment income

On GT Bill, Bangladesh Bank Bill and GT Bond, Reverse	(Note 21.1)
Dividend on Shares	
On Other Investment	
Profit on sale of investment (note 21.2)	

Less: Interest Paid for Purchase of Treasury Bill	
Less: Loss on sale of investment	
Less: Loss on investment	
Less: Loss on revaluation of HFT securities	

Total**21.1 On Government Treasury Bill and Bond**

Interest on GT bond	
Amortization of Discount on Treasury Bill	
Interest on Reverse repo	
Amortization of discount-Bill	
Total	

21.2 Profit on sale of investment

Profit on sale of HFT Securities	
Profit on sale of Share	
Profit on Repo trading	

Total**22. Commission, exchange and brokerage**

Foreign bill purchased	
Local Bill Purchased	
Remittance	
Letter of Guarantee	
Letter of Credit	
Bills for Collection	
Acceptances and endorsement	
Export Bill	
Exchange gain net of exchange loss (22.1)	
Commission on sale of instruments	
Other Commission	
Miscellaneous (includes commission on sale of PSP,TC)	

22.1 Exchange gain net of exchange loss

Exchange Earning	
Less: Exchange Loss	

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
2,113,222,908	2,042,235,362
47,452,841	41,995,774
61,903	-
595,890,905	490,228,542
2,756,628,557	2,574,459,678
7,302,033	27,519,904
26,405,815	122,924,578
-	102,761
295,095,120	1,017,734,418
328,802,968	1,168,281,661
2,427,825,589	1,406,178,017
2,108,092,553	2,038,517,970
-	-
5,130,355	3,717,392
-	-
2,113,222,908	2,042,235,362
63,147,855	44,790,987
11,413,221	8,878,970
521,329,829	436,558,585
595,890,905	490,228,542
274,764	98,629
2,734,225	3,865,703
2,078,565	2,624,135
41,505,521	46,697,593
128,766,693	144,039,596
7,199,823	10,082,670
31,678,111	42,057,397
10,699,352	9,850,081
408,085,640	549,318,898
106,049	3,713,714
30,562,082	40,648,367
-	-
663,690,825	852,996,783
457,981,573	653,489,236
49,895,933	104,170,338
408,085,640	549,318,898

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

23. Other operating income

Various Fees
Income on locker
Recoveries from client and staffs
Service and other Charges
Income from on-line client services
Income from ATM/Card services
Export L/C advising, handling, transfer charges etc.
Income from non banking asset
Miscellaneous income (note 23.1)
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets

23.1 Miscellaneous Income:

Discount received
Project Examination and Appraisal Fee
Other Operating Income
Other Non-operating Income

23.2 Profit on sale of fixed assets:

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

24. Salary and Allowances

Salaries (note 24.1)
Allowances (note 24.2)
Provident Fund
Benevolent Fund
Gratuity Fund
Pension Fund
Bonus
Superannuation Fund

Note 24.1: Salaries:

Salary-Basic salary
Wages sub-staff
Casual wages menial staff
Total

Note 24.2: Allowances:

Allowances
Leave Fare Assistance
Total

25. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Electricity Etc.

Rent
Rates, Taxes and VAT
Utilities/Electricity and Heating
Insurance

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
5,034,279	7,958,205
1,157,000	1,220,000
35,491,512	45,801,219
57,650,662	65,173,658
2,283,006	3,054,754
2,527,537	2,403,437
4,820,940	6,948,334
-	-
7,311,176	9,605,502
-	2,286
116,276,112	142,167,395
500	-
15,000	230,000
7,295,676	9,374,702
-	800
7,311,176	9,605,502
-	1,638,625
-	1,490,852
-	147,773
-	150,059
-	2,286
880,700,729	918,823,032
574,997,914	1,044,225,012
84,746,024	88,401,793
10,000,000	5,000,000
248,601,956	152,936,752
40,764	242,158
157,811,331	165,022,536
10,000,000	5,000,000
1,966,898,718	2,379,651,283
859,171,316	895,535,660
635,027	615,114
20,894,386	22,672,258
880,700,729	918,823,032
574,997,914	969,073,146
-	75,151,866
574,997,914	1,044,225,012
249,911,361	260,585,613
4,051,668	3,125,383
41,666,081	46,671,982
34,875,564	28,667,156
330,504,674	339,050,134

26. Legal & Professional Expenses

Legal Expense (note 26.1)
Professional Fees (note 26.2)

26.1 Legal Expenses:

Lawyers fees
Law Charges
Stamp Charges and Court Fees
Other Legal expenses
Other Professional expenses

26.2 Professional Expenses:

Consultancy Fee
Management fees
Other Professional Fee

27. Postage, Stamps, Telecommunication Etc.

Postage
Courier Services
Telephone
Fax
Swift Subscription and cable Charges and web hosting charge
Stamp
Internet and E-mail

28. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement Etc.

Printing Stationery
Security Stationery
Publicity, Advertisement and publication
Other Stationery (note 28.1)

28.1 Other Stationery

Office Stationery
Petty Stationery
Photograph and Photocopy
Crockery and utensils
Other Stationery
Calendar
Annual Report
Greeting cards
Other greeting items
Invitation Card
Other printing expenses

Total**29. Managing Director's Salary**

Basic Salary
Allowances and Bonus (note: 29.1)

29.1 Managing Director's Allowances and Bonus

House Rent
Medical
Entertainment
Food Subsidy
Others

Total Allowances

Bonus

Total

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
15,932,495	19,837,427
1,069,350	511,000
17,001,845	20,348,427
3,787,025	3,336,354
2,146,761	2,834,737
22,349	36,046
9,976,360	13,593,700
-	36,590
15,932,495	19,837,427
908,100	288,500
-	50,000
161,250	172,500
1,069,350	511,000
65,946	96,411
5,876,432	7,158,901
5,383,427	23,409,494
18,335	12,473
7,120,826	9,266,511
8,500	16,280
491,037	689,615
18,964,503	40,649,685
4,294,036	5,556,250
2,232,196	2,749,762
955,652	2,150,392
22,439,071	22,936,420
29,920,955	33,392,824
5,343,167	6,139,512
62,823	50,914
237,192	222,528
585,140	622,611
10,419,420	9,449,879
5,551,927	5,462,738
170,420	154,000
1,100	32,250
245	9,280
-	94,160
67,637	698,548
22,439,071	22,936,420
3,360,000	1,535,484
1,866,820	828,387
5,226,820	2,363,871
600,000	274,193
300,000	137,097
300,000	137,097
35,000	-
15,820	-
1,250,820	548,387
616,000	280,000
1,866,820	828,387

30. Directors' Fees & Meeting Expebses

Directors Honorarium*
VAT on Directors Honorarium
Directors Remuneration**

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
1,912,000	2,208,000
237,400	330,000
308,000	360,000
2,457,400	2,898,000

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

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

31. Depreciation of Bank's Assets
Depreciation on own Assets

Furniture and Fixture
Interior Decoration
Computer Hardware and Pheriperals
Computer Software
Machinery and Equipment
Vehicles

Depreciation on Leased Assets

Lease Equipment/ Assets

Total

5,165,567	5,446,704
16,421,265	17,201,829
28,730,727	17,341,762
11,224,199	3,703,671
17,670,590	18,680,183
-	-
79,212,348	62,374,149
40,587	46,001
79,252,935	62,420,150

32. Repair of Bank's Assets

Furniture and Fixture
Interior Decoration
Machinery and Equipment
Vehicles
Rented Premises
Electric Fittings
Others

1,530,319	1,562,068
148,821	1,967,670
10,756,704	13,406,522
7,659,689	11,230,661
2,201,777	1,908,354
4,633,665	5,039,956
2,035,673	1,669,121
28,966,648	36,784,352

33. Other Expenses

Entertainment
Lunch subsidy allowance
Information and Communication Technology (ICT) expenses (note 33.1)
Other Audit Fee (note 33.2)
Car Expenses (note 33.3)
Fuel and Lubricant Expenses-Generator (note 33.4)
Travelling
Computer consumables and Accessories
Staff Training and HR development Expenses
Card Related Expenses
Subscription
Service charge paid to clearing house, banks and others
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses
Commission paid to banks
Donation
Miscellaneous (note 33.5)

Total

27,605,695	32,066,478
64,019,220	-
45,641,337	39,961,766
120,750	120,750
15,080,279	18,956,070
2,992,088	3,585,398
11,137,265	15,347,477
10,997,023	10,308,122
1,277,124	6,485,147
16,675,588	11,354,495
4,712,673	5,047,229
1,829,098	2,307,974
1,587,025	1,357,116
25,398	24,600
22,010	41,000
22,226,998	19,469,833
225,949,571	166,433,455

33.1 Information and Communication Technology (ICT) expenses

Yearly Rent
License fee
Internet charge
SMS alert charge
Mobile phone banking expenses
Software Maintenance Expenses
Hardware maintenance
ICT Auditing, Penetration Testing & Risk Management Services
Other

Total

1,476,287	1,674,327
104,158	134,580
18,125,096	17,198,548
2,417,451	2,850,643
2,000	5,600
22,256,115	16,888,779
1,255,100	1,208,289
-	-
5,130	1,000
45,641,337	39,961,766

33.2 Other Audit Fee

PF audit
Various fund audit
Nostro account audit
Total

33.3 Car expenses:

Fuel and lubricant
CNG/POL-Vehicle
Vehicle expenses
Total

33.4 Fuel and Lubricant-Generator:

Fuel and Lubricant -Generator
Fuel and Lubricant-Others
Total

33.5 Miscellaneous:

Expenses- Furniture & Fixtures
Expenses Equipment
Business promotion and development
Books, Journals and periodicals
Conveyance expenses
Expenses for multimedia
Transport expenses
Carrying Charges
Commitment and other fees
Remittance charges
Cartage and freight
Issue expenses
Interior decoration expenses
AGM expenses
Nostro account related expenses
Financial assistance expenses
Penalty/Fine Paid
Managers Conference Expenses
Security Service Expense
Loss on sale of fixed assets (net of profit)
Capital Related Fees and Charges
Other expenses
Misc. expenses
Total

34. Provision made during the year:

a. For Loans & Advances:	
On Classified Loans & Advances	Note 13.1.1
On Unclassified Loans & Advances	Note 13.1.2
Special General Provision-COVID 19	Note 13.1.3
b. For Off Balance Sheet items:	Note 13.2
c. For Other Assets	Note 13.3
d. For Investment	Note 13.4
d. For Balance with other Banks and Financial Institution	Note 13.5
Total	

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
28,750	28,750
46,000	46,000
46,000	46,000
120,750	120,750
4,903,935	5,908,879
8,085,296	10,776,458
2,091,048	2,270,733
15,080,279	18,956,070
2,972,704	3,553,988
19,384	31,410
2,992,088	3,585,398
10,250	2,000
69,695	40,900
338,789	1,132,912
533,094	944,134
11,115	1,470
4,000	2,750
-	54,000
446,044	373,916
125,594	463,026
131,477	124,129
81,807	114,494
55,881	-
1,182,136	1,234,353
75,875	121,184
1,760,929	1,778,629
143,267	372,398
60,876	241,459
-	132,997
13,849,553	11,470,213
708,085	-
-	1,880
312,600	24,000
2,325,931	838,989
22,226,998	19,469,833
1,014,241,624	-
(1,533,720,200)	-
741,100,586	-
221,622,010	-
4,817,474	-
(91,541,907)	-
(134,897,577)	182,772,575
-	-
-	182,772,575

Provision has been maintained by the Bank in accordance with Bangladesh Bank approval vide their Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2021-781 dtd. 22 April 2021, Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-884 dtd. 29 June 2020 and Letter No. DBI-2(UBI-5)/2536/2020-823 dtd. 25 June 2020.

35. Provision for Current Tax

Opening balance
Add: Propvision made for previous years tax (35.1)
Add: Propvision made for current years' tax
Less: Adjustment made during the year
Closing balance

617,696,076	555,460,908
-	69,472,762
46,637,714	50,934,699
664,333,790	675,868,369
77,757,834	58,172,293
586,575,956	617,696,076

35.1 Provision made for previous years tax

- a) Provision made for the year 2015
b) Provision made for the year 2016

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
-	36,488,220
-	32,984,542
-	69,472,762

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

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

36. Deferred Tax
a) Computation of Deferred Tax

Tax Base of Depreciable Fixed Assets

Less: Carrying Amount

Deductible Temporary Difference (A)

437,288,516	502,935,426
411,931,601	309,214,466
25,356,915	193,720,960

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

Provision for Gratuity (Cumulative Provision-Actual Payment)

Provision for Benevolent Fund (Cumulative Provision -actual payment)

Provision for Superannuation Fund (Cumulative Provision -actual payment)

1,689,487,439	1,457,328,132
49,066,026	43,077,866
36,636,165	27,461,165
1,775,189,630	1,527,867,163

Less: Tax Base

Deductible Temporary Difference (B)

1,775,189,630	1,527,867,163
----------------------	----------------------

Total Deductible Temporary Difference (A+B)

Effective Tax Rate

Deferred Tax Assets

1,800,546,545	1,721,588,123
40.00%	40.00%
720,218,618	688,635,249

b) Deferred Tax (Expenses)/Income

Closing Deferred Tax Assets

Opening Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred Tax (Expenses)/Income

720,218,618	688,635,249
688,635,249	587,955,745
31,583,369	100,679,504

37. Appropriations

Statutory Reserve
General Reserve
Dividends etc.

-	-
-	-
-	-
-	-

38. Analysis of Closing Cash and Cash Equivalent

Cash in hand and balance with Bangladesh Bank and Sonali Bank
 Balance with other banks & financial institutions
 Money at Call on Short Notice

39. Earning Per Share (EPS)

Net Profit after Tax (Numerator)
 Number of Ordinary Share Outstanding (Denominator)
Earning Per Share (EPS)

Amount of Taka	
31.12.2020	31.12.2019
11,620,429,781	9,736,800,790
1,398,683,243	954,554,343
1,500,000,000	2,560,000,000
14,519,113,024	13,251,355,133
(3,718,181,224)	(3,269,033,852)
1,084,698,250	1,084,698,250
(3.43)	(3.01)

40. Coverage of External Audit

The external auditor has covered over 80% of the risk-weighted assets and have spent around 4,500 man hours to complete the audit as per requirement of Bangladesh Bank. The external auditor has audited 30 branches and Head Office of the Bank.

41. COVID-19 Pandemic

On 11 March 2020, World Health Organization (WHO) declared a global pandemic due to Corona Virus related respiratory disease commonly called as COVID-19. To contain the spread of this disease, along with many other countries of the world, Government of Bangladesh has also taken a number of measures such as declaration of general holiday, enforcement of lock down, social distancing etc. As a result of these measures, all business and economic activities are adversely affected which also impacted the Bank. Besides, Bangladesh Bank has allowed deferral on repayment of principal and interest of loan in view of COVID-19 impact on business, which has affected adversely the income and profitability of the Bank. Repayment deferral also has a bearing on bank's classification and liquidity position. All the regulatory instructions has been taken duly care of in recognising revenue and preparing Financial Statements of the Bank for the year 2020. Although the business operation and profitability of the Bank are impacted due to COVID 19, but as the situation is constantly changing and there is no certainty at present as to how long the situation will prevail, the potential impact of COVID 19 related matters on the Bank's future operation and financial results cannot be reasonably assessed."

for BASIC Bank Limited



Managing Director



Director



Director



Chairman

Signed as per our annexed report on same date.

NOSTRO Accounts - Outside Bangladesh

Annexure-A

	Name of the Bank	A/C Type	Currency name	2020			2019		
				Amount in FC	Conv. Rate per unit FC	Amount in BDT	Amount in FC	Conv. Rate per unit FC	Amount in BDT
1	Bank Of Tokyo Mitsubishi, London	CD	GBP	60,824.01	114.8446	6,985,309	80,863.11	111.3464	9,003,816
2	AB Bank Mumbai	CD	ACU\$	193,023.47	84.8000	16,368,390	237,926.88	84.9000	20,199,992
3	Arif Habib Bank- Karachi	CD	ACU\$	1,103.25	84.8000	93,556	1,103.25	84.9000	93,666
4	Habib Metropolitan Bank Ltd., Pk	CD	ACU\$	49,652.50	84.8000	4,210,532	32,397.37	84.9000	2,750,537
5	Bank Of Tokyo Mitsubishi, Tokyo	CD	JPY	1,324,907.78	0.8207	1,087,352	736,329.42	0.7776	572,570
6	Mashreq Bank, NY	CD	USD	4,605.00	84.8000	390,504	4,605.00	84.9000	390,965
7	CITI Bank Mumbai	CD	ACU\$	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Sonali Bank, Kolkata	CD	ACU\$	279,826.51	84.8000	23,729,288	244,354.74	84.9000	20,745,717
8	Bank of Ceylon	CD	ACU\$	9,349.57	84.8000	792,843	9,431.83	84.9000	800,762
9	Citibank NA, NY(Exp)	CD	USD	8,737,255.06	84.8000	740,919,229	3,369,023.27	84.9000	286,030,076
10	BCP, Geneva	CD	CHF	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Sonali Bank Kolkata ACUEUR.	CD	ACUEUR	4,683.24	104.1938	487,965	4,683.24	95.0625	445,201
12	Mashreq Bank, Mumbai	CD	ACU\$	647.13	84.8000	54,877	647.13	84.9000	54,941
21	SCB Frankfurt	CD	EURO	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	Sonali Bank London, EUR	CD	EURO	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Sonali Bank London, GBP	CD	GBP	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Sonali Bank London, USD	CD	USD	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	Bank Marocaine DU Commerce	CD	EURO	73,491.22	104.1938	7,657,329	287,963.17	95.0625	27,374,499
16	HDFC Bank Ltd	CD	USD	199,886.35	84.8000	16,950,362	62,842.73	84.9000	5,335,348
17	United Bank of India, Mumbai	CD	ACU\$	236,706.05	84.8000	20,072,673	133,665.00	84.9000	11,348,159
18	Habib American Bank New York	CD	USD	149,760.99	84.8000	12,699,732	245,224.41	84.9000	20,819,552
19	Kookmin Bank, Seoul	CD	USD	163,309.63	84.8000	13,848,657	299,816.67	84.9000	25,454,435
	Sub-total					866,348,598			431,420,235

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

Details of Investment in Shares as at December 31, 2020

Annexure-B

A. Listed Securities:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of Purchase	No of shares	Face Value Taka	Cost Price Taka	Market Value as on 31-12-2020 Taka	Market Value as on 31-12-2019 Taka	Unrealized Gain/(Loss) Taka	Dividend Received in 2020 Taka
1.	ACME LABORATORIES LTD.	26-Feb-17	444,569	4,445,690	51,997,605	33,209,304	27,074,252	(18,788,301)	1,555,992
2.	AGNI SYSTEMS LTD.	22-Jun-17	698,803	6,988,030	17,113,685	13,207,377	10,551,925	(3,906,309)	489,162
3.	AGRICULTURAL MARKETING CO. LTD.	16-Jan-19	19,778	197,780	5,163,115	3,852,754	3,366,216	(1,310,361)	63,290
4.	APPOLO ISPAT COMPLEX LTD.	20-Aug-14	1,988,098	19,880,980	36,441,836	12,922,637	7,753,582	(23,519,199)	-
5.	BATA SHOES (BD) LTD.	17-Feb-19	2,720	27,200	3,090,701	1,911,344	1,893,392	(1,179,357)	34,000
6.	BERGER PAINTS BANGLADESH LTD.	14-Feb-17	17,171	171,710	26,038,101	24,545,945	13,040,203	(1,492,157)	278,657
7.	BEXIMCO LTD.	20-Nov-10	144,447	1,444,472	15,838,614	8,233,479	1,993,371	(7,605,134)	72,224
8.	BEXIMCO PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	23-Dec-10	-	-	-	-	55,656,579	-	1,202,952
9.	BRAC BANK LTD.	3-Jan-19	376,459	3,764,590	18,645,736	16,677,134	7,365,729	(1,968,602)	96,748
10.	BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO BD. LTD.	14-Feb-19	18,374	183,740	22,783,209	21,696,019	9,522,478	(1,087,190)	844,940
11.	BSRM STEELS LTD.	10-Dec-13	699,359	6,993,590	59,135,367	29,722,758	27,414,873	(29,412,609)	1,748,398
12.	DHAKA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LTD.	8-Dec-10	504,658	5,046,580	29,481,985	17,562,098	18,672,346	(11,919,887)	605,590
13.	DELTA BRAC HOUSING CORPORATION	23-Jan-19	15,200	152,000	1,664,063	1,407,520	1,510,817	(256,543)	26,436
14.	DELTA LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.	7-Feb-19	35,515	355,150	3,913,405	2,422,123	2,787,928	(1,491,282)	-
15.	DUTCH BANGLA BANK LIMITED	15-Sep-20	198,050	1,980,500	13,490,067	12,873,250	-	(616,817)	-
16.	EASTERN BANK LTD.	8-Dec-10	4,300,003	43,000,030	25,443,653	154,800,108	142,760,100	129,356,455	6,450,005
17.	GRAMMEEN PHONE LTD.	11-Jul-18	3,543	35,430	1,157,775	1,229,775	-	72,055	-
18.	HEIDELBERG CEMENT BD. LTD.	8-Dec-10	169,206	1,692,060	89,579,397	25,313,218	27,885,149	(64,266,179)	-
19.	IBN SINA PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY LTD.	17-Aug-10	32,400	324,000	8,513,413	7,905,600	7,205,760	(607,813)	97,200
20.	I.D.L.C FINANCE LTD.	26-May-15	379,872	3,798,720	32,282,963	24,083,885	17,246,189	(8,199,079)	1,329,552
21.	IFAD AUTOS LTD.	7-Jan-19	94,883	948,830	9,457,310	4,478,478	4,297,663	(4,978,832)	93,023
22.	I.F.I.C. BANK LTD.	10-Dec-13	195,637	1,956,370	2,776,114	2,973,682	1,760,735	197,568	-
23.	ICB ISLAMIC BANK LTD.	23-May-08	2,684,000	26,840,000	26,840,000	11,541,200	8,052,000	(15,298,800)	-
24.	IFIL ISLAMIC MUTUAL FUND-1	2-Dec-15	7,534,390	75,343,900	66,634,688	49,726,974	40,685,706	(16,907,714)	3,013,756
25.	JAMUNA BANK LTD.	29-Jan-19	-	-	-	-	-	-	288,360
26.	JAMUNA OIL COMPANY LTD.	21-Sep-11	254,352	2,543,520	52,902,154	42,095,256	36,092,549	(10,806,898)	3,306,576
27.	LAFARGEHOLCIM BANGLADESH LTD.	10-Dec-13	1,288,611	12,886,110	100,636,693	61,595,606	43,297,330	(39,041,087)	1,288,611
28.	LINDE BANGLADESH LIMITED	3-Feb-16	23,417	234,170	30,314,257	29,999,519	28,294,818	(314,739)	1,089,100
29.	MARICO BANGLADESH LIMITED	18-Feb-19	3,706	37,060	8,412,534	7,926,393	-	(486,142)	-
30.	MEGHNA PETROLEUM LTD.	23-Nov-10	58,613	586,130	11,523,320	11,605,374	7,366,414	82,054	674,580
31.	MERCENTILE BANK LIMITED	6-Nov-16	572,218	5,722,180	12,017,773	7,267,169	7,193,604	(4,750,605)	599,472
32.	MJL BANGLADESH LTD.	31-May-15	255,191	2,551,910	28,607,869	19,624,188	16,153,590	(8,983,681)	1,148,360
33.	N C C BANK LTD.	26-Dec-10	1,079,992	10,799,920	18,862,161	14,255,894	12,705,792	(4,606,266)	1,588,228
34.	NATIONAL HOUSING FIN. & INV.	27-Jan-19	99,161	991,610	4,628,216	3,986,272	3,163,236	(641,944)	99,161
35.	NAVANA ONG LTD.	31-Oct-01	258,958	2,589,580	20,501,520	9,607,342	8,908,155	(10,894,179)	321,108

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of Purchase	No of shares	Face Value Taka	Cost Price Taka	Market Value as on 31-12-2020 Taka	Market Value as on 31-12-2019 Taka	Unrealized Gain/(Loss) Taka	Dividend Received in 2020 Taka
36.	OLYMPIC INDUSTRIES LTD.	19-Oct-15	197,457	1,974,570	57,244,898	37,734,033	32,580,405	(19,510,866)	987,285
37.	ONE BANK LTD.	28-Jul-11	1,812,171	18,121,710	37,451,551	19,209,013	17,776,543	(18,242,538)	862,949
38.	PADMA OIL COMPANY.	2-Oct-14	192,180	1,921,800	48,359,155	39,416,118	36,936,996	(8,943,037)	2,498,340
39.	POWER GRID CO. OF BANGLADESH LTD.	2-Dec-10	115,899	1,158,990	6,143,971	4,844,578	267,600	(1,299,393)	12,000
40.	PRIME BANK LTD.	14-Jun-17	1,107,796	11,077,960	27,790,947	18,943,312	20,161,887	(8,847,636)	1,495,525
41.	PRIME FINANCE & INVESTMENT LTD.	9-Nov-10	1,408,302	14,083,020	21,654,942	17,744,605	10,562,265	(3,910,336)	-
42.	IRAK CERAMICS(BANGLADESH) LTD.	31-Oct-10	1,115,844	11,158,440	57,253,956	29,123,528	32,024,729	(28,130,427)	1,673,766
43.	RENATA (BD) LTD.	10-Feb-19	21,716	217,160	23,512,906	24,037,440	-	524,535	-
44.	ROBI AXIATA LIMITED	26-Nov-20	262,377	2,623,770	2,623,770	7,818,835	-	5,195,065	-
45.	SOUTHEAST BANK LTD.	18-Apr-12	1,153,953	11,539,530	19,399,565	14,424,413	14,170,714	(4,975,153)	793,149
46.	SQUARE PHARMACEUTICALS LTD.	11-Jul-18	67,719	677,190	16,151,881	14,864,321	12,254,050	(1,287,560)	253,217
47.	SUMMIT POWER LTD.	16-Jan-19	-	-	-	-	4,247,100	-	585,000
48.	TITAS GAS TRANSMISSION & D.C.L	26-Dec-10	1,385,908	13,859,080	81,813,385	42,685,966	42,824,557	(39,127,419)	3,603,361
49.	UNILIVER CONSUMER CARE LIMITED	16-Sep-20	2,690	26,900	7,017,292	7,556,748	42,824,557	539,456	-
50.	UTTARA FINANCE & INVEST. LTD	24-Mar-15	279,219	2,792,190	19,674,038	13,039,527	14,625,765	(6,634,511)	398,892
Sub-Total			33,574,585	335,745,852	1,281,981,503	981,702,110	876,632,837	(300,279,393)	41,568,961

B. Non-Listed, De-Listed & Preference Shares:

Sl. No.	Name of the company	Date of Purchase	No of shares	Face Value	Total Cost/ Book Value	Market Value as on 31-12-2020 Taka	Market Value as on 31-12-2018 Taka	Unrealized Gain/(Loss)	Dividend Received in 2020 Taka
1.	BANGLADESH DEVELOPMENT CO.LTD.	19-Jul-11	74,500	7,450,000	7,450,000	7,450,000	7,450,000	-	-
2.	CENTRAL DEPOSITORY BANGLADESH LTD.	23-Jun-02	1,142,361	11,423,610	3,138,890	3,138,890	3,138,890	-	2,855,903
3.	EQUITY OF GRAMEEN IT PARK	1-Feb-01	42,018	4,201,800	4,201,760	4,201,760	4,201,760	-	-
4.	KARMA SANGSTHAN BANK	15-Mar-99	150,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	-	-
5.	ICB AMCL 2ND NRB MUTUAL FUND	11-Apr-16	3,364,419	33,644,190	33,799,782	33,307,748	32,971,306	(492,034)	3,027,977
B. Sub-Total				71,719,600	63,590,432	63,098,398	62,761,956	(492,034)	5,883,880
Grand Total (A+B)				407,465,452	1,345,571,935	1,044,800,508	939,394,794	(300,771,427)	47,452,841

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

Taka in Lac

Sl. No.	Name of the Client	Outstanding as on 31.12.2020			Outstanding as on 31.12.2019	CL status as on 31.12.2020
		Funded	Non funded	Total		
1	AMADER BARI LIMITED GROUP	58,209	-	58,209	55,785	SMA
2	EMERALD AUTO BRICKS & ALLIED	23,633	-	23,633	23,633	BL
3	ALI GROUP	22,910	-	22,910	22,910	BL
4	AB GROUP	18,419	3,451	21,870	21,621	UC
5	NEW DHAKA CITY DEVELOPMENT LTD	21,395	-	21,395	19,699	BL
6	PD, SPDSP, WZPDCL, KHULNA	-	19,631	19,631	5,483	UC
7	BANGLADESH DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LTD.	19,553	-	19,553	18,029	UC
8	FEAZ GROUP	19,483	-	19,483	19,560	BL
9	NILSAGOR AGRO & ALLIED	18,771	75	18,846	20,416	BL
10	MYMCO CARBON LTD AND ALLIED	16,595	-	16,595	16,595	BL
11	MAX SWEATER (BD) LTD.	12,670	3,431	16,101	15,888	UC
12	VASAVI FASHIONS & ALLIED	15,511	26	15,537	15,831	BL
13	ARISTOCRAT GROUP	15,388	-	15,388	14,305	SMA
14	WELL TEX AND ALLIED (ADIB DYEING)	14,640	-	14,640	14,667	BL
15	AJBIHA, YOUTH	14,358	-	14,358	13,853	BL
16	PRAGOTI INDUSTRIES LIMITED	-	14,002	14,002	18,894	UC
17	RISING GROUP	13,337	38	13,375	13,065	BL
18	CRYSTAL STEELS & SHIP BREAKING LIMITED	13,177	-	13,177	12,209	SMA
19	R. I. ENTERPRISE	13,174	-	13,174	13,174	BL
20	BASHER GROUP	13,157	-	13,157	13,157	BL
21	DELTA SYSTEMS LIMITED	12,836	35	12,871	12,877	BL
22	EMERALD OIL & ALLIED	12,015	18	12,033	12,157	BL
23	MAP & MULLER GROUP	12,000	-	12,000	12,245	BL
24	REGENT WEAVING LTD	11,715	-	11,715	11,991	BL
25	IG NAVIGATION LIMITED	11,706	-	11,706	11,706	BL
26	SEA BLUE TEXTILE LIMITED	11,514	-	11,514	11,461	SMA
27	BAY NAVIGATION LTD	11,406	-	11,406	11,406	BL
28	PROFUSION TEXTILES LIMITED	11,124	-	11,124	11,155	BL
29	MA TEX	11,122	-	11,122	11,122	BL
30	ZEIL WEARS LIMITED	10,857	24	10,881	10,108	BL
TOTAL		460,675	40,731	501,406	485,002	

Note 1: In 2020, capital of the Bank was negative. As such, loans allowed to customers/customers group exceeding 10% of paid-up capital has been reported here in line with Bangladesh Bank's approval.

Schedule of Fixed Assets

Schedule of Fixed Assets As of 31 December 2020

Particulars	Cost Price			Depreciation					Written Down Value as at 31.12.2020	
	Balance as at 01.01.2020	Addition during the year	Disposal during the year	Balance as at 31.12.2020	Rate of Dep.	Balance as at 01.01.2020	Addition during the year	Disposal/ Adjustment during the year		Balance as at 31.12.2020
Furniture and Fixtures	122,150,117	3,827,549	83,052	125,894,614	10%	71,482,948	5,165,567	47,535	76,600,980	49,293,634
Interior Decoration	342,238,533	3,129,931	1,610,221	343,758,243	10%	179,448,150	16,421,265	915,512	194,953,904	148,804,339
Machinery and Equipment	370,050,053	7,678,228	2,396,550	375,331,731	20%	287,010,526	17,670,590	2,313,721	302,367,395	72,964,336
Computer Hardware	434,183,569	7,647,914	-	441,831,483	20%	312,974,518	28,730,727	-	341,705,244	100,126,239
Software	150,093,583	-	-	150,093,583	20%	98,126,463	11,224,199	-	109,350,662	40,742,921
Motor Vehicles	381,654,870	-	-	381,654,870	25%	381,654,738	-	-	381,654,738	132
Leasehold Assets	4,000,000	-	-	4,000,000	1%	965,938	40,587	-	1,006,525	2,993,475
Total 2020	1,804,370,725	22,283,622	4,089,823	1,822,564,524		1,331,663,281	79,252,935	3,276,768	1,407,639,448	414,925,076
Total 2019	1,583,028,470	222,977,280	1,635,025	1,804,370,725		1,270,733,941	62,420,192	1,490,852	1,331,663,281	472,707,444

Highlights on the overall activities of the Bank

SI No.	Particulars	2020	2019
1	Paid up Capital	10,846,982,500	10,846,982,500
2	Total Capital	4,194,412,539	8,731,979,272
3	Capital Surplus / (Deficit)	(9,416,427,537)	(4,649,007,541)
4	Total Assets	196,678,184,076	194,915,965,498
5	Total Deposits	139,714,950,632	138,307,345,934
6	Total Loans and Advances	149,125,944,182	151,769,614,423
7	Total Contingent Liabilities and Commitments	14,511,786,194	14,338,837,378
8	Credit - Deposit Ratio	100.84%	103.88%
9	Percentage of Classified Loans against total Loans & Advances	51.72%	52.02%
10	Profit (Loss) after Tax and Provision	(3,718,181,224)	(3,269,033,852)
11	Amount of Classified Loans and Advances	77,121,889,645	78,948,505,215
12	Provision Kept against Classified Loan	22,124,795,327	21,085,548,703
13	Provision Surplus/(deficit)*	-	-
14	Cost of Fund	8.12%	8.25%
15	Interest Earning Assets	101,279,390,591	100,715,274,055
16	Non-interest Bearing Assets	95,398,793,485	94,200,691,443
17	Return on Investment (ROI)***	-28.09%	-20.57%
18	Return on Assets (ROA)	-1.90%	-1.69%
19	Incomes on Investment	2,427,825,589	1,406,178,017
20	Earnings Per Share (EPS)	(3.43)	(3.01)
21	Net Income Per Share	(3.43)	(3.01)
22	Price Earning Ratio**	N/A	N/A

*** ROI has been calculated by dividing profit after tax by average shareholders equity plus average long term debt.

** N/A: Not Applicable

The background of the page is composed of large, overlapping geometric shapes in shades of green, red, and orange, creating a modern, abstract design.

List of Executives

As of 31st December, 2020

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

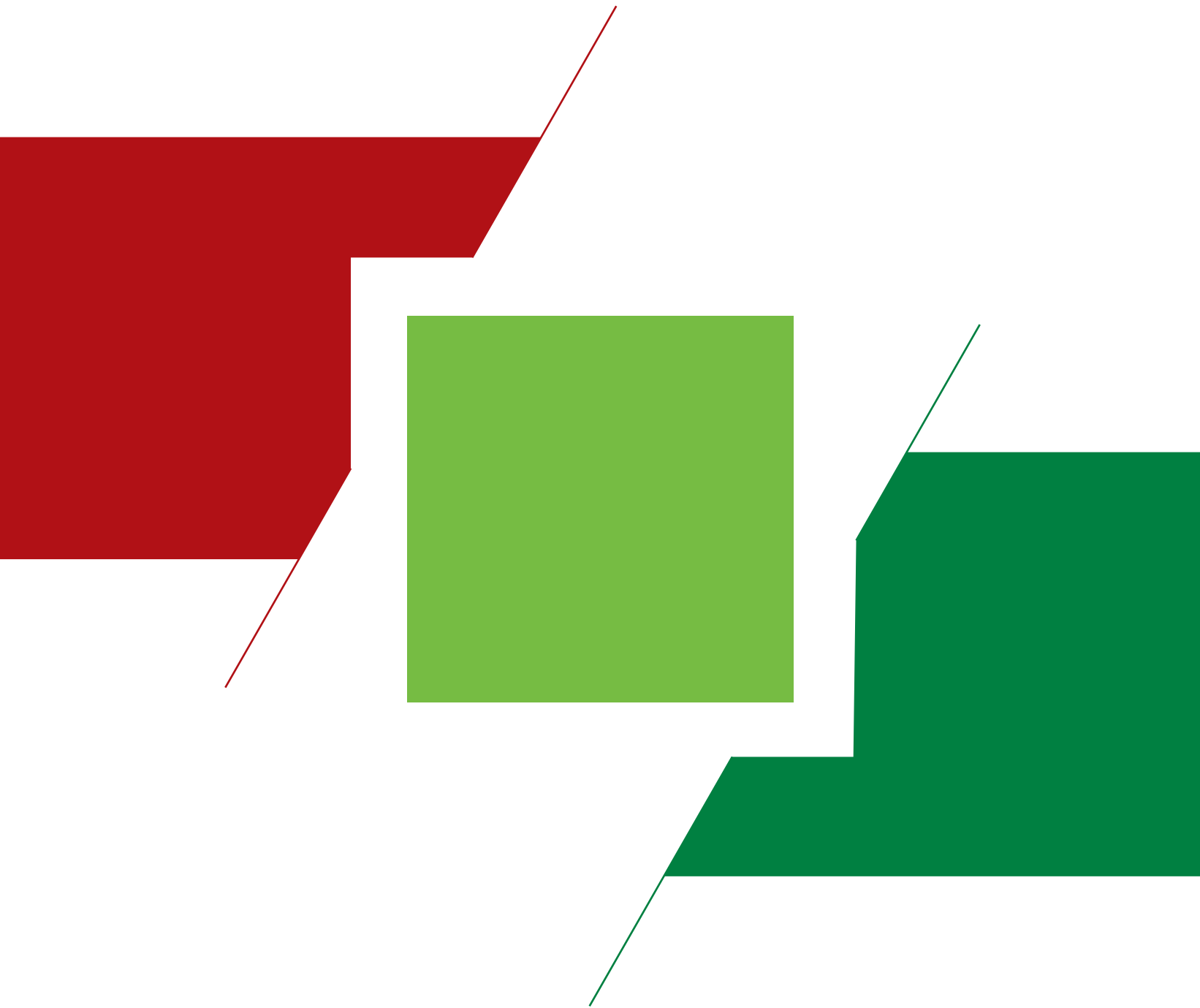
Sl. No.	Employee Name	Designation
29	Md. Ashrafuzzaman	Deputy General Manager
30	Mohammad Al- Amin	Deputy General Manager
31	A.M. Shahed Husain	Deputy General Manager
32	Md. Abdus Satter Khan	Deputy General Manager
33	Md. Khosh Newaz	Deputy General Manager
34	Shakir Mahmud Sharafuddin	Deputy General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

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

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

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

Sl. No.	Employee Name	Designation
141	Abu Saleh Mohammad Mahbubul Amin	Assistant General Manager
142	Md. Zahadul Hoque	Assistant General Manager
143	Mohammad Golam Azam	Assistant General Manager
144	Md. Anwar Hossain	Assistant General Manager
145	Md. Dulal Hossain	Assistant General Manager
146	Md. Matiur Rahman	Assistant General Manager
147	Md. Khorshed Alam	Assistant General Manager
148	Masud Reza Mohammad Amanul Bari	Assistant General Manager
149	Mohammad Ishtiaque Azad	Assistant General Manager



BASIC Bank Limited

Head Office & Branches



HEAD OFFICE

SENA KALYAN BHABAN

195 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-9568190, 9564830, 223359185-6
9590549, 9591002-6
Fax: 02-9564829, 7115612, 7124911, 7125653
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH
Branch Code: 01
E-mail: basicho@basicbanklimited.com

ICT DIVISION

Peoples Insurance Bhaban (5th Floor)
36, Dilkusha Commercial Area
Dhaka-1000
Tel : 02-9562960, 9555087
223382960, 9515319-21
Fax:02-955518

BASIC BANK TRAINING INSTITUTE (BBTI)

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

AUDIT AND INSPECTION DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119582
E-mail: basicaid@basicbanklimited.com

COMPLIANCE DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119580

MONITORING DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119583

SECURITY MANAGEMENT DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-47119578, 47119579, 47119581

ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SYSTEM DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000

CREDIT ADMINISTRATION DIVISION

Gause-Pak Biponi Bitan (11th Floor)
28/G/1, Toyenbee Circular Road,
Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000

DHAKA DIVISION**MAIN BRANCH**

Bana Shilpa Bhaban (Ground floor)
73 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-223383068-9, 9553322, 9570713
Fax: 02-9569417
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH002
Branch Code: 02
E-mail: main@basicbanklimited.com

BANGSHAL BRANCH

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

SHANTINAGAR BRANCH

Concord Grand (1st floor)
169/1, Shantinagar Road, Dhaka-1217
Tel: 02-222223062-4
Fax: 02-8301496
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH009
Branch Code: 09
E-mail: shantinagar@basicbanklimited.com

MOULVIBAZAR BRANCH

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

TANBAZAR BRANCH

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

NARSINGDI BRANCH

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

GULSHAN BRANCH

33, Gulshan Commercial Area
Gulshan South Avenue, Gulshan-1, Dhaka
Tel: 02-41081723-7
Fax: 02-9857307
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH021
Branch Code: 21
E-mail: gulshan@basicbanklimited.com

MIRPUR BRANCH

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

BABUBAZAR BRANCH

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

UTTARA BRANCH

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



DHAKA DIVISION

DILKUSHA BRANCH

14 Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 02-223383793-4
Fax: 02-9587150
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH015
Branch Code: 15
E-mail: dilkusha@basicbanklimited.com

MADHABDI BRANCH

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

GAZIPUR CHOWRASTA BRANCH

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

TUNGIPARA BRANCH

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

SAVAR BRANCH

Savar New Market
Holding # 3, Ward # 7, Savar, Dhaka-1340
Tel: 02-2244445581-2
Branch Code: 35
E-mail: savar@basicbanklimited.com

DHANMONDI BRANCH

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

KARWAN BAZAR BRANCH

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

BASHUNDHARA BRANCH

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

KOTALIPARA BRANCH

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

SHYAMOLI BRANCH

House# 24/1, Mohammadpur Housing Estate
Block-B, Ring Road, Shyamoli, Dhaka-1207
Tel: 02-48122813-4, 48122823
Fax: 02-9120516
Branch Code: 53
E-mail: shyamoli@basicbanklimited.com

DHAKA DIVISION**ISLAMPUR BRANCH**

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

MAWNA BRANCH

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

FARIDPUR BRANCH

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

BANANI BRANCH

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

MUKTERPUR BRANCH

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

MATUAIL BRANCH

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

KERANIGANJ BRANCH

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

DHAKA CANTONMENT BRANCH

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

ELENGA BRANCH

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



CHATTOGRAM DIVISION

KHATUNGONJ BRANCH

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

AGRABAD BRANCH

Pine View (Ground floor)
100 Agrabad C/A, Chattogram-4100
Tel: 031-725527, 814041, 02-333320080
Fax: 031-714822
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH008
Branch Code: 08
E-mail: agrabad@basicbanklimited.com

JUBILEE ROAD BRANCH

G.R. Plaza, 5 Jubilee Road
Chattogram-4100
Tel: 031-634879, 634447, 02-333358305
Fax: 031-2851738
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH013
Branch Code: 13
E-mail: jubileeroad@basicbanklimited.com

ASADGONJ BRANCH

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

SHOLASHAHAR BRANCH

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

DEWANHAT BRANCH

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

CHANDPUR BRANCH

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

PAHARTOLI BRANCH

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

DOHAZARI BRANCH

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

PATHERHAT BRANCH

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

CHATTOGRAM DIVISION**CEPZ BRANCH**

Islam Plaza, Holding no-1279/1685
Ward-39, South Halishahar,
M.A. Aziz Road, CEPZ Chattogram -4100
Tel: 031-740733, 02-333340094
Fax: 031-800512
Branch Code: 25
E-mail: cepz@basicbanklimited.com

COX'S BAZAR BRANCH

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

FENI BRANCH

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

CUMILLA BRANCH

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

JORARGANJ BRANCH

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



KHULNA DIVISION

KHULNA BRANCH

107, Sir Iqbal Road, Khulna-9100
Tel: 02-477721672, 477720361, 444110521
Fax: 02-44112255
SWIFT: BKSIBDDH025
Branch Code: 05
E-mail: khulna@basicbanklimited.com

JHIKARGACHA BRANCH

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

JASHORE BRANCH

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

FAKIRHAT BRANCH

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

SATKHIRA BRANCH

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

KUSHTIA BRANCH

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

KDA AVENUE BRANCH

Al-Mumin Centre(1st floor), 58,
KDA Avenue Sonadanga, Khulna-9100
Tel: 02-477723118, 477729920, 477729924
Fax: 02-477729709
Branch Code: 42
E-mail: kdaavenue@basicbanklimited.com

JHENAIDAH BRANCH

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

CHITALMARI BRANCH

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

RAJSHAHI DIVISION**RAJSHAHI BRANCH**

Sarker Tower (1st floor), Holding no.167-170,
Kumarpura, Bolia Rajshahi-6100
Tel: 0721-776278, 770976
Fax: 0721-770976
Branch Code: 03
E-mail: rajshahi@basicbanklimited.com

SIRAJGANJ BRANCH

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

BELKUCHI BRANCH

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

CHAPAINAWABGANJ BRANCH

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

NATORE BRANCH

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

BOGURA BRANCH

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



RANGPUR DIVISION

SAIDPUR BRANCH

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

CHIRIRBANDAR BRANCH

(Ghugura Tola Bus Stand)
Vill : Chirirbandar, P.S.: Chirirbandar, Dist : Dinajpur
Mobile: 01712-247100
Branch Code: 70
E-mail: chirirbandar@basicbanklimited.com

RANGPUR BRANCH

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

BARISHAL DIVISION

BARISHAL BRANCH

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

MOHIPUR BRANCH

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

MATHBARIA BRANCH

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

**SYLHET DIVISION****ZINDABAZAR BRANCH**

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

CHOWMUHANA BRANCH

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

MIRPUR BAZAR BRANCH

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

SONARPARA (RAYNAGAR) BRANCH

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

MYMENSINGH DIVISION**MYMENSINGH BRANCH**

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

JAMALPUR BRANCH

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

ISHWARGANJ BRANCH

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



LIST OF SUB-BRANCHES

AGARGAON SUB-BRANCH

Under Main Branch
Address: Holding No. 134
Shahid Kamal Sarani, West Agargaon, Dhaka.

DHAKA COMMERCE COLLEGE ROAD SUB-BRANCH

Under Mirpur Branch
Address: Plot-I/4, Avenue-1, Block-C
Section-1, Mirpur, Dhaka.

DHAKA UDDYAN SUB-BRANCH

Under Shyamoli Branch
Address: Holding No. 6, Block-B
Haji Dil Mohammad Avenue, Mohammadpur, Dhaka.

PARBATIPUR SUB-BRANCH

Under Saidpur Branch
Address: Holding No. 1118
Natun Bazar, Fulbari Road, Parbatipur Poursava, Dinajpur.

AAM CHATTAR SUB-BRANCH

Under Rajshahi Branch
Address: Nice Plaza, 146, North Nowdapara
P.S- Boalia, District- Rajshahi.

GANDARIA SUB-BRANCH

Under Bangshal Branch
Address: Holding No. 21/A, Distilari Road
P.S. Sutrapur, Dhaka South City Corporation.

LIST OF COLLECTION BOOTH**Cox's Bazar College Booth**

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

Dhaka Polli Bidyut Samity-3 Booth

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

Ramna BTCL Exchange Booth

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

Sher-e- Bangla Nagar BTCL Exchange Booth

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

Barisal District Bar Association Booth

Barisal District Bar Association Bhaban
Ward No. 09, P.S. Kotwali
District Barisal

Cox's Bazar Pourashava Booth

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

Savar Pourashava Booth

Holding : 01, Road: Pourashava Road
Savar, Dhaka

Gulshan BTCL Exchange Booth

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

GTCL Booth

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

Mymensingh Palli Bidyut Samity-3 Booth

Holding: 1999
Ishwarganj, Mymensingh

LIST OF ATM BOOTH

01 Bashundhara City Market ATM

Basement-1, 13/KA/1,
Bashundhara City Market, Panthopath, Dhaka.

02 Main Branch ATM

Bana Shilpa Bhaban (Ground floor)
73 Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
(Along with Branch Premises).

03 Uttara Branch ATM

Uttara Tower -1,
Jashimuddin Avenue, Sector-3, Uttara, Dhaka.

04 Agrabad Branch ATM

Pine View, 100,
Agrabad C/A, Ground Floor, Chittagong
(Along with Branch Premises).

05 Shimanto Square Market ATM

Shop-3, Shimanto Square Market,
Dhanmondi, Dhaka.

06 Shantinagar Branch ATM

Concord Grand, 169/1,
Ground Floor, Shantinagar Road, Dhaka

07 Kachukhet Cantonment ATM

CB 211/4, VIP Road, Kochukhet,
Bhashantek, Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka
(Along with Branch Premises).

08 IEB Ramna ATM

Institution of Engineer Bangladesh(IEB),
Ramna, Dhaka.

09 Bashundhara Branch ATM

Plot # 13, Block-A, Main Road,
Bashundhara R/A, Dhaka
(Along with Branch Premises).

10 Shyamoli Branch ATM

13/2, Ring Road, Ward # 43,
Mohammadpur, Dhaka.

11 Dilkusha Branch ATM

14, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka
(Along with Branch Premises).

12 Mohipur Branch ATM

Vill:Nazibpur, Union+P.O: Mohipur,
P.S:Kalapara, Dist: Patuakhali
(Along with Branch Premises).

13 Mathbaria ATM

Holding 241, Ward # 06,
Mathbaria Pourashava, Mathbaria.

14 Khulna ATM

107, Sir Iqbal Road, Khulna-9100
(Along with Branch Premises).

15 Mirpur-1 ATM

20, Darus Salam Road,
South Bishil, Mirpur -1, Ward # 12, Dhaka
(Near Chinese Restaurant Bus Stop).

16 GTCL ATM

GTCL Complex,
Agargaon

17 Gulshan BTCL ATM

Gulshan BTCL Complex,
Gulshan 1

18 Lalmai Comilla PRAN-RFL ATM

Lalmai PRAN-RFL Factory,
Lalmai, Comilla

19 Hobiganj PRAN-RFL ATM

Hobiganj PRAN-RFL Factory,
Rokonpur, Pani Umda, Hobiganj

20 Barishal BAR Council ATM

BAR Council Bhaban,
Barishal Court Building

21 Rajshahi Branch ATM

Sarker Tower, Boalia, Rajshahi
(Along with Branch Premises).

22 Mirpur Branch ATM

BSCIC Electronics Complex, Industrial Plot
No. 1/1, Section 7, Avenue 4, Road No. 3, Pallabi, Dhaka-1221.
(Along with Branch Premises).

CREDIT RATING

Type of Rating	Entity (Stand Alone Basis)	Government Support Entity
Long Term	B	A+
Short Term	ST-5	ST-2
Outlook	Developing	
Year Rating	2020	
Rating of Date	July 25, 2021	

BASIC Bank Limited is rated A+ (pronounced single A Plus) in the Long Term and ST-2 in the Short Term as Government Support Entity. This level of rating indicates Strong capacity for timely servicing of financial obligations offering adequate safety and carrying low credit risk.

Besides, National Credit Ratings Limited (NCR) has assigned B (pronounced as single B) to BASIC Bank Limited for Long Term with developing outlook and ST-5 rating in Short Term for the year 2020.

বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেড

প্রধান কার্যালয়, ঢাকা

৩২-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভার বিজ্ঞপ্তি

এতদ্বারা সংশ্লিষ্ট সকলকে জানানো যাচ্ছে যে, বেসিক ব্যাংক লিমিটেড এর ৩২-তম বার্ষিক সাধারণ সভা সেপ্টেম্বর ২৩, ২০২১, বৃহস্পতিবার দুপুর ১২:৩০ মিনিটে ব্যাংকের প্রধান কার্যালয়, ১৯৫, মতিঝিল বাণিজ্যিক এলাকা, ঢাকায় অবস্থিত সেনা কল্যাণ ভবনে নিম্নলিখিত কার্য সম্পন্ন করার লক্ষ্যে অনুষ্ঠিত হবে।

১. ৩১ ডিসেম্বর, ২০২০ তারিখের স্থিতি অনুযায়ী কোম্পানীর নিরীক্ষিত বার্ষিক হিসাব, পরিচালকমন্ডলীর প্রতিবেদন ও নিরীক্ষকগণের প্রতিবেদন গ্রহণ ও অনুমোদনের জন্য উপস্থাপন।
২. বহিঃনিরীক্ষক নিয়োগ ও পারিশ্রমিক নির্ধারণ।
৩. পরিচালকগণের নির্বাচন।

ঢাকা

সেপ্টেম্বর ০৬, ২০২১

পরিচালনা পর্ষদের আদেশক্রমে

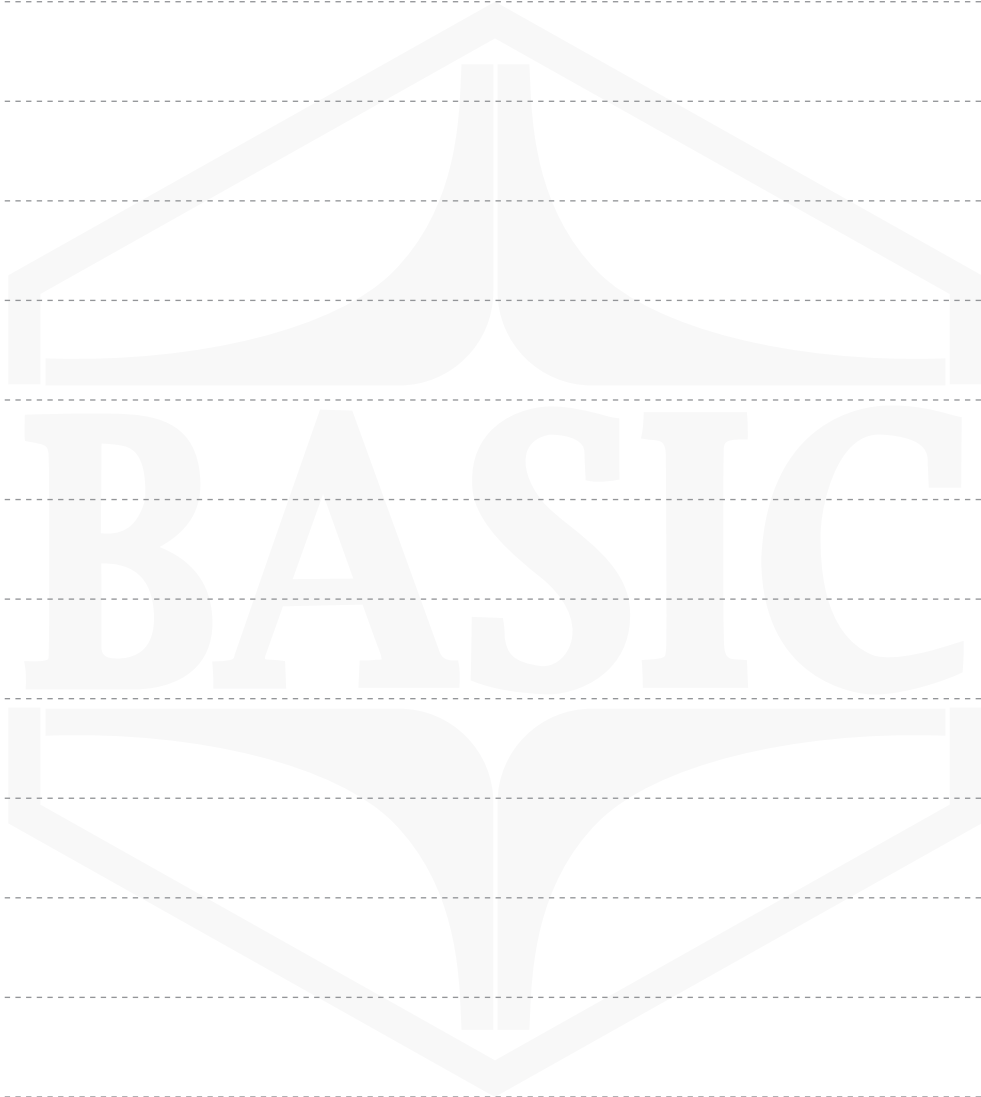


মোঃ হাসান ইমাম
কোম্পানী সচিব

Note

Date:

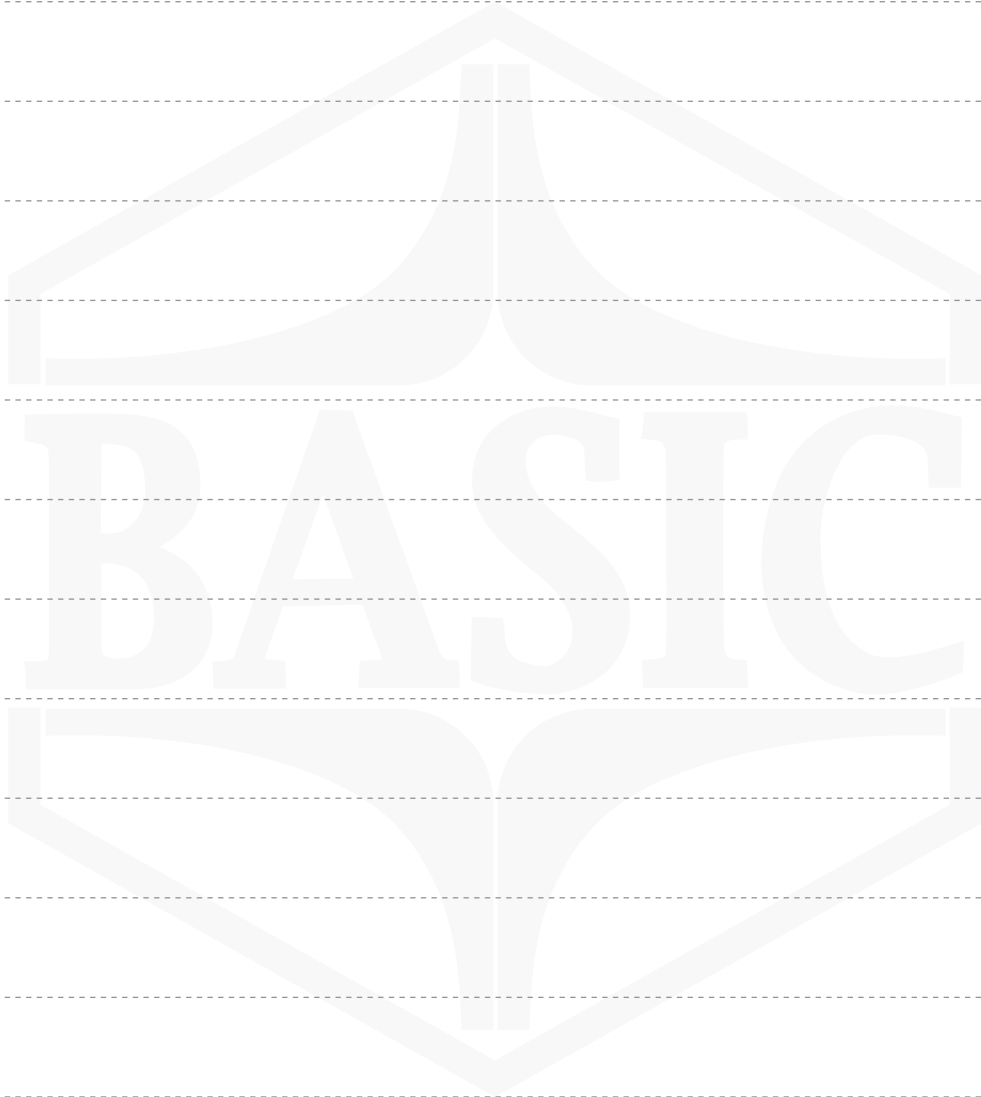
--	--	--



Note

Date:

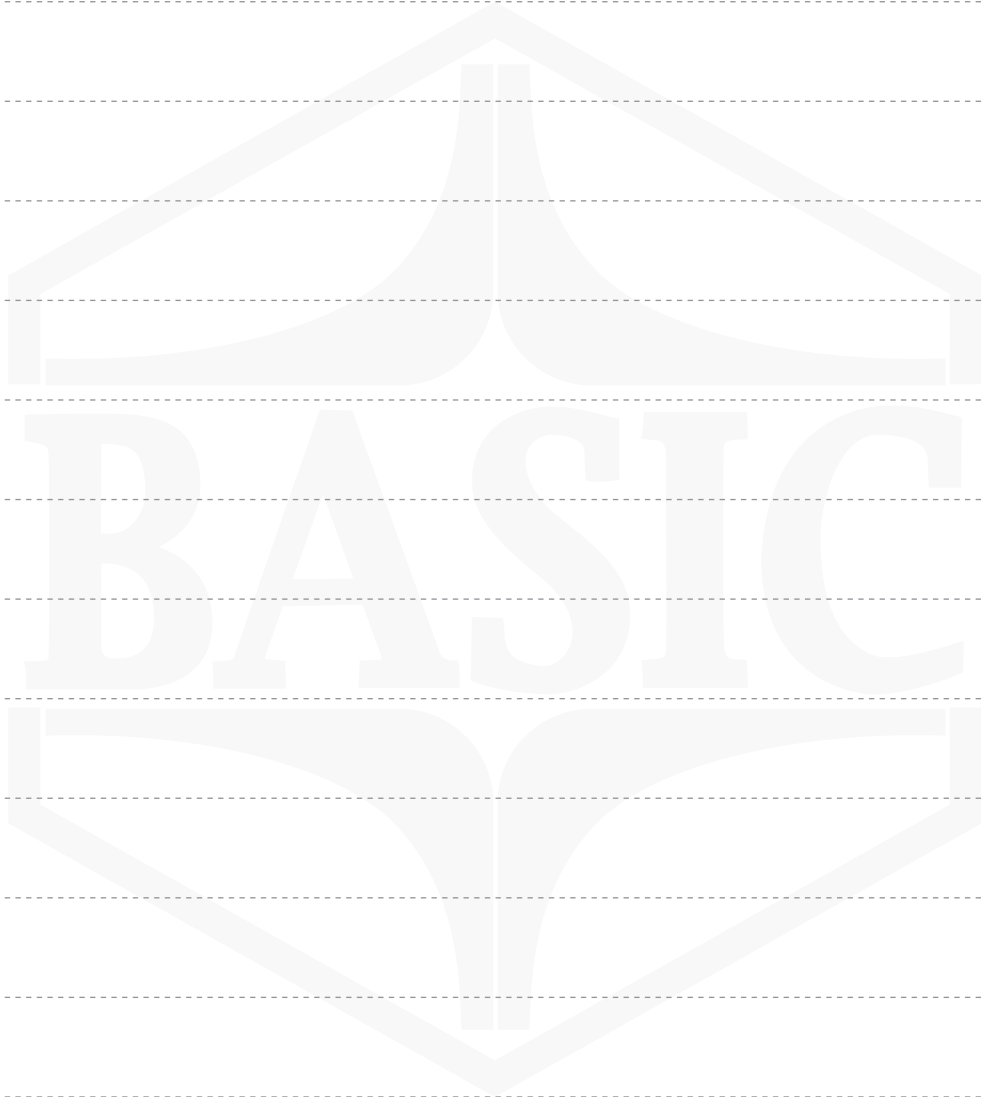
--	--	--



Note

Date:

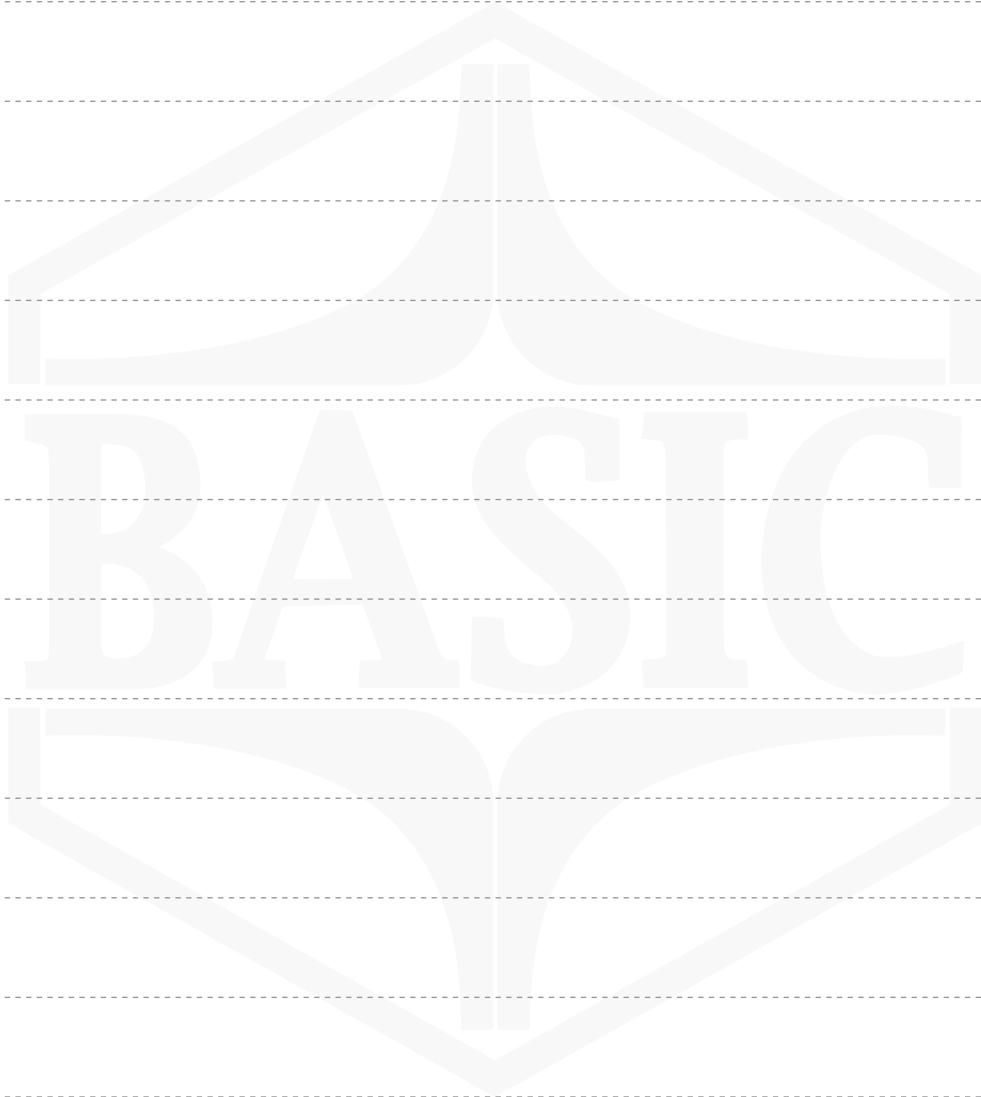
--	--	--



Note

Date:

--	--	--





BASIC Bank Limited

Serving people for progress

A STATE OWNED SCHEDULED BANK

Head Office: Sena Kalyan Bhaban (5th, 6th, 7th, 12th & 20th Floor)
195 Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Tel: 02-9520548, 9564830, 9568190, 9590549, 9591002, 9591005
www.basicbanklimited.com