Any time
Anywhere

disclosures on risk based capital (Basel III)

DISCLOSURES ON RISK BASED CAPITAL (BASEL III)

Scope of Application

Qualitative Disclosures		
a)	The name of the top corporate entity in the group to which this guidelines applies.	Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited (the Bank)
b)	An outline of differences in the basis of consolidation for accounting and regulatory purposes, with a brief description of the entities within the group (a) that are fully consolidated; (b) that are given a deduction treatment; and (c) that are neither consolidated nor deducted (e.g. where the investment is risk-weighted).	The consolidated financial statements of the Bank include the financial statements of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited and the Off-shore Banking Units (OBUs). A brief description of the Bank and the OBUs are given below: **The Bank [Main operation]** Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited (the Bank) is a scheduled commercial bank set up as a joint venture between Bangladesh and the Netherlands. Incorporated as a public limited company under the Companies Act, 1994, the Bank obtained licence from Bangladesh Bank on 23 July 1995 and started its banking business with one branch on 3 June 1996. The number of branches was 165 as on 31 December 2016 all over Bangladesh. The Bank is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange as a publicly quoted company. The principal activities of the Bank are to carry on all kinds of commercial banking bussiness in Bangladesh. **Mobile Banking Services** The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the Mobile Banking Services from Bangladesh Bank on 28 April 2010. The Bank started operation of Mobile Banking Services on 31 March 2011. The principal activities of the Mobile Banking Services are to provide banking services to Mobile Banking customers through Mobile Phone and multiple delivery channels within the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Mobile Banking Services are part of Main Operation of the Bank. **Agent Banking Services** The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the Agent Banking services from Bangladesh Bank on 27 July 2014. The Bank started operation of Agent Banking Services on 19 January 2015. The principal activities of the Agent Banking Services are to provide banking services to the Bank customers through engagement of agents who conducts Banking Transaction on behalf of the Bank under a valid agency agreements rather than Bank's own Tellers/Cashiers to deliver the services within the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Agent Banking Services are part of Main Operation of the Bank.

Scope of Application (Continued)

		Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU) The Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU) of the Bank is the separate business entity governed by the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the operations of OBU from Bangladesh Bank on 23 February 2010. The Bank started the operation of OBU on 12 July 2010. The number of OBUs was 2 (two) as at 31 December 2016 located at Chittagong EPZ Branch-Chittagong and Dhaka EPZ Branch-Dhaka. The principal activities of the OBUs are to provide commercial banking services through its Units within the rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank applicable for the Off-shore Banking Units.
c)	Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the group.	Not applicable
Quantitative Disclosures		
d)	The aggregate amount of surplus capital of insurance subsidiaries (whether deducted or subjected to an alternative method) included in the capital of the consolidated group.	Not applicable

Capital structure

Qualitative Disclosures		
a)	Summary information on the terms and conditions of the main features of all capital instruments, especially in the case of capital instruments eligible for inclusion in CET 1, Additional Tier 1 or in Tier 2 Capital.	In terms of Section 13 of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended upto 2013), the terms and conditions of the main features of all capital instruments have been segregated in terms of the eligibility criteria set forth vide BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 [Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for Banks in line with Basel III)] and other relevant instructions given by Bangladesh Bank from time to time. The main features of the capital instruments are as follows: **Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital instruments** **Paid-up share capital:** Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital of the Bank. **Non-repayable share premium account:** Amount of premium realized with the face value per share at the time of issuing shares through initial public offering. **Statutory reserve:** As per Section 24 of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended upto 2013), an amount equivalent to 20% of the profit before taxes for each year of the Bank has been transferred to the Statutory Reserve Fund. **Dividend equalization account:** As per BRPD Circular Letter No. 18 dated 20 October 2002 issued by Bangladesh Bank, 'Dividend Equalization Account' has been created by transferring the amount from the profit that is equal to the cash dividend paid in excess of 20%. **Retained earnings:** Amount of profit retained with the banking company after meeting up all expenses, provisions and appropriations.

Capital Structure (Continued)

Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital instruments

Instruments issued by the banks that meet the qualifying criteria for AT1: Issued, subscribed and fully paid perpetual subordinated debt/ bond which meet the qualifying criteria for AT1 as stipulated in guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy.

Tier 2 capital instruments

General provision against unclassified loans and off-balance sheet exposures: As per BRPD Circular Letter No. 5 dated 31 May 2016, amount of general provision maintained against unclassified loans and off-balance sheet exposures as of the reporting date has been considered.

Subordinated debt capital: Outstanding amount of subordinated debt as of the reporting date.

Assets revaluation reserves: As per Bangladesh Bank's instruction, until 31 December 2014, 50% of incremental value of Bank's assets has been considered. Revaluation Reserve (RR) based on the position as of 31 December 2014 will be deducted @ 20% on yearly basis from 2015 to 2019 under Basel III guideline.

Revaluation reserves of HTM securities: As per Bangladesh Bank's instruction, until 31 December 2014, 50% of revaluation reserve of HTM securities has been considered. Revaluation Reserve (RR) based on the position as of 31 December 2014 will be deducted @ 20% on yearly basis from 2015 to 2019 under Basel III guideline.

Revaluation reserves of HFT securities: As per Bangladesh Bank's instruction, until 31 December 2014, 50% of revaluation reserve of HFT securities has been considered. Revaluation Reserve (RR) based on the position as of 31 December 2014 will be deducted @ 20% on yearly basis from 2015 to 2019 under Basel III guideline.

Quantitative Disclosures

b) The amount of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital

The amount of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET1) capital as per disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2016 are as follows:

In million Taka

Particulars	Amount
Paid up capital	2,000.0
Non-repayable share premium account	11.1
Statutory reserve	8,134.4
General reserve	-
Retained earnings (including proposed cash dividend for 2016)	5,237.7
Dividend equalization account	1,366.8
Other (if any item approved by Bangladesh Bank)	-
Sub-Total of CET 1 Capital [A]	**16,750.0**

Capital Structure (Continued)

c)	The amount of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital	The amount of Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital as per disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2016 are as follows:
d)	The amount of Tier 2 capital	The amount of Tier 2 capital as per disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2016 are as follows:
e)	Regulatory Adjustments/ Deductions from capital	
f)	Total eligible capital	

c) Additional Tier 1 (AT1) capital — **In million Taka**

Particulars	Amount
Non-cumulative irredeemable preference shares	-
Instruments issued by the banks that meet the qualifying criteria for AT1	-
Others (if any item approved by Bangladesh Bank)	-
Sub-Total AT1 Capital [B]	**-**

d) Tier 2 capital — **In million Taka**

Particulars	Amount
General provision against unclassified loans and off-balance sheet exposures (including OBU)	2,326.6
All other preference shares	-
Subordinated debt	3,700.1
Revaluation Reserves as on 31 December 2014 (50% of Fixed Assets and HTM Securities)	475.2
Others (if any item approved by Bangladesh Bank)	-
Sub-Total of Tier 2 Capital [C]	**6,501.9**

e) Regulatory Adjustments/ Deductions from capital — **In million Taka**

Particulars	Amount
Deferred tax assets against the specific loan loss provision from CET 1 capital*	1,812.4
Revaluation Reserves for Fixed Assets, Securities (40% for the year 2016) from Tier 2 capital	190.1
Sub-Total of Deduction [D]	**2,002.5**

f) Total eligible capital — **In million Taka**

Particulars	Amount
Total Eligible Capital [A+B+C-D]	**21,249.4**

* As per the Bangladesh Bank instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 12 December 2011 and BRPD letter No. BRPD(BFIS)661/14B(P)/2015-18014 dated 24 December 2015.

Capital Adequacy

Qualitative Disclosures

(a)	A summary discussion of the bank's approach to assessing the adequacy of its capital to support current and future activities.	The Bank assesses the adequacy of its capital in terms of Section 13 (1) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended up to 2013) and instruction contained in BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December 2014 [Guidelines on 'Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks' (Revised regulatory capital framework in line with Basel III)]. However, in terms of the regulatory guidelines, the Bank computes the capital charge / requirement as under: i. Credit risk : On the basis of Standardized Approach; ii. Market risk : On the basis of Standardized Approach; and iii. Operational risk: On the basis of Basic Indicator Approach.

Capital Adequacy (Continued)

The Bank assesses the capital requirement considering the existing size of portfolio, concentration of portfolio to different risk weight groups, asset quality, profit trend etc. on quarterly rest. The Bank also forecasts the adequacy of capital in terms of its capacity of internal capital generation, maintaining the size of the portfolio, asset quality, conducting credit rating of the borrowers, segregation of portfolio to different risk weight groups etc. As of 31 December 2016, Bank maintained total capital (CET 1 and Tier 2) of Taka 21.25 billion against the minimum requirement including capital conservation buffer of Taka 17.23 billion with a surplus of Taka 4.02 billion. Bank's capital to risk-weighed asset ratio (CRAR) as of 31 December 2016 stood at 13.1% (consisting of 9.2% in CET 1 capital and 3.9% in Tier 2 capital) against the regulatory requirement of minimum including capital conservation buffer 10.625%. This surplus capital both in term of absolute amount and ratio (CRAR) is considered to be adequate to absorb all the material risks to which the Bank may be exposed in future. The Bank maintained more than adequate capital against the regulatory requirement to upheld and strengthen the confidence of its investors, depositors and other stakeholders.

Quantitative Disclosures

(b) Capital requirement for Credit Risk

In million Taka

Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)
Credit Risk		
On-balance sheet	127,731.2	12,773.1
Off-balance sheet	9,264.7	926.5
Total	**136,995.9**	**13,699.6**

(c) Capital requirement for Market Risk

In million Taka

Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)
Market Risk		
Interest Rate related instrument	-	-
Equities	22.6	2.3
Foreign exchange position	2,342.3	234.2
Commodities	-	-
Total	**2,364.9**	**236.5**

(d) Capital requirement for Operational Risk

In million Taka

Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)
Operational Risk	22,804.4	2,280.4
Total	**22,804.4**	**2,280.4**

Capital Adequacy (Continued)

(e) Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA), Total Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) and Total Eligible Regulatory Capital

In million Taka

Particulars	Amount
Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	
Credit Risk	
On-balance sheet	127,731.2
Off-balance sheet	9,264.7
Total Credit Risk [i]	136,995.9
Market Risk [ii]	2,364.9
Operational Risk [iii]	22,804.4
Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) [i+ii+iii]	**162,165.2**
Total Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	
Credit Risk	
On-balance sheet	12,773.1
Off-balance sheet	926.5
Total Credit Risk [i]	13,699.6
Market Risk [ii]	236.5
Operational Risk [iii]	2,280.4
Total Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	**16,216.5**
Total Eligible Regulatory Capital	**21,249.4**

(f) Total capital, CET1 capital, Total Tier 1 capital and Tier 2 capital ratio:

For the consolidated group

In Percentage

Particulars	Ratio (%)
Total Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR)	13.1%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio	9.2%
Total Tier 1 Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio	9.2%
Tier 2 Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio	3.9%

For stand alone

In Percentage

Particulars	Ratio (%)
Total Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio (CRAR)	13.1%
Common Equity Tier 1 Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio	9.2%
Total Tier 1 Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio	9.2%
Tier 2 Capital to Risk-weighted Asset Ratio	3.9%

(g) Capital Conservation Buffer (CCB)

In million Taka

Particulars	Amount
Risk Weighted Assets **[A]**	162,165.2
Rate of Capital Conservation Buffer for 2016 in Percentage **[B]**	0.625%
Amount of Common Equity Tier 1 (CET 1) Capital is required as Capital Conservation Buffer **[C = A x B]**	1,013.5

Capital Adequacy (Continued)

(h) Available Capital under Pillar 2 Requirement

In million Taka

Particulars	Amount
Total Eligible Regulatory Capital **[A]**	21,249.4
Minimum Capital Requirement under Pillar 1 **[B]**	16,216.5
Capital Conservation Buffer **[C]**	1,013.5
Minimum Capital Requirement including Capital Conservation Buffer **[D=B+C]**	17,230.0
Available Capital for Pillar 2 **[E=A-D]**	4,019.4

Credit Risk

Qualitative Disclosures

(a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to credit risk, including:

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

As per relevant Bangladesh Bank guidelines, the Bank defines the past due and impaired loans and advances for strengthening the credit discipline and mitigating the credit risk of the Bank. The impaired loans and advances are defined on the basis of (i) Objective / Quantitative Criteria and (ii) Qualitative judgment. For this purposes, all loans and advances are grouped into 4 (four) categories namely- (a) Continuous Loan (b) Demand Loan (c) Fixed Term Loan and (d) Short-term Agricultural & Micro Credit.

Definition of past due/overdue:

i. Any Continuous Loan if not repaid/renewed within the fixed expiry date for repayment or after the demand by the bank will be treated as past due/overdue from the following day of the expiry date;

ii. Any Demand Loan if not repaid within the fixed expiry date for repayment or after the demand by the bank will be treated as past due/overdue from the following day of the expiry date;

iii. In case of any installment(s) or part of installment(s) of a Fixed Term Loan is not repaid within the fixed expiry date, the amount of unpaid installment(s) will be treated as past due/overdue from the following day of the expiry date;

iv. The Short-term Agricultural and Micro-Credit if not repaid within the fixed expiry date for repayment will be considered past due/ overdue after six months of the expiry date.

However, a continuous loan, demand loan or a term loan which will remain overdue for a period of 2 (two) months or more, will be put into the **“Special Mention Account (SMA)”,** the prior status of becoming the loan into impaired/classified/ non-performing.

Credit Risk (Continued)

Definition of impaired / classified / non-performing loans and advances are as follows:

Continuous loans are classified as follows:

- **Substandard:** If it is past due /overdue for 3 (three) months or beyond but less than 6 (six) months;
- **Doubtful:** If it is past due / overdue for 6 (six) months or beyond but less than 9 (nine) months; and
- **Bad / Loss:** If it is past due / overdue for 9 (nine) months or beyond.

Demand loans are classified as follows:

- **Substandard:** If it remains past due / overdue for 3 (three) months or beyond but not over 6 (six) months from the date of expiry or claim by the Bank or from the date of creation of forced loan;
- **Doubtful:** If it remains past due / overdue for 6 (six) months or beyond but not over 9 (nine) months from the date of expiry or claim by the Bank or from the date of creation of forced loan; and
- **Bad / Loss:** If it remains past due / overdue for 9 (nine) months or beyond from the date of expiry or claim by the Bank or from the date of creation of forced loan.

Fixed Term Loans are classified as follows:

a) **In case of any installment (s) or part of installment (s) of a Fixed Term Loan amounting upto Taka 10 lacs is not repaid within the due date, the classification is as under:**

- **Substandard:** If the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than the amount of installment (s) due within 6 (six) months, the entire loan will be classified as 'Sub- standard';
- **Doubtful:** If the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than the amount of installment (s) due within 9 (nine) months, the entire loan will be classified as 'Doubtful'; and
- **Bad / Loss:** If the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than the amount of installment (s) due within 12 (twelve) months, the entire loan will be classified as 'Bad/Loss'.

b) **In case of any installment (s) or part of installment (s) of a fixed term loan amounting more than taka 10 lacs is not repaid within the due date, the classification is as under:**

- **Substandard:** If the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than the amount of installment (s) due within 3 (three) months, the entire loan will be classified as 'Sub- standard';

Credit Risk (Continued)

- **Doubtful:** If the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than the amount of installment (s) due within 6 (six) months, the entire loan will be classified as 'Doubtful'; and

- **Bad / Loss:** If the amount of past due installment is equal to or more than the amount of installment (s) due within 9 (nine) months, the entire loan will be classified as 'Bad/Loss'.

Short-term Agricultural and Micro-credit: The Short-term Agricultural and Micro Credit will be considered irregular if not repaid within the due date as stipulated in the loan agreement. If the said irregular status continues, the credit will be classified as **'Sub-standard'** after a period of **12 months,** as **'Doubtful'** after a period of **36 months** and as **'Bad/Loss'** after a period of **60 months** from the stipulated due date as per the loan agreement.

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

The Bank follows the relevant Bangladesh Bank guideline for determination of general and specific allowances for loans and advances. **firstly**, the base for provision for the unclassified and classified loans are calculated as under:

a) **Calculation of base for provision for unclassified /standard loans:** Outstanding amount **less** suspended interest, if any;

b) **Calculation of base for provision for the classified loans, the higher of the following two amounts:**

   i. Outstanding amount **less** suspended interest **less** value of eligible securities;

   or

   ii. 15% of outstanding amount.

Secondly, the following rates are applied on base for provision for determination of general and specific allowances for loans:

General provisions for unclassified loans and advances:	Rates [%]
All unclassified loans (Other than loans under special mention account, short term agricultural credit, loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs) / Merchant Banks (MBs) / Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares, consumer financing, small and medium enterprise financing, and staff loans)	1.00%
Small and medium enterprise financing	0.25%
Consumer financing (other than housing finance and loans for professionals under consumer financing scheme)	5.00%
Consumer financing (for housing finance)	2.00%
Consumer financing (for professionals)	2.00%
Loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs) / Merchant Banks(MBs) / Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares etc.	2.00%
Short term agricultural credit	2.50%

Credit Risk (Continued)

General provisions against Special Mention Account (SMA) loans and advances:	Rates [%]
All unclassified loans (other than loans under small and medium enterprise and consumer financing and BHs, MBs, SDs)	1.00%
Small and medium enterprise financing	0.25%
Consumer financing (other than housing finance and loans for professionals under consumer financing scheme)	5.00%
Consumer financing (for housing finance)	2.00%
Consumer financing (for professionals)	2.00%
Loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs) / Merchant Banks(MBs) / Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares etc.	2.00%
Short term agricultural credit	2.50%
Specific provision for classified loans and advances:	**Rates [%]**
Substandard	20.00%
Doubtful	50.00%
Bad/loss	100.00%

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

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

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

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

- **Credit policy approved by the Board:** The Board approves the Credit Risk Management Policy of DBBL for ensuring the best practice in credit risk management and maintaining quality of assets. The credit policy/manual has been put in place in compliance with Bangladesh Bank's guidelines on credit risk management and other rules & regulations circulated by BB from time to time. The policy envisages making credit decisions based on sound lending principles and practices supported by reliable and accurate financials, management integrity, industry/ technical analysis, environmental due diligence, industry information of the borrowing entity/ company.
- **Credit approval is delegated properly:** Authorities are properly delegated ensuring check and balance in credit operation at every stage i.e. screening, assessing risk, identification, management and mitigation of credit risk as well as monitoring, supervision and recovery of loans with provision for early warning system.
- **Independent Credit Risk Management Division:** There is an independent Credit Risk Management Division to assess credit risks and suggest the mitigation procedures & techniques while processing the credit proposals by the different Corporate Business Divisions for approval.

- **Separate Credit Administration Division:** A separate credit administration division confirms that perfected security documents are in place before disbursement. DBBL is continuing a unique process of rechecking security documentation by a second legal advisor other than the lawyer who vetted it originally. The division also monitors borrower's compliance with lending covenants and agreed terms and conditions.
- **Independent Special Asset Management Division and Management Recovery Committee:** An independent and fully dedicated Special Asset Management Division monitors the performance and recovery of loans, identify early signs of delinquencies in portfolio and take corrective measures including legal actions to mitigate risks, improve loan quality and to ensure timely recovery of loans. This division also monitors risk status of loan portfolio and ensures adequate loan loss provision. There is a dedicated and high-level management recovery committee to deal with the problem loans for early and most appropriate settlements.
- **Credit operations are subject to independent internal Audit:** Internal Control & Compliance Division independently verifies and ensures, at least once in a year, compliance with approved lending guidelines, Bangladesh Bank guidelines, operational procedures, adequacy of internal control, documentation and overall Credit Risk Management System.
- **Reporting to Board/ Executive Committee/Risk Management Committee:** Overall quality, performance, recovery status, risks status, adequacy of provision of loan portfolio are regularly reported to the Board of Directors/ Executive Committee/ Risk Management Committee of the Board for information and guidance.

Above all, the Risk Management Division is regularly suggesting/ recommending the Credit Risk Management Division (s) on increasing the collateral coverage, product/sector specific diversification of credit exposures, single borrower exposures limit, large loan portfolio ceiling as stipulated by Bangladesh Bank, improving the asset quality, conducting credit rating of the borrowers to minimize the capital charge against credit risk of the Bank.

Adequate provision is maintained against classified loans as per Bangladesh Bank Guidelines. Status of loans are regularly reported to the Board of Directors/ Risk Management Committee of the Board.

Credit Risk (Continued)

Quantitative Disclosures

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

Major types of credit exposure as per disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2016:

In million Taka

Particulars	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)
Overdraft	19,857.2	11.5%
Cash credit	46,031.4	26.6%
Export cash credit	15,516.6	9.0%
Transport loan	1,766.8	1.0%
House building loan	1,244.5	0.7%
Loan against trust receipt	6,300.1	3.6%
Term loan - industrial	44,876.7	25.9%
Term loan - other	20,910.6	12.1%
Payment against document- cash	231.5	0.1%
Payment against document- EDF	1,207.1	0.7%
Consumer Finance	3,881.6	2.2%
Staff loan	591.6	0.3%
Bills purchased and discounted	10,982.1	6.3%
Total Loans and advances	**173,397.8**	**100.0%**

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

Geographical distribution of credit exposures as per the disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2016 are as follows:

In million Taka

Particulars	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)
Urban		
Dhaka Division	146,695.6	84.6%
Chittagong Division	12,283.5	7.1%
Khulna Division	1,746.9	1.0%
Sylhet Division	371.9	0.2%
Barisal Division	130.2	0.1%
Rajshahi Division	790.9	0.5%
Rangpur Division	612.8	0.4%
Mymensingh Division	407.6	0.2%
Sub-total (Urban)	**163,039.4**	**94.0%**
Rural		
Dhaka Division	9,172.0	5.3%
Chittagong Division	634.1	0.4%
Sylhet Division	277.0	0.2%
Rajshahi Division	147.5	0.1%
Rangpur Division	65.8	0.0%
Mymensingh Division	62.0	0.0%
Sub-total (Rural)	**10,358.4**	**6.0%**
Grand Total (Urban and Rural)	**173,397.8**	**100.0%**

Credit Risk (Continued)

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

Industry or counterparty type distribution of exposures, broken down by major types of credit exposures as per the disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2016 are as follows:

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

In million Taka

Particulars	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)
Commercial lending	7,344.1	4.2%
Agricultural loan	2,578.6	1.5%
Export financing	9,253.4	5.4%
Consumer credit scheme	3,913.3	2.3%
Small and medium enterprise financing	23,720.5	13.7%
Staff loan	591.7	0.3%
House building loan (other than the employees)	1,243.5	0.7%
Others	124,752.7	71.9%
Total	**173,397.8**	**100.0%**

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

In million Taka

Particulars	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	2,578.6	1.5%
Pharmaceutical industries	1,867.3	1.1%
Textile industries	61,230.3	35.3%
Ready- made garment industries	26,636.1	15.4%
Chemical industries	233.4	0.1%
Bank and other financial institutions	4,034.4	2.3%
Transport and communication	1,175.1	0.7%
Electronics and automobile industries	2,032.9	1.2%
Housing and construction industries	6,771.4	3.9%
Energy and power industries	529.7	0.3%
Cement and ceramic industries	1,579.7	0.9%
Food and allied industries	6,172.1	3.5%
Engineering and metal industries including ship breaking	5,514.2	3.2%
Service industries	7,500.8	4.3%
Other industries	45,541.8	26.3%
Total	**173,397.8**	**100.0%**

Credit Risk (Continued)

(e) Residual contractual maturity breakdown of the whole portfolio, broken down by major types of credit exposure.

Residual contractual maturity of exposures as per the disclosures furnished in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2016 are as follows:

In million Taka

Repayable	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)
On demand	15,478.1	8.9%
Within one to three months	42,025.4	24.3%
Within three to twelve months	74,936.5	43.2%
Within one to five years	29,119.1	16.8%
More than five years	11,838.7	6.8%
Total	**173,397.8**	**100.0%**

(f) By major industry or counterparty type

a) Amount of impaired loans and if available, past due loans, provided separately

i) Amount of impaired / classified loans by major industry/sector-type as of 31 December 2016 was as under:

In million Taka

Major industry/sector type	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)
Agriculture financing	-	-
Ready made garments (RMG) industries	412.8	4.6%
Textile industries	5,187.5	57.7%
Other manufacturing industries	84.6	0.9%
Small & medium enterprise (SME) loans	1,327.9	14.8%
Commercial real estate including construction industries	264.5	2.9%
Residential real estate financing	10.4	0.1%
Power and Gas industries	555.2	6.2%
Transport, storage and communication industries	156.0	1.7%
Trade services	258.0	2.9%
Consumer credit	81.6	0.9%
Others	660.5	7.3%
Total	**8,999.0**	**100.0%**

ii) Amount of impaired / classified loans by major counterparty type as of 31 December 2016 was as under:

In million Taka

Major counterparty type	Status-wise amount of impaired / classified loans			Total
	Substandard	Doubtful	Bad/Loss	
Continuous loan	205.3	335.9	503.3	**1,044.5**
Demand loan	26.6	-	978.2	**1,004.8**
Term loan	121.1	4.1	6,824.5	**6,949.7**
Other loans	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**353.0**	**340.0**	**8,306.0**	**8,999.0**

b) Specific and general provisions

Specific and general provisions for loans portfolio and general provision for off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank as per audited financial statements as of 31 December 2016 was as under:

In million Taka

Particulars of specific and general provisions for entire loan portfolio and off-balance sheet exposures	Amount
Specific provision for loans and advances	4,769.6
General provision for loans and advances	1,726.1
General provision for off-balance sheet exposures	600.5
Total	**7,096.2**

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

The Specific and general provisions for loans portfolio and general provision for off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank charged during the year as per audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 was as under:

In million Taka

Particulars	Amount
Specific provision for loans and advances	1,985.9
General provision for loans and advances	231.5
General provision for off-balance sheet exposures	50.4
Total	**2,267.8**

(g) Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs)

Position of Non Performing Loans and Advances including bills purchased and discounted of the Bank as per audited financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2016 was as under:

In million Taka

Particulars	Amount
Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs)	8,999.0
Non Performing Assets (NPAs) to Outstanding Loans & Advances	5.19%
Movement of Non Performing Assets (NPAs)	
Opening balance	5,624.9
Additions/ adjustment during the year (net)	3,374.1
Closing balance	**8,999.0**
Movement of specific provisions for NPAs	
Opening balance	2,783.1
Add: Provision made during the year	1,985.9
Less: Write-off	-
Add: Write-back of excess provisions	0.5
Closing balance	**4,769.6**

Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions

Qualitative Disclosures

a) The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to equity risk, including:

Requirement	Disclosure
Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and	Not Applicable
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.	Despite, at the end of 31 December 2016, the Bank had no investment to the equity instruments/exposures, but the accounting policies, techniques and valuation methodologies were put in places as under:

Particulars	Valuation method
Shares:	
Quoted	Cost or market price whichever is lower
Unquoted	Cost or Book value, as per latest audited financial statements of that entity (ies), whichever is lower
Bonds:	
Subordinated bonds	At redemption value

Quantitative Disclosures

	Requirement	Disclosure
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.	Not Applicable
c)	The cumulative realized gains (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period. -Realized gain (losses) from equity investments	-
d)	• Total unrealized gains (losses) • Total latent revaluation gains (losses) • Any amounts of the above included in Tier 2 capital.	-
e)	Capital requirements broken down by appropriate equity groupings, consistent with the bank's methodology, as well as the aggregate amounts and the type of equity investments subject to any supervisory provisions regarding regulatory capital requirements. • Capital requirements for equity investments - For Specific market risk - For General market risk	The capital requirements for equity investments as of 31 December 2016 was as under:

In Million Taka

Particulars	Amount (Market Value)	Capital Charge Weight	Capital Charge
Specific Risk	11.3	10%	1.13
General Risk	11.3	10%	1.13
Total			**2.3**

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 behaviour of non-maturity deposits, and frequency of IRRBB measurement.

Interest rate risk is the potential impact on the Bank's earnings (Net Interest Income- NII) and net asset values due to changes in market interest rates. Interest rate risk arises when the Bank's principal and interest cash flows (including final maturities), for both On and Off-balance sheet exposures, have mismatched re-pricing dates. The amount at risk is a function of the magnitude and direction of interest rate changes and the size and maturity structure of the mismatch position. The portfolio of assets and liabilities in the banking book sensitive to interest rate changes is the element of interest rate risk.

The immediate impact of changes in interest rates is on the Bank's net interest income (difference between interest income accrued on rate sensitive asset portfolio and interest expenses accrued on rate sensitive liability portfolio) for particular period of time, while the long term impact is on the Bank's net worth since the economic value of the Bank's assets, liabilities and off-balance sheet exposures are affected.

Key assumptions on loan prepayments and behavior of non-maturity deposits:

a) Loans with defined contractual maturity are re-priced in the respective time buckets in which it falls as per the loan repayment schedule;

b) Loans without defined contractual maturity are segregated into different time buckets based on the past trend, seasonality, geographical perspective and re-priced accordingly;

c) Non-maturity deposits namely current, saving deposits are segregated into different time buckets on the basis of past trend of withdrawal, seasonality, religious festivals, geographical perspective and re-priced accordingly. However, the behavior of withdrawal of non-maturity deposits of DBBL is more or less stable.

DBBL measures the IRRBB as per the regulatory guidelines on a quarterly rest.

Quantitative Disclosures

b) The impact of changes in interest rate for On-balance sheet rate sensitive assets and liabilities of DBBL as per the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2016 is furnished below:

In Million Taka

Particulars	Residual maturity bucket			
	1-90 Days	**91-180 Days**	**181-270 Days**	**271-364 Days**
Rate sensitive assets **[A]**	92,243.7	41,270.0	21,541.4	23,114.5
Rate sensitive liabilities **[B]**	79,047.0	32,178.0	17,692.4	15,921.4
GAP **[A-B]**	13,196.7	9,092.0	3,849.0	7,193.1
Cumulative GAP	13,196.7	22,288.7	26,137.7	33,330.8
Interest rate change (IRC) **[Note 1]**	1%	1%	1%	1%
Quarterly earnings impact **[GAP x IRC]**	33.0	22.7	9.6	18.0
Cumulative earnings impact	33.0	55.7	65.3	83.3

Note 1: Assuming 1% rise in interest rates for both asset and liability portfolio of the Bank.

Market risk

<table>
<tr><th colspan="4">Qualitative Disclosures</th></tr>
<tr><td>a)</td><td>i)</td><td>Views of Board of Directors (BOD) on trading / investment activities</td><td>The Board approves all policies related to market risk, set limits and reviews compliance on a regular basis. The objective is to provide cost effective funding to finance assets growth and trade related transactions. The market risk covers the followings risks of the Bank's balance sheet:
i) Interest rate risk;
ii) Equity price risk;
iii) Foreign exchange risk; and
iv) Commodity price risk.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ii)</td><td>Methods used to measure market risk</td><td>Methods used to measure Market risk

As per relevant Bangladesh Bank guidelines, Standardized Approach has been used to measure the Market Risk for capital requirement for trading book of the Bank. The total capital requirement in respect of market risk is the aggregate capital requirement calculated for each of the risk sub-categories. For each risk category minimum capital requirement is measured in terms of two separately calculated capital charges for "specific risk" and "general market risk" as under:

<table>
<tr><th rowspan="2">Component of Market Risk</th><th colspan="2">Capital Charged For Market Risk</th></tr>
<tr><th>General Market risk</th><th>Specific Market risk</th></tr>
<tr><td>Interest Rate Risk</td><td>Applied</td><td>Applied</td></tr>
<tr><td>Equity Price Risk</td><td>Applied</td><td>Applied</td></tr>
<tr><td>Foreign Exchange Risk</td><td colspan="2">Applied</td></tr>
<tr><td>Commodities Price Risk</td><td colspan="2">Applied</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>iii)</td><td>Market risk management system</td><td>The Treasury Division of the Bank manages market risk covering liquidity, interest rate and foreign exchange risks with oversight from Assets-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) comprising senior executives of the Bank. ALCO is chaired by the Managing Director & CEO. ALCO meets at least once in a month.

The Risk Management Division also reviews the market risk parameters on monthly basis and recommends on portfolio concentration for containing the RWA.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>iv)</td><td>Policies and processes for mitigating market risk</td><td>There are approved limits for credit deposit ratio, liquid assets to total assets ratio, maturity mismatch, commitments for both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items and borrowing from money market and foreign exchange position. The limits are monitored and enforced on a regular basis to protect against market risks. The exchange rate committee of the bank meets on a daily basis to review the prevailing market condition, exchange rate, foreign exchange position, and transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risks.</td></tr>
<tr><th colspan="4">Quantitative Disclosures</th></tr>
<tr><td>b)</td><td colspan="2">The capital requirements for market risk</td><td>In million Taka
<table>
<tr><th>The Capital Requirements for:</th><th>Amount</th></tr>
<tr><td>• Interest rate risk</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Equity position risk</td><td>2.3</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Foreign exchange risk</td><td>234.2</td></tr>
<tr><td>• Commodity risk</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td>Total capital requirement for Market risk</td><td>236.5</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
</table>

Operational risk

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

Operational risk (Continued)

	v) Approach for calculating capital charge for operational risk	The Bank follows the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) in terms of BRPD Circular No. 18 dated 21 December2014 **[Guidelines on 'Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks' (revised regulatory capital framework in line with Basel III)]**. The BIA stipulates the capital charge for operational risk is a fixed percentage, denoted by α (alpha) of average positive annual gross income of the Bank over the past three years. It also states that if the annual gross income for any year is negative or zero, that should be excluded from both the numerator and denominator when calculating the average gross income. The capital charge for operational risk is enumerated by applying the following formula: $K = [(GI\,1 + GI2 + GI3)\,\alpha]/n$ **Where:** K = the capital charge under the Basic Indicator Approach GI = only positive annual gross income over the previous three years (i.e., negative or zero gross income if any shall be excluded) α = 15 percent n = number of the previous three years for which gross income is positive. Besides, **Gross Income (GI)** is calculated as **"Net Interest Income"** plus **"Net non-Interest Income"**. The GI is also the net result of : i) Gross of any provisions; ii) Gross of operating expenses, including fees paid to outsourcing service providers; iii) Excluding realized profits/losses from the sale of securities held to maturity in the banking book; iv) Excluding extraordinary or irregular items; v) Excluding income derived from insurance.

Quantitative Disclosures

b)	The capital requirement for operational risk	**In million Taka**

Particulars	Amount
Capital requirement for Operational Risk	2,280.4
Total Capital Requirement for Operational Risk	**2,280.4**

Liquidity Ratio

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

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

Liquidity Ratio (Continued)

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>iii) Liquidity risk management system</td><td>In DBBL, at the management level, the liquidity risk is primarily managed by the Treasury Division (Front Office) under oversight of ALCO which is headed by the Managing Director & CEO along with other senior management.

Treasury Division (Front Office) upon reviewing the overall funding requirements on daily basis sets their strategy to maintain a comfortable/adequate liquidity position taking into consideration of Bank's approved credit deposit ratio, liquid assets to total assets ratio, asset-liability maturity profile, Bank's earning/profitability as well as overall market behavior and sentiment etc.

Apart from the above, Risk Management Division also monitors & measures the liquidity risk in line with the Basel III liquidity measurement tools, namely, LCR, NSFR, Leverage Ratio. RMD addresses the key issues and strategies to maintain the Basel III liquidity ratios to the respective division (s) on regular interval.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>iv) Policies and processes for mitigating Liquidity Risk</td><td>The Asset-Liability (ALCO) policy leads the process & procedures for mitigation of liquidity risk of DBBL.
ALCO works under specific Terms of References (functions) approved by the Board.

Treasury Division (Front Office) and ALM desk under regular supervision of Top Management reviews the overall liquidity position of DBBL and takes appropriate strategy, process in line with the industry position for managing liquidity risk of the Bank.</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Quantitative Disclosures</td></tr>
<tr><td>b)</td><td>i) Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)</td><td>The Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR) under Liquidity Ratios of Basel III of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited as of 31 December 2016 was as under:</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ii) Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)</td><td>The Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR) under Liquidity Ratios of Basel III of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited as of 31 December 2016 was as under:</td></tr>
</table>

$$\text{Liquitity Coverage Ratio (LCR)} = \frac{\textit{Stock of High quality liquid assets}}{\textit{Net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar}}$$

Particulars	Ratio (%)	
	BB Requirement	DBBL's Position
Liquidity Coverage Ratio (LCR)	≥ 100%	129.9%

$$\text{Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)} = \frac{\textit{Available amount of stable funding (ASF)}}{\textit{Required amount of stable funding (RSF)}}$$

Particulars	Ratio (%)	
	BB Requirement	DBBL's Position
Net Stable Funding Ratio (NSFR)	> 100%	117.2%

Liquidity Ratio (Continued)

iii) Stock of High Quality Liquid Assets (SHQLA)	As stipulated by BB vide DOS Circular Letter No. 1 dated 1 January 2015, the Stock of High Quality Liquid Assets (SHQLA) of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited as of 31 December 2016 was as under:

In million Taka

Particulars	Amount
Cash in hand	11,052.0
Balance with BB	17,731.5
Un-encumbered approved securities	31,285.7
Total Stock of High Quality Liquid Assets (SHQLA)	**60,069.2**

iv) Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days	As stipulated by BB vide DOS Circular Letter No. 1 dated 1 January 2015, total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendar days of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited based on the position as of 31 December 2016 was as under:

In million Taka

Particulars	Amount
Total weighted cash outflows over next 30 calendar days **[A]**	53,624.3
Total weighted cash inflows over next 30 calendar days **[B]**	7,380.3
Total net cash outflows over the next 30 calendars days [A-B]	**46,244.0**

v) Available amount of stable funding	As stipulated by BB vide DOS Circular Letter No. 1 dated 1 January 2015, the available amount of stable funding (ASF) of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited as of 31 December 2016 was as under:

In Million Taka

Particulars	Outstanding Amount	Weighted Amount
Available amount of Stable Funding (ASF)	233,241.0	202,620.0
Total	**233,241.0**	**202,620.0**

vi) Required amount of stable funding	As stipulated by BB vide DOS Circular Letter No. 1 dated 1 January 2015, the required amount of stable funding (RSF) of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited as of 31 December 2016 was as under:

In Million Taka

Particulars	Outstanding Amount	Weighted Amount
Required amount of Stable Funding (RSF)	325,096.9	172,854.2
Total	**325,096.9**	**172,854.2**

Leverage Ratio

Qualitative Disclosures

a)	i)	Views of BOD on system to reduce excessive leverage	The Board of Directors of DBBL primarily views on the growth of On and Off balance sheet exposures commensurate with its expected capital growth so that the excessive leverage is reduced. Within the On-balance components, again, the Board emphasises on the growth of the prime component i.e. the loans and advances and maintaining good asset quality so as to maximize the revenue as well as the capacity to generate capital internally (in the form of retained earnings) to trade-off the excessive leverage supposed to be caused by asset growth. At the outset of asset growth, the Board also views the growth of its sources of fund i.e. deposit growth taking into consideration of projected business growth so that the credit-deposit ratio is maintained at a sustainable basis as well as to reduce the mismatches of asset-liability gap within the tolerable limit to manage the liquidity risk.
	ii)	Policies and processes for managing excessive on and off-balance sheet leverage	First and foremost, Bank's policy is to maintain the Leverage Ratio (Tier 1 capital as proportion to total adjusted On and Off balance sheet asset) well above the regulatory requirement. To this end, the striking components of balance sheet, namely, the deposits & borrowing, loans & advances, other liquid assets (treasury bills, bonds, fund placements) are analyzed on monthly basis. Measures are taken to contain the growth of overall size of balance sheet (On and Off balance sheet exposures aggregately) considering short term outlook of the industry indicators as well as possible growth of equity (Tier 1 capital) of the Bank on quarterly rest. With regard to managing the excessive leverage, the regulatory stance through the monetary policy initiatives i.e. the scope of expected business potential (growth), estimated money supply, inflation, resulting the estimated overall liquidity of the industry as well as the Bank in particular is also considered.
	iii)	Approach for calculating exposure/Leverage	The exposures of balance sheet representing the overall position of the Bank as of the reporting date are calculated and presented in terms of applicable relevant accounting standards, i.e., IASs (BASs), IFRSs (BFRSs), etc. The accounting values of assets and liabilities are also presented and measured at gross. Netting of assets and liabilities are also made where permitted in compliance with the respective accounting standards and the regulatory instruction. For calculating "leverage", DBBL follows the 'Leverage Ratio' approach/ method as suggested by Bangladesh Bank.

Quantitative Disclosures

b) i) Leverage Ratio

Leverage Ratio (LR) under Basel III of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited as of 31 December 2016 was as under:

$$\text{Leverage Ratio (LR)} = \frac{\textit{Tier 1 Capital (after related adjustment)}}{\textit{Total Exposure (after related deductions)}}$$

Particulars	Ratio (%)	
	BB Requirement	DBBL's Position
Leverage Ratio (LR)	> 3%	5.2%

Leverage Ratio (Continued)

ii) On balance sheet exposure

Total On-balance Sheet exposure for calculating Leverage Ratio under Basel III of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited as of 31 December 2016 was as under:

In million Taka

Particulars	Amount
Total On Balance Sheet Assets **[A]**	276,844.4
Less: Total Specific Provision **[B]**	4,769.6
Total Adjusted On Balance Sheet exposure [A-B]	**272,074.8**

iii) Off balance sheet exposure

Total Off-balance Sheet exposure for calculating Leverage Ratio under Basel III of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited as of 31 December 2016 was as under:

In million Taka

Exposures Types	Notional Amount	Credit Conversion Factor (CCF)	Weighted Amount
1	*2*	*3*	*4=2 x 3*
Direct credit substitutes	3,051.8	100%	3,051.8
Performance related contingencies	11,844.2	50%	5,922.1
Short-term self-liquidating trade letters of credit	14,799.0	20%	2,959.8
Other commitments that can be unconditionally cancelled by any time	23,383.7	10%	2,338.4
Total	**53,078.7**		**14,272.1**

iv) Total exposure

Total Exposures for calculating Leverage Ratio under Basel III of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited as of 31 December 2016 was as under:

In million Taka

Particulars	Amount
Total On Balance Sheet Exposures **[A]**	272,074.8
Total Off-Balance Sheet Exposures **[B]**	14,272.1
Less: Total Deduction / Regulatory adjustments **[C]**	1,812.4
Total Adjusted exposure [A+B-C]	**284,534.5**

Remuneration

Qualitative Disclosures		
a)	Information relating to the bodies that oversee remuneration.	
	i) Name of the bodies that oversee remuneration	At the management level, primarily the Human Resources Division oversees the 'remuneration' in line with its HR management strategy/policy under direct supervision and guidance of Management Committee (MANCOM) of the Bank.
	ii) Composition of the main body overseeing remuneration	The MANCOM is headed and chaired by the Managing Director & CEO of the Bank; along with other members of top executive management (Deputy Managing Directors) and the Heads of different functional divisions of Head Office. Head of Human Resources Division acts as the Member Secretary of the MANCOM of DBBL.
	iii) Mandate of the main body overseeing remuneration	The mandate of the Management Committee (MANCOM) as the main body for overseeing the Bank's remuneration is to review the position of remuneration and associated matters and recommend to the Board of Directors for approval of its restructuring, rearrangement and modification commensurate with the industry best practices as per requirement.
	iv) External consultants whose advice has been sought, the body by which they were commissioned, and in what areas of the remuneration process.	The Bank has no External Consultant permanently regarding 'remuneration' and its process. However, experts' opinion may have been sought in case to case basis regarding income tax matter, lawyers' opinion for settlement of employees' dues in case of death, penalty etc. if required, by the management.
	v) A description of the scope of the bank's remuneration policy (eg by regions, business lines), including the extent to which it is applicable to foreign subsidiaries and branches.	The Bank does not differentiate the 'Pay Structure' and 'employee benefits' by regions. However, variation in remuneration is in practice based on nature of job/business line/activity primarily bifurcated for the employees who are directly recruited by the Bank and the headcounts/employees explored through outsourcing service providers as per rule. As of 31 December 2016, the Bank had no foreign subsidiaries and branches outside Bangladesh.
	vi) A description of the types of employees considered as material risk takers and as senior managers, including the number of employees in each group.	We consider the members of the senior management, branch managers and the employees engaged in different functional divisions at Head Office (except the employees involved in internal control, risk management and compliance) as the material risk takers of DBBL.

Remuneration (Continued)

b)	Information relating to the design and structure of remuneration processes.	
	i) An overview of the key features and objectives of remuneration policy.	Remuneration and other associated matters are guided by the Bank's Service Rule as well as instruction, guidance from the Board from time to time in line with the industry practice with the objectives of retention/hiring of experienced, talented workforce focusing on sustainable growth of the Bank.
	ii) Whether the remuneration committee reviewed the bank's remuneration policy during the past year, and if so, an overview of any changes that were made.	Human Resources Division under guidance of MANCOM, the Board and senior management reviews the issues of remuneration & its associated matters from time to time.
	iii) A discussion of how the bank ensures that risk and compliance employees are remunerated independently of the businesses they oversee.	The risk and compliance employees are carrying out the activities independently as per specific terms of references, job allocated to them. Regarding remuneration of the risk and compliance employees, Human Resources Division does not make any difference with other mainstream/ regular employees and sets the remuneration as per the prevailing rule of the Bank primarily governed by the employees' service rule of the Bank.
c)	Description of the ways in which current and future risks are taken into account in the remuneration processes.	
	i) An overview of the key risks that the bank takes into account when implementing remuneration measures.	The business risk including credit/default risk, compliance & reputational risk are mostly considered when implementing the remuneration measures for each employee/group of employee. Financial and liquidity risk are also considered.
	ii) An overview of the nature and type of the key measures used to take account of these risks, including risks difficult to measure.	Different set of measures are in practice based on the nature & type of business lines/segments etc. These measures are primarily focused on the business target/goals set for each area of operation, branch vis-à-vis the actual results achieved as of the reporting date. The most vital tools & indicators used for measuring the risks are the asset quality (NPL ratio), Net Interest Margin (NIM), provision coverage ratio, credit-deposit ratio, cost-income ratio, growth of net profit, as well the non-financial indicators, namely, the compliance status with the regulatory norms, instructions has been brought to all concerned of the Bank from time to time.
	iii) A discussion of the ways in which these measures affect remuneration.	While evaluating the performance of each employee annually, all the financial and non-financial indicators as per pre-determined set criteria are considered; and accordingly the result of the performance varies from one to another and thus affect the remuneration as well.
	iv) A discussion of how the nature and type of these measures has changed over the past year and reasons for the change, as well as the impact of changes on remuneration.	No material change has been made during the year 2016 that could the affect the remuneration.

Remuneration (Continued)

d)	Description of the ways in which the bank seeks to link performance during a performance measurement period with levels of remuneration.		
	i)	An overview of main performance metrics for bank, top-level business lines and individuals.	The Board sets the Key Performance Indicators (KPIs) while approving the business target/budget for each year for the Bank and business lines/segments. The management sets the appropriate tools, techniques and strategic planning (with due concurrence/approval of the Board) towards achieving those targets. The most common KPIs are the achievement of loan, deposit and profit target with the threshold of NPL ratio, cost-income ratio, cost of fund, yield on loans, provision coverage ratio, capital to risk weighted asset ratio (CRAR), ROE, ROA, liquidity position (maintenance of CRR and SLR) etc.
	ii)	A discussion of how amounts of individual remuneration are linked to bank-wide and individual performance.	The remuneration of each employee is paid based on her/ his individual performance evaluated as per set criteria. And, accordingly, the aggregate amount of remuneration of the Bank as a whole is linked/ impacted to the same extent.
	iii)	A discussion of the measures the bank will in general implement to adjust remuneration in the event that performance metrics are weak. This should include the bank's criteria for determining "weak" performance metrics.	The Bank follows remuneration process as per set criteria with no in general adjustment in the event of weak performance metrics/scorecard.
e)	Description of the ways in which the bank seek to adjust remuneration to take account of longer-term performance.		
	i)	A discussion of the bank's policy on deferral and vesting of variable remuneration and, if the fraction of variable remuneration that is deferred differs across employees or groups of employees, a description of the factors that determine the fraction and their relative importance.	The Bank pays variable remuneration i.e. annual increment based on the yearly performance rating on cash basis with the monthly pay. While the value of longer term variable part of remuneration i.e. the amount of provident fund, gratuity fund are made provision on aggregate/individual employee basis; actual payment is made upon retirement, resignation etc. as the case may be, as per rule.
	ii)	A discussion of the bank's policy and criteria for adjusting deferred remuneration before vesting and (if permitted by national law) after vesting through claw back arrangements.	Not Applicable
f)	Description of the different forms of variable remuneration that the bank utilises and the rationale for using these different forms.		
	i)	An overview of the forms of variable remuneration offered (i.e. cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms. A description of the elements corresponding to other forms of variable remuneration (if any) should be provided.	The Bank pays variable remuneration on cash basis (i.e. direct credit to the employee Bank account and/or Payment Order/ Cheque), as the case may be, as per rule/practice.
	ii)	A discussion of the use of the different forms of variable remuneration and, if the mix of different forms of variable remuneration differs across employees or groups of employees), a description the factors that determine the mix and their relative importance.	The following variable remuneration has been offered by DBBL to its employees: **Annual Increment** Bank provides annual increments based on performance to the employees with the view of medium to long term strategy and adherence to Dutch-Bangla Bank values.

Remuneration (Continued)

<table>
<tr><th colspan="3">Quantitative Disclosures</th></tr>
<tr><td>g)</td><td>Number of meetings held by the main body overseeing remuneration during the financial year and remuneration paid to its member.</td><td>There were 11 (Eleven) meetings of the Management Committee (MANCOM) held during the year 2016. All the members of MANCOM are from the core banking area/operation of the Bank. No additional remuneration was paid to the members of the Management Committee for attending the meeting except their regular remuneration.</td></tr>
<tr><td>h)</td><td>i) Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the financial year.</td><td>The following Number of Employees were received a variable remuneration during the year 2016:
<table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Number</th></tr><tr><td>Number of employees having received a variable remuneration award during the year 2016</td><td>4,711</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ii) Number and total amount of guaranteed bonuses awarded during the financial year.</td><td>The following number and total amount of Guaranteed bonuses awarded during the year 2016:
<table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Number of employees (In Unit)</th><th>Total amount of guaranteed bonuses (In Million Taka)</th></tr><tr><td>Guaranteed bonuses awarded during the year 2016</td><td>6,127</td><td>230.2</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>iii) Number and total amount of sign-on awards made during the financial year.</td><td>There was no sign-on awards made in 2016.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>iv) Number and total amount of severance payments made during the financial year.</td><td>There was no severance payment made during the year 2016.</td></tr>
<tr><td>i)</td><td>i) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration, split into cash, shares and share-linked instruments and other forms.</td><td>-</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ii) Total amount of deferred remuneration paid out in the financial year.</td><td>Total amount of deferred remuneration paid in cash during the year 2016 was Taka 163.4 million</td></tr>
<tr><td>j)</td><td>Breakdown of amount of remuneration awards for the financial year to show:</td><td>i) Fixed and variable remuneration paid in 2016 are as follows:
In Million Taka
<table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount</th></tr><tr><td>Fixed pay</td><td>3,059.02</td></tr><tr><td>Variable pay</td><td>116.52</td></tr><tr><td>Total fixed and variable pay</td><td>3,175.54</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

Remuneration (Continued)

<table>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>ii) Deferred and non-deferred (paid during the year).

In Million Taka
<table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Amount</th></tr><tr><td>Deferred</td><td>163.4</td></tr><tr><td>Non-deferred</td><td>-</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td>iii) Different forms used (cash, shares and share linked instruments, other forms).

• Remuneration is paid on cash basis (i.e. direct credit to the employee Bank account and/or Payment Order/Cheque), as the case may be, as per rule/practice.</td></tr>
<tr><td>k)</td><td colspan="2">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:</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>i) Total amount of outstanding deferred remuneration and retained remuneration exposed to ex post explicit and/or implicit adjustments.</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>ii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post explicit adjustments.</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>iii) Total amount of reductions during the financial year due to ex post implicit adjustments.</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr>
</table>