

Annual Report 2013



Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited
YOUR TRUSTED PARTNER





Partial view of registration counter and attendance of the hon'ble shareholders at 17th AGM

Notice of the 18th Annual General Meeting

Notice is hereby given that the 18th Annual General Meeting of the hon'ble Members of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited (DBBL) will be held on Sunday, March 30, 2014 at 10:00 A.M. at Ballroom of Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel, Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh to transact the following business:

Agenda

01. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Accounts of the Company with Auditors' Report thereon and the Directors' Report for the year ended December 31, 2013.
02. To declare dividend for the year 2013.
03. To elect Directors.
04. To appoint Auditors for the year 2014 and fix up their remuneration.

By order of the Board



Md. Monirul Alam, FCS
Company Secretary

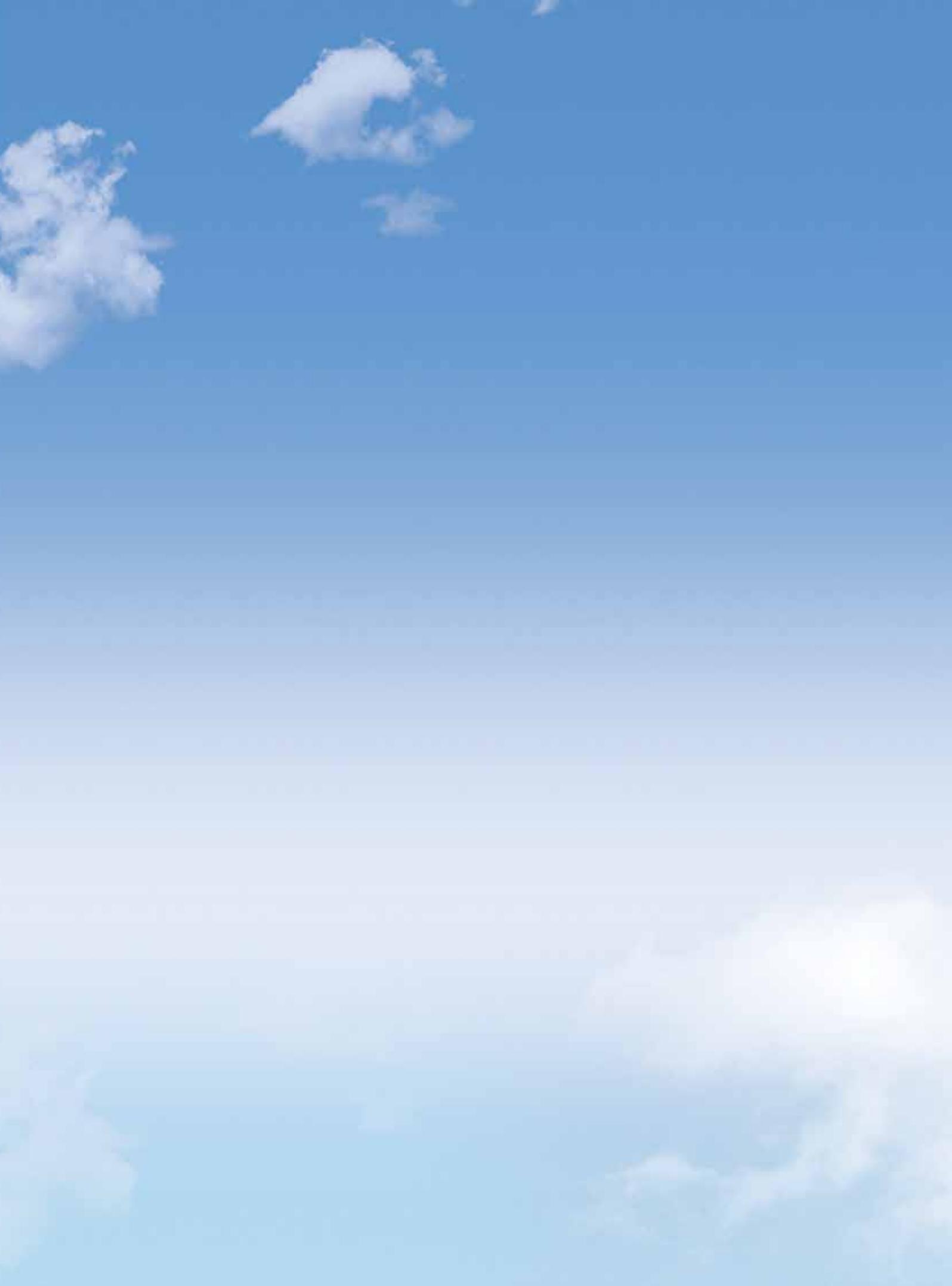
Dated: Dhaka, March 16, 2014

NOTES

- (i) The 'Record Date' for the purpose was Thursday, March 13, 2014.
- (ii) The Members' whose names would appear on the 'Record Date' in the Member / Depository Register of the Company are eligible to attend the meeting and entitled to dividend.
- (iii) Hon'ble Members are requested to submit their written option to the Company regarding the way of receiving dividend within March 20, 2014, otherwise, the dividend will be paid through BEFTN or any other mode as may be deemed appropriate by the Company.
- (iv) A Member eligible to attend and vote at the Annual General Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his / her behalf. Proxy Form must be affixed with revenue stamp of Taka 20.00 and submitted to the Registered Office of the Company not later than 72 hours before the time fixed for the Annual General Meeting.
- (v) The election of Directors of the Company will be dealt with as per rules and regulations in force.
- (vi) The existing auditors, M/s. Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co., Chartered Accountants will retire and as per rule they are eligible for re-appointment.
- (vii) For the sake of convenience, hon'ble members are requested to submit their queries on the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts, if any, at the Head Office of the Company preferably 03 (three) days before the date of the Annual General Meeting.

Vision

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



Mission

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



Core objectives

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





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The Board & its Committees

The Board

Chairman

Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan

Directors

Mr. Sayem Ahmed : Sponsor Director

Mrs. Frey-Tang Yuen Mei, Barbara : Nominee of Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited

Mr. Md. Fakhru Islam : Elected from General Public Shareholders' Group

Dr. Irshad Kamal Khan : Independent Director

Dr. Syed Fakhru Ameen : Director from the Depositors

Mr. Chowdhury M. Ashraf Hossain : Director from the Depositors

Mr. Md. Yeasin Ali : Independent Director

Mr. K. Shamshi Tabrez : Ex-officio Director (Managing Director)

The Committees of the Board

1. Executive Committee

Mr. Sayem Ahmed : Chairman

Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan : Member

Mr. K. Shamshi Tabrez : Member

2. Audit Committee

Mr. Md. Yeasin Ali : Chairman

Mr. Md. Fakhru Islam : Member

Dr. Irshad Kamal Khan : Member

3. Risk Management Committee

Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan : Chairman

Mr. Sayem Ahmed : Member

Mr. Md. Yeasin Ali : Member

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

Mr. M. Sahabuddin Ahmed



chairman's foreword

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

Dear Shareholders

Assalamu Alaikum

It is a great privilege and honor for me to welcome you all to the 18th Annual General Meeting of the members of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited. On behalf of the Board of Directors and from myself, I would like to express my heartfelt thanks and sincere gratitude to all of you for your active support and co-operation without which it would not be possible for us to take your Bank at this present stratum. It is your kind patronage and relentless support that have always resulted in continued success for the Bank.

Business environment

The world economy has entered yet another transition. Advanced economies are gradually strengthening. At the same time, growth in emerging market economies has slowed. This confluence is leading to tensions, with emerging market economies facing the dual challenges of slowing growth and tighter global financial conditions.

Despite the global economic challenges and challenging economic environment, the Bangladesh economy achieved a respectable growth of 6.3 percent during FY 2013. Using the FY 1996 base year, real GDP growth was 0.2 percentage point lower than 6.2 percent growth recorded in FY 2012.

The expansion of the economy during FY 2013 was broad based, registering positive growth by all sectors and sub-sectors of the economy. GDP growth during the year was based on 9.0 percent growth in the industry sector, 5.7 percent growth in the services sector and 2.2 percent moderate growth in the agriculture sector.

Bangladesh Bank adopted restrained Monetary Policy Stance against the backdrop of unfolding global recovery and slower credit growth in the country.

During the year, interest rates on deposits and advances were falling because of political unrest, slower business condition particularly import business. As a result, most of the Bank posted negative profit growth with lower credit growth and higher NPL ratio.

Technology Investment rationale

As a result of maintaining the nation's largest Fast Track and ATM network and being the most technologically advanced Bank, DBBL has a large financial burden. At DBBL, we have undertaken these initiatives with the outlook that these services will be beneficial for the entire banking sector and more so for the general masses.

ATM services though not rewarding for the Bank, yet services are provided as part of our Social Cause program

Due to DBBL's cost-cutting in the entire ATM and technology market, these investments are not rewarding for the Bank. We give free transactions to our customers. Our charges for other banks are insignificant considering the rates that they still pay to local ATM companies and standard international charges.

The Bank approached the IT project as a component of the Social Causes program, where the intrinsic value of the system would outweigh the financial costs. We have facilitated emergency money withdrawal for clients to withdraw anywhere between Taka 500 to Taka 20,000. Why should a customer from one district, branch, or ATM not be able to withdraw money from another? Can a price be quantified on a customer's worries, security and time? This is



why we took measures to make these services universal. The Bank even amplified their efforts to help member banks reach full automation and only for a fraction of the cost of what it would take for them to implement the system themselves.

Mobile banking service introduced for the first time in Bangladesh.

In line with our technology rationale and to serve the rural masses mobile banking services was massively expanded all over the country. It will bring particularly rural people under the banking cover who can transform their life through seamless financial transactions through mobile accounts to meet their personal, family and business needs.

We intend to continue with this strategy. In the future, DBBL will introduce many “first and only” products. We hope that you will continue to take advantage of our technology offerings with the same satisfaction that we have in implementing them.

Bank's performance in 2013

Our operating profit and net profit after tax declined in 2013 due to political unrest and adverse business condition during the year. However, growth was achieved in deposits, loans and import & export business. Despite lower profit, our strategic investment in IT infrastructure, branch, ATM & POS network, mobile banking services and human capital continued in 2013. DBBL has been consciously making these strategically important investments to provide much better customer service with a wide range of products that will definitely bring long-term growth and enhance shareholders' value.

Focus and strategy

During the year under review, our focus and strategy was concentrated on sustainable growth of business, better deposit mix, improving the quality of assets, rationalizing operating cost, improving operational efficiency and productivity

of resources, better and faster customer service, expansion of branches, ATM & Fast Track and POS network, mobile banking services, offering a number of new products in retail banking, SME financing and card services and strengthening the overall risk management and corporate governance system.

Expansion of delivery channels supported by resources

With that end in view, a number of steps were taken in 2013. With the opening of ten (10) new branches, the total number of branches at the end of 2013 reached at 136 from 126 of the preceding year. Besides, 88 ATM units were installed in 2013 to reach 2,454 ATMs at the end of 2013 and 28 new Fast Tracks were opened in 2013 to reach 263 Fast Tracks at the end of 2013 to provide online banking services to a wide range of customers. These were supported by increased investment and upgradation of online banking software and infrastructure. New personnel were recruited in 2013 to strengthen HR to support the business growth and expansion of network and to provide personalized services to our customers.

Profit after tax

In 2013, profit before tax decreased by 26.4% and stood at Taka 3,547.0 million compared to Taka 4,817.1 million in 2012. Profit after tax decreased by 13.5% and stood at Taka 2,000.8 million compared to Taka 2,314.1 million in 2012. The return on equity was 17.0% compared to 23.4% in 2012. During the year under review, earnings per share attributable to shareholders amounted to Taka 10.0 compared to Taka 11.6 during the previous year.

Asset quality and capital adequacy

Classified loan as a percentage of total loan portfolios increased to 3.9% at the end of 2013 which is lower than industry average. At the end of 2013, total equity stood at Taka 12,641.7 million as compared to Taka 10,854.5 million in 2012. Under Basel II, Tier 1 capital stood at Taka 10,693.5 million as on 31 December 2013 as compared to Taka 9,395.5 million in 2012.



The supplementary capital (Tier 2 capital) stood at Taka 4,709.8 million at the end of December 2013 compared to Taka 2,888.5 million at the end of 2012. Total regulatory capital was Taka 15,403.4 million at the end of 2013, an increase of Taka 3,119.4 million from previous year. As of 31 December 2013, Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) under Basel II stood at 13.7% (Tier 1 capital 9.5% and Tier 2 capital 4.2%) against the Bangladesh Bank minimum requirement of 10.0%.

As you know, Basel II was introduced by Bangladesh Bank in our banking sector from 01 January 2010. In addition to credit risk, Basel-II also covers operational and market risk. Moreover, under Basel-II, in absence of credit rating of the borrowers, credit risk of the corporate loans is calculated at 125% of outstanding loans. As a result, risk weighted assets and capital requirement under Basel-II are substantially increased in absence as compared to Basel-I. DBBL was able to maintain 13.7% CAR as of 31 December 2013 against minimum capital requirement of 10.0% by Bangladesh Bank.

Profit alone is not our motto

Respected shareholders, you are aware of the fact that, DBBL's performance cannot be judged by profit figures alone. Many of our services including online banking, ATM and Fast Track services are offered free of cost or at a very low cost though input cost of providing this service is very high. That is where DBBL is different from other banks in the country. As you also know, a significant part of the profit is also returned to the common and distressed people of the country through various Social Cause Programs in which DBBL is a pioneer in the country. Without such social programs, the amount of profit of the Bank could have been much higher. We strongly believe that our strong social commitment and better customer service at affordable cost will make DBBL stronger and provide long term sustainable growth to enhance shareholders' value and to protect depositors' money.

Corporate governance

As you know, good corporate governance system is vital for efficient and effective business operation, long-term stability, and sustainable growth for any organization. The corporate governance system in DBBL is designed to ensure transparency and accountability at all levels in doing business. It also ensures that duties and responsibilities are appropriately segregated between the Board and management to provide sufficient check and balance and flexibility for smooth business operations. The Board provides leadership and direction for the management, approves strategic and major policy decisions and oversees management to attain predetermined goals and objectives of the Bank. Integrity and compliance throughout DBBL are strongly encouraged by the Board.

The Board also ensures that adequate internal control systems are in place and these are consistently complied with to provide reasonable assurance that financial records are reliable for preparation of financial statements. The Board further ensures that quality of financial reporting is maintained, assets of the Bank are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition and accountability for assets and business transactions is maintained.

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

Social Cause Programs

As you all know, DBBL has pioneered Social Cause Programs in this country. Since inception, DBBL tried to enrich economic and social indicators of society by way of supporting education, reducing poverty, giving standard healthcare service, proper nutrition, and ensuring environment friendly society for the present and future generations.



Our lending policy is also supportive for creating employment opportunities and it is free from environmental hazards. Education and healthcare are key areas where we are directing our efforts to improve quality.

We strongly believe that these kinds of social and philanthropic activities would ultimately improve the quality of lives of the disadvantaged people of the country by receiving support for education and healthcare as well as financial support whenever there is a natural disaster.

Largest Scholarship Program continued in 2013

You will be pleased to know that the massive and expanded scholarship program introduced in 2011 for providing scholarships worth Taka 1,020 million to 30,000 students studying in HSC and graduation levels on a yearly basis continued in 2013.

Future Outlook

I strongly believe that our personalized customer service with existing and new products with the support of our huge investment in IT platform, branch and ATM & Fast Track network, efficient and productive resources and better risk management and corporate governance system will bring sustainable growth with improved asset quality that will maximize value for all the stakeholders in coming years.

I would like to express my gratitude to the Government of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, the Stock Exchanges for their continued support and guidance. I would also like to express my thanks to all valued clients, patrons, well wishers, shareholders and all employees for their continued support and cooperation, without which the Bank would not be able to achieve its present position. I am thankful to our statutory auditors Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co. My appreciation also goes to my fellow members in the Board of Directors of the Bank for their generous assistance, guidance and thoughtful leadership in bringing every success for the Bank.

To conclude, we reaffirm our intention to remain “Your Trusted Partner” all the time.

May Allah help us and shower His unending blessings upon us.

With best regards,



Abedur Rashid Khan
Chairman



from the desk of the managing director

It is indeed a pleasant experience for me to present the performance of your Bank for the year 2013. DBBL passed another eventful year in terms of its expansion and consolidation despite the tumultuous situation prevailed throughout the year. Our triumphant journey was continued as usual along with trend setting in many fields of automated and innovative banking. At this august moment, I sincerely offer my heartfelt gratitude and congratulate our valued clients, patrons, well-wishers and honorable shareholders for their active support, cooperation and strong association with us without which it would not have been possible for us to take the Bank to the height of today's stratum.

Prudent outlook

Keeping the macro market situation in consideration, our focus was on the improvement of asset quality and creation of selective new asset aiming to maintain a sound and safe portfolio. Simultaneously, maintaining sound liquidity and enjoying lower cost of fund throughout the year gave us additional strength. Like before, our efforts has been to bring stable and predictable earnings. Our endeavor to achieve meaningful long term goal in terms of fundamental growth in every aspects always yield good results as we plan our business target considering our own strength and the macro market condition with cautiously calculating the associated risk factors. We always emphasize in business stability, to strengthen own ability and focus on core business.

Economic Scenario

Despite various stresses faced by the financial sector during 2013, some positive developments also took place in the macro situation and in the banking industry. Gross international

foreign exchange reserves continued to increase throughout the year to attain a healthy level of meeting more than six months import payments. Inflationary pressures are in a much more tolerable single digit level. Liquidity position in the banking system also improved considerably as evidenced from significant decline in call money rate. Though call money rate started at double digit in the beginning of 2013, it immediately reduced to single digit within a couple of month and continued at below 7 per cent level throughout the year. Exchange rate of USD/BDT also witnessed a similar trend. It starts at 79.50 level at the beginning and within a month BDT gradually gained against USD and maintained 77.75 level during the rest of the months.

Bangladesh Bank being the central bank of the country, actively fosters a stable and efficient financial system as part of its commitment to promoting the country's economic growth and sustainable development. Bangladesh Bank also introduced macro-prudential oversight for supervising the banking system and the performance of the banks and non-bank financial institutions in a broad spectrum.

Business Growth

During the year 2013, our efforts were continued as usual to further improve the deposit mix targeting to reduce the cost of funds. Our long term endeavor to reach to larger number of clients through providing easy access to technology driven modern banking services to the masses continued as well during the year under review. Our networks have been expanded through different and innovative mode of delivery channels that include 2,454 ATM units, the largest proprietary network in the country, 263 Fast Tracks, a new idea of extended services for the

convenience of the clients and 136 full fledged branches all over the country. Our effort brings very notable results. Our client base increased to 3.4 million. We enjoyed most attractive deposit mix, and very comfortable liquidity position.

The deposits grew by Taka 19,797.0 million in 2013 from Taka 125,433.1 million to Taka 145,230.1 million. In this highly competitive market, we have been able to achieve 15.8% growth in deposit mobilization. The competition was intensified further with the new banks coming in to operation during the year under review. Even we have been able to contain the market heat of higher interest rate through achieving favorable deposit mix, as evidenced in our cost of funds. Our aggregate cost of funds, including operating cost stood at 10.8% at the end of 2013, marginally lower than 10.9% of previous year.

Loans and advances stood at Taka 106,422.8 million as at the end of 2013 from Taka 91,648.9 million in 2012 having growth of 16.1%. The Bank continued to grow and diversify its portfolio in 2013 to have a diversified client base and portfolio distributed across the sectors to reduce client specific and industry specific concentration and to reduce overall portfolio risk. However, the rate of return on loans and advances decreased to 13.5% in 2013 from 14.3% in 2012.

Classified loan as a percentage of total loan portfolio increased to 3.9% as of 31 December 2013 from 3.0% as of 31 December 2012. However, full provision was made against these classified loans. Owing to overall economic and banking industry situation, our operating profit decreased by 11.9% and net profit after tax decreased by 13.5% from Taka 2,314.1 million to Taka 2,000.8 million.

DBBL wins the Asian Banker Award, 2013

We are proud to announce that The Asian Banker, a Singapore based provider of strategic

intelligence on financial services industry in its annual assessment of the financial of business performance of the commercial banking industry in the Asia Pacific region, has assessed Dutch-Bangla Bank – The Winner of Strongest Bank Balance Sheet in Bangladesh, 2013. The award was based on strength, liquidity and sustainability of the balance sheet in a challenging market place, relative to peers in the industry and is a testament to our strong performance in the country and our continued commitment to serve our clients in the financial market.

Expansion of Mobile Banking Services

Like many other innovative banking services in the country, we are the pioneer in introducing bank-led mobile banking services. We had launched 'Dutch-Bangla Bank Mobile Banking' for the first time in Bangladesh on March 31, 2011. Ours is a bank-led model of mobile banking where clients are treated as bank client and can avail other outlets, such as ATM, Fast Track etc. for their banking needs through their mobile account. This is an innovative idea of economic inclusion of the low income un-banked people. More than two million un-banked people have already been included in the banking system through our mobile banking network and the number is increasing day by day. DBBL is proud to be the first to bring this revolutionary banking solution to the masses who has long been deprived of the opportunity to be included in the conventional banking.

Strong Capital Adequacy Ratio

In maintaining adequate capital against overall risk exposure of the Bank, our guiding philosophy has been to strengthen risk management and internal control. DBBL's regulatory capital as on 31 December 2013 stood at Taka 15,403.4 million. As at the end of 2013, Capital Adequacy Ratio was 13.7% under Basel II, as against Bangladesh Bank's minimum requirement of 10.0%.

Meanwhile, we got approval of Bangladesh Bank for obtaining US\$ 50.0 million Subordinated Term Loan from FMO and DEG, of which US\$ 25.0 million



has already been procured for strengthening Tier – 2 capital and total capital adequacy ratio in compliance with existing BASEL-II and upcoming BASEL-III.

Social Causes Program

DBBL believes in ultimate development of human beings which can bring about basic improvement of civilization as a whole and can make the globe livable. Since inception, DBBL champions a mission to bring human development through helping in various social ingredients. It was proved in many ways that a small initiative can bring about phenomenal changes through demonstration effect. DBBL started contributing to social causes since almost its inception, which now become mandatory for other fellow institutions and over the years CSR now become part of their regular activities.

Social cause initiatives undertaken by DBBL includes awarding of scholarship to the needy and meritorious students, Smile Brighter Program for cleft lipped children, rural healthcare, financial support to medical infrastructures and many other social developments programs. Over the years, DBBL's various social cause obligations increases manifold.

DBBL is regarded as the largest contributor in the education sector among the private business houses in terms of CSR activities. The Bank has been awarding scholarships as part of its Taka 1.02 billion (Tk 102 crore) annual scholarship program, to meritorious students in need of financial aid.

Human Resources

DBBL always focuses on attracting, developing and motivating the very best individuals and encourages internal talents. Aiming to build up a robust and productive workforce crucial for our highly technology based work environment; we impart training on various discipline of banking throughout the year in home and abroad. Motivation process through various means also continues to invigorate the workforce.

Outlook for 2014

DBBL sets its priority for the year 2014 to continue implement its growth strategy with particular emphasis on improving deposit mix, reducing cost of fund and strengthening overall risk management process. These initiatives will help the Bank to improve its business performances in all areas, bolster profits and ultimately create value for shareholders who are the main driving force behind all of our many efforts.

Heartfelt gratitude to respected stakeholders

We are amply thankful to our valued clients, respected shareholders, patrons and well wishers for reposing their complete confidence and trust on us which has been a great source of strength and inspiration at all times. The Management is expressing its sincere thanks and gratitude to the Members of the Board of Directors for their prudent policy guidelines, support and inspiration in achieving the Bank's cherished goal. We would like to convey our sincere thanks and gratitude to the Government Agencies, Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and Firms, Dhaka Stock Exchange, Chittagong Stock Exchange for the cooperation and support for the development of the Bank. Thanks to my colleagues of all levels for their sincere efforts and dedication in achieving these inspiring results as well as in uplifting the Bank's image by rendering distinctive services to our valued clients.

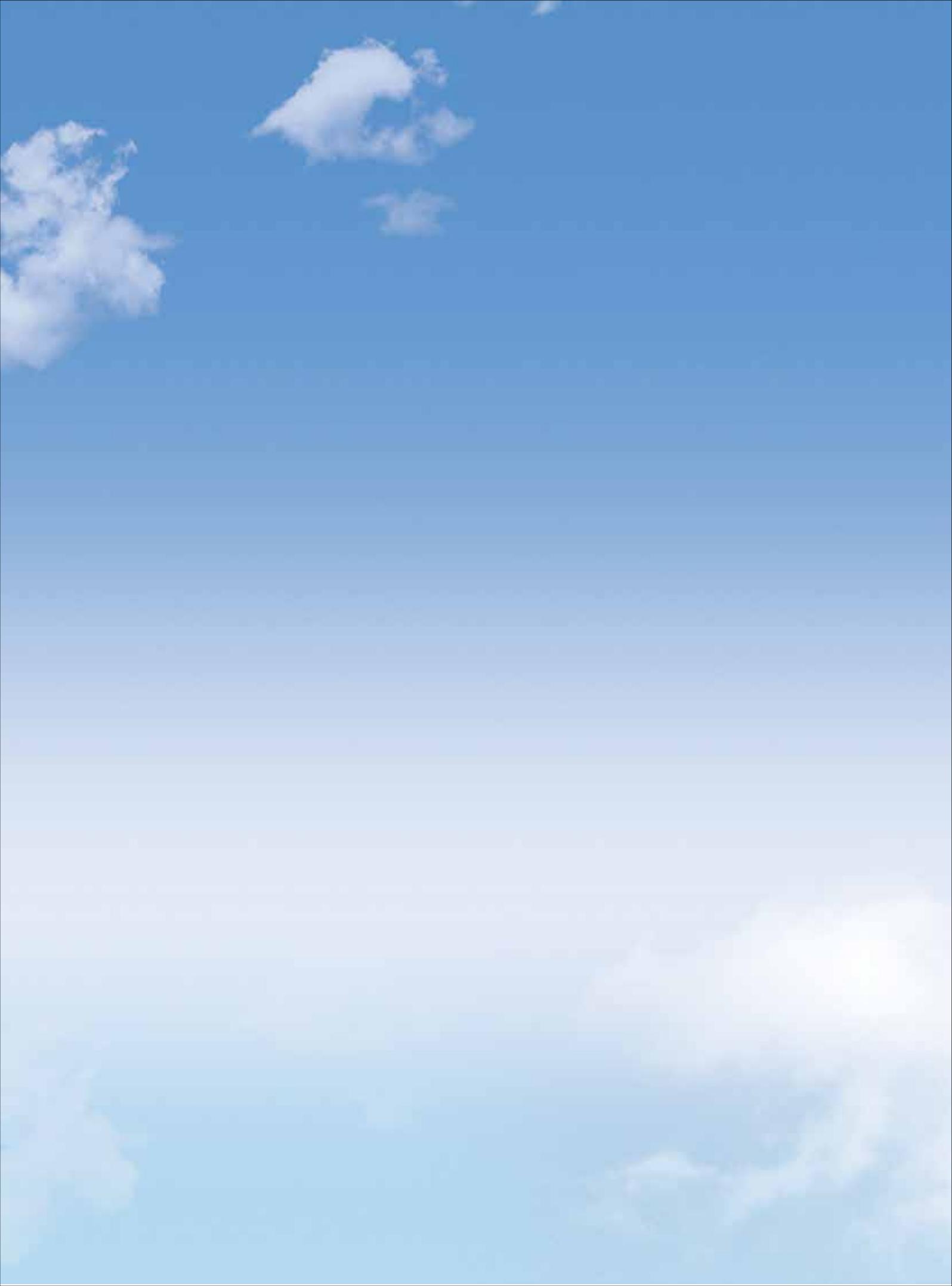
K. Shamshi Tabrez
Managing Director





*Any time
Anywhere*

stakeholders' information

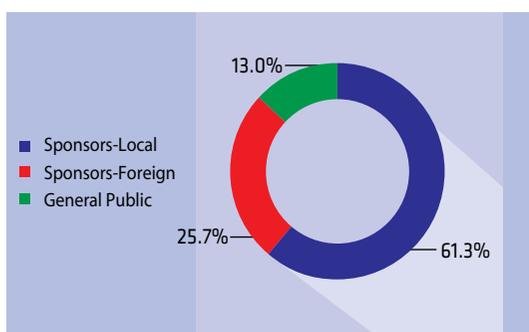




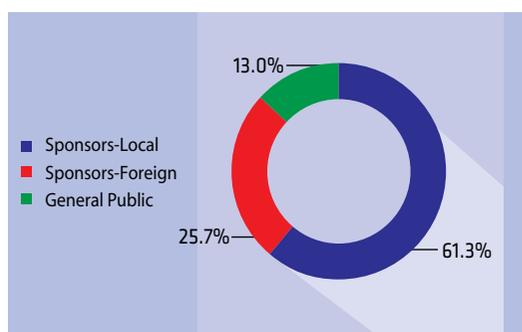
distribution of shareholders

Particulars	Number of shares held as of 31 December		Percentage (%) of shares held as of 31 December	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
Sponsors				
Local	122,634,240	122,634,240	61.3%	61.3%
Foreign	51,348,900	51,348,900	25.7%	25.7%
Total Sponsors	173,983,140	173,983,140	87.0%	87.0%
General Public				
Institutions	8,102,681	10,220,360	4.1%	5.1%
Individuals	17,914,179	15,796,500	8.9%	7.9%
Total General Public	26,016,860	26,016,860	13.0%	13.0%
Grand Total	200,000,000	200,000,000	100.0%	100.0%

Shareholding pattern 2013 (%)



Shareholding pattern 2012 (%)



highlights

Deposits
Taka
145,230
million

Earning
Per Share
Taka
10.0

Fast Track
263

ATM
Units
2,454

Branches
136

Loans and
Advances
Taka
106,423
million

Dividend
(Cash Dividend)
40%

Total Regulatory
Capital
Taka **15,403** million
Capital Adequacy Ratio
(CAR)
13.7%

*Any time
Anywhere*



financial highlights

In million Taka

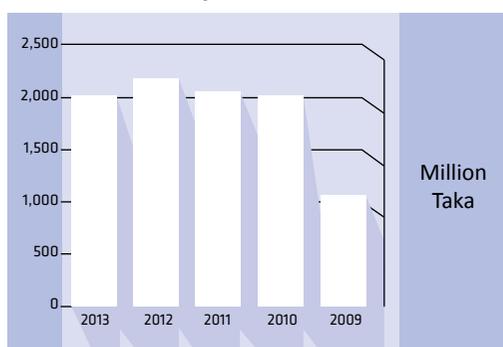
Particulars	2013	2012	Growth (%)	2011	2010	2009
Result of operation (for the year)						
Total revenue	20,050.6	18,213.1	10.1%	14,114.6	10,607.5	8,914.3
Operating profit	4,583.6	5,205.6	-11.9%	4,779.9	4,198.5	2,695.7
Profit before taxation	3,547.0	4,817.1	-26.4%	4,547.7	3,739.1	2,154.4
Profit after taxation	2,000.8	2,314.1	-13.5%	2,154.9	2,002.3	1,137.7
Financial position (at year end)						
Total assets	185,537.4	155,918.6	19.0%	123,267.0	101,181.6	81,480.5
Total risk weighted assets	112,770.7	102,518.8	10.0%	93,838.2	94,655.8	86,994.9
Total loans and advances	106,422.8	91,648.9	16.1%	79,660.7	67,657.7	48,411.0
Total deposits	145,230.1	125,433.1	15.8%	100,711.0	83,244.8	67,788.5
Total import	108,259.3	104,306.1	3.8%	83,434.4	87,662.6	53,088.7
Total export	118,045.2	108,878.6	8.4%	92,412.4	73,499.5	41,162.5
Total shareholders' fund	12,641.7	10,854.5	16.5%	8,939.6	7,001.0	4,351.8
Total capital	15,403.4	12,284.0	25.4%	10,534.9	9,125.9	5,899.8
Market capitalization	20,940.0	22,850.0	-8.4%	32,260.0	45,855.0	29,366.0

Particulars	2013	2012	Deviation	2011	2010	2009
Per share (Taka)						
Earning per share	10.0	11.6	(1.6)	10.8	10.0	5.7
Dividend per share						
Cash	4.0	4.0	-	4.0	3.0	-
Bonus	-	-	-	-	-	33.3
Net asset value (NAV) per share	63.2	54.3	8.9	44.7	35.0	21.8
Closing Market price per share	104.7	114.3	(9.6)	161.3	229.3	195.8
Financial ratios (In Percentage)						
Loan deposit ratio	73.3%	73.1%	0.2%	79.1%	81.3%	71.4%
Return on average total assets	1.2%	1.7%	-0.5%	1.9%	2.2%	1.6%
Return on average risk weighted assets	1.9%	2.4%	-0.5%	2.3%	2.7%	2.2%
Return on average shareholders' fund	17.0%	23.4%	-6.4%	27.0%	35.3%	30.3%
Ratio of non-performing loan to total loan	3.9%	3.0%	0.9%	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%
Capital adequacy ratio **	13.7%	12.0%	1.7%	11.2%	9.6%	11.6%
Cost-income ratio	63.9%	53.9%	10.0%	47.4%	41.4%	44.1%

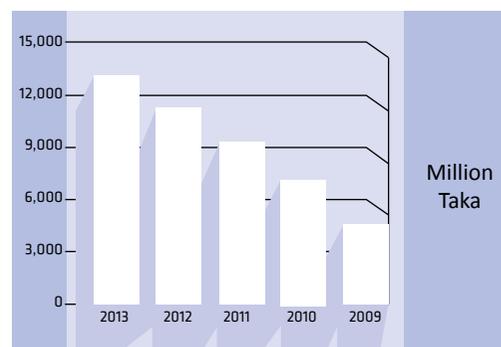
* **Proposed** (40% cash dividend i.e. Taka 4 per share for the year ended 31 December 2013 for General Public Shareholders and Foreign Sponsors/ Shareholders. The Local Sponsors of the Bank will not receive any dividend).

**2010-2013 : As per Basel II Guideline, 2009 : As per Basel I Guideline

Net profit after tax



Shareholders' fund



Key financial information & ratio-last five years

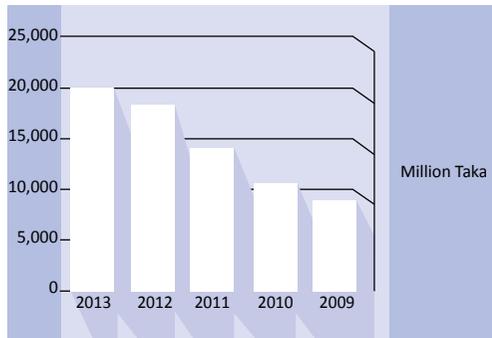
	In million Taka				
Particulars	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Operating performance (income statement) (for the year)					
Total revenue	20,050.6	18213.1	14114.6	10610	8914.3
Total expenses	15,467.0	13007.5	9334.8	6409	6218.6
Profit before provisions	4,583.6	5205.6	4779.9	4198.5	2695.7
Total provision	1,036.5	388.5	232.2	462.3	428.0
Profit before taxes	3,547.0	4817.1	4547.7	3739.1	2154.4
Provision for taxation	1,546.3	2503	2392.8	1736.8	1016.7
Net profit after taxation	2,000.8	2314.1	2154.9	2002.3	1137.7
Statement of financial position (Balance Sheet) (As at 31 December)					
Authorized capital	4,000.0	4,000.0	4,000.0	4,000.0	4,000.0
Paid-up share capital	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	2,000.0	1,500.0
Total shareholders' fund	12,641.7	10,854.5	8,939.6	7,001.0	4,351.8
Deposits	145,230.1	125,433.1	100,711.0	83,244.8	67,788.5
Loans and advances	106,422.8	91,648.9	79,660.7	67,657.7	48,411.0
Investments	17,441.9	13,428.6	10,897.7	11,001.6	9,685.9
Property, plant and equipment (net)	4,382.6	4,676.7	3,981.9	2,934.4	1,773.6
Total assets	185,537.4	155,918.6	123,267.0	101,181.6	81,788.4
Total earning assets	150,588.8	125,900.0	101,055.7	83,311.2	69,963.3
Total contingent liabilities	46,561.9	43,522.8	38,557.5	46,497.8	26,262.8
Other business (trade finance) for the year					
Import	108,259.3	104,306.1	83,434.4	87,662.6	53,088.7
Export	118,045.2	108,878.6	92,412.4	73,499.5	41,162.5
Asset quality (As of 31 December)					
Amount of classified advances (Taka)	4,175.6	2,728.4	2,186.8	1,665.7	1,193.3
Classified loans to total loans (%)	3.9%	3.0%	2.7%	2.4%	2.5%
Capital measurement					
Core (Tier 1) capital	10,693.5	9,395.5	7,523.0	6,051.2	4,048.9
Supplementary (Tier 2) capital	4,709.8	2,888.5	3,011.8	3,074.7	1,850.9
Total capital (Tier 1 and Tier 2)	15,403.4	12,284.0	10,534.9	9,125.9	5,899.8
Total risk weighted assets	112,770.7	102,518.8	93,838.3	94,655.8	50,913.5
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio (%)	9.5%	9.2%	8.0%	6.4%	8.0%
Tier 2 capital adequacy ratio (%)	4.2%	2.8%	3.2%	3.2%	3.6%
Total capital adequacy ratio	13.7%	12.0%	11.2%	9.6%	11.6%
Capital surplus	4,126.3	2,032.2	1,151.0	606.9	808.5
Share information					
Number of share outstanding	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	150,000,000
Earning per share (Taka) **	10.0	11.6	10.8	10.0	5.7
Market price per share (Taka)	104.7	114.3	161.3	229.3	195.8
Price earning (P/E) ratio (Times)	10.5	9.9	15.0	22.9	34.4
Market capitalization	20,940.0	22,850.0	32,260.0	45,855.0	29,366.0
Dividend per share					
Cash (Taka)	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	-
Bonus	-	-	-	-	33.3
Net asset value (NAV) per share (Taka)	63.2	54.3	44.7	35.0	21.8
Number of shareholders	6,611	6,637.0	7,457.0	8,409.0	7,508.0
Financial ratios (In Percentage)					
Gross profit ratio (%)	22.9	28.6	33.9	39.6	30.2
Debt equity ratio (%)	23.6	11.0	15.1	20.2	34.8
Loan deposit ratio (%)	73.3	73.1	79.1	81.3	71.4
Return on average investment (ROI %)	10.8	11.6	10.9	12.2	14.6
Yield on loans and advances (%)	13.5	14.3	13.0	11.6	13.0
Return on average equity (ROE %)	17.0	23.4	27.0	35.3	30.3
Return on average assets (ROA %)	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.6
Other information					
Number of employees	4,666	5,268	4,015	2,794	1,785
Number of branches	136	126	111	96	79
Number of ATM Units	2,454	2,366	1,940	1,100	700
Number of Fast Track	263	235	153	50	-
Number of deposit account holder	3,405,671	2,755,149	2,026,189	1,352,870	761,120
Number of loan account holder	26,852	24,650	15,595	14,917	9,797

* **Proposed** (40% cash dividend i.e. Taka 4 per share for the year ended 31 December 2013 for General Public Shareholders and Foreign Sponsors/Shareholders. The Local Sponsors of the Bank will not receive any dividend).

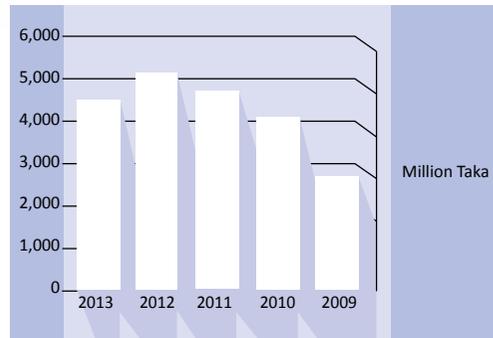


graphical presentation

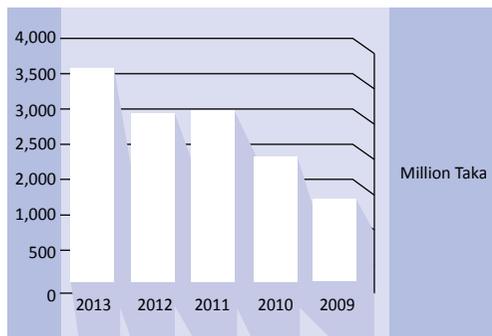
Total revenue



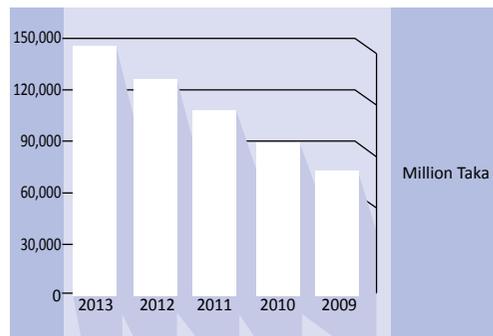
Operating Income



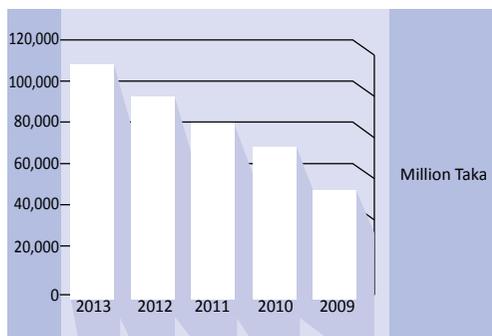
Non-interest income



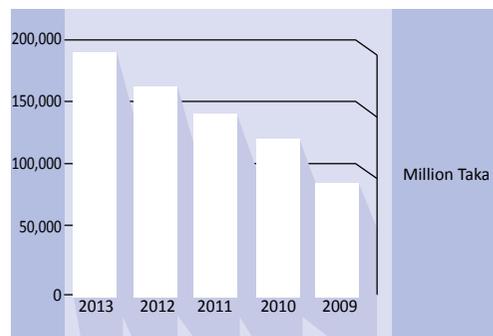
Total deposit



Total loans and advances

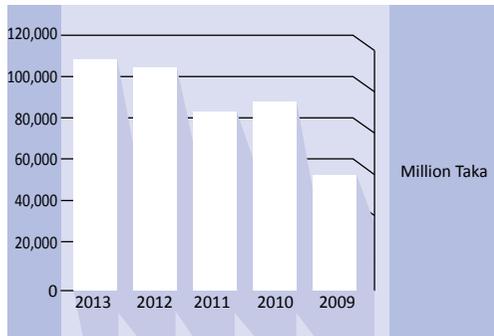


Total assets

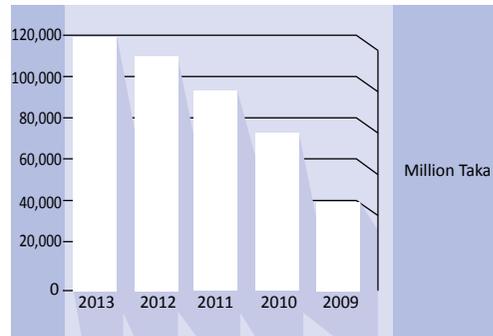


graphical presentation

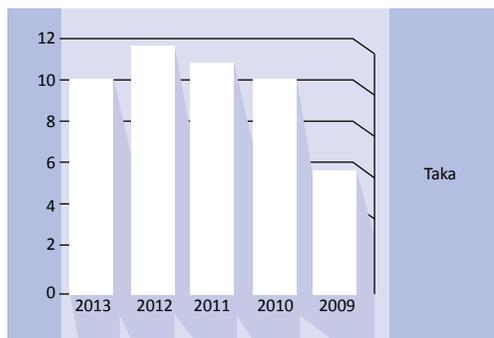
Total Import



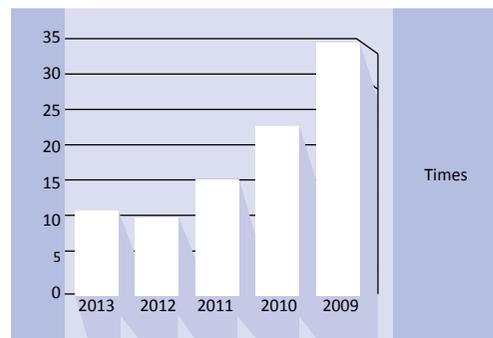
Total Export



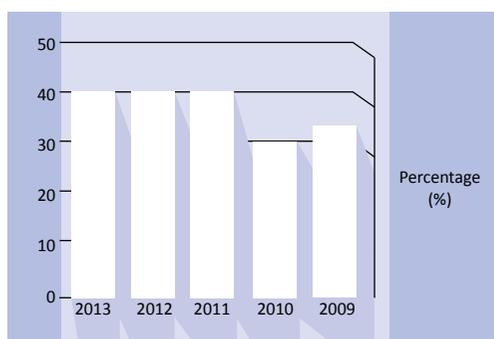
Earning per share



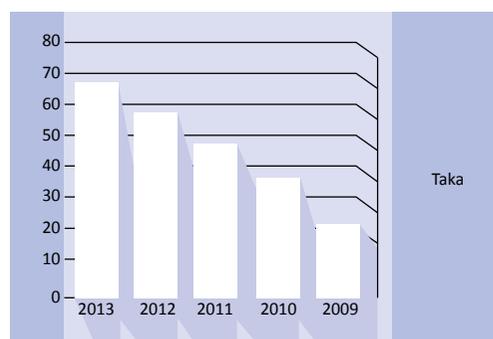
Price earning (P/E ratio)



Dividend



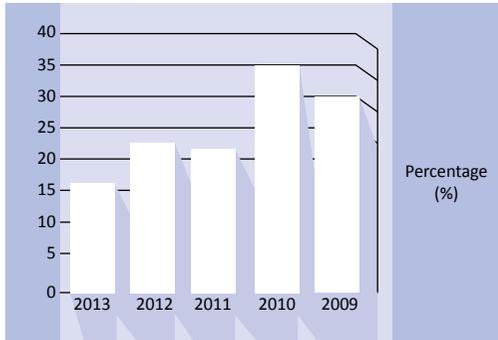
Net asset value (NAV) per share



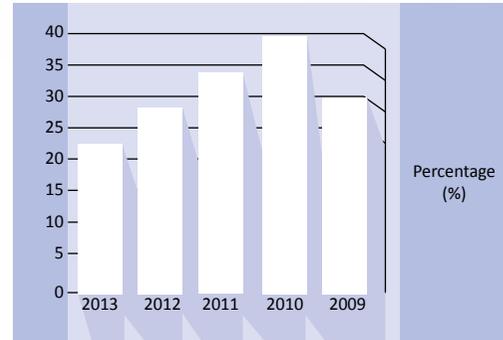


graphical presentation

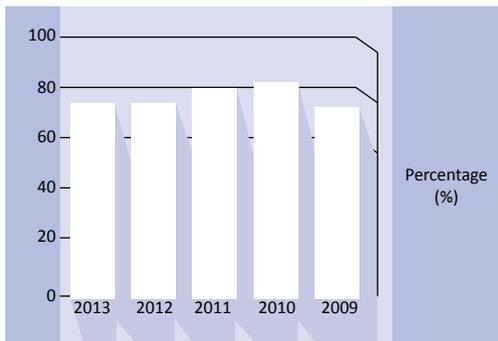
Return on shareholders' fund



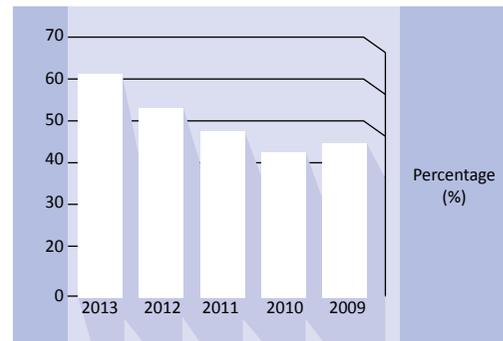
Gross profit ratio



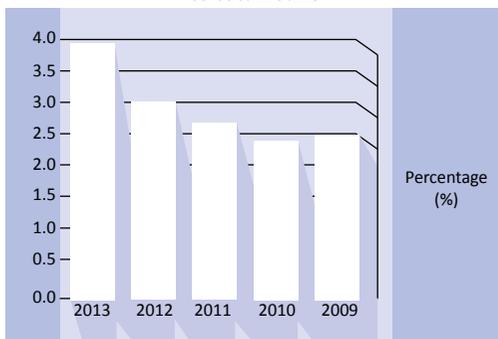
Loan deposit ratio



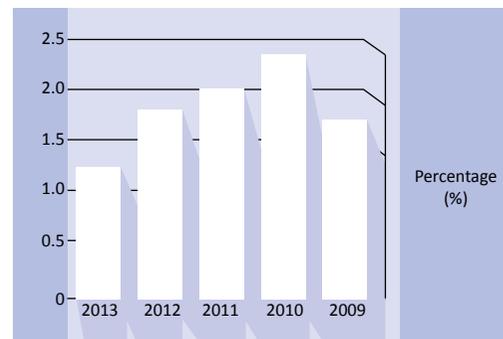
Cost-income ratio



Ratio of non-performing loans (NPL) to total loans



Return on assets (ROA)



Economic contribution

Savings, investments, employment generation, productions, distribution and consumptions are essential part of any economic system. The Bank being a financial intermediary plays a significant role in this process by mobilizing savings & other resources, allocating such resources to productive investments, local & international trades and consumptions. In the process the Bank is directly or indirectly creating a lot of wealth by accelerating economic activities & growth. By offering its unique products & services the Bank is engaged in maximizing savings, investments, productions, trading, employment, consumptions etc to maximize economic growth and welfare of the society. Therefore banking company is holding a key position in economic and social development of a country.

DBBL is a corporate citizen. It can not act on its own without its stakeholders. The stakeholders as a whole help, direct and monitor the Bank to perform its operations in an effective way to create and maximize value for the economy & society.

Shareholders provide the vital equity capital, depositors & lenders put their money in the Bank, borrowers take the credits for production, trading or consumptions, employees put their services to serve the customers, and government, Bangladesh Bank and Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission provide legal & regulatory framework, infrastructure, economic & business environment etc. to ensure smooth operations of banking activities with transparency and accountability.

With the support & resources from various stakeholders, DBBL conduct its businesses

to provide services to the customers and society at large and in the process creates and maximizes value for all its stakeholders in a fair, transparent and ethical way. Maximization of profit can not be the only objective of the Bank, rather maximizing benefits & value for all stakeholders in a fair and balanced way thereby maximizing welfare of the economy & society as a whole is the objective of DBBL. However, profit is also important to give satisfactory returns to all the stakeholders and to ensure sustainable operations, growth and long-term solvency of the Bank which in turns enable the Bank to contribute in a greater way to the economy & society.

As DBBL is dependent on its stakeholders to continue its operation and wealth creation activities, therefore, wealth created by the Bank is also distributed to its various stakeholders. Shareholders get dividends, depositors get interest, employees receive salaries and government gets tax, VAT etc.

Measures taken by DBBL to maximize value for its stakeholders and to increase its contribution to the economy & society in a sustainable way

DBBL as a responsible citizen has taken effective measures to sustain its operations in a sustainable way thereby to increase its contribution to the economy & society. DBBL has undertaken due process, procedures and systems in compliance with best practices in corporate governance, risk management, regulatory requirements, environmental issues, staff welfare, customer services and business practices to strengthen its ability to serve the stakeholders and society increasingly in a greater way.



Creation of revenues and its distribution by DBBL

In million Taka

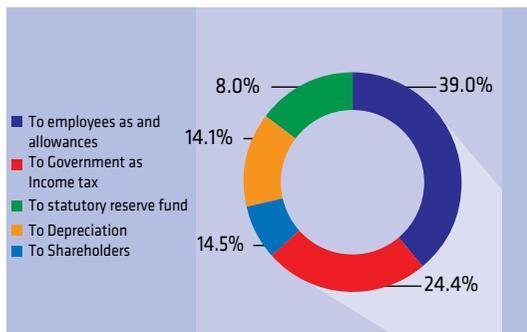
Particulars	Period (For the year ended 31 December)				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Creation of revenues					
Interest income	14,690	13,925	9,984	7,175	6,163
Investment income	1,669	1,381	1,169	1,279	1,334
Commission, exchange and brokerage	1,601	1,200	1,683	1,143	860
Other operating income	2,091	1,707	1,279	1,014	557
Total revenue	20,051	18,213	14,115	10,610	8,914
Distribution of revenues					
To depositors and lenders as interest on deposits and borrowings etc.	7,353	6,919	5,024	3,448	4,096
To employees as salary and allowances	3,483	3,087	2,092	1,489	996
To suppliers for providing goods & services	3,370	2,413	1,572	1,079	821
Depreciation	1,261	588	646	393	306
Loan loss provision and other provisions	1,037	389	232	462	428
To Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation	-	-	-	-	113
To Government as income tax	2,178	2,497	2,280	1,709	1,142
To Deferred tax	(632)	6	113	27	(125)
To statutory reserve fund	709	963	909	748	802
To Shareholders	1,291	1,351	1,246	1,254	335
As cash dividend	309	309	309	232	-
As Bonus share	-	-	-	-	500
As Dividend equalization reserve	155	155	155	77	-
As retained earnings	827	887	782	945	(165)
Total	20,051	18,213	14,115	10,610	8,914

Value Added Statement

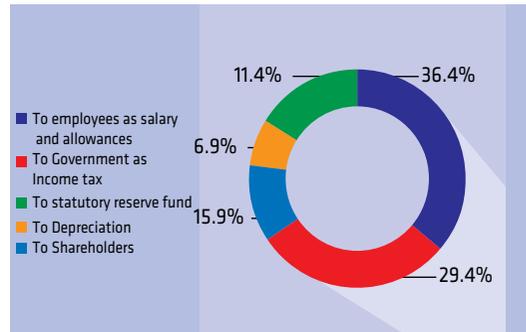
The value added statement of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited shows how the value is created and distributed to the different stakeholders of the Bank.

Particulars	2013		2,012	
	Amount in Taka	Percentage (%)	Amount in Taka	Percentage (%)
Value added				
Income from banking services	20,050,551,646		18,213,079,842	
Less: Cost of services and supplies	10,508,584,361		9,128,126,132	
Sub Total	9,541,967,285		9,084,953,710	
Charges on loan losses	(213,827,719)		(204,315,997)	
Provision for deferred tax	632,129,607		(6,178,318)	
Loan loss provision and other provisions	(1,036,543,042)		(388,507,210)	
Total Value added	8,923,726,131		8,485,952,185	
Distribution of Value added				
To employees as salary and allowances	3,483,332,495	39.0%	3,086,889,801	36.4%
To Government as income tax	2,178,395,000	24.4%	2,496,826,463	29.4%
To statutory reserve fund	709,405,544	8.0%	963,265,539	11.4%
To Depreciation	1,261,236,309	14.1%	588,132,441	6.9%
To Shareholders	1,291,356,783	14.5%	1,350,837,941	15.9%
As cash dividend	309,463,040		309,463,040	
As Bonus share	-		-	
As Dividend equalization reserve	154,731,520		154,731,520	
As retained earnings	827,162,223		886,643,381	
Total	8,923,726,131	100%	8,485,952,185	100%

Value added statement 2013 (%)



Value added statement 2012 (%)





Economic Value Added (EVA) Statement

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

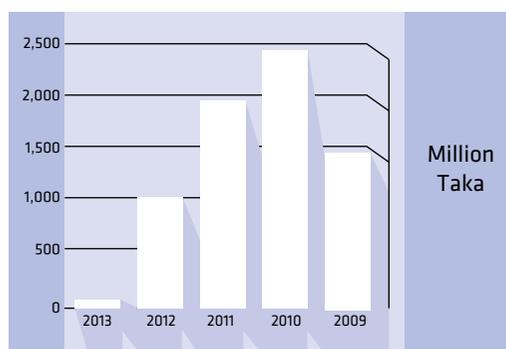
Economic Value Addition by DBBL

In million Taka

Particulars	Period (For the year ended 31 December)				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Invested fund by the shareholders					
Shareholders' equity	12,642	10,854	8,940	7,001	4,352
Add: Provision for loans and off-balance sheet exposures	3,827	2,779	2,392	2,131	1,567
Add: Deferred tax provision (net)	1,392	2,000	1,631	944	611
Total invested fund by the shareholders	17,861	15,633	12,963	10,076	6,530
Average invested fund by the shareholders [A]	16,747	14,298	11,520	8,303	5,546
Earnings for the year					
Profit before taxation	3,547	4,817	4,548	3,739	2,154
Add: Provision for loans and off-balance sheet exposures and other provisions	1,037	389	232	462	428
Less: Loan written-off	214	204	146	-	-
Less: Cash taxes paid	2,155	2,134	1,706	1,403	665
Earning for the year [B]	2,215	2,868	2,928	2,798	1,917
Cost of equity (On the basis of the weighted average annual yield of 364-day treasury bills plus 2% risk premium [C])					
	12.9%	13.3%	9.6%	6.5%	9.7%
Cost of average equity [D= A X C]	2,156	1,900	1,100	538	535
Economic value added [B – D]	59	968	1,828	2,260	1,382

Economic Value Addition declined due to lower profit in 2013 for adverse business environment.

Economic value added



Market Value Added Statement

Market Value Added (MVA) is the difference between the total market value (Based on the price quoted in the main bourse of the country) of equity and the total book value of equity of the Bank as at the reporting date. The higher MVA means that the market is confident in sustainable and progressive business & profit growth and cash flows of the Bank.

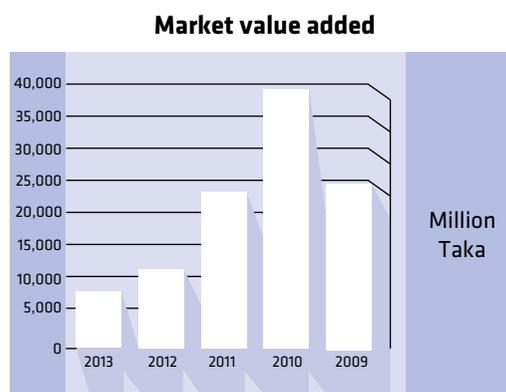
The following table shows that DBBL has been able to earn confidence of the shareholders & market in its ability to deliver higher value to the shareholders in future years:

Market Value Added (MVA) Statement

In million Taka

Particulars	Period (For the year ended 31 December)				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Total market value of the equity	20940	22850	32260	45855	29366
Less: Total book value of the equity	12,642	10,854	8,940	7,001	4,352
Market value added	8,298	11,996	23,320	38,854	25,014

Market Value Addition declined in 2013 due to extreme bearish condition in the stock market originated from lack of investors' confidence and absence of liquidity support.





Financial Calendar

Particulars

Financial calendar for 2014

Date of recommendation of Dividend by the Board of Directors for the year 2013	03 March 2014
Record date for entitlement of dividend for the year 2013	13 March 2014
Notice of the 18 th Annual General Meeting	16 March 2014
18 th Annual General Meeting to be held on	30 March 2014
Next 1 st Quarter (Q1) Financial Statements within	15 May 2014
Next Half-Yearly Financial Statements within	30 July 2014
Next 3 rd Quarter (Q3) Financial Statements within	30 October 2014

Financial calendar for 2013

Notice of the 17 th Annual General Meeting	04 April 2013
Date of holding of 17 th Annual General Meeting	28 April 2013
Distribution of Dividend for the year 2012	09 May 2013
1 st Quarter (Q1) Financial Statements released on	11 May 2013
2 nd Quarter (Half-Yearly) Financial Statements released on	25 July 2013
3 rd Quarter (Q3) Financial Statements released on	26 October 2013

Information on dividend

- 2013: Proposed cash dividend @ 40% (i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each) for General Public Shareholders and Foreign Sponsors / Shareholders. Local Sponsors will not receive any dividend for 2013.
- 2012: Cash dividend @ 40% (i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each) for General Public Shareholders and Foreign Sponsors / Shareholders. Local Sponsors did not receive any dividend for 2012.
- 2011: Cash dividend @ 40% (i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each) for General Public Shareholders and Foreign Sponsors / Shareholders. Local Sponsors did not receive any dividend for 2011.

Share transfer system

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

Information relating to shareholdings

Distribution of shares of DBBL and shareholdings by the Directors are given in Note 16 to Financial Statements of this Annual Report.

Listing on Stock Exchanges

Particulars	Dhaka Stock Exchange	Chittagong Stock Exchange
Trading Code	DUTCHBANGL	DUBBL
Company Code	11121	22017
Listing year	2001	2001
Market Category	A	A
Electronic Share	Yes	Yes
Market Lot	500	500
Total number of shares	200,000,000	200,000,000
Paid-up capital (in million Taka)	2,000	2,000
Face value (in Taka)	10	10



5 Years' Highlights of DBBL Shares

Particulars	Period (For the year ended 31 December)				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Shares outstanding (Numbers)	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	200,000,000	150,000,000
DSE closing price (Taka)	104.7	114.3	161.3	229.3	195.7
Earning per share (Taka)	10.0	11.6	10.8	10.0	5.6
Net asset value (NAV) per share (Taka)	63.2	54.3	44.7	35.0	21.7
Market price / net asset value (Times)	1.7	2.1	3.6	6.6	9.0
Market capitalization (In million Taka)	20,940.0	22,850.0	32,260.0	45,855.0	29,366.0

Queries relating to corporate information

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

Md. Monirul Alam, FCS

Company Secretary
Sena Kalyan Bhaban
195, Motijheel Commercial Area
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Tel No. 7112240, Fax No. 9561889
Mobile No. 01711-59 45 10

Other Information

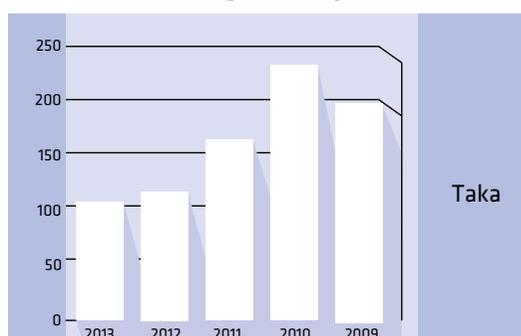
Registered Office

Sena Kalyan Bhaban
195, Motijheel Commercial Area
Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Tel No. 88-02-9574196-8 (PABX)
Fax No. 88-02-9561889
e-mail: contact@dutchbanglabank.com
SWIFT: DBBL BD DH

Statutory Auditors

Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co.
Chartered Accountants
(Independent Correspondent Firm to Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu)
BTMC Bhaban, Level: 8
7-9 Kawran Bazar C/A
Dhaka-1215, Bangladesh
Tel No. 88-02-9120090
Fax No. 88-02-8119298
e-mail: hbc@hodavasi.com
Web: www.deloitteap.com

Closing market price



External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI)

Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh Limited (CRAB)
Sena Kalyan Bhaban, Suit no. 403, Floor No. 4
195, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000.

Tax & company affairs consultant

Ahmed Zaker & Co.
Chartered Accountants
40, Shahid Syed Nazrul Islam Road,
Bijoy Nagar
(Kakrail), 10th Floor, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh
Tel No. 9362787, 9362847, 9340763
Fax No. 88-02-7100998, e-mail: azc@aitlbd.net

Our website

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

www.dutchbanglabank.com



Business segment results of DBBL for the year 2013

(In Million Taka)

Particulars	Corporate Banking	Personal Banking	Mobile Banking	Sme Banking	Treasury	Off-Shore Banking Unit	Total
Interest Income	7,056.2	3,962.9	-	2,352.1	2,949.2	31.5	16,351.9
Interest Paid On Deposits And Borrowings	2,849.3	3,236.6	-	949.8	303.4	13.6	7,352.7
Net Interest Income	4,207.0	726.3	-	1,402.3	2,645.7	17.9	8,999.2
Transfer Of Interest Between Business Segments	(2,689.8)	5,982.2	90.8	(896.6)	(2,486.7)	-	-
Net Interest Income(Nii) After Transfer Of Interest Between Business Segments	1,517.2	6,708.6	90.8	505.7	159.0	17.9	8,999.2
Non-Interest Income (Fees, Commission, Exchange & Other Operating Income)	1,919.8	1,026.5	67.8	639.9	42.4	2.2	3,698.6
Total Operating Income	3,436.9	7,735.1	158.6	1,145.6	201.5	20.1	12,697.9
Operating Expenses	1,269.8	5,899.3	388.6	423.3	128.1	5.3	8,114.3
Profit Before Provision	2,167.2	1,835.8	(230.0)	722.4	73.4	14.8	4,583.6
Provision For Loans And Off-Balance Sheet Exposures (Specific And General)	755.3	29.5	-	251.8	-	-	1,036.5
Profit Before Taxes	1,411.9	1,806.3	(230.0)	470.6	73.4	14.8	3,547.0
Total Provision For Taxation (Current And Deferred)	709.2	600.7	-	236.4	-	-	1,546.3
Net Profit After Taxation	702.7	1,205.6	(230.0)	234.2	73.4	14.8	2,000.8
Average Assets	85,180.5	20,955.1	130.9	28,393.5	35,773.7	287.4	170,721.1

basis for measurement and reporting of business segments of DBBL

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

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

- Corporate banking results include interest and non-interest income related to corporate loans and allied business and related amounts for specific and general provisions for loan losses.
- Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) banking results include interest and non-interest income related to SME loans and allied business and related amounts for specific and general provisions for loan losses.
- Personal banking results include interest and non-interest income related to personal/ retail loans, debit cards and credit cards and related amounts for specific and general provisions for loan losses.
- Treasury results include interest and non-interest income related to treasury operations covering both local currency and foreign currency operations.

Key methodologies used

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

Net interest income

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

Transfer pricing of funds

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

Operating expense allocation

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

benefits proportionately enjoyed by the business segment.

Specific and general provisions

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

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

Income tax

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

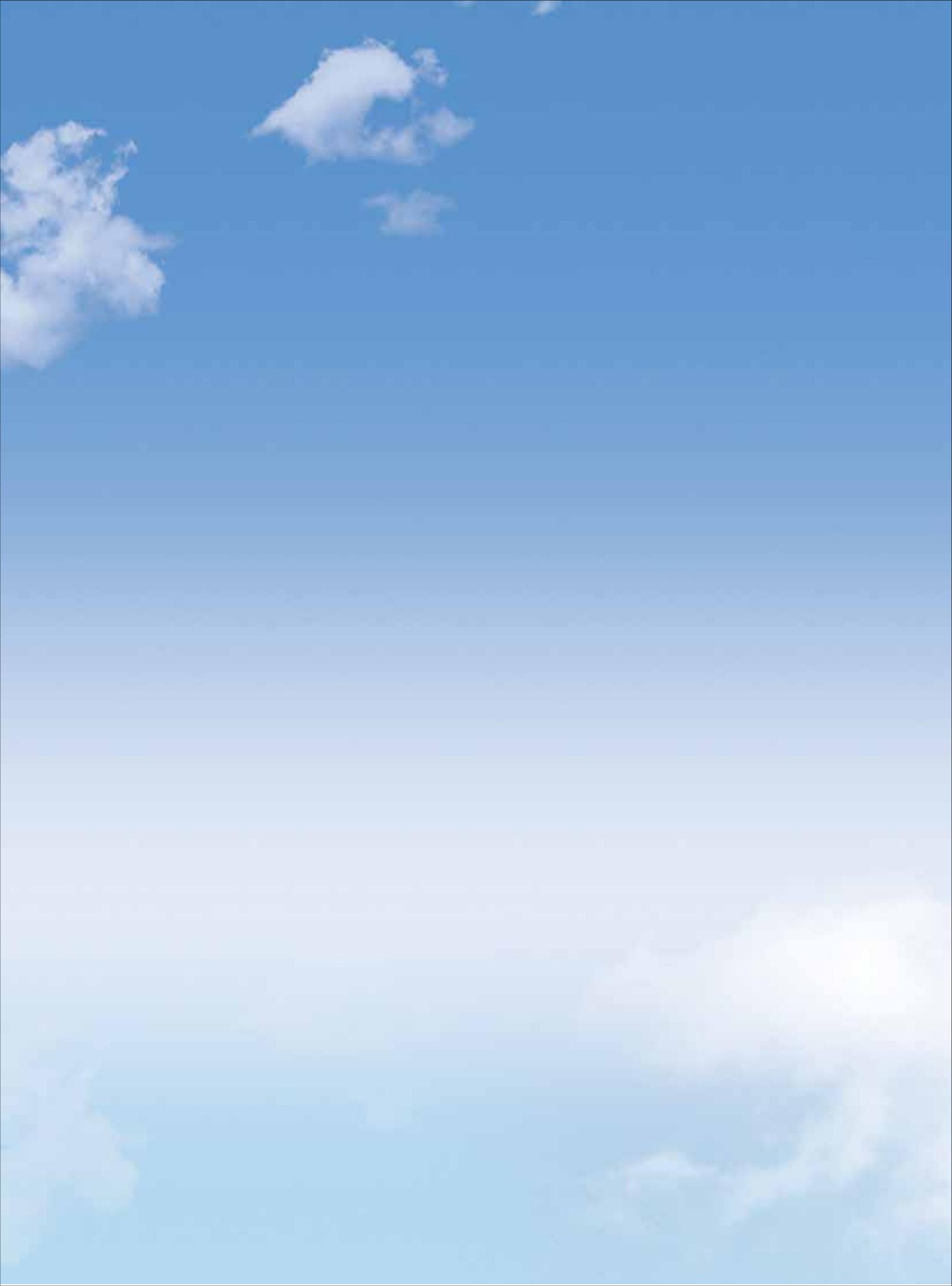
Capital assignment

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



*Any time
Anywhere*

corporate governance





corporate governance

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

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

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

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

The Board

The Board is comprised of directors having diverse skills, experience and expertise to add

value towards better corporate governance of the Bank and maximizing value for all stakeholders.

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

The Board is made up of nine directors including a non-executive chairman and 3 non-executive directors representing shareholders, two independent directors, two directors from depositors and one executive managing director as follows:

Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan
Sponsor Director & Chairman

Mr. Sayem Ahmed
Sponsor Director

Mrs. Frey –Tang Yuen Mei, Barbara
Nominee of Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited

Mr. Md. Fakhru Islam
Elected from General Public Shareholders' group

Dr. Irshad Kamal Khan
Independent Director

Dr. Syed Fakhru Ameen
Director from the Depositors

Mr. Chowdhury M. Ashraf Hossain
Director from the Depositors

Mr. Md. Yeasin Ali
Independent Director

Mr. K. Shamshi Tabrez
Ex-officio Director (Managing Director)

Chairman of the Board

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



Independent Director and Depositor Director

Independent Director

DBBL has two independent directors in the Board of the Bank. In compliance with corporate governance guidelines of BSEC, Dr. Irshad Kamal Khan was appointed as an independent director in the Board of the Bank. Dr. Khan is a Professor (on leave) from the Department of Economics, Chittagong University. Currently, he is the Pro-vice Chancellor of Chittagong Independent University.

Mr. Md. Yeasin Ali was appointed as another independent director in the Board of the Bank in 2012 in compliance with the latest Corporate Governance guidelines of BSEC. Mr. Ali is a highly experienced banker currently working as the Chairman of the Board of Directors of Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation. He is a former Managing Director of DBBL.

Depositor Director

DBBL has two depositor directors in the Board of the Bank. In compliance with corporate governance guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, Dr. Syed Fakhru Ameen and Mr. Chowdhury M. Ashraf Hossain were appointed as Directors representing depositors of the Bank. Mr. Ameen is a Professor of Department of Civil Engineering in Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET) and Mr. Hossain is a businessman having a Masters Degree in Journalism from Dhaka University.

Key objectives of the directors

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

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

system to protect the value and quality of assets of the Bank.

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

The Board is responsible for ensuring the following

- Setting key targets of the Bank and monitoring progress towards achievement of such targets.
- Approval of major policy decisions and long term strategic plans to achieve key objectives in an efficient and effective way.
- Disclosure of accurate, timely and reliable information to shareholders.

They are expected to

- Demonstrate the highest professional and ethical standard.
- Be fully independent from management.
- Be knowledgeable about the business and challenges that DBBL is facing.
- Apply prudence and judgment in decision making.
- Display commitments to the Bank and its all stakeholders through participation in the affairs of the Bank.

Number of Board Meeting held in 2013

Number of Board Meetings held in 2013 and the attendance of each Director are shown in **Annexure-A** of Corporate Governance Guidelines of BSEC.

The Committees of the Board of Directors

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



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

Executive Committee of the Board

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

Mr. Sayem Ahmed	: Chairman
Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan	: Member
Mr. K. Shamshi Tabrez	: Member

Responsibility of Executive Committee (EC)

The responsibility of Executive Committee of the Board is clearly delegated by the Board in line with regulatory guidelines. Accordingly, the EC exercises all the powers and functions on behalf of the Board in regard to:

- approving credit proposals,
- administrative affairs and
- financial affairs

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

Audit Committee of the Board (AC)

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

Mr. Md. Yeasin Ali	: Chairman
Mr. Md. Fakhru Islam	: Member
Dr. Irshad Kamal Khan	: Member

Salient Feature of the Objectives and Responsibilities of the Audit Committee of the Board, number of Audit Committee meeting held in 2013 and Report of the Audit Committee of the Board are given on page 56 to 58 of this Annual Report.

Risk Management Committee of the Board (RMC)

Risk management committee of the Board was established in 2013 in line with new directives of Bangladesh Bank.

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

Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan	: Chairman
Mr. Sayem Ahmed	: Member
Mr. Md. Yeasin Ali	: Member

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

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

Preparation of Financial Statements

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

Directors' Responsibility for Internal Control and Financial Reporting

Directors' statement on their responsibility for internal control and financial reporting of the Bank is given on **page 313** of this Annual Report.



External audit

M/s. Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co., Chartered Accountants (Independent Correspondent Firm to Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu) is the statutory auditors of the Bank. They don't provide any other accounting, taxation or advisory services to the Bank except certification of cash incentives payable to exporters.

Compliance with Bangladesh Bank regulations

As a commercial bank, DBBL is regulated and supervised by Bangladesh Bank under the Banking Companies Act, 1991 and rules and regulations made there under. DBBL attaches highest priority to strict compliance with all regulatory requirements of Bangladesh Bank in terms of core risk management, risk management under risk management division (RMD), capital adequacy ratio, provisioning & interest suspending against classified loans, foreign exchange regulations, liquidity management, KYC and anti-money laundering & anti terrorist financing compliance etc.

Audit and Inspection by Bangladesh Bank

Bangladesh Bank also undertakes audit & inspection of DBBL at regular intervals. Compliance with observations and recommendations made by Bangladesh Bank help the Bank to improve internal control, risk management, corporate governance and regulatory compliance maximizing benefit for all stakeholders.

Compliance with Corporate Governance Guidelines of Bangladesh Bank

DBBL has also adequately complied with Corporate Governance Guideline of Bangladesh Bank (BRPD Circular No. 11, dated October 27, 2013) in terms of overall business activities of the Bank including credit and risk management, internal control, human resources management as well as income and expenses. It also fully complies with formation of Board, Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee of the Board and their TORs to improve overall corporate governance system of the Bank and safeguard the interest of all stakeholders. Segregation of financial, operational and administrative authorities and responsibilities between Board and Management have been also ensured.

Compliance with BSEC regulations

As a listed company, DBBL is regulated by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC). We have adequately complied with latest Corporate Governance guidelines issued by the Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission as follows:

- There are two independent directors on the Board of the Bank.
- Both the independent directors are members of the Board Audit Committee of the Bank with one appointed as its Chairman.
- The quorum of the Audit Committee is not constituted without at least one independent director.
- A certificate has been obtained from A. Qasem & Co., Chartered Accountants (A Cooperating Firm of PricewaterhouseCoopers) on reporting and compliance of Corporate Governance guidelines of BSEC.
- A code of conduct for all board members has been laid down and annual compliance has been reviewed and recorded
- The Board has clearly defined the respective roles and responsibilities of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer.
- The Board has also clearly defined the respective roles, responsibilities and duties of the Chief Financial Officer (CFO), the Head of Internal Audit and the Company Secretary.
- The Board has clearly set forth in writing, the duties of the Audit Committee of the Board in term of BSEC and Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

Credit Rating of the Bank

In line with Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular No. 06 dated July 05, 2006 and in order to improve the risk management and corporate governance system of the Bank and to safeguard the interest of investors, depositors, creditors, shareholders and the Bank Management as a whole, Credit rating of the Bank for the year 2012 was done by Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh (CRAB). The date of rating by CRAB was 13 June 2013.



CRAB enhanced credit rating of the Bank to 'AA1' (pronounced as double AA one) rating in the Long Term and ST-1 rating in the Short Term.

Credit rating will be done regularly on a yearly basis and credit rating of 2013 will be completed before June 30, 2014.

Relations and communication with shareholders

The Bank attaches highest importance on two way communications with the shareholders. The Bank believes that the shareholders should have access to all relevant information about the Bank to make informed judgment and decisions. All the relevant information is placed in website (www.dutchbanglabank.com) for convenience of the shareholders. As per BSEC guidelines all the price-sensitive information

having any possible impact on share prices of the Bank are communicated to the shareholders by publication in national dailies and through website of DSE, CSE and BSEC. Quarterly financial statements are also communicated to all the shareholders by publication in national dailies and through DSE, CSE and BSEC. Half-yearly financial statements are directly communicated to all the shareholders. Audited yearly Financial Statements are published in the national dailies. The half-yearly and yearly results and press releases are also made available in our website. The Annual General Meeting provides very good opportunities for communication with shareholders. All the suggestions or recommendations made by the shareholders in AGM or any time during the year are taken very seriously for compliance and better corporate governance of the Bank.

Status of compliance with the conditions imposed by the Commission's Notification No. SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/134/Admin/44 dated 07 August 2012 issued under section 2CC of the Securities and Exchange Ordinance, 1969:

Condition No.	Title	Compliance Status (Put ✓ in the appropriate column)		Remarks (if any)
		Complied	Not Complied	
1.1 Board's Size	The number of the Board Members of the company shall not be less than 5 (five) and more than 20 (twenty).	✓		
1.2 Independent Directors	i) At least one fifth (1/5) of the total number of directors in the company's Board shall be independent directors.	✓		
	ii) For the purpose of this clause 'Independent director' means a director-			
	(a) who either does not hold any share in the company or holds less than one percent (1%) shares of the total paid-up shares of the company;	✓		
	(b) who is not a sponsor of the company and is not connected with the company's any sponsor or director or shareholder who holds one percent (1%) or more shares of the total paid-up shares of the company on the basis of family relationship. His/her family	✓		

	members also should not hold above mentioned shares in the company: Provided that spouse, son, daughter, father, mother, brother, sister, son-in-law and daughter-in-law shall be considered as family members;			
	(c) who does not have any other relationship, whether pecuniary or otherwise, with the company or its subsidiary/ associated companies;	√		
	(d) who is not a member, director or officer of any stock exchange;	√		
	(e) who is not a shareholder, director or officer of any member of stock exchange or an intermediary of the capital market;	√		
	(f) Who is not a partner or an executive or was not a partner or an executive during the preceding 3 (three) years of any statutory audit firm;	√		
	(g) who shall not be an independent director in more than 3 (three) listed companies;	√		
	(h) who has not been convicted by a court of competent jurisdiction as a defaulter in payment of any loan to a bank or a Non-Bank Financial Institution (NBFI);	√		
	(i) who has not been convicted for a criminal offence involving moral turpitude;	√		
	iii) the independent director(s) shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting (AGM).	√		
	iv) the post of independent director(s) cannot remain vacant for more than 90 (ninety) days.	√		
	v) the Board shall lay down a code of conduct of all Board Members and annual compliance of the code to be recorded.	√		
	vi) the tenure of office of an independent director shall be for a period of 3 (three) years, which may be extended for 1 (one) term only.	√		



1.3 Qualification of Independent Director (ID)	i) Independent Director shall be a knowledgeable individual with integrity who is able to ensure compliance with financial, regulatory and corporate laws and can make meaningful contribution to business.	√		
	ii) The person should be a Business Leader / Corporate Leader / Bureaucrat / University Teacher with Economics or Business Studies or Law Background / Professionals like Chartered Accountants, Cost & Management Accountants, Chartered Secretaries. The independent director must have at least 12 (twelve) years of corporate management / professional experiences.	√		
	iii) In special cases the above qualifications may be relaxed subject to prior approval of the Commission.			Not applicable
1.4 Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer	The position of the Chairman of the Board and the Chief Executive Officer of the companies shall be filled by different individuals. The Chairman of the company shall be elected from among the directors of the company. The Board of Directors shall clearly define respective roles and responsibilities of the Chairman and the Chief Executive Officer.	√		Roles and responsibilities are as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines and service rules of the Bank.

1.5: The Directors' Report to Shareholders

i.	Industry outlook and possible future developments in the industry.	√		
ii.	Segment-wise or product-wise performance.	√		
iii.	Risks and concerns.	√		
iv.	A discussion on Cost of Goods Sold, Gross Profit Margin and Net Profit Margin.			Not applicable
v.	Discussion on continuity of any Extra-Ordinary gain or loss.			Not applicable
vi.	Basis for related party transactions- a statement of all related party transactions should be disclosed in the annual report.	√		

vii.	Utilization of proceeds from public issues, rights issues and / or through any others instrument.	v		IPO was made in 2001 and the proceeds were used for acquisition of fixed assets and lending
viii.	An explanation if the financial results deteriorate after the company goes for Initial Public Offering (IPO), Repeat Public Offering (RPO), Rights Offer, Direct Listing, etc.			Not applicable
ix.	If significant variance occurs between Quarterly Financial Performance and Annual Financial Statements the management shall explain about the variance on their Annual Report.			Not applicable
x.	Remuneration to directors including independent directors.	v		
xi.	The financial statements prepared by the management of the issuer company present fairly its state of affairs, the result of its operations, cash flows and changes in equity.	v		
xii.	Proper books of account of the issuer company have been maintained.	v		
xiii.	Appropriate accounting policies have been consistently applied in preparation of the financial statements and that the accounting estimates are based on reasonable and prudent judgment.	v		
xiv.	International Accounting Standards (IAS) / Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BAS) / International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) / Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRS), as applicable in Bangladesh, have been followed in preparation of the financial statements and any departure there-from has been adequately disclosed.	v		
xv.	The system of internal control is sound in design and has been effectively implemented and monitored.	v		
xvi.	There are no significant doubts upon the issuer company's ability to continue as a going concern. If the issuer company is not considered to be a going concern, the fact along with reasons thereof should be disclosed.			Not applicable



xvii.	Significant deviations from the last year's operating results of the issuer company shall be highlighted and the reasons thereof should be explained.			Not applicable
xviii.	Key operating and financial data of at least preceding 5 (five) years shall be summarized.	√		
xix.	If the issuer company has not declared dividend (cash or stock) for the year, the reasons thereof shall be given.			Not applicable
xx.	The number of Board meeting held during the year and attendance by each director shall be disclosed.	√		
xxi.	The pattern of shareholding shall be reported to disclose the aggregate number of shares (along with name wise details where stated below) held by:-			
	(a) Parent / Subsidiary / Associated Companies and other related parties (name wise details);			Not applicable
	(b) Directors, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary, Chief Financial Officer, Head of Internal Audit and their spouses and minor children (name wise details);	√		
	(c) Executives;	√		
	(d) Shareholders holding ten percent (10%) or more voting interest in the company (name wise details).	√		
xxii.	In case of appointment / re-appointment of a director the company shall disclose the following information to the shareholders:-			
	(a) a brief resume of the director;	√		
	(b) nature of his / her expertise in specific functional areas;	√		
	(c) names of companies in which the person also holds the directorship and the membership of committees of the board.	√		

2.00: Chief Financial Officer (CFO), Head of Internal Audit and Company Secretary (CS)

2.1 Appointment	The company shall appoint a Chief Financial Officer (CFO), a Head of Internal Audit (Internal Control and Compliance) and a Company Secretary (CS). The Board of Directors should clearly define respective roles, responsibilities and duties of the CFO, the Head of Internal Audit and the CS.	√		
2.2 Requirement to attend the Board Meetings	The CFO and the Company Secretary of the companies shall attend the meetings of the Board of Directors, provided that the CFO and / or the Company Secretary shall not attend such part of a meeting of the Board of Directors which involves consideration of an agenda item relating to their personal matters.	√		

3.00: Audit Committee

i.	The company shall have an Audit Committee as a sub-committee of the Board of Directors.	√		
ii.	The Audit Committee shall assist the Board of Directors in ensuring that the financial statements reflect true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and in ensuring a good monitoring system within the business.	√		
iii.	The Audit Committee shall be responsible to the Board of Directors. The duties of the Audit Committee shall be clearly set forth in writing.	√		As per Bangladesh Bank and BSEC guidelines

3.1: Constitution of the Audit Committee

i.	The Audit Committee shall be composed of at least 3 (three) members.	√		
ii.	The Board of Directors shall appoint members of the Audit Committee who shall be directors of the company and shall include at least 1 (one) independent director.	√		
iii.	All members of the Audit Committee should be 'financially literate' and at least 1 (one) member shall have accounting or related financial management experience.	√		



iv.	When the term of service of the Committee members expires or there is any circumstance causing any Committee member to be unable to hold office until expiration of the term of service, thus making the number of the Committee members to be lower than the prescribed number of 3 (three) persons, the Board of Directors shall appoint the new Committee member(s) to fill up the vacancy(ies) immediately or not later than 1 (one) month from the date of vacancy(ies) in the Committee to ensure continuity of the performance of work of the Audit Committee.			Not applicable
v.	The company secretary shall act as the secretary of the Committee.	√		
vi.	The quorum of the Audit Committee meeting shall not constitute at least 1 (one) independent director.	√		

3.2: Chairman of the Audit Committee

i.	The Board of Directors shall select 1 (one) member of the Audit Committee to be Chairman of the Audit Committee, who shall be an independent director.	√		
ii.	Chairman of the Audit Committee shall remain present in the Annual General Meeting (AGM).	√		

3.3 Role of Audit Committee

i.	Oversee the financial reporting process.	√		
ii.	Monitor choice of accounting policies and principles.	√		
iii.	Monitor internal Control and Risk Management process.	√		
iv.	Oversee hiring and performance of external auditors.	√		
v.	Review along with the management, the annual financial statements before submission to the Board for approval.	√		
vi.	Review along with the management, the quarterly and half yearly financial statements before submission to the board for approval.	√		
vii.	Review the adequacy of internal audit function.	√		

viii.	Review statement of significant related party transactions submitted by the management.	v		
ix.	Review Management Letters / Letter of Internal Control weakness issued by statutory auditors.	v		
x.	When money is raised through Initial Public Offering (IPO) / Repeat Public Offering (RPO) / Rights Issue the company shall disclose to the Audit Committee about the uses / applications of funds by major category (capital expenditure, sales and marketing expenses, working capital, etc), on a quarterly basis, as a part of their quarterly declaration of financial results. Further, on an annual basis, the company shall prepare a statement of funds utilized for the purposes other than those stated in the offer documents / prospectus.	v		IPO was made in 2001 and the proceeds were used for acquisition of fixed assets and lending

3.4: Reporting of the Audit Committee

3.4.1 Reporting to the Board of Directors	i) The Audit Committee shall report on its activities to the Board of Directors.	v		
	ii) The Audit Committee shall immediately report to the Board of Directors on the following findings, if any:-			
	(a) report on conflicts of interests;			Not applicable
	(b) suspected or presumed fraud or irregularity or material defect in the internal control system;			Not applicable
	(c) suspected infringement of laws, including securities related laws, rules and regulations;			Not applicable
	(d) any other matter which shall be disclosed to the Board of Directors immediately.			Not applicable
3.4.2 Reporting to the Authorities	If the Audit Committee has reported to the Board of Directors about anything which has material impact on the financial condition and results of operation and has discussed with the Board of Directors and the management that any rectification is necessary and if the Audit Committee finds that such rectification has been unreasonably ignored, the Audit Committee shall report such finding to the Commission, upon reporting of such matters to the Board of Directors for three times or completion of a period of 6 (six) months from the date of first reporting to the Board of Directors, whichever is earlier.			Not applicable



3.5: Reporting to the Shareholders and General Investors

	Report on activities carried out by the Audit Committee, including any report made to the Board of Directors under condition 3.4.1 (ii) above during the year, shall be signed by the Chairman of the Audit Committee and disclosed in the Annual report of the issuer company.	√		
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4.00: External / Statutory Auditors

The issuer company should not engage its external / statutory auditors to perform the following services of the company; namely:-

i.	Appraisal or valuation services of fairness opinions.	√		
ii.	Financial information systems design and implementation.	√		
iii.	Book-keeping or other services related to the accounting records or financial statements.	√		
iv.	Broker-dealer services.	√		
v.	Actuarial services.	√		
vi.	Internal audit services.	√		
vii.	Any other service that the Audit Committee determines.	√		
viii.	No partner or employees of the external audit firms shall possess any share of the company they audit at least during the tenure of their audit assignment of that company.	√		

5.00: Subsidiary Company

i.	Provisions relating to the composition of the Board of Directors of the holding company shall be made applicable to the composition of the Board of Directors of the subsidiary company.			Not applicable (a subsidiary company was incorporated in 2010 and did not start any operation)
ii.	At least 1 (one) independent director on the Board of Directors of the holding company shall be a director on the Board of Directors of the subsidiary company.			Not applicable
iii.	The minutes of the Board meeting of the subsidiary company shall be placed for review at the following Board meeting of the holding company.			Not applicable

iv.	The minutes of the respective Board meeting of the holding company shall state that they have reviewed the affairs of the subsidiary company also.			Not applicable
v.	The Audit Committee of the holding company shall also review the financial statements, in particular the investments made by the subsidiary company.			Not applicable

6.00: Duties of Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

The CEO and CFO shall certify to the Board that:-

i.	They have reviewed financial statements for the year and that to the best of their knowledge and belief:			
	(a) these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statement that might be misleading;	√		
	(b) these statements together present a true and fair view of the company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws.	√		
ii.	There are, to the best of knowledge and belief, no transactions entered into by the company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violation of the company's code of conduct.	√		

7.00: Reporting and compliance of Corporate Governance

i.	The company shall obtain a certificate from a practicing Professional Accountant / Secretary (Chartered Accountant / Cost & Management Accountant / Chartered Secretary) regarding compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance Guidelines of the Commission and shall send the same to the shareholders along with the Annual Report on a yearly basis.	√		
ii.	The directors of the company shall state, in accordance with the Annexure attached, in the directors' report whether the company has complied with these conditions.	√		



Annexure-A

14 (fourteen) meetings of the Board of Directors were held in the year 2013. Attendance of the hon'ble Directors is given below:

Sl. No.	Name of Directors	Number of Board Meeting attended	Remarks
01.	Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan	14	-
02.	Mr. Sayem Ahmed	13	Pre-occupied and leave of absence was granted by the Board.
03.	Mrs. Frey-Tang Yuen Mei, Barbara	00	Pre-occupied and leave of absence was granted by the Board.
04.	Mr. Md. Fakhru Islam	09	Pre-occupied and leave of absence was granted by the Board.
05.	Dr. Irshad Kamal Khan	08	Pre-occupied and leave of absence was granted by the Board.
06.	Dr. Syed Fakhru Ameen	11	Pre-occupied and leave of absence was granted by the Board.
07.	Mr. Chowdhury M. Ashraf Hossain	14	-
08.	Mr. Md. Yeasin Ali	14	-
09.	Mr. K. Shamshi Tabrez (Managing Director)	14	-

Annexure - B

The pattern of Shareholding of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited as of 31 December 2013 as per BSEC's Notification No. SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/134/Admin/44 dated 07 August 2012:

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

(ii) Shareholding by:

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

(iii) Shareholding by Executives : Nil

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

Sl. No.	Name of the shareholders	No. of shares as of 31 December 2013
01	Mr. Mohammed Sahabuddin Ahmed	44,424,650 shares = 22.21%
02	Mr. Md. Abdus Salam*	33,333,330 shares = 16.67%
03	M/s. Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited	49,471,880 shares = 24.74%

*Sub-judice



Report of the Audit Committee of the Board as per Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission Notification No. SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/134/ Admin/44 dated August 07, 2012 on Corporate Governance.

The Audit Committee of the Board was first duly constituted by the Board of Directors of the Bank in accordance with the BRPD Circular Number 12 dated December 23, 2002 of Bangladesh Bank. Subsequently, the Committee was reconstituted several times due to change of Members of the Board of Directors / Committee and to comply with the rules and regulations of Bangladesh Bank as well as Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, in compliance with the BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 27 October 2013, the Board of Directors in its 135th Meeting held on 26 December 2013 reconstituted the present Audit Committee.

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

- Establishing a compliance culture through adequate internal control system to ensure that sufficient risk management system is in place to manage core risks of the Bank and that financial reports disclosed by the bank are reliable.
- Developing an adequate Information Technology (IT) and MIS and establishing sufficient control system in IT operations to protect the Bank against any operational risk.
- Ensuring true and fair presentation of financial statements with adequate disclosure in compliance with Bangladesh Accounting Standards / Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards / Accounting Standard as directed by Bangladesh Bank.
- Reviewing the internal audit procedure of the Bank to ensure to work independently from the management of the bank.
- Reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of internal audit and whether management is complying with recommendations made by the internal audit and external audit to ensure good monitoring system within the business.
- Reviewing whether the officers / staffs of the Bank are clearly advised regarding their duties & responsibilities and evaluating their performance through the report of the Internal Auditor.
- Recommending appointment of external auditors and special auditors, if any, to the Board and also reviewing audit works and reports submitted by external auditors and special auditors to ensure compliance and regularization of recommendations made by the auditors.
- Reporting to the Board of Directors on mistakes, frauds and forgeries and other irregularities, if any, observed by internal / external auditors and regulatory authority for guidelines of the Board.
- Reviewing compliance of all applicable rules and regulations and the directives made by the Board of Directors of the Bank and controlling authorities.
- Review statement of significant related party transactions submitted by the management.
- Review Management Letters / Letter of Internal Control weakness issued by statutory auditors.
- Reviewing the financial statements and consult with the external auditor and management team of the Bank before finalization.
- The committee will submit a report on quarterly basis to the Board of Directors for compliance on mistakes, frauds and forgeries and other irregularities, if any, identified by internal auditor, external auditor and Bangladesh Bank inspection team.
- The Committee will evaluate the efficiency and effectiveness of internal audit.
- The internal auditor and external auditor will submit an evaluation report on the concerned subject after verified by the Committee.
- The Committee will regularly evaluate its activities and other supervising activities vested by the Board of Directors.



- Monitor Internal Control Risk Management process.
- The Audit Committee will evaluate the audited accounts and report thereon made by the external auditors.

In pursuance of the objectives, ten (10) meetings of the Audit Committee of the Board were held during the year 2013. The Committee reviewed compliance of policy issues, regulations and applicable laws in general and audit reports submitted by Bank's Internal Control & Compliance Division as well as reports of external auditors.

Upon review of 169 audit reports on Branches and Head Office Divisions submitted in ten (10) meetings by Bank's Internal Control & Compliance Division, the Audit Committee issued a number of instructions and provided guidelines to improve the state of operation, internal control and compliance procedure and risk management system of the Bank including operational risk, credit risk and documentation.

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

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

- To comply with all the requirements of the regulatory circulars meticulously provided by the Regulatory Authority like Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) etc.
- To give emphasis on improving the customer services as well as ATM service.
- To complete all documentation formalities in the loan accounts and foreign trade, if any.
- To improve the deposit mix with a view to bringing down the cost of fund.
- To give emphasis on account opening, retail and SME business.
- To take necessary actions for proper and prompt delivery of ATM cards and cheque books.
- Not to provide EOL without the approval of the competent authority of the Bank.
- To complete Balancing / Breakup of GL Heads.
- To check the daily activity reports of the Branches regularly.
- To complete the audit of the new Branches within 06 (six) months from the date of the opening with a view to complying with the irregularities at the early stage.
- To comply the Anti Money Laundering rules and regularize the KYC profiles.
- To define roles and responsibilities of all officers of the Branch.
- To prepare manpower planning of the Branches.
- To take necessary steps for removing the anomalies between daily balance listing and statement of affairs at the earliest.
- To maintain Departmental Control Function Check List (DCFCL).
- To maintain fire proof safe custody for ensuring security of documents.
- To complete affixing of stickers on the body of the fixed assets of the Branches / Divisions.
- To open accounts with proper documents and complying all the rules and regulations in force.
- To keep the maintenance cost register against ATMs and list of ATM booths which are not under AMC.
- To solve mismatches between physical cash position of the ATM and the figure of cash at ATM GL as per statement of affairs.
- To secure the vault room of the Branch.
- To obtain the network document and electric design diagram of the Branches.
- To strengthen the internal control system.



- To implement the Core Risk Management Guidelines.
- To ensure necessary training arrangement to the AROs and JROs for effective service.
- To regularize various lapses, irregularities in general banking, foreign trade and credit in the Branches.

The Committee also reviewed the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2012, first quarter financial statement as of 31 March 2013, half-yearly financial statements as of 30 June 2013 and third quarter financial statements as of 30 September 2013 of the Bank.

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

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



Md. Yeasin Ali
Chairman
Audit Committee of the Board



March 03, 2014

To

The Board of Directors

Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited

Head Office, Dhaka

**Subject: Certification of Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
to the Board.**

In terms of the Notification of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) bearing No. SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/134/Admin/44 dated August 07, 2012, both we, the undersigned Managing Director and Chief Financial Officer (CFO) do hereby certify that we have reviewed the financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2013 of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited (DBBL) and to the best of our knowledge and belief:

- i) (a) these statements do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading; and
(b) these statements together present a true and fair view of the Company's affairs and are in compliance with existing accounting standards and applicable laws.
- ii) no transactions entered into by the Company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or violation of the Company's code of conduct.

Khan Tariqul Islam, FCA
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

K. Shamshi Tabrez
Managing Director



Certificate to Shareholders of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited (DBBL) on compliance status of the conditions of Corporate Governance guidelines of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission.

We have examined the compliance status of the conditions of Corporate Governance guidelines of Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission (BSEC) of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited (the Bank) as stipulated in clause 7(i) of BSEC Notification No. SEC/CMRRCD/2006-158/134/Admin/44 dated 07 August 2012.

It is the responsibility of the Bank management to ensure compliance with the conditions of Corporate Governance guidelines and proper reporting thereof as stated in the aforesaid notification. Our examination for the purpose of issuing this certification was limited to the verification of procedures and implementations thereof, adopted by the Bank for ensuring the compliance of conditions of Corporate Governance guidelines and proper reporting thereof in the annexure attached herewith on the basis of evidence obtained and representation received from the management of the Bank.

To the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we certify that the Bank has fully complied with the conditions of Corporate Governance guidelines as stipulated in the above mentioned BSEC Notification dated 07 August 2012. It is also certified that the compliance status has been properly reported in the annexure attached herewith.

Dated: Dhaka
March 03, 2014

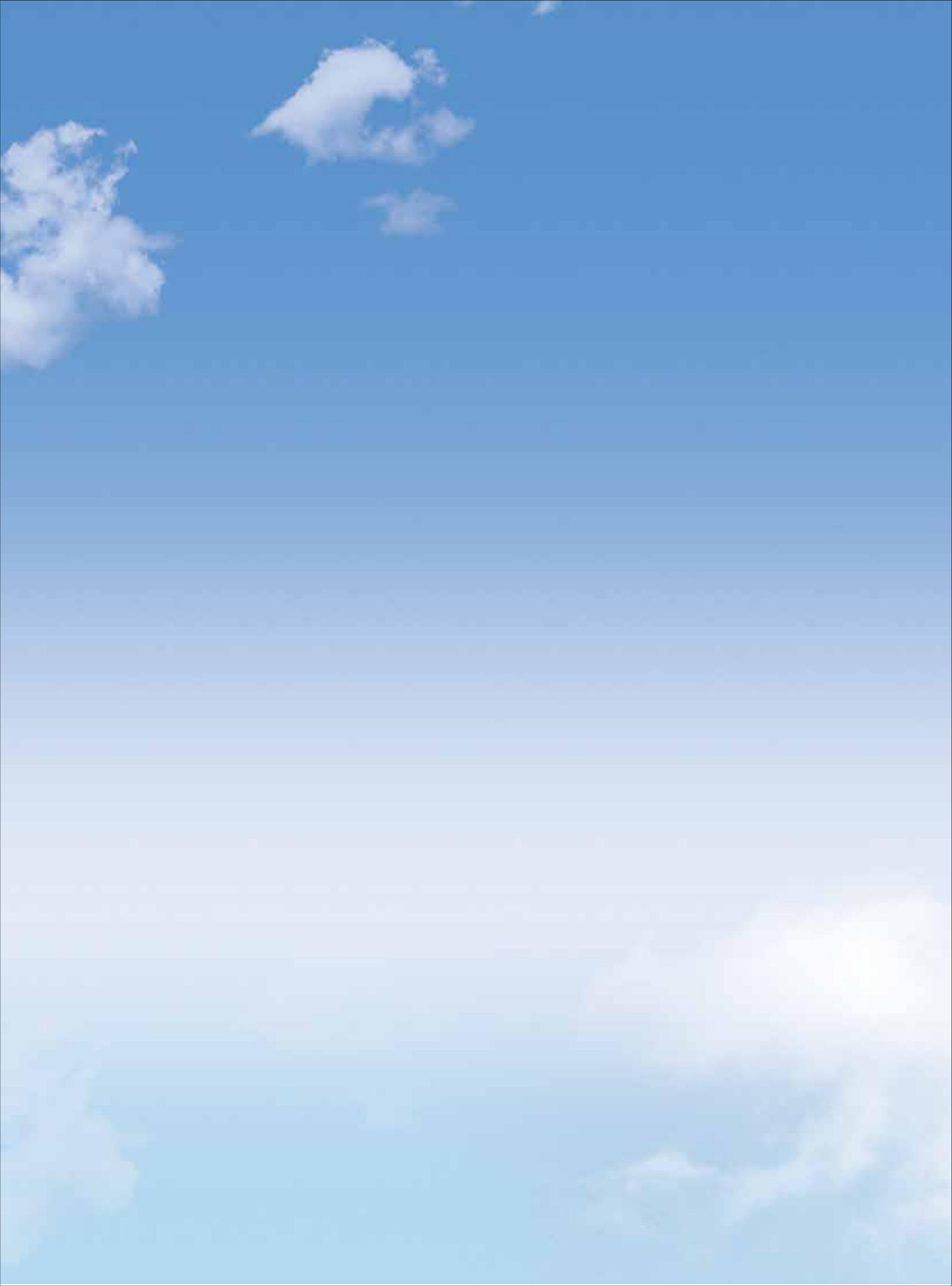


A. Qasem & Co.
Chartered Accountants



*Any time
Anywhere*

risk management





risk management framework and strategy

In this section a summarized position of various inherent and potential risks faced by DBBL while conducting its business and operations and steps taken by the Bank to effectively manage and mitigate such risks are discussed.

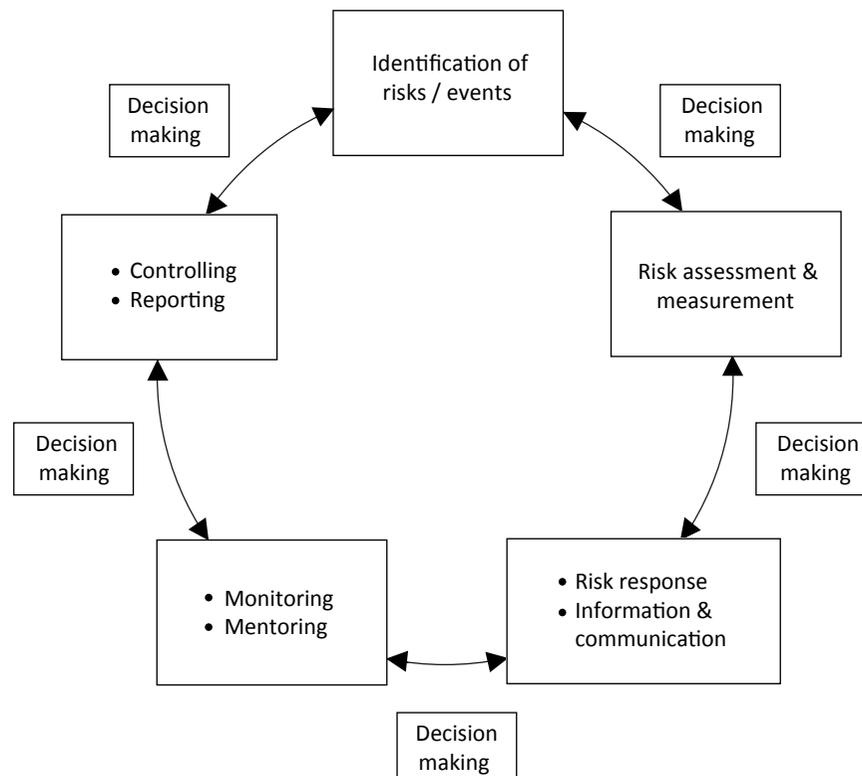
Risk Management Framework

Risk is defined by DBBL as risk of potential losses or foregone profits that can be triggered by internal and external factors. Therefore, the objectives of risk management are identification of potential risks in our operations and transactions, in our assets, liabilities, income, cost and off-balance sheet exposures and independent measurement

and assessment of such risks and taking timely and adequate measures to manage and mitigate such risks within a risk-return framework.

In DBBL, only calculated risks are taken while conducting banking business to strike a balance between risk and return. Risk is clearly identified, mitigated or minimized and if possible eliminated to protect capital and to maximize value for shareholders. It is also ensured that on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet, risks taken by the Bank are consistent with risk appetite and short term as well as long term strategic objectives of the Bank.

DBBL risk management framework



A wide range of tools and techniques are used to address & mitigate all kinds of inherent and potential risks in banking operations. The Bank attaches highest priority to establish, maintain and upgrade risk management infrastructure, systems and procedures. In this regard, sufficient resources are allocated to improve skills and expertise of relevant banking professionals to manage the risk effectively. The policies and procedures are approved by the Board and assessed on a regular basis to bring these to the level of satisfaction required to manage & mitigate the risks adequately and consistently.

Ultimate responsibility for effective risk management of the Bank lies with the Board of Directors of DBBL. The Board itself and through delegated authority to various committees of the Board, like Audit Committee, Executive Committee and Risk Management Committee sets principles and limits, reviews and monitors various risks to assess adequacy of the system and to ensure that the Bank is operating within approved systems & procedures. Through delegated authority, management committees, like ALCO and Credit Committee, also oversee and ensure that sufficient risk management systems are in place and these are consistently applied to protect the interest of the Bank.

RISK MANAGEMENT PROCEDURE

Approved predetermined policies and guidelines

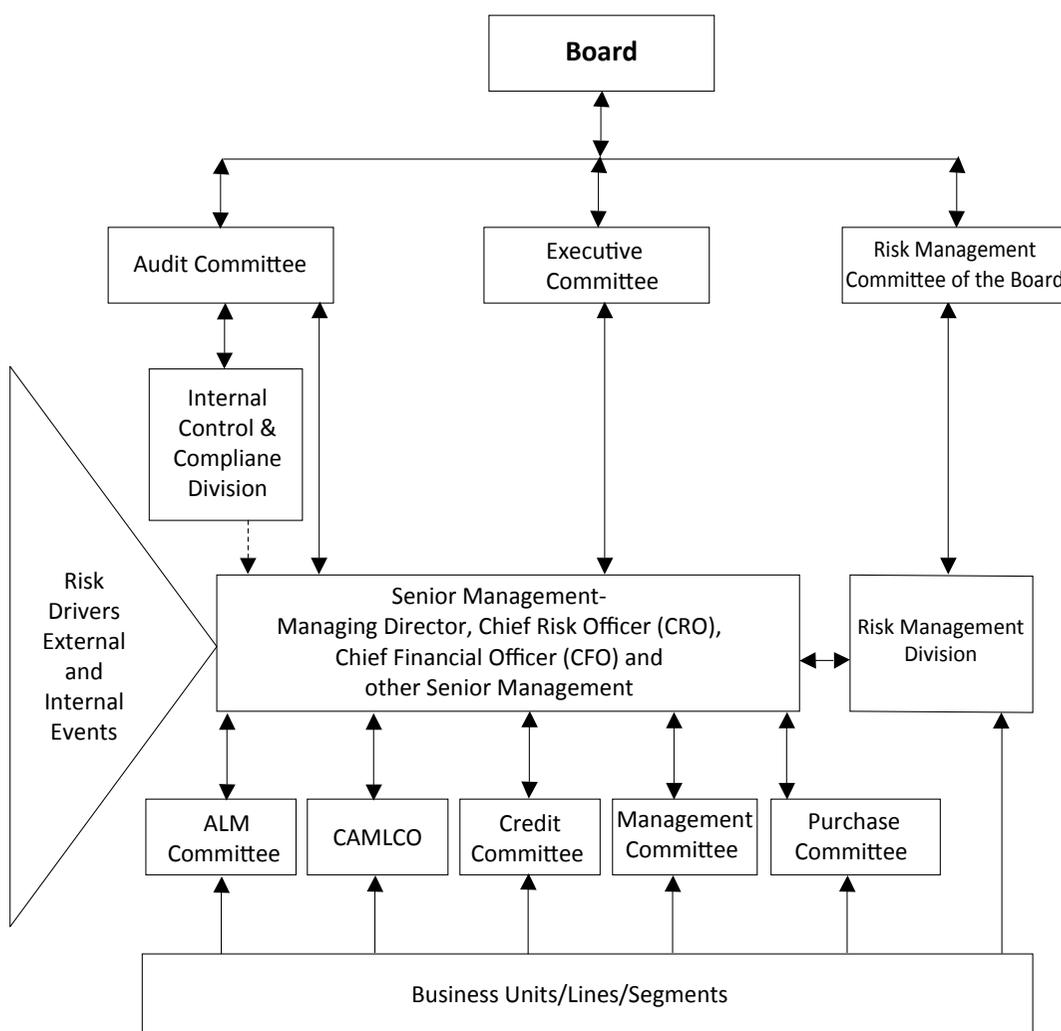
To ensure that risks are properly addressed and protected for sustainable development of the Bank, there are approved policies and procedures covering all the risk areas i.e. credit risks, operational risks, market risks and other residual risks. These are formulated taking into account Bangladesh Bank's Guidelines on managing Core Risks on Credit Risk Management, Internal Control & Compliance Risk Management, Asset-Liability Risk Management, Foreign Exchange Risk Management, Information Technology Risk Management and Money Laundering Risk Management as well as the business environment in which the Bank operates, specific needs for particular type of operations or transactions and international best practice. These policies are regularly reviewed and updated to keep pace with the changing operating environment, technology and regulatory requirement. Meticulous compliance with the established procedures are ensured to satisfy that the Bank is operating within approved procedures and limits and that risks are within tolerable limits to effectively ensure long term solvency and sustainable growth of the Bank.



Risk management infrastructure

Risk management procedures are approved, monitored, and mitigated at various stages of the Bank with a combination of Board, its committees, management committees, management units and Internal Control & Compliance Division. The hierarchy of DBBL risk management infrastructure is as under:

DBBL risk management infrastructure



Board of Directors

Board oversees and approves all major risk management policies and parameters taking into account market condition, regulatory requirement and lessons learned in the past. While setting policies and parameters for credit, operational, market and other residual risks, a balance is maintained for ensuring smooth banking operations while protecting against downside risk from potential loss or foregone income and to protect interest of shareholders and depositors.

Executive Committee (EC) of the Board

Executive Committee of the Board is responsible to oversee that the management and its committees are operating within approved limits and authorities and that all major risks are managed & mitigated effectively and potential and actual losses arising from risks are within the acceptable limits. EC also approves all credit proposals, administrative proposals and major purchases as recommended by the Credit Committee, Management Committee and Purchase Committee of the management respectively.

Audit Committee of the Board

Audit Committee independently monitors all activities of banking operations involving credit risks, operational risks, market and other residual risks through Internal Control & Compliance Division (IC&CD) of the Bank. Risk Based Audit Plan for IC&CD is approved by the Committee and its implementation is monitored on a regular basis to ensure that all risk factors are adequately addressed and any deviation is quickly corrected to ensure sustainable operation of banking activities.

Risk Management Committee of the Board

In compliance with the Sub-section (3) of Section 15Kha of Bank Company (Amended) Act, 2013 and the subsequent BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 27 October 2013 issued by Bangladesh Bank, a Committee named as "Risk Management Committee of the Board" has been formed. The

Terms of Reference (ToR) of the Committee will be as per the guidelines/circulars of Bangladesh Bank issued and in-force from time to time.

The newly formed Risk Management Committee (RMC) of the Board is responsible for overseeing various risks of the Bank i.e. credit risk, foreign exchange risk, internal control & compliance risk, money laundering risk, ICT risk, operational risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk and other risks as to whether these risks have been properly and adequately identified and measured by the bank management and whether adequate risk management and risk mitigation systems have been put in place by the Bank management and whether adequate provisions and capital have been maintained against combined risks undertaken by the Bank.

Management Committees

Committees like Credit Committee, Asset & Liability Management Committee, Purchase Committee, Management Committee (MANCOM), Recruitment Committee, Credit Rating and CAMELS Rating Review Committee comprising of senior executives and heads of functional divisions ensure compliance with all relevant risk management policies and strategies.

Risk Management Committee

In addition to functional committees of management, there is a high level Risk Management Committee overseeing and mitigating in an integrated way, all the major existing and potential risks facing the Bank in carrying out its business and operational activities.

Management units

Management units like Credit Risk Management Division (Credit Division), Treasury Division, Credit Administration Division, Credit Monitoring & Recovery Division, Office of the Chief Anti Money Laundering Compliance Officer (CAMLCO), Green Banking Cell, Vigilance Cell etc. ensure and monitor risk management system and compliance with all approved limits, procedures, regulatory stipulations at all operational levels on a daily basis.



Internal Control & Compliance Division directly reporting to Audit Committee of the Board

Internal Control & Compliance Division (IC&CD) on a regular basis independently verifies compliance with all approved risk management and internal control policies. Deviations are identified, reported and corrected to mitigate risk on a continuous basis and to ensure that the Bank is operating in compliance with all approved and established policies. Internal Control & Compliance Division directly reports to the Audit Committee of the Board.

Early warning system

Operation and performance of loans are regularly monitored to trigger early warning system to address the loans whose performance show any deteriorating trend enabling the Bank to grow its credit portfolio in a sustainable way to ensure higher quality and lower risk with the ultimate objective to protect the interest of depositors and shareholders.

Credit policy approved by the Board

The Board approves the major policy guidelines, growth strategy, exposure limits for particular sector, product, individual company and group, keeping in view regulatory compliance, risk management strategy and industry best practice.

Credit approval is delegated properly

Credit approval authorities are carefully delegated to the Executive Committee of the Board and appropriate level of management to strike a balance between adequate control and flexibility in credit operations to ensure full transparency and accountability at all levels.

Independent Credit Risk Management Division

There is an independent credit risk management division to assess credit risks and suggest mitigations before recommendation of every credit proposal proposed by Corporate Banking Division of the Bank

Separate Credit Administration Division for documentation

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 adviser other than the lawyer who vetted it originally.

Independent Credit Monitoring & Recovery Division and Management Recovery Committee

An independent and fully dedicated credit monitoring and recovery 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 recovery of loans on time. 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.

Adequate provision & suspension of interest

Interest accrued on classified loan is suspended and adequate provision is maintained there against as per Bangladesh Bank's Guidelines.

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.

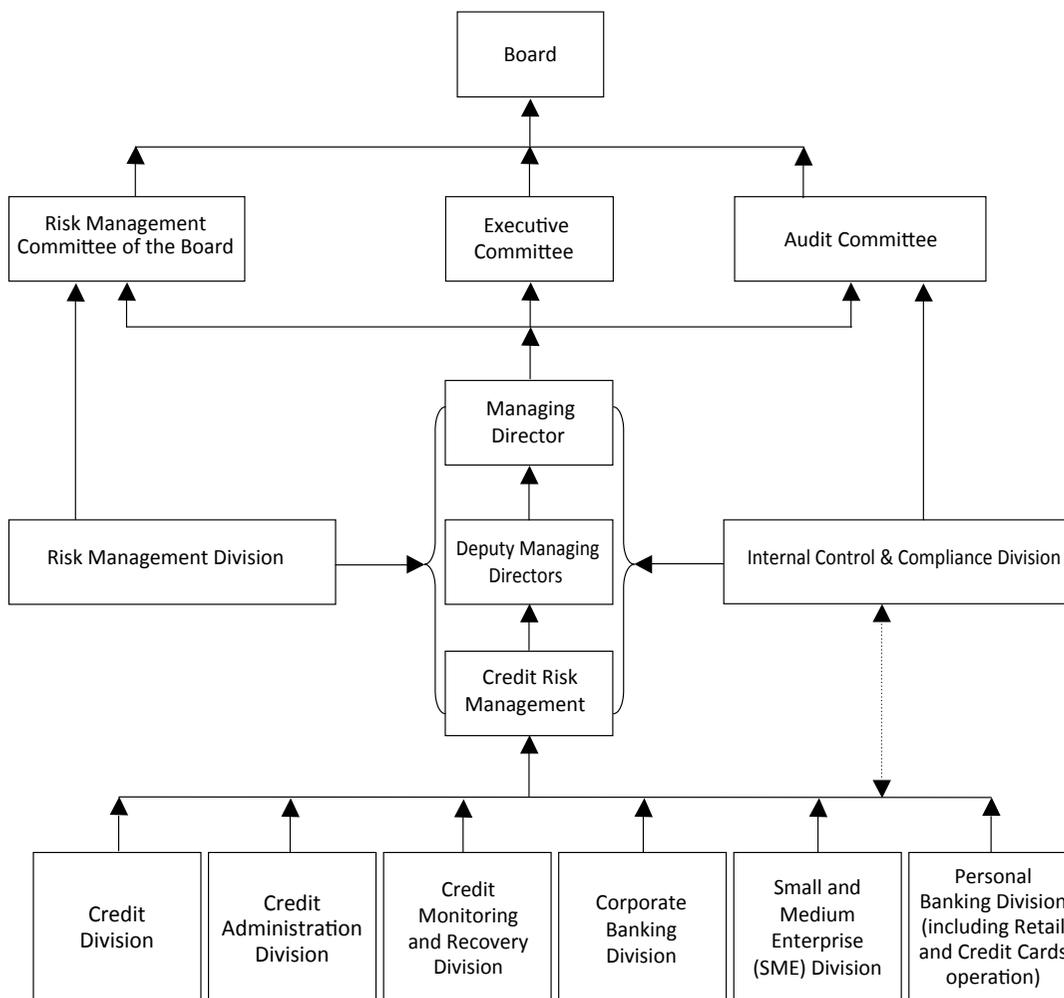


Credit Risk

Credit risk is the most significant and inherent risk in banking business. Every loan exposure or transaction with counterparty involves the Bank to some degree of credit risks. Credit Risk Management is at the heart of the overall risk management system of the Bank. It is designed

and regularly updated to identify, measure, manage and mitigate credit risk to maintain and improve quality of loan portfolio and reduce actual loan losses and to ensure that approved processes are followed and appropriate due diligence are made in approving new credit facilities and renewals.

Credit risk management infrastructure of DBBL



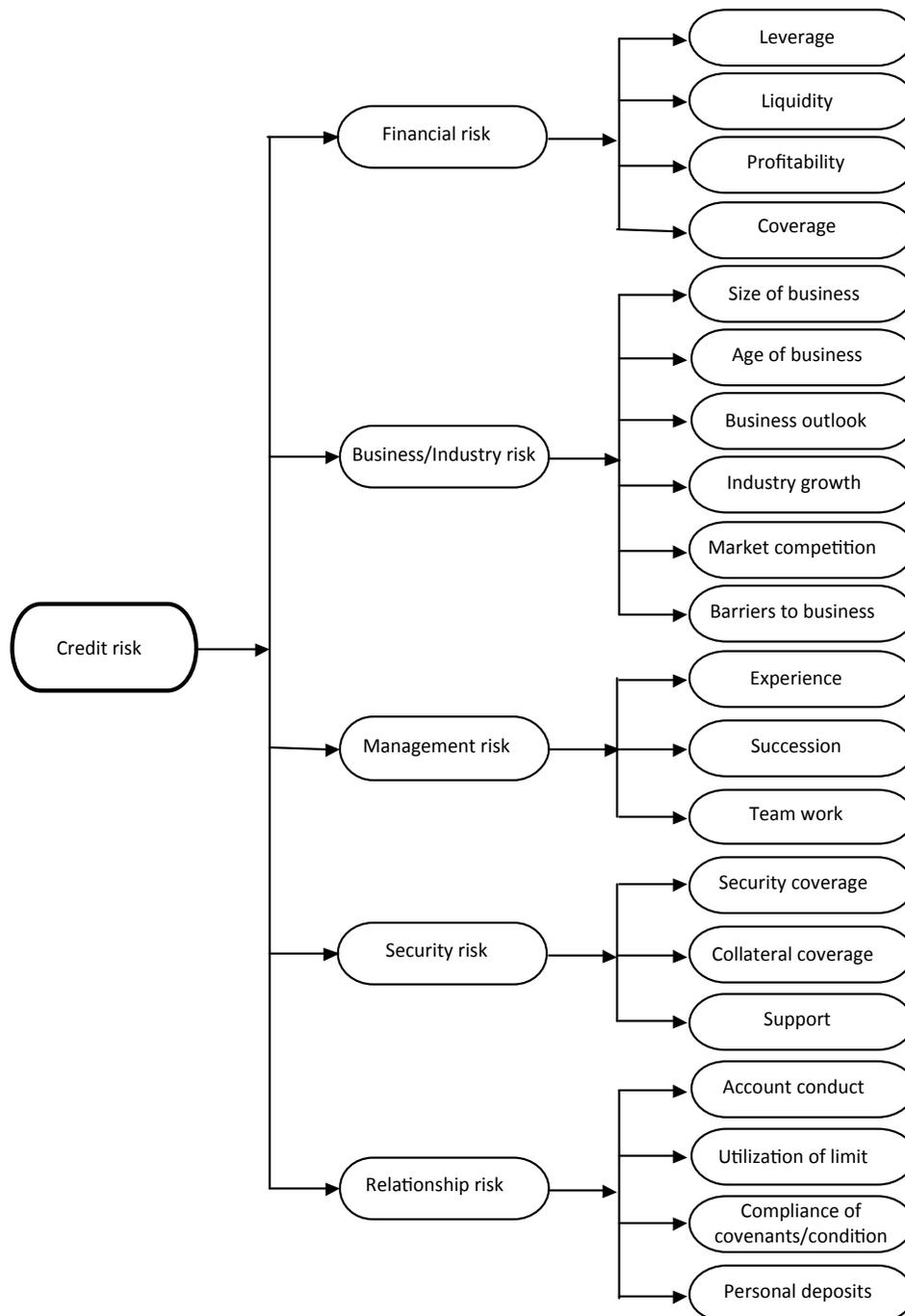


Credit Risk Grading (CRG)

Credit risk grading is an important tool for credit risk management as it helps the Banks to understand various dimensions of risk involved in different credit transactions. The aggregation

of such grading across the borrowers, activities and the lines of business can provide better assessment of the quality of credit portfolio of a bank . The credit risk grading system is vital to take decisions both at the pre-sanction stage as well as post-sanction stage.

CRG parameters



Market risk

Market risk is the risk of losses in On and Off-balance sheet positions arising from movements in market price such as changes in interest rate and price of equity, foreign exchange and commodity. DBBL has no exposure in equity and therefore it is not exposed to any market risk related to equity. Market risk of various commodities imported by our corporate clients are mitigated in a number of ways with adequate price verification, collateral security, personal security and corporate guarantee etc.

Liquidity, interest rate and foreign exchange risks

The Treasury Division manages the liquidity, interest rate and foreign exchange risks with oversight from Asset-Liability Management Committee (ALCO) comprising senior executives of the Bank. ALCO is chaired by the Managing Director. The Committee meets at least once in a month. The Board approves all risk management policies, sets limits and reviews compliance on a regular basis. The overall objective is to provide cost effective funding to finance the asset growth and trade related transactions, optimize the funding cost, increase spread with the lowest possible liquidity, maturity, foreign exchange and interest rate risks.

Liquidity risks

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Bank may not meet the financial obligations as they become due. Liquidity risks also include its inability to liquidate any asset at reasonable price in a timely manner. It is the policy of the Bank to maintain adequate liquidity at all times in both local and foreign currencies. Liquidity risks are managed on a short, medium and long term basis. There are approved limits for credit / deposit ratio, liquid assets to total assets ratio, maturity mismatch, commitments for both on-balance sheet and off-balance sheet items and borrowing from money

market to ensure that loans & investments are funded by stable sources of fund, maturity mismatches are within limits and that cash inflow from maturities of assets, net customer deposits in a given period exceeds cash outflow from disbursement of assets/loans and withdrawal of deposits by a comfortable margin even under a stressed liquidity scenario.

Foreign Exchange Risk

Foreign exchange risk is the potential loss arising from changes in foreign currency exchange rate in either direction. Assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies have foreign exchange risks.

The Bank operates its foreign exchange and money market activities under a centralized and single functional area. DBBL's dealing room is equipped with advanced technology and experienced personnel. Bank's Exchange Rate Committee meets on a daily basis to review the prevailing market condition, exchange rate, exposure and transactions to mitigate foreign exchange risk.

Operational Risk

Operational risk is the risk of loss resulting from inadequacy or failure of internal processes, systems and people or from external events.

Internal Control & Compliance Risk

In order to ensure effective core risk management, the bank has policy guidelines with organizational chart on Internal Control & Compliance Risk (ICC) management approved by the Board of Directors of the Bank. In line with the aforesaid policy guidelines, Bank's Audit Manual on ICC designed in line with the policy guidelines is also approved by the Board of Directors. The existing Audit Manual is under process of further review, update and improvement.



Internal Control & Compliance Division of the Bank, under direct supervision of Audit Committee of the Board, has been implementing comprehensive guidelines on ICC risk management to achieve three (3) main objectives viz. (i) Performance objective (ii) Information objective and (iii) Compliance objective. In order to achieve these objectives, IC&CD is relentlessly engaged in evaluation and mitigation of risks. Such tasks are performed by three (3) separate and independent units with direct reporting lines to the Head of IC&CD; namely:-

- Audit & inspection unit
- Monitoring unit
- Compliance unit

Risk Based Internal Audit (RBIA) system has been formulated and conforming to RBIA guidelines, all branches are rated in different risk categories in terms of their business risk & control risk parameters. All Branches are then subjected to pre-determined frequency of audit considering their scale of risks.

Constant monitoring on implementation of Departmental Control Function Check List (DCFCL) at Branches and Head Office is in place. Intense supervision is ensured through Quarterly Operation Reports by the Monitoring Unit of IC&CD to minimize operational risks up to optimum level including compliance of regulatory laws and regulations. Maintenance of Documentation Check Lists is also in practice under supervision of dedicated unit. Exceptions are constantly monitored, identified, addressed and corrected promptly on a regular basis.

Bank maintains a mandatory policy through an annual audit plan which is approved by the Audit Committee of the Board to carry out audit of all branches and divisions once in a year or in accordance with the pre-determined frequency of audit and IC&CD is dedicated in implementing the annual audit plan throughout the year.

Vigilance Cell

A Vigilance Cell was established in 2009 with dedicated team to reinforce operational risk management of the Bank. The Cell deals with urgent operational issues including existing and potential risks for fraud and forgery to ensure adequate internal control in business operations of the Bank.

All these activities of the Internal Control & Compliance Division and Vigilance Cell are devoted to address and mitigate operational risks of the Bank in a more effective way to ensure efficiency & effectiveness of performance, ensure reliability and completeness of financial and management information and to ensure compliance with legal and regulatory requirements.

In addition, the Complaint Cell of the Bank is supervised by the Vigilance Cell, that was formed as per BRPD Circular No. 1 dated 5 January 2005 of Bangladesh Bank to settle the complaints lodged by our valued clients against the officers and executives of the Bank, to prevent poor, delayed or denial of services to customers and any kind of customer harassment so as to ensure uninterrupted, dedicated and complete satisfaction to our existing and potential customers to uphold our goodwill and brand image that is crucial for our sustainable growth and development.

Money laundering risk and terrorist financing risk

Preventing money laundering activities and combating terror financing activities are essential parts of DBBL's core risks management strategies. In line with evolving regulatory rules and acts relating to the prevention and combating process, DBBL has formulated its own policy guidelines and manuals to follow and implement by the officials at all levels for effective management of money laundering and terror financing risks. The policy and guidelines are subject to update as and when become necessary. DBBL has organizational



structure for effective implementation of the combating process. The senior management is fully aware of the issue, they attach due importance and keep a close eye on the whole process, right from the account opening activities to regular and intensive monitoring of the transactions. New strategies and techniques are formulated to upgrade the combating process in line with the advancement of new products and technologies. The Office of the CAMLCO is entrusted for implementation and supervision of the whole issue.

Adherence to the anti money laundering program of DBBL is the responsibility of all officials. As such all officials are subject to AML training once they enroll in DBBL for employment. Initial training must be attended immediately and refreshers' training is arranged in every two years. About 96% of the officials are already trained under exclusive AML training program.

Due importance is attached to the KYC of the customer, while establishing account relationship with any individual or entity. A process of instant checking and auditing of account opening process has been implemented in some major branches. The auditor, called concurrent auditor is to check the KYC, TP and other vital documents relating to the identification of the customer before activation of the account. Various technique and methods are being applied to screen and monitor the sanctioned accounts including high risk accounts. This process grossly eliminates the chances of using banking facilities by the unscrupulous elements for money laundering and other unlawful purpose to a great extent.

All branches are effectively supervising and monitoring the operational activities along with holding regular meetings with the staff members to create awareness and workout effective combating plan including emphasis on identification and reporting of suspicious transactions and/or activities. Branches are under special AML audit by the Office of the

CAMLCO as well as regular audit by the Internal Control & Compliance Division. Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit (BFIU) of Bangladesh Bank also conducts regular and special audit of AML activities of the Bank.

Legal Risks

In DBBL, legal risks are covered by recognizing potential losses from litigation or possible litigation at an early stage and by formulating solutions for reducing, restricting and avoiding such risks and creating adequate provision there-against.

OTHER RISKS

Business Risk

Business risk covers the risk of losses arising from lower non-interest income and higher expenses from the budgeted amount. The business risk is resulted from the market condition, customer behavior or technological development that may change compared to the assumptions made at the time of planning.

Business risk in DBBL is managed by setting clear targets for specific business units, in terms of business volume, income, cost, cost/income ratio, quality of assets etc. with an ongoing process of continuous improvement.

Reputational Risk

Reputational risk is defined as the risk of losses, falling business volume or income as well as reduced value of the company arising from business events that may reduce the confidence of the customers & clients, shareholders, investors, counterparties, business partners, credit rating agencies, regulators and general public in DBBL.

The branches and operational divisions are directly responsible for reputational risks arising from their business operations. Reputational risks



may also arise from other risks. The management ensures that DBBL is aware of any changes in market perceptions as soon as possible. Accordingly, all business policies and transactions are subjected to careful consideration. DBBL takes necessary precautions to avoid business policies and transactions that may result in significant tax, legal or environmental risks. Reputational risk is also factored into major credit decisions that may lead to credit proposal being declined.

Compliance Risk

The success of DBBL is largely dependent on the trust and confidence of our existing and potential customers, our shareholders, our staff, our regulators and the general public in our integrity and ethical standard. The confidence largely depends on meticulous compliance with applicable legal and regulatory requirements and internal policies of DBBL. The confidence also depends on conformity with generally accepted market norms and standards in our business operations. The Board of Directors is primarily responsible for compliance with all applicable norms and regulations. The Board discharges its responsibilities itself and through delegation of authorities to Executive Committee, Audit Committee and Risk Management Committee of the Board. The objective is to identify any compliance risks at an early stage that may undermine the integrity and the success of DBBL and to mitigate the risks in most appropriate way.

Capital Plan and Management

The Bank is committed to maintain a strong capital base to support business growth, comply with all regulatory requirements and obtain good credit rating, CAMELS rating, Risk Management Rating and to have a comfortable cushion to absorb any unforeseen shock arising from credit, operational, market risk and other residual risks.

The capital maintenance and dividend policies are pursued taking into consideration the following factors:

- Keeping sufficient cushion to absorb unforeseen shock or stress;
- Increased capital requirement for sustainable business growth;
- Cost effective options for raising Tier 1 and Tier 2 capital;
- Improving credit rating and CAMELS rating of the Bank;
- Meeting Regulatory requirements;
- Meeting covenants of lenders.

The Board is responsible for ensuring capital management within a broad framework of risk management.

The Bank has been pursuing a dividend policy that must ensure satisfactory return for shareholders as well as sustainable growth of the Bank with strong capital adequacy ratio to protect greater interest of depositors and shareholders.

Apart from minimum Capital Adequacy Ratio requirement of 10% under Basel II, as per BRPD Circular Letter No. 11 dated August 14, 2008, there is a separate capital requirement that the total capital of the Bank (comprising of paid up capital and statutory reserve) should be minimum Taka 4,000.0 million within which total paid up share capital would be minimum Taka 2,000.0 million. The Bank has been fully compliant with the requirement all along. As of 31 December 2013, total capital of the Bank (comprising of paid up capital and statutory reserve) stood at Taka 7,330.4 million (paid up capital Taka 2,000.0 million and statutory reserve Taka 5,330.4 million).

The Bank's Tier 2 capital is strengthened by subordinated debt obtained from FMO, revaluation of fixed assets, revaluation of held to maturity securities and revaluation of held for trading securities.

A new subordinated loan of USD 25.0 million (Taka 1,934.4 million) was obtained from the Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO) during 2013 to further strengthen Tier 2 capital of the Bank. This new subordinated loan

along with net profit for the year 2013 would improve our CAR and widen opportunity for business growth in 2014. Another subordinated loan of USD 25.0 million from the German Investment and Development Company (DEG) is expected to be received in 2014.

Implementation of BASEL II - Strengthening Risk Management System and Capital base of the Bank

Capital adequacy focuses on the total position of Bank's capital and the protection of depositors and other creditors from the potential shocks of losses that a bank might incur. It helps absorbing all possible financial risks like credit risk, market risk, operational risk, residual risk, core risks, credit concentration risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, reputation risk, settlement risk, strategic risk, environmental & climate change risk etc. Under Basel II, the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) of banks in Bangladesh is 10.0 percent of the bank's Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) or Taka 4.0 billion, whichever is higher.

Risk Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) for Banks

In order to have a sound and robust banking industry and to make the banks in Bangladesh more shock absorbent as well as to cope with international best practice for risk management, Bangladesh Bank introduced 'Risk Based Capital Adequacy (RBCA) for Banks (Revised regulatory capital framework in line with Basel II)' in our banking sector effective from January, 2010.

Under this framework, banks are required to make accurate assessment of all the risks they are exposed to and to maintain the required capital commensurate with their risk profile. Basel II has linked capital to the level of risk management. Therefore, banks are required to have effective risk management techniques in monitoring and mitigating their risks.

According to Pillar 1 of Basel II, RWA of banks is calculated against Credit Risk, Market Risk and Operational Risk. As per guideline on 'Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks, calculation of RWA follows Standardized Approach for Credit Risk, Standardized Approach for Market Risk and Basic Indicator Approach for Operational Risk. Under the Standardized Approach of the Risk Based Capital Adequacy framework (Basel II), Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) against credit risk for the corporate borrowers is determined on the basis of credit rating assessed by External Credit Assessment Institutions (ECAIs).

DBBL has implemented Basel II in line with Bangladesh Bank guidelines

In addition to credit risk, Basel II also covers operational and market risk under Pillar 1. DBBL maintained 13.7% CAR under Basel II as of 31 December 2013 against minimum capital requirement of 10.0% by Bangladesh Bank.

In addition, better risk management system, capital increase and capacity building measures are continuing to meet future capital requirement under the Basel II.

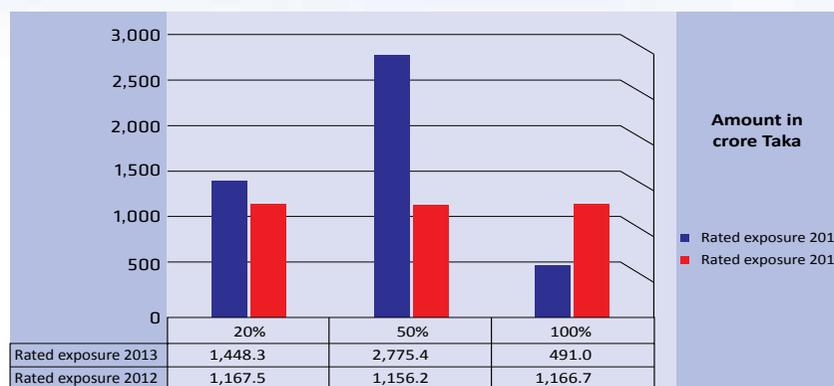
Borrowers' credit rating

Under Basel II, in absence of credit rating of the borrowers, credit risk of the corporate loans is calculated at 125% of outstanding loans. As a result, risk weighted assets and capital requirement under Basel II are substantially increased as compared to Basel I particularly because credit rating of borrowers is a new phenomenon in Bangladesh. It has become a major challenge for our banking sector. The Bank has taken the challenge positively. As a result, out of total Taka 7,877.2 crore eligible loan for conducting credit rating of the Bank, Taka 4,916.2 crore (62.4% percent of eligible corporate exposure) was brought under the rating purview at the end of 2013.



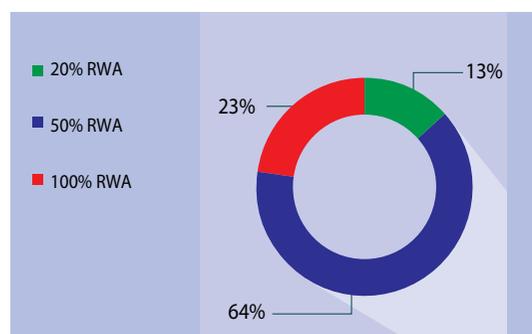
A comparative position of rated exposures of the Bank at different risk weights i.e. 20%, 50% and 100% as of 31 December 2013 and 31 December 2012 is furnished below:

Rated exposures



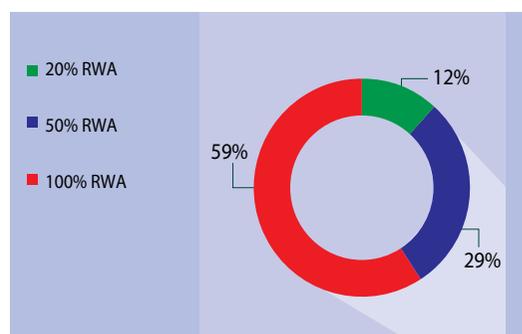
Risk Weighted Asset (RWA) Mix (%) of Rated Exposures

RWA Mix (%) as on 31 December 2013



Risk Weight	20%	50%	100%
RWA as on 31-Dec-2013	289.7	1,387.7	491.0

RWA Mix (%) as on 31 December 2012



Risk Weight	20%	50%	100%
RWA as on 31-Dec-2012	233.5	578.1	1,166.7

Basel II: SRP-SREP Dialogue on Capital Adequacy

Bangladesh Bank is now on its way to implement the Pillar 2 (Supervisory Review Process) of RBCA framework. The key principle of the Supervisory Review Process (SRP) is that “banks have a process for assessing overall capital adequacy in relation to their risk profile and a strategy for maintaining their capital at an adequate level”. Banks are instructed to form a SRP team, where risk management division be an integral part, and to develop a process document called Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) for assessing their overall risk profile.

The areas to be covered by the process document are review of risk management and planning for adequate capital against comprehensive risk profile including credit, market, operational and all other risks which are not captured in the process of determining MCR.

That means, along with credit, market, operational risks; banks will allocate capital against other risks which are not captured in calculating MCR. Some of these risks are namely residual risk, credit concentration risk, interest rate risk, liquidity risk, settlement risk etc. Banks must be proficient to prove that they have proper risk management procedures in place to control the risk.

Supervisory Review Evaluation Process (SREP) of Bangladesh Bank would include dialogue between Bangladesh Bank and the bank's SRP team followed by findings/evaluation of the bank's Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP). During SRP-SREP dialogue, Bangladesh Bank will review and determine additional capital requirement of the Bank under Pillar 2, in addition to MCR of the bank under Pillar 1.

In 2013, Bangladesh Bank issued the "Revised Process Document for SRP-SREP Dialogue on ICAAP" to facilitate the dialogue for determination of capital requirement under Pillar 2 of Basel II. In the process document, Bangladesh Bank also provided guidance to calculate required capital against the followings risk under Pillar 2:

- Residual risk;
- Concentration risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Reputation risk;
- Strategic risk;
- Settlement risk;
- Appraisal of core risk management practice;
- Environmental & climate change risk;
- Other material risk;

In addition to the numerical calculation of capital requirement against the risks under Pillar 2, Bank is required to submit the following supplementary documents under ICAAP to Bangladesh Bank as evidence that proper risk management procedures, methods and tools are in place to control the residual risks:

- Internal audit report of the Bank;
- Capital growth plan;
- Valuation methodology;
- Assessment procedure and evaluation of report of each core risk;
- Wholesale borrowing and funding guidelines;
- Liquidity contingency plan;

- Management Action Trigger (MAT);
- Fraud detection and management process;
- Methodology for assessing customer service and evaluation report;
- Methodology for calculating weighted average cost of fund;
- Deposit growth plan;
- Loans / advances growth plan;
- Profit growth plan;
- Stress testing report;
- Copy of the Board Resolution through which the statements on ICAAP under Supervisory Review Process have been approved;

During the SRP-SREP dialogue, bank's ICAAP is counter-checked with proper evidence to determine adequate capital requirement. In absence of proper evidence, SREP team of BB would apply their prudence and use the information available with Bangladesh Bank for this purpose.

In preparation for future implementation of Pillar 2 of Basel II, primary dialogue (Face-to-Face meeting) between representatives of DBBL's SRP team and SREP team of Bangladesh Bank was held in 2013 based on ICAAP Report submitted by DBBL for the years 2011 and 2012. Capital determination for Pillar 2 is expected to be effective for the year-ended 2013 through SRP-SREP Dialogue assumed to be held in 2014.

Basel II Implementation Unit and Supervisory Review Process (SRP) Team of DBBL were active in 2013

DBBL has a separate Basel II Implementation Unit to ensure implementation and full compliance with Basel II. In addition, during the year 2013, the SRP team of DBBL has been active to review Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) for determining capital requirement under Pillar 2 covering all residual risks in addition to risks covered under Pillar 1 i.e. credit risk, market risk or operational risk.



Importance of internal control system for risk assessment and capital requirement

The Bank's internal control structure is essential to the capital assessment process. Effective control of the capital assessment process includes an independent review and, where appropriate, the involvement of internal or external audits. The Bank's Board of Directors has the responsibility to ensure that management establishes a system for assessing the various risks, develops a system to relate risk to the Bank's capital level and establishes a method for monitoring compliance with internal policies.

Accordingly, risk factors and possible consequence of every transaction and operation are considered by the management of DBBL for ensuring that Bank is operating within approved risk management guidelines of Board of Directors of the Bank within the broader framework of Basel II guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. Board's audit committee, risk management committee, internal auditors, external auditors and Risk Management Division are actively involved, wherever necessary, to assess compliance status and adequacy of capital of the Bank.

DBBL Risk Management Division entrusted with overall and integrated risk management of the Bank

In order to strengthen comprehensive risk management of banks, under the guidance and Terms of Reference (ToR) of Bangladesh Bank, DBBL has a Risk Management Division and a high-powered Risk Management Committee. Risk Management Papers (RMP) covering all risk areas, namely: credit risk, liquidity risk, interest rate risk, foreign exchange risk, equity price risk, operational risk, compliance risk and reputational risk are prepared and placed in the regular monthly meetings of the Risk Management Committee through the Risk Management Division. The RMPs also include capital management function, assessment of Bank's own resilience capacity,

evaluation of stress testing etc. Such RMPs are submitted to Bangladesh Bank regularly along with the minutes of the meetings.

During 2012, Bangladesh Bank issued comprehensive 'Risk Management Guidelines for Banks' stipulating the types and degree of risks a bank may be exposed to depending upon a number of factors such as its size of business, complexity, business activities, volume etc. The guideline covers the most common risks in banking companies in Bangladesh, namely:

Credit Risk

- Concentration risk;
- Country risk;
- Transfer risk;
- Settlement risk;

Market Risk

- Interest rate risk;
- Foreign exchange risk; and
- Equity market risk;

Liquidity Risk

Operational Risk

Operational risk is defined as the risk of loss resulting from inadequate or failed internal processes, people and systems, or from external events. Operational risks vary in their components. Some are very high in occurrence with low value risk and some are low in occurrence with high value risks. Third consultative paper of Basel-II recommended following event based classification of operational risks:

- Internal fraud;
- External fraud;
- Employment practices and workplace safety;
- Client, products and business practices;
- Damage to physical assets;
- Business disruption and system failure;
- Execution, delivery and process management;



Based on the classification, following type of operational risks can be identified:

- Lending Fraud;
- Documentation Lapses;
- Absence or insufficient insurance coverage;
- Un-reconciled inter-branch transactions;
- Fake notes;
- Lack of safety measures in Bank's Vault;
- Clearing cheque processing error;
- Un-reconciled suspense account.

Other Risks

- Compliance risk;
- Strategic risk;
- Reputational risk;
- Money laundering risk etc;

The guideline, among others, outlined the following key issues for establishing a better risk management culture in the Bank:

- a) Elements of a sound risk management system;
- b) The Board and senior management oversight;
- c) Risk measurement, monitoring and management reporting system;
- d) Internal control and comprehensive audits.

Keeping an adequate risk management framework in place is the responsibility of the Bank's senior executives, in particular the Managing Director / CEO, subject to the oversight of the Board of Directors (BOD).

Role of the Board of Directors (BODs)

- a) Defining the risk appetite;
- b) Designing the organizational structure to manage risk within the Bank;
- c) Understanding the inherent risks of the Bank;
- d) Reviewing and approving risk management policies and re-reviewing the policies at least annually;

- e) Enforcing and using adequate record keeping and reporting systems;
- f) Reviewing and approving limits and re-reviewing at least annually; and
- g) Monitoring compliance with overall risk management policies and limits.

However, these do not reduce or transfer the responsibility of management in the risk management process.

Role of the Executive Committee (EC) of the Board

- a) Ensuring appropriate knowledge, experience, and expertise of lower level managers and staff involved in risk management;
- b) Ensuring sufficient staff resources for each risk management activity;
- c) Establishing standards of ethics and integrity for staff and enforcing these standards;
- d) Supervising day-to-day activities of senior managers and heads of business lines;
- e) Identifying risks involved in new products and services ensuring that the risks can be measured, monitored and controlled adequately; and
- f) Establishing committees and subcommittees to be in charge of ongoing risk management process.

During 2013, a comprehensive uniform Risk Management Paper (RMP) framework was issued by Bangladesh Bank that mainly focused on data/ information analysis covering all core risks and other risk areas that may affect the overall financial health of the Bank. The presentation process of the RMP is as under:

- Trend analysis of information / data in a table (covering at least 3 consecutive dates / months / quarters / years);
- Graphical presentation;
- Comparison with the internal limit (limit and utilization);
- Identification of risks;
- Mitigation process.



The following key risk areas that may affect the Bank's overall financial condition is required to be incorporated in the RMP:

- Highlight the crisis situation (Global / Euro-zone/Asia/America/ any other particular area / zone) - if any;
- Unrest in particular area (if any);
- Competitiveness;
- Commodity price and inflation;
- Interest rate in the market;
- Property bubble;
- Monetary policy;
- Government borrowing;
- Regulators' policy;
- Import/export policy;
- Others (if any).

A Questionnaire was also issued by Bangladesh Bank covering due diligence check list on implementation of various risk management activities. The filled-in questionnaire is submitted to Bangladesh Bank on a quarterly rest.

With a view to effective implementation of risk management guidelines and to make the banks accountable, in 2013, Bangladesh Bank has developed a Risk Rating procedure to quantify all possible risks based on the available information in the RMP and other sources submitted by the banks on a quarterly rest. This risk rating will carry a certain weightage in the Management Component of CAMELS rating. Therefore, a bank's risk management practices will have a material effect on its CAMELS rating.

In line with guideline of Bangladesh Bank for comprehensive risk management of the Bank, as noted above, the Risk Management Division has been carrying out following activities

- a) all regulatory compliances related with Basel II / III including:

- capital management functions: preparation of Internal Capital Adequacy Assessment Process (ICAAP) and oversee its implementation status;
 - examining the exploration of capital from internal and external sources for ensuring the maintenance of adequate capital commensurate with the risk appetite capacity and risk weighted assets (RWA) of the Bank;
 - arrangement for conducting credit rating of the borrowers of the Bank including selection of borrowers eligible for conducting credit rating, liaison with the external credit assessment institutions (ECAIs), branches etc.;
- b) all regulatory compliances related with Stress Testing including:
- conducting stress testing on a regular interval;
 - informing the Board and / senior management about the stress test result and formulating necessary policies for improvement of post-stress result of the Bank;
- c) all regulatory compliances related with CAMELS Rating of Bangladesh Bank:
- preparation and submission of CAMELS Rating Statements (CAMELS Pack) to Bangladesh Bank;
 - developing strategies for improvement of CAMELS Rating of the Bank and oversee its implementation.
- d) all regulatory compliances related with comprehensive Risk Management Rating including:
- preparation of monthly Risk Management Paper in line with the Bangladesh Bank's reporting format;

- informing the Board/Risk Management Committee of the Board about major findings of Risk Management Paper for ensuring the regulatory compliances as per requirement.
- e) ensuring all regulatory compliances for conducting credit rating of the Bank by the External Credit Assessment Institution (ECAI).
 - f) ensuring Due Diligence Compliances for lender, development partners and other banks for obtaining credit lines, subordinated debts, trade finance services etc.
 - g) informing the activities, observations and recommendations of Risk Management Division to the Managing Director of the Bank on a regular basis. and
 - h) ensuring submission of different risk management reports to the Board / Audit Committee of the Board on Quarterly/ Yearly rest compliance with regulatory requirements.

Stress Testing as a forward-looking tool for risk management

Periodic reviews of risk management process of the Bank are conducted to ensure its integrity, accuracy, and reasonableness through stress testing. There are written policies and procedures governing the stress-testing program of the Bank approved by the Board in line with guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.

Accordingly, stress testing of the Bank has been carried out regularly in 2013 on quarterly intervals. The findings were reported to Bangladesh Bank and Board of Directors of the Bank for compliance and guidance. Findings of stress testing and guidance from Bangladesh Bank and Board are taken into account for

assessing potential risk, mitigation of such risks as well as current and future capital requirement of the Bank.

Major developments of risk factors in our banking sector affecting business operations of DBBL during 2013

Hall Mark group's Loan Scam in 2012, along with some other similar but smaller loan scams continued to impact the Bangladesh Banking sector in 2013. The situation was further aggravated by the political unrest ahead of the national election, sluggish business trend, huge liquidity surplus, rising trend of NPL up to 3rd quarter and sporadic labor unrest in the RMG and Textile sectors in 2013. The combined effects of those factors adversely affected the Bangladesh banking business in 2013. Many banks were forced to record negative business/credit growth as well as profit growth though NPL ratio and related income somewhat increased in the 4th quarter thanks to Bangladesh Bank's support in restructuring some loans without down payment for businesses impacted by political unrest.

The overall private sector credit growth plunged to 10.6% as against 16.6% of the previous year. This lower credit growth, among others, also attributed for continued tight monetary policy persuaded by Bangladesh Bank to contain inflation and partly for inclination towards procurement of foreign currency loans from abroad with lower interest rate compared to the domestic interest rates by some large business groups/corporates.

However, with the relaxation of some regulatory norms regarding rescheduling of Overdue/NPL accounts, privileges of loan provisioning for some selective sectors, the overall NPL ratio of the Banking sector came down to 8.9% at the end of



Fourth Quarter (Q4) of 2013 compared to 12.8% of the previous Quarter-end of September 2013. These policy initiatives also helped to boost up the banks' profit at the end of 2013.

With the backdrop of the overall banking scenario in 2013, DBBL management was cautious to address the above-noted challenges and despite adverse conditions, DBBL was able to make positive growth in deposits and loans. But made negative growth in operating profit and profit after tax. Despite limited scope for gaining the advantages of relaxation of regulatory policies for rescheduling and provisioning of overdue and NPL accounts, DBBL was able to contain NPL ratio at 3.9%, which was one of the lowest among its peers.

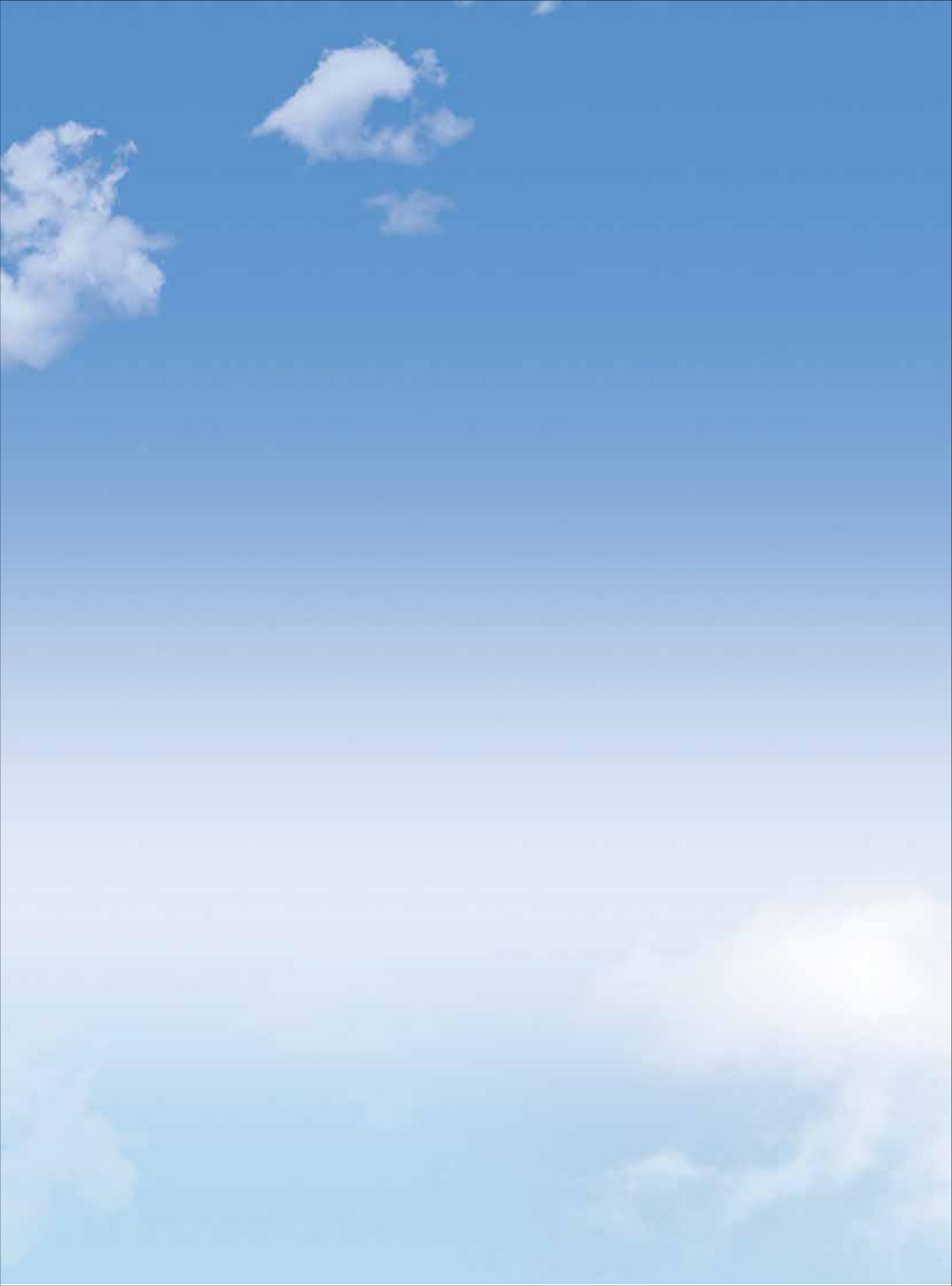
Thanks to 62.4% coverage of corporate loan portfolio under credit rating, impressive credit growth of 16.1% and increasing of total capital (Tier 1 and Tier 2) by Taka 3.1 billion (25%) to Taka 15.4 billion from Taka 12.3 billion of the previous year through retention of profits and procurement of additional subordinated debt of USD 25 million (equivalent to Taka 1,934.4 million) in December 2013, DBBL was able to enhance CAR to 13.7 percent at the end of 31 December 2013.





*Any time
Anywhere*

disclosures on risk based capital (Basel II)





disclosure on risk based capital (Basel II)

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 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).	<p>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:</p> <p>The Bank [Main operation]</p> <p>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 136 as on 31 December 2013 all over Bangladesh. The Bank is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange as a publicly quoted company.</p> <p>Mobile Banking Services</p> <p>The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the Mobile Banking services under reference letter no. DCMP/PSD/37(H)/2010-408 dated 28 April 2010 of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank started operation of Mobile Banking Services on 31 March 2011.</p> <p>The principal activities of the Mobile Banking services are to provide banking services to customers through Mobile Phone within the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.</p> <p>Mobile Banking Services are part of Main Operation of the Bank.</p> <p>Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU)</p> <p>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 number of OBUs were 2 (two) as on reporting date 31 December 2013 located at Agrabad Branch –Chittagong and Dhaka EPZ Branch – Dhaka.</p> <p>Investments in OBUs are risk weighted with the exposure of the Bank.</p>
c)	Any restrictions, or other major impediments, on transfer of funds or regulatory capital within the group.	Not applicable
d)	The aggregate amount of capital deficiencies in all subsidiaries not included in the consolidation that are deducted and the names(s) of such subsidiaries.	Not applicable

Capital Structure

Qualitative Disclosures	
<p>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 Tier 1 or in Tier 2.</p>	<p>In terms of Section 13 of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended upto 2013) and 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. 35 dated 29 December 2010 and other relevant instructions given by Bangladesh Bank from time to time. The main features of the capital instruments are as follows:</p> <p>Tier 1 capital instruments</p> <p>Paid-up share capital: Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital of the Bank.</p> <p>Share premium: Amount of premium realized with the face value per share at the time of issuing shares through initial public offering.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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%.</p> <p>Retained earnings: Amount of profit retained with the banking company after meeting up all expenses, provisions and appropriations.</p> <p>Tier 2 capital instruments</p> <p>General provision maintained against unclassified loans and off-balance sheet exposures: As per Bangladesh Bank directive, amount of provision maintained against unclassified loans and off-balance sheet exposures as of the reporting date has been considered.</p> <p>Subordinated debt capital: Eligible subordinated debt within 30% of Tier 1 Capital has been considered.</p> <p>Assets revaluation reserves: As per Bangladesh Bank's instruction, 50% of incremental value from there valuation of Bank's assets has been considered.</p> <p>Revaluation reserves of HTM securities: As per Bangladesh Bank's instruction, up to 50% of revaluation reserves of HTM securities has been considered.</p> <p>Revaluation reserves of HFT securities: As per Bangladesh Bank's instruction, up to 50% of other reserve (revaluation reserves of HFT securities) has been considered.</p>



Capital Structure (Continued)

Quantitative Disclosures			
b)	The amount of Tier 1 capital, with separate disclosure of	In million Taka	
		Particulars	Amount
		Paid up capital	2,000.0
		Non-repayable share premium account	11.1
		Statutory reserve	5,330.4
		General reserve	-
		Retained earnings (including proposed cash dividend for 2013)	3,916.3
		Minority interest in subsidiaries	-
		Non-cumulative irredeemable preference shares	-
		Dividend equalization account	412.1
		Other (if any item approved by Bangladesh Bank)	-
		Sub-Total of Tier 1 Capital [A]	11,669.9
c)	The amount of Tier 2 and Tier 3 capital	Particulars	Amount
		General provision maintained against unclassified loans and off-balance sheet exposures	1,529.4
		Assets Revaluation Reserves	425.2
		Revaluation Reserve for Securities	60.7
		Revaluation Reserve for equity instruments	-
		All other preference shares	-
		Subordinated debt	2,694.5
		Other (if any item approved by Bangladesh Bank)	-
		Sub-Total of Tier 2 Capital	4,709.8
		Amount of Tier 3 capital	-
		Sub-Total of Tier 2 and Tier 3 Capital [B]	4,709.8
d)	Other deductions from capital	Particulars	Amount
		Deferred tax assets against the specific loan loss provision*	976.4
		Sub-Total of Deduction [C]	976.4
e)	Total eligible capital	Total eligible capital [A+B-C]	15,403.3

* In compliance with the instruction contained in BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 12 December 2011.

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.	<p>The Bank assesses the adequacy of its capital in terms of Section 13 (1) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended upto 2013) and instruction contained in BRPD Circular No. 35 dated 29 December 2010 [Guidelines on 'Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks' (Revised regulatory capital framework in line with Basel II)]. However, in terms of the regulatory guidelines, the Bank computes the capital charge /requirement as under:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Credit risk : On the basis of Standardized Approach; ii. Marker risk : On the basis of Standardized Approach; and iii. Operational risk: On the basis of Basic Indicator approach. <p>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 2013, Bank maintained total capital (Tier 1 and Tier 2) of Taka 15.4 billion against the minimum requirement of Taka 11.3 billion depicting a surplus of Taka 4.1 billion. In other term, Bank's capital adequacy ratio (CAR) as of 31 December 2013 stood at 13.7% consisting of 9.5% in Tier 1 capital and 4.2% in Tier 2 capital, which is well above the regulatory requirement of minimum 10%. This surplus capital both in term of absolute amount and ratio (CAR) is considered to be adequate to absorb all the material risks which the Bank may expose in future. The standard of Bank's ability to maintain the capital against the regulatory requirement always focused to entail the confidence of its investors, depositors and other stakeholders.</p>															
Quantitative Disclosures																	
b)	Capital requirement for Credit Risk	In million Taka <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 40%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 20%;">Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)</th> <th style="width: 40%;">Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Credit Risk</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On-balance sheet</td> <td style="text-align: right;">90,423.9</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,042.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Off-balance sheet</td> <td style="text-align: right;">4,525.0</td> <td style="text-align: right;">452.5</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td style="text-align: right;">94,948.9</td> <td style="text-align: right;">9,494.9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	Credit Risk			On-balance sheet	90,423.9	9,042.4	Off-balance sheet	4,525.0	452.5	Total	94,948.9	9,494.9
Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)	Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)															
Credit Risk																	
On-balance sheet	90,423.9	9,042.4															
Off-balance sheet	4,525.0	452.5															
Total	94,948.9	9,494.9															



Capital Adequacy (Continued)

c)	Capital requirement for Market Risk	In million Taka	
		Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)
			Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)
		Market Risk	
		Interest Rate related instruments	-
		Equities	22.6
		Foreign Exchange Position	465.1
	Commodities	-	
	Total	487.7	
		48.8	
d)	Capital requirement for Operational Risk	In million Taka	
		Particulars	Risk Weighted Assets (RWA)
			Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)
		Operational Risk	17,334.0
	Total	17,334.0	
		1,733.4	
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	90,423.9
		Off-balance sheet	4,525.0
		Total Credit Risk [i]	94,948.9
		Market Risk [ii]	487.7
		Operational Risk [iii]	17,334.0
		Total Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) [i+ii+iii]	112,770.5
		Total Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	
		Credit Risk	
		On-balance sheet	9,042.4
		Off-balance sheet	452.5
		Total Credit Risk	9,494.9
		Market Risk	48.8
		Operational Risk	1,733.4
Total Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR)	11,277.0		
Total Eligible Regulatory Capital	15,403.3		
f)	Total and Tier 1 capital ratio:		
	For the consolidated group	Particulars	Ratio (%)
		Total CAR	13.7%
		Tier 1 CAR	9.5%
	For stand alone	Particulars	Ratio (%)
		Total CAR	13.7%
		Tier 1 CAR	9.5%

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)	<p>As per relevant Bangladesh Bank guidelines, the Bank defines the past due and impaired loans and advances for strengthening the credit discipline and mitigating the credit risk of the Bank. The impaired loans and advances are defined on the basis of (i) Objective / Quantitative Criteria and (ii) Qualitative judgment. For this purposes, all loans and advances are grouped into four (4) categories namely- (a) Continuous Loan (b) Demand Loan (c) Fixed Term Loan and (d) Short-term Agricultural & Micro Credit.</p> <p>Definition of past due/overdue:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>However, a continuous loan, demand loan or a term loan which will remain overdue for a period of 02 (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.</p> <p>Definition of impaired / classified / non-performing loans and advances are as follows:</p> <p>Continuous loan are classified are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • Bad / Loss: If is past due / overdue for 9 (nine)months or beyond <p>Demand loan are classified are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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; • 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.



Credit Risk (Continued)

		<p>Fixed Term Loans are classified are as follows:</p> <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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'; ● 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'; <p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 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'; ● 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'; ● 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'.
	<p>ii) Description of approaches followed for specific and general allowances and statistical methods</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>a) Calculation of base for provision for unclassified /standard loans: Outstanding amount <i>less</i> suspended interest, if any;</p> <p>b) Calculation of base for provision for the classified loans, the higher of the following two amounts:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Outstanding amount <i>less</i> suspended interest <i>less</i> value of eligible securities; or ii. 15% of outstanding amount.

Credit Risk (Continued)

	<p>Secondly, the following rates are applied on base for provision for determination of general and specific allowances for loans:</p>																
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	<p>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 while the loan is classified as bad/loss.</p>																



Credit Risk (Continued)

iii) Discussion of the Bank's credit risk management policy	<p>The Board approves the credit policy, credit exposure limits and credit risk management policy keeping in view relevant Bangladesh Bank guidelines to ensure best practice in credit risk management and maintain quality of assets. 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. There is a separate credit risk management division for dedicated credit risk management, separate credit administration division for ensuring perfection of securities and credit monitoring and recovery division for monitoring and recovery of irregular loans. Internal control & compliance division independently assess quality of loans and compliance status of loans at least once in a year.</p> <p>Above all, the risk management division is regularly guiding the credit risk management division(s) on increasing the collateral coverage, product/sector specific diversification of credit exposures, conducting credit rating of the borrowers to minimize the capital charge against credit risk of the Bank.</p> <p>Adequate provision is maintained against classified loans as per Bangladesh Bank Guidelines. Statuses of loans are regularly reported to Board/ Executive Committee of the Board.</p>
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Quantitative Disclosures

b) Total gross credit risk exposures broken down by major types of credit exposures	<p>Major types of credit exposure as per disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2013</p> <p style="text-align: right;">In Million Taka</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: center;">Particulars</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Outstanding Amount</th> <th style="text-align: center;">Mix (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Overdraft</td> <td style="text-align: right;">12,389.8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cash credit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">32,466.6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">30.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Export cash credit</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,064.5</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport loan</td> <td style="text-align: right;">875.6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>House building loan</td> <td style="text-align: right;">158.6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Loan against trust receipt</td> <td style="text-align: right;">11,108.9</td> <td style="text-align: right;">10.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Term loan – industrial</td> <td style="text-align: right;">26,274.4</td> <td style="text-align: right;">24.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Term loan – other</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5,860.6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">5.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Payment against document- cash</td> <td style="text-align: right;">115.6</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Payment against document- EDF</td> <td style="text-align: right;">841.8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consumer Finance</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1,744.8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">1.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Staff loan</td> <td style="text-align: right;">464.7</td> <td style="text-align: right;">0.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bills purchased and discounted</td> <td style="text-align: right;">7,056.9</td> <td style="text-align: right;">6.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Loans and advances</td> <td style="text-align: right;">106,422.8</td> <td style="text-align: right;">100.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)	Overdraft	12,389.8	11.6%	Cash credit	32,466.6	30.5%	Export cash credit	7,064.5	6.6%	Transport loan	875.6	0.8%	House building loan	158.6	0.2%	Loan against trust receipt	11,108.9	10.5%	Term loan – industrial	26,274.4	24.7%	Term loan – other	5,860.6	5.5%	Payment against document- cash	115.6	0.1%	Payment against document- EDF	841.8	0.8%	Consumer Finance	1,744.8	1.6%	Staff loan	464.7	0.5%	Bills purchased and discounted	7,056.9	6.6%	Total Loans and advances	106,422.8	100.0%
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Credit Risk (Continued)

c)	Geographical distribution of exposures, broken down insignificant areas by major types of credit exposure	<p>Geographical distribution of credit exposures as per the disclosures in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2013 are as follows:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">In Million Taka</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Outstanding Amount</th> <th>Mix (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="3">Urban</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dhaka Division</td> <td>87,435.2</td> <td>82.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chittagong Division</td> <td>8,730.7</td> <td>8.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khulna Division</td> <td>1,087.7</td> <td>1.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sylhet Division</td> <td>280.7</td> <td>0.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Barisal Division</td> <td>42.6</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rajshahi Division</td> <td>376.5</td> <td>0.3%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rangpur Division</td> <td>169.6</td> <td>0.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub-total (Urban)</td> <td>98,123.0</td> <td>92.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">Rural</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dhaka Division</td> <td>7,443.3</td> <td>7.0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Chittagong Division</td> <td>515.5</td> <td>0.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Khulna Division</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sylhet Division</td> <td>167.7</td> <td>0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rajshahi Division</td> <td>94.3</td> <td>0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rangpur Division</td> <td>79.0</td> <td>0.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Sub-total (Rural)</td> <td>8,299.8</td> <td>7.8%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grand Total (Urban and Rural)</td> <td>106,422.8</td> <td>100%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)	Urban			Dhaka Division	87,435.2	82.2%	Chittagong Division	8,730.7	8.2%	Khulna Division	1,087.7	1.0%	Sylhet Division	280.7	0.3%	Barisal Division	42.6	-	Rajshahi Division	376.5	0.3%	Rangpur Division	169.6	0.2%	Sub-total (Urban)	98,123.0	92.2%	Rural			Dhaka Division	7,443.3	7.0%	Chittagong Division	515.5	0.5%	Khulna Division	-	-	Sylhet Division	167.7	0.1%	Rajshahi Division	94.3	0.1%	Rangpur Division	79.0	0.1%	Sub-total (Rural)	8,299.8	7.8%	Grand Total (Urban and Rural)	106,422.8	100%
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Credit Risk (Continued)

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e)	Residual contractual maturity breakdown of the whole portfolio, broken down by major types of credit exposures	Residual contractual maturity of exposures as per the disclosures furnished in the audited financial statements as of 31 December 2013 are as follows: In Million Taka																																																			
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Credit Risk (Continued)

f)	By major industry or counterparty type	<p>a) Amount of impaired loans and if available, past due loans, provided separately</p> <p>i) Amount of impaired / classified loans by major industry/ sector-type as of 31 December 2013 was as under:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">In Million Taka</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Major industry/sector type</th> <th>Outstanding Amount</th> <th>Mix (%)</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Agriculture financing</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ready made garments (RMG) industries</td> <td>1,062.4</td> <td>25.5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Textile industries</td> <td>1,194.2</td> <td>28.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other manufacturing industries</td> <td>72.0</td> <td>1.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Small & medium enterprise (SME) loans</td> <td>421.4</td> <td>10.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commercial real estate including construction industries</td> <td>176.1</td> <td>4.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Residential real estate financing</td> <td>9.7</td> <td>0.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Power and Gas industries</td> <td>48.9</td> <td>1.2%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transport, storage and communication industries</td> <td>212.8</td> <td>5.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trade services</td> <td>276.4</td> <td>6.6%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Consumer credit</td> <td>29.6</td> <td>0.7%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Others</td> <td>672.1</td> <td>16.1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>4,175.6</td> <td>100.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>ii) Amount of impaired / classified loans by major counterparty type as of 31 December 2013 was as under:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">In Million Taka</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Major counterparty type</th> <th colspan="3">Status-wise amount of impaired / classified loans</th> <th rowspan="2">Total</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Substandard</th> <th>Doubtful</th> <th>Bad /Loss</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Continuous loan</td> <td>23.2</td> <td>283.1</td> <td>533.4</td> <td>839.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Demand loan</td> <td>2.8</td> <td>8.9</td> <td>132.0</td> <td>143.7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Term loan</td> <td>167.4</td> <td>527.2</td> <td>2,497.6</td> <td>3,192.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other loans</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>193.4</td> <td>819.2</td> <td>3,163.0</td> <td>4,175.6</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>b) Specific and general provisions</p> <p>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 2013 was as under:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">In Million Taka</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars of specific and general provisions for entire loan portfolio and off-balance sheet exposures</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific provision for loans and advances</td> <td>2,297.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General provision for loans and advances</td> <td>1,063.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General provision for off-balance sheet exposures</td> <td>465.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>3,826.8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Major industry/sector type	Outstanding Amount	Mix (%)	Agriculture financing	-	-	Ready made garments (RMG) industries	1,062.4	25.5%	Textile industries	1,194.2	28.6%	Other manufacturing industries	72.0	1.7%	Small & medium enterprise (SME) loans	421.4	10.1%	Commercial real estate including construction industries	176.1	4.2%	Residential real estate financing	9.7	0.2%	Power and Gas industries	48.9	1.2%	Transport, storage and communication industries	212.8	5.1%	Trade services	276.4	6.6%	Consumer credit	29.6	0.7%	Others	672.1	16.1%	Total	4,175.6	100.0%	Major counterparty type	Status-wise amount of impaired / classified loans			Total	Substandard	Doubtful	Bad /Loss	Continuous loan	23.2	283.1	533.4	839.7	Demand loan	2.8	8.9	132.0	143.7	Term loan	167.4	527.2	2,497.6	3,192.2	Other loans	-	-	-	-	Total	193.4	819.2	3,163.0	4,175.6	Particulars of specific and general provisions for entire loan portfolio and off-balance sheet exposures	Amount	Specific provision for loans and advances	2,297.4	General provision for loans and advances	1,063.8	General provision for off-balance sheet exposures	465.6	Total	3,826.8
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Credit Risk (Continued)

		<p>c) Charges for specific allowances and charges-offs (general allowances) during the period</p> <p>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 2013 was as under:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">In Million Taka</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific provision for loans and advances</td> <td>900.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General provision for loans and advances</td> <td>96.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General provision for off-balance sheet exposures</td> <td>25.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total</td> <td>1,022.5</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Amount	Specific provision for loans and advances	900.3	General provision for loans and advances	96.8	General provision for off-balance sheet exposures	25.4	Total	1,022.5																
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g)	Non Performing Assets (NPAs)	<p>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 2013 was as under:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">In Million Taka</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Particulars</th> <th>Amount</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs)</td> <td>4,175.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Non Performing Assets (NPAs) to Outstanding Loans & advances</td> <td>3.92%</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Movement of Non Performing Assets (NPAs)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opening balance</td> <td>2,728.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Additions/ adjustment during the year (net)</td> <td>1,447.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing balance</td> <td>4,175.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Movement of specific provisions for NPAs</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Opening balance</td> <td>1,372.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add: Provision made during the year</td> <td>900.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Less: Write-off</td> <td>-</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Add: Write-back of excess provisions</td> <td>25.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Closing balance</td> <td>2,297.4</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Amount	Gross Non Performing Assets (NPAs)	4,175.6	Non Performing Assets (NPAs) to Outstanding Loans & advances	3.92%	Movement of Non Performing Assets (NPAs)		Opening balance	2,728.4	Additions/ adjustment during the year (net)	1,447.2	Closing balance	4,175.6	Movement of specific provisions for NPAs		Opening balance	1,372.1	Add: Provision made during the year	900.3	Less: Write-off	-	Add: Write-back of excess provisions	25.0	Closing balance	2,297.4
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Equities: Disclosures for Banking Book Positions

Qualitative Disclosures																	
a)	The general qualitative disclosure requirement with respect to the equity risk, including:																
	<p>Differentiation between holdings on which capital gains are expected and those taken under other objectives including for relationship and strategic reasons; and</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Not Applicable</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Despite, at the end of 31 December 2013, the Bank had no investment to the equity instruments/exposures, but the accounting policies, techniques and valuation methodologies were put in places as under:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 50%;">Valuation method</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td colspan="2">Shares:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Quoted</td> <td>Cost or market price whichever is lower</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Unquoted</td> <td>Cost or Book value, as per latest audited financial statements of that entity (ies), whichever is lower</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">Bonds:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 20px;">Subordinated bonds</td> <td>At redemption value</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Particulars	Valuation method	Shares:		Quoted	Cost or market price whichever is lower	Unquoted	Cost or Book value, as per latest audited financial statements of that entity (ies), whichever is lower	Bonds:		Subordinated bonds	At redemption value				
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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.																
	Not applicable																
c)	The cumulative realized gain (losses) arising from sales and liquidations in the reporting period.																
	-																
	- Realized gain (losses) from equity investments																
d)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.																
	<p>The capital requirements for equity investments as of 31 December 2013 was as under:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">In Million Taka</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 30%;">Particulars</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Amount (Market Value)</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Weight</th> <th style="width: 15%;">Capital Charge</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Specific Risk</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11.3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>General Market Risk</td> <td style="text-align: center;">11.3</td> <td style="text-align: center;">10%</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3" style="text-align: center;">Total</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2.2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital requirements for equity investments <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For Specific market risk - For General market risk 	Particulars	Amount (Market Value)	Weight	Capital Charge	Specific Risk	11.3	10%	1.1	General Market Risk	11.3	10%	1.1	Total			2.2
Particulars	Amount (Market Value)	Weight	Capital Charge														
Specific Risk	11.3	10%	1.1														
General Market Risk	11.3	10%	1.1														
Total			2.2														



Interest Rate Risk in the Banking Book (IRRBB)

Qualitative Disclosures																																													
a)	<p>The general qualitative disclosure requirement including the nature of IRRBB and key assumptions regarding loan prepayments and behavior of non-maturity deposits, and frequency of IRRBB measurement.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Key assumptions on loan prepayments and behavior of non-maturity deposits:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>DBBL measures the IRRBB as per the regulatory guidelines on a quarterly rest.</p>																																												
Quantitative Disclosures																																													
b)	<p>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 2013 is furnished below:</p> <p style="text-align: right;">In Million Taka</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Particulars</th> <th colspan="4">Residual maturity bucket</th> </tr> <tr> <th>1-90 Days</th> <th>91-180 Days</th> <th>181-270 Days</th> <th>271-364 Days</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Rate sensitive assets [A]</td> <td>63,313.7</td> <td>19,316.7</td> <td>15,646.5</td> <td>15,336.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Rate sensitive liabilities [B]</td> <td>44,173.3</td> <td>18,919.7</td> <td>14,968.9</td> <td>14,326.2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GAP [A-B]</td> <td>19,140.4</td> <td>397.0</td> <td>677.6</td> <td>1,010.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cumulative GAP</td> <td>19,140.4</td> <td>19,537.4</td> <td>20,215.0</td> <td>21,225.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interest rate change (IRC) [Note 1]</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> <td>1%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Quarterly earning impact [Cumulative GAP x IRC]</td> <td>47.9</td> <td>48.8</td> <td>50.5</td> <td>53.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cumulative earnings impact</td> <td>47.9</td> <td>96.7</td> <td>147.2</td> <td>200.3</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Note 1: Assuming 1% rise in interest rates for both asset and liability portfolio of the Bank.</p>	Particulars	Residual maturity bucket				1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181-270 Days	271-364 Days	Rate sensitive assets [A]	63,313.7	19,316.7	15,646.5	15,336.2	Rate sensitive liabilities [B]	44,173.3	18,919.7	14,968.9	14,326.2	GAP [A-B]	19,140.4	397.0	677.6	1,010.0	Cumulative GAP	19,140.4	19,537.4	20,215.0	21,225.0	Interest rate change (IRC) [Note 1]	1%	1%	1%	1%	Quarterly earning impact [Cumulative GAP x IRC]	47.9	48.8	50.5	53.1	Cumulative earnings impact	47.9	96.7	147.2	200.3
Particulars	Residual maturity bucket																																												
	1-90 Days	91-180 Days	181-270 Days	271-364 Days																																									
Rate sensitive assets [A]	63,313.7	19,316.7	15,646.5	15,336.2																																									
Rate sensitive liabilities [B]	44,173.3	18,919.7	14,968.9	14,326.2																																									
GAP [A-B]	19,140.4	397.0	677.6	1,010.0																																									
Cumulative GAP	19,140.4	19,537.4	20,215.0	21,225.0																																									
Interest rate change (IRC) [Note 1]	1%	1%	1%	1%																																									
Quarterly earning impact [Cumulative GAP x IRC]	47.9	48.8	50.5	53.1																																									
Cumulative earnings impact	47.9	96.7	147.2	200.3																																									

Market risk

Qualitative Disclosures																			
a)	i) Views of Board of Directors (BOD) on trading / investment activities	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Interest rate risk; ii) Equity price risk; iii) Foreign exchange risk; and iv) Commodity price risk 																	
	ii) Methods used to measure Market risk	<p>Methods used to measure Market risk</p> <p>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:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">Component of Market Risk</th> <th colspan="2">Capital Charged for Market Risk</th> </tr> <tr> <th>General Market Risk</th> <th>Specific Market Risk</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Interest Rate Risk</td> <td>Applied</td> <td>Applied</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Equity Price Risk</td> <td>Applied</td> <td>Applied</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Foreign Exchange Risk</td> <td colspan="2">Applied</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Commodities Price Risk</td> <td colspan="2">Applied</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Component of Market Risk	Capital Charged for Market Risk		General Market Risk	Specific Market Risk	Interest Rate Risk	Applied	Applied	Equity Price Risk	Applied	Applied	Foreign Exchange Risk	Applied		Commodities Price Risk	Applied	
Component of Market Risk	Capital Charged for Market Risk																		
	General Market Risk	Specific Market Risk																	
Interest Rate Risk	Applied	Applied																	
Equity Price Risk	Applied	Applied																	
Foreign Exchange Risk	Applied																		
Commodities Price Risk	Applied																		
	iii) Market Risk Management system	<p>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. ALCO meet at least once in a month.</p>																	
	iv) Policies and processes for mitigating market risk	<p>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.</p>																	



Market risk (Continued)

Quantitative Disclosures		
b)	The capital requirements for:	In million Taka
	• Interest rate risk	-
	• Equity position risk	2.3
	• Foreign exchange risk	46.5
	• Commodity risk	-
	Total capital requirement for Market risk	48.8

Operational risk

Qualitative Disclosures		
a)	i) Views of Board of Directors (BOD) on system to reduce Operational Risk	<p>The policy for operational risks including internal control and compliance risk is approved by the Board taking into account 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 risk. Risk Management Division has been created by the Board of Directors for formulation, monitor and review the different risks of the Bank.</p> <p>As a part of continued surveillance, the Risk Management Committee regularly reviews the different aspects of operational risk and the analytical assessment were reported to the Board and Audit Committee of the Bank for review and formulating appropriate policies, tool & techniques for mitigation.</p>
	ii) Performance gap of executives and staffs	<p>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.</p>
	iii) Potential external events	<p>No potential external events are expected to expose the Bank to significant operational risk.</p>
	iv) Policies and processes for mitigating operational risk	<p>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 are rated according to their risk status and branches scoring more on risk status are subjected to more frequent audit by Internal Control and Compliance Division (IC&CD). IC&CD directly report to Audit Committee of the Board. In addition there is a Vigilance Cell established in 2009 to reinforce 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. 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.</p>

Operational risk (Continued)

	<p>v) Approaches for calculating capital charge for operational risk</p>	<p>The Bank follows the Basic Indicator Approach (BIA) in terms of BRPD Circular No. 35 dated 29 December 2010 [Guidelines on ‘Risk Based Capital Adequacy for Banks’ (Revised regulatory capital framework in line with Basel II)]. 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:</p> $K = [(GI_1 + GI_2 + GI_3) \alpha] / n$ <p>Where:</p> <p>K = the capital charge under the Basic Indicator Approach</p> <p>GI = only positive annual gross income over the previous three years (i.e., negative or zero gross income if any shall be excluded)</p> <p>α = 15 percent</p> <p>n = number of the previous three years for which gross income is positive.</p> <p>Besides, Gross Income (GI) is calculated as “Net Interest Income” plus “Net non-Interest Income”. The GI is also the net result of :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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		In Million Taka
b)	The capital requirements for operational risk	1,733.4



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information technology





vehicle for driving innovation: the information technology

Introduction

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

With the advance of technology, customers are more powerful and more demanding. They want to get the service instantly. They do not want to understand the barrier of time and geographical limitations. Without having a state of the art technology, it is not possible to satisfy such customers. Being understood that customers are the king, Dutch-Bangla Bank has set up a comprehensive ICT infrastructure to manage the time and geographical limitations, to bring employee efficiency, to provide cost effective service to the customers with the ultimate objective of customer satisfaction. This infrastructure and the services are depicted below briefly:

Core Banking Solution

DBBL has been using world renowned Core Banking Solution named Flexcube UBS of Oracle Corporation. With this software, all the branches and Head Divisions are conducting their business transaction concurrently and instantly as the software is a centralized one installed in the Data Center. It has brought efficiency of providing any branch service to our valued

customers. Moreover, it has enabled us to add other electronic delivery channels like ATM/POS, Internet Banking etc. to provide 24x7x365 based services to our customers.

Switching Software

DBBL has been using a renowned Switching Software that allows us to establish a largest ATM / POS network in Bangladesh. It is actually acting as a gatekeeper of our Core Banking Solution that checks and verifies all the transactional requests from ATM/POS and allows only the valid transaction to execute. It has made the access to our Core Banking Solution from the electronic delivery channels more secure.

Data Center and Disaster Recovery Site

A corporate Infrastructure has been built that comprises a world class Data Center (DC), a Disaster Recover Site (DRS), various branches and Head Office Divisions with a view of establishing a frictionless flow of information in a secured manner. The computing resources of the bank (Hardware, Software and Telecommunication equipment etc.) have been installed in these places to ease the information exchange among the employees of the bank. The main items that have been installed in the DC & DRS includes the RISC based servers, Network equipment, Storage, Database and other devices from many renowned international brands.

The live system is normally running from the DC. The DRS starts functioning if the DC goes out of order for any reason. All the branches and Head Office Divisions are connected through redundant telecommunication links with these two places. Various world-class Application software installed in these two places have made it possible to process the information and





Data Center

make it available to all the branches and Head office divisions instantly. As the processing, storage and dissemination of information are done simultaneously at the central place, the productivity of the employees has been increased to a great extent with the ultimate outcome of better organizational efficiency.

Computerized Branch and Head Office Divisions

The computers in the branch and Head Office divisions are connected in a Local Area Network which is also connected to the DC and DRS through telecommunication links. It has enabled the officers and executives of the bank to process information electronically. Router, Firewall and managed Switches have been installed in these places to ensure better availability of the computing resources and to have robust IT security. The officers and executives of the bank are well trained with adequate knowledge to use the Application Software. Centralized antivirus software has been installed in the DC & DRS that checks the computers of the branches and Head Office Divisions and maintains its health regularly.

ATM/POS Service

DBBL has built an ATM network of 2,454 ATMs and 6,571 POS machines. The ATMs are housed in unattended standalone booths and attended Fast Tracks. As a result, customer's need for cash withdrawal and payment at merchants' shop (while shopping) is nicely met by these networks. These services are available in most of the prominent places all over Bangladesh. Since these services are available in 24 hours 7 days a week, it has overcome the time limitation of traditional branch banking. For this reason, customers give first choice to open Accounts in our bank to have these services as and when required.

Services through Fast Track

Dutch-Bangla Bank has setup 263 Fast Tracks which is being attended by our officers from 9:00 am to 9:00 pm everyday (except holidays). Customers can avail ATM service, cash deposit, cash withdrawal, and assistance for account opening & card related services from these booths located all over Bangladesh. Because of its excellent 24/7/365 service, the name Fast Track has deeply anchored in the mind of the common people of Bangladesh.



Servers at data center

Banking for the unbanked people - mobile banking

In Bangladesh, a large number of people in the rural areas are not getting financial services due to non-availability of traditional banking channels. These people usually keep the excess money at their home or shop. They cannot get the opportunity to open a bank account and keep money safely. Moreover, many people from the rural areas are coming to the urban areas to work in the mills and factories and in various offices. Students are also coming to the urban areas to study in various institutes. For all these reasons, a substantial local remittance market has been created in the country.

Again as the Cell Phone has reached to the hands of many families of the rural people, it is really a great opportunity for the banks to provide these financial services electronically to this underprivileged group of people. Mobile Telecommunication Network is the cheapest electronic delivery channel being used by many companies all over the world to deliver information based services to their customers remotely. Considering this opportunity, Bangladesh Bank has issued a guideline on Mobile Financial Services for Banks under which

a few banks have taken initiative to open Mobile Banking Service for the unbanked people where Dutch-Bangla Bank is the pioneer.

Service from all over the world - Internet banking

Internet Banking is a less expensive electronic delivery channel best for the roaming customers through which fund transfer, Opening of Term Deposits, Utility bill payment, Standing instruction, Printing account statement and many other services are made available to our customers. All these activities are done without the intervention of a bank's official that has reduced the pressure on the branch channels which has ultimately decreased the cost of doing business. It is a great facility especially for the Bangladeshi citizens working abroad as they can remit money from their working place to their accounts with DBBL through remittance service and can transfer money from their accounts to the accounts of their relatives as and when required. They can also make the payment of Monthly Saving Scheme through standing instruction. The flavor of Internet banking makes no difference whether the customers are living abroad or in Bangladesh.





Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited

YOUR TRUSTED PARTNER



Nexus Payment Gateway



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Presence in e-Commerce

Buying and selling online is the most popular consumer habit being growing in the developed countries day by day. It has also started its journey in Bangladesh. To become a most active player in this new market, DBBL for the first time in Bangladesh, has established a Payment Gateway that handles the payment processing while consumers are shopping online. DBBL has own payment product like Nexus debit card along with the international products like MasterCard and VISA debit & Credit cards. Our Payment Gateway accepts all these payment products. In various websites, consumers are buying various commodities like train ticket, airline ticket, sports ticket, and purchase of software & electronic products. The students and guardians are paying tuition fee of the universities, colleges and schools, through DBBL Internet Payment Gateway. Meanwhile many schools, colleges and universities including Shahajalal University of Science and Technology and BAF Shaheen School and College have chosen DBBL Internet Payment Gateway as their electronic payment platform. On the other hand Utility bill companies like WASA,

DESCO have chosen DBBL Internet Payment Gateway to receive their bills electronically which has made the life of the people very easy as they do not need to pay the bill standing in a long queue in the bank or in the payment booth.

Remittance distribution service

A large number of Bangladeshi citizens working abroad remit money to their relatives in Bangladesh. It is a significant market where bank can play a vital role to collect the remittance from abroad and distribute it to the recipients in Bangladesh. As Dutch-Bangla Bank has a vast network of Branches, ATMs, Fast Tracks and Agents of Mobile Banking, it is providing the remittance delivery services to its customers very successfully through these channels.

Exchanging financial message through SWIFT System

SWIFT is an excellent tool for the banks to exchange financial message with other banks. The Letter of Credit (L/C) is prepared and delivered to the recipient bank within half an



hour using SWIFT. In Dutch-Bangla Bank, the Core Banking Solution (CBS) FlexCube UBS is integrated with the SwiftAlliance Access Software that enables CBS to send the L/C and other fin message as soon as it is prepared and authorized in CBS. Moreover, Nostro Account reconciliation has become an easy task due to the fact that messages related to nostro account information such as MT 940 and MT 950 messages are automatically fed into the reconciliation module of CBS for auto reconciliation.

Bangladesh Automated Clearing House - BACPS & BEFTN

Under the leadership of Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Automated Clearing House (BACH) has been successfully implemented in Dutch-Bangla Bank. Bank has provided MICR cheque scanner to all the branches. As a result, the customers' cheque can be cleared within shortest possible time using the Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System (BACPS). As the BACPS is integrated with our Core Banking System, the whole operation is done with minimum human resources. Moreover, all the branches are actively participating with Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfer Network (BEFTN), another module of BACH. As a result, batch transfer of funds like salary disbursement, distribution of cash dividend of shareholders of various public limited companies etc. to other banks has become very easy task today along with many other individual fund transfer like insurance premium, fund transfer through Standing Instruction etc.

Second Factor Authentication (2FA)

DBBL has implemented Second Factor Authentication Systems (2FA) for the first time in Bangladesh in the year of 2013.



Hardware Token

2FA solution system is a security system in which more than one form of authentication are use

to verify the legitimacy of a transaction where end user cannot disown the authenticity of a transaction. The clients of DBBL are making the transactions with more security through different delivery channel like Internet Banking and Internet Payment Gateway.

Green IT

Green IT refers the operation of IT to be conducted in such a manner that helps the overall reduction of external carbon emission and internal carbon footprint and also mitigate the risk for change of climate due to human activity. To comply Green IT, bank has adopted necessary technology, process and product which resulted substantial reduction of the carbon footprint as well as develop sustainable business.

Upcoming Projects

Near DC:

A massive project for building a state of the art new Near Data Center (Near DC) has been taken to implement in the year of 2014. The Near DC will be connected to the DC in a sync mode with zero RPO. Both the DC and the Near DC will run alternatively on monthly basis. This will improve the system down time occurs in the DC due to unavoidable circumstances like failure in cooling system, power system (ATS, Generator, UPS, MDB) or at any DC non-redundant component.

Agent Banking:

In view to provide banking services to the unbanked who don't have a mobile phone, DBBL is actively working to start Agent Banking services. A customer can open a bank account and operate it through an Agent. Customer will approve his transaction placing his finger on a biometric scanner.

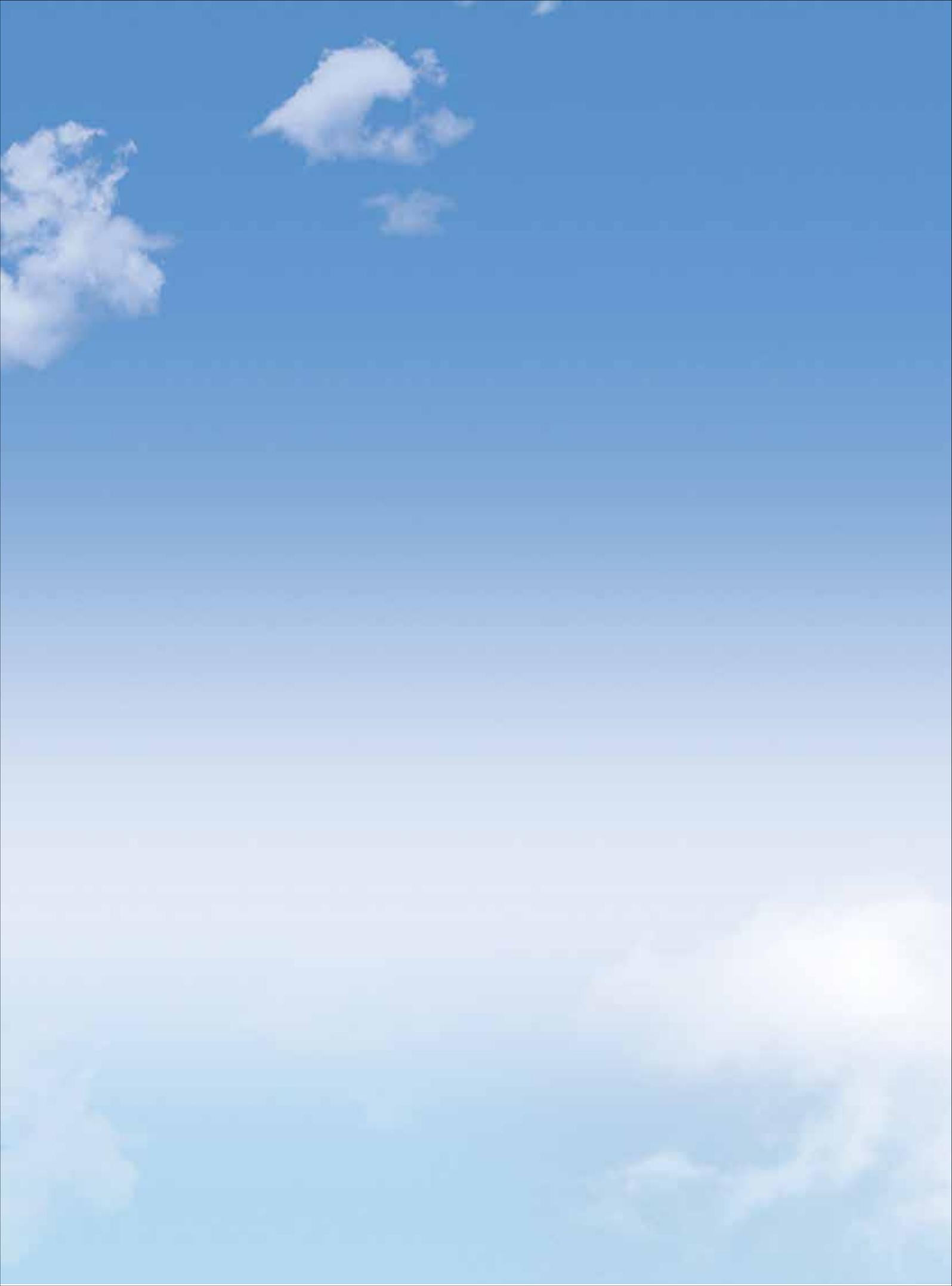
In-house Software:

Dutch-Bangla Bank has developed a number of in-house software for various activities such as HRM, Inventory, Remittance Management, and Bangladesh Bank Reporting. During the year of 2014, Dutch-Bangla Bank will continue its effort to develop many in-house software for the automation of it activities.



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alternative delivery channels





branchless transactions: the alternative delivery channels

Keeping pace with the green banking revolution in the world and to address the escalating demand of the rapidly growing consumer base, Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited has proven its commitment toward general people and lifted itself farther establishing variety of popular electronic alternative delivery channels. Now branchless banking has become more comfortable and far reaching than ever. Under the DBBL green banking umbrella, customers enjoy the highest banking facilities using the following alternative delivery channels:

DBBL Green Banking Umbrella



1. ATM, Fast Track and related services

1.1 Fast Track

Hassle free banking for general mass now commensurate to electronic banking and in particular, banking at Fast Track (FT). This new fashion of banking has become a widespread phenomenon for customers to complete day to day banking activities. Bank is experiencing new scenario of demand from diversified corners of the country for establishment of Fast Tracks where customer can obtain banking facilities starting from cash withdrawal to cash / cheque deposit, assistance to opening account to completing fixed deposit formalities, applying for cards to receiving retail loan conveniences and in general any information on banking services.

DBBL is responding to the customer demand and by the end of 2013 DBBL has connected the country with an extensive FT network in 263 vital locations across the country.

Prominent features of FTs may be displayed as under:

a) Cash Withdrawal

Fast Tracks are dedicated for 3.3 million DBBL customers only. Every FT is comprised of 4 to 10 ATMs based on size of the premises, importance of the location, potential size of business, demand for banking services and estimated footprints in the FT for electronic banking services. Every ATM has power back up with good quality UPS. In addition to UPS back up, solar energy has been introduced for areas where electricity interruption is frequent. Some of the ATMs are filled with only 500 Taka notes and rest are filled with 500 Taka and 1000 Taka notes. Due to unavailability 100 Taka notes are not provided in ATMs. FT Officers are available from 9:00 am to 9:00 pm at FTs while ATM services are available 24 hours a day.

b) Cash Deposit

FTs accept cash deposits for extended hours through deposit machines. From Sunday to Thursday customers deposit cash or cheque from 9:00 am to 9:00 pm and on Saturday from 10:00 am to 6:00 pm. Substantial number of customers now avoid long queues in the branch and save their valuable time. Officer on duty at each FT receives cash or cheque from customers, counts and inserts cash / cheque into specially designed envelope. Both the customer and the FT officer sign on the envelope. The process is very simple and once the formalities are completed, the FT officer drops the envelope into the machine



maintaining specific security procedures. The deposit is reflected in the customer account by the following working day. This innovative process of hassle free cash deposit authenticated by FT Officer provides comfort and security to the customers. People are getting used to this facility specifically in the market areas where small traders secure their hard earned cash into bank account easily after the business day closes. As a result, demand for FT with deposit facility is highly increasing across the country. A customer now can deposit a maximum of Tk. 2.00 lac per day with a maximum of Tk. 50,000/- per deposit envelope. To further facilitate, three third-party cash collection vendors are deployed in Dhaka city who collect cash from the FTs and deposit to assigned cash collecting branches namely Gulshan Branch, Satmasjid Road Branch, Mirpur Branch and Shantinagar Branch by 3:30 pm. Special arrangements have been made at these four branches including extra manpower for collection of cash deposited at FTs. FT Officers put entry in the banking system called FC UBS after collecting the cash from accountholders. Vendors collect the envelopes from FTs between 9:00 am to 2:30 pm every working day (five days a week) and hand over the same to cash collecting branches following specific secure manner. Separate teams at Cash collecting branches open the envelopes, reconcile with the record printed from each Cash Deposit Machine and then authorize the amount at FCUBS. After authorization, the amount is credited into the customer account instantly. As of 31st of December 2013, DBBL deployed 238 Cash Deposit Machines (CDM) across the country and more CDMs are in the pipeline to serve the customers further.

c) Co-operation in Account Opening

Officers at FT assist customers in opening account by filling up account opening forms, receiving filled-in forms along with necessary papers and submitting the forms to the attached branch for completion of account opening procedure. Customers do not need to take the hassle of visiting branches to receive cheque books, deposit books, card / PIN, etc. The services are available from all FTs within 3 working days from the date of

application or request. FT Officers are trained to provide necessary advice to the customers as well as to assist in cash withdrawal from ATMs specially, to new customers.

d) Customer Request Form

FT Officers provide banking related information to the valued customers. Customers collect specific service request related forms from FT and submit the filled-up forms at FT. The forms are then forwarded to concern branch for onward processing.

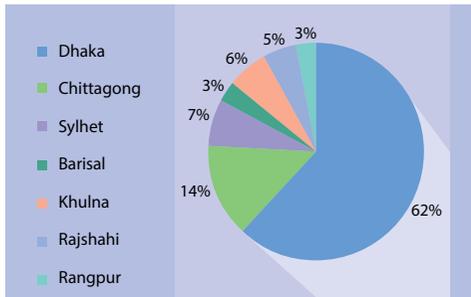
Name of the forms available at FTs are:

- i) Fund Transfer Form (within own accounts)
- ii) New Card Application Form (Nexus card, MasterCard Debit/ Credit, Visa Debit/ Credit)
- iii) Card Replacement Form (Debit / Credit) for the following reasons:
 - Lost / stolen card
 - Incorrect name / spelling mistake on card
 - Wrong photograph on card
 - Physically damaged card
 - Magnetic strip error / Faulty card
 - Any other reason acceptable to FT officer
- iv) Card block / re-activation Form. Card may be blocked for any of the following reasons:
 - Incorrect PIN entered at ATM or POS terminal
 - Customer blocked the card over phone to Card Center or Call Center
 - Any other reason acceptable to FT officer
- v) PIN Re-issue Form. Re-issue of PIN may be requested by a customer who have forgotten own PIN or in fear that the PIN may be compromised to another person.
- vi) Account Linkage Request Form
- vii) Special Service Request Form for credit card accounts:
 - Auto Debit
 - Increase card limit
 - Limit transfer
 - Obtaining Supplementary Card
 - Early renewal

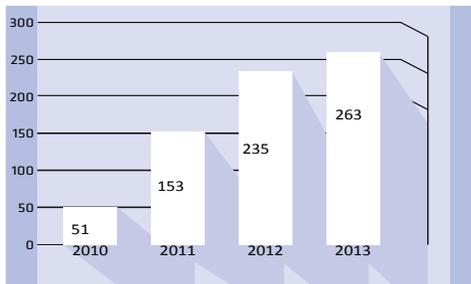


- Cancellation
 - Card Cheque
- viii) Application for Refund of Cash not dispensed from ATM but account debited
- ix) Application for internet Banking, SMS & alert service

Division wise FT distribution



Year to year growth of number of FT (Cumulative)



1.2 Automated teller machine (ATM):

DBBL operates the largest ATM network in the country. The fleet of ATMs is covered with world renowned brands like NCR, Diebold and Wincor. As of 31st December 2013, Bank has installed 2,454 units of ATMs. Bank is expanding the ATM network further with a plan to install another lot of 500 ATMs within June, 2014. The multiple services offered by DBBL ATMs are as under:

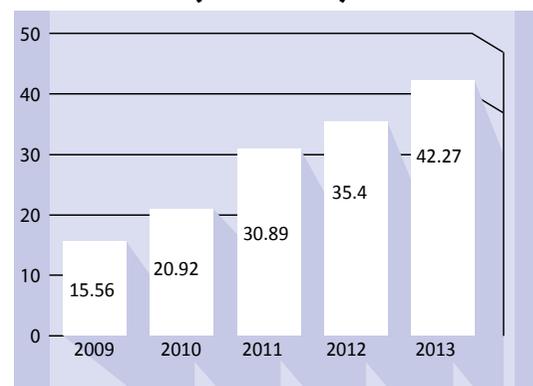
1. Cash withdrawal by debit or credit cards
2. Cash withdrawal by mobile phone
3. Balance Inquiry
4. PIN change
5. Fund transfer (within own account and third party account within DBBL)
6. Mini statement (maximum last 5 transactions)
7. Cheque Book request
8. Statement Request
9. Bill Payment for
 - DBBL credit card

- Grameenphone (Post paid)
- Citycell (Post paid)
- Airtel
- Tele talk (Post paid)
- Bangla Link (Post paid)
- Alico Premium
- Sher-E-Bangla Agriculture University (Tuition fees)
- United International University (Tuition fees)
- Eden College (Tuition fees)

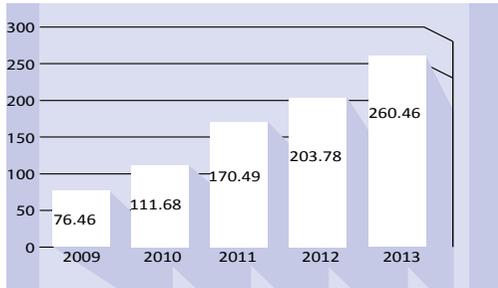
1.3 ATM transaction by mobile phone

The introduction of cardless ATM transaction has further popularized mobile banking venture in the country. Any mobile banking customer can withdraw cash visiting any of the DBBL ATMs. Customer needs to press mobile banking button displayed on the ATM screen and enter his/her registered mobile number with 1 check digit & PIN into the ATM using keypad. Immediately customer gets a call from the Mobile Banking System and the voice asks the customer to put the same PIN into the mobile phone. Once the customer's PIN is authenticated, he/she can withdraw cash from the ATM as per the permitted level. Presently a mobile banking customer can withdraw a maximum of Tk. 10,000/- in a single transaction and can draw a maximum of Tk. 20,000/- per day. In the year 2013, on an average 3.00 lac ATM transactions took place per month via mobile phone and around TK. 100.00 crore was withdrawn per month. All DBBL ATMs are equipped with cardless transactions facility.

Number of ATM Transactions (in Million)



Volume of ATM Transactions (Tk. in Billion)



Performance of DBBL ATM Network in 2013:

Description	Figure
Number of cash transaction	42.27 million
Volume of Cash disbursed (Tk.)	260.46 billion
Average number of cash transactions per month	3.52 million
Average amount of cash withdrawal per month (Tk.)	21.71 billion

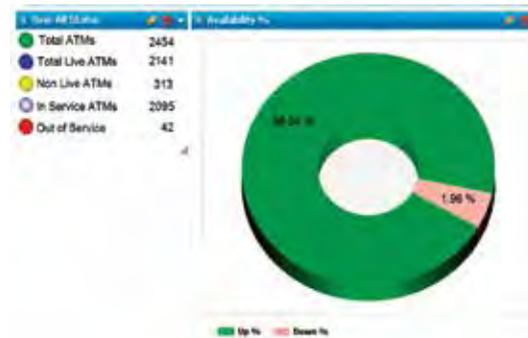
1.4 Student Electronic Booth

Students are the future of the country and DBBL has introduced an innovative banking in 2011 for the student called Electronic Student Booth (ESB). The ESBs are mainly set up at the campuses of various educational institutions or nearby locations. The ESB contains two units of ATMs and one unit of deposit machine where students can withdraw & deposit cash and pay tuition fees/exam fees for the institute. In addition, student

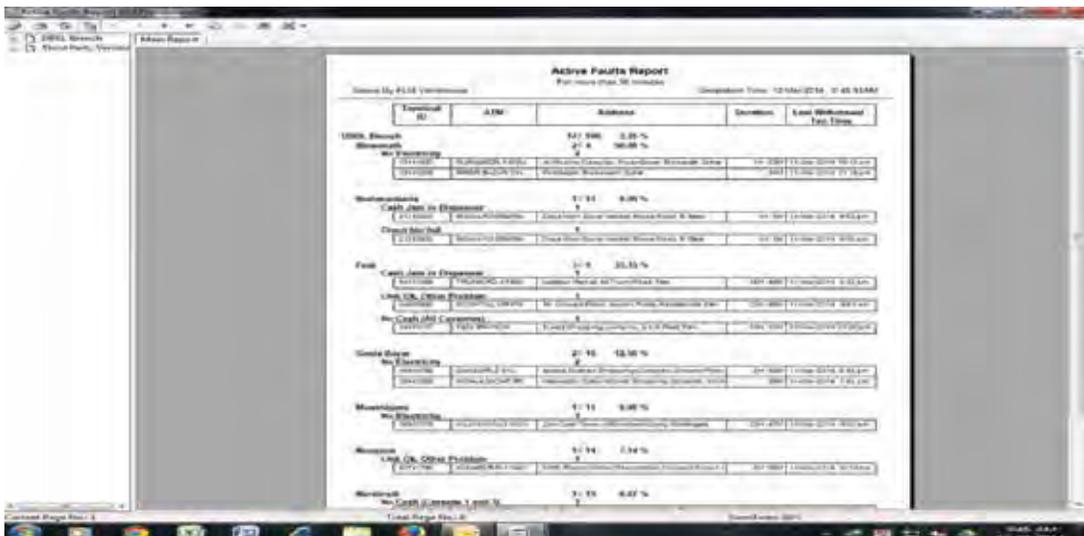
can use DBBL internet banking facilities from 2-4 computers installed at the ESB. At the same time, one cash counter with two cash officers is set up at ESB to physically collect tuition fees. The Bank has established three new ESBs at Base Matiur Shaheen School & College, Jessore; Base Pahar Kanchanpur Shaheen School & college, Mirzapur, Tangail and Rajarbag Police Lines School in 2013. In total 5 ESBs are in operations now and another three ESBs are under construction at Bangabandhu BAF, Dhaka; Base Jahur, Chittagong and Base Shashernagar, Moulvibazar. Also we are in the process of installing an ESB at Kimudini Hospital Complex in Mirzapur, Tangail where Bhareshwari Homes School & College, Kimudini Womens Medical College, Kumidini Nursing College, Kimudini Nursing School and Kimudini Hospital are situated.

1.5 ATM uptime now at 98%

The state-of-the-art ATM Monitoring software has been introduced in the mid of 2012.



ATM Monitoring Dash Board



Online Management Report on ATM uptime



The system can identify exact problem at each ATM at component level instantly and can generate SMS alert to its assigned Officer and its concern vendor so that action can be taken immediately. System dashboard has been installed at the premises of all vendors and at all cash feeding branches. An online report system has been introduced so that Management of the Bank along with Management of all concern vendors can review the performance of network at any time. As a result, prompt action can be taken to make any ATM live within shortest span of time. Introduction of the software has improved the up time of ATM network at 98%.

1.6 ATM related dispute resolved within 24 hours

For any ATM network, there is a common complaint from customers that account debited but cash not disbursed. Previously, it used to take several days to resolve such issues as the dispute resolution process was fully manual. A big team used to work to identify the transaction from journal log. For any such disputes, customers needed to fill-up a complaint form and submit the same to branches. Branch with a forwarding letter used to send complaint to ADC Division. Everyday ADC Division received few hundreds of such complaints, used to give entry into the system to process resolution of the same. After processing, ADC Division used to instruct Branches to credit the customer's account. The whole process used to take more than 7 to 10 days. In case of complicated cases, it would take more than 2 to 3 weeks.

To overcome this prolong delay, Bank has introduced an in-house developed Dispute Management Software (DMS) in 2012 and provided access to all Branches along with Call Center. Now, any claim comes to branch or Call Center, the assigned officials give entry into the DMS, ADC Division checks the report online regularly and resolve the issue within a maximum of one working day.

1.7 Deployment of FT Officers under separate service rule

For smooth operations of Fast Tracks and ATM booths, Bank has hired 269 ADC Managers, 148 ADC Executives (in total 417) and after detailed foundation training they are posted at different FTs. The Officers are responsible to look after

one assigned FT and surrounding ATM booths. One ADC Manager and one ADC Executive are posted at each FT to look after uptime of the assigned ATMs, provide customer service, collect cash through deposit machine, and monitor security guards at FT & surrounding ATM booths. Appointment of trained FT Officers has ensured better environment of FT and booths at all time. To manage the FTs and FT officers, the country is divided into zones and regions and supervising officers have been appointed to assess and guide the performance of the FT Officers. A separate HR Wing has also been opened within ADC Division to look after the HR requirement of FT Officers.

1.8 KPI Software introduced for FT Officers

To assess and control the performance of FT officers, an in-house developed Key Performance Indicator (KPI) software has been introduced. The software can judge the performance of FTs in respect of ATM down time, cleanliness, achieving deposit target and account opening target given to FT Officers. This has tremendously improved the entire environment of the FTs and surrounding ATM booths.

1.9 HRM Software for FT Officers

To maintain huge work force, a software has been developed in-house and used for regular posting of FT Officers. Now Bank can effectively and efficiently manage FT officers posted at FTs across the country.

1.10 Cash sorter machine

Automated cash sorting machine have been set up at our Banani Branch. This has substantially reduced massive manual cash processing at branches before handover to the third party cash sorting houses. Initially we had to provide unsorted cash to the cash feeding vendors. Cash feeding vendors used to return on average 30% ATM unfit cash to branches on the following day. After introduction of cash sorting machine, average return of ATM unfit note has reduced to only 4%. Thus Bank has been able to reduce substantial interest loss on cash. Side by side, customers will receive better quality notes from ATM constantly, and frequency of cash jam also has reduced substantially, which ultimately helped to increase uptime of ATM further. This is to be noted that not a single fake note can pass



through the machine. Such value addition has improved the confidence of the customers on our ATM service to a great extent.

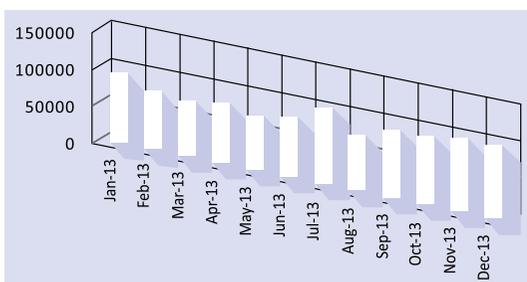
1.11 Solar systems at ATM booths and FTs

To support green banking and off-set electricity shortage problem at various important locations, Bank in addition to existing 7 (seven) sets of Solar panel at seven ATM booth locations is in the process for deployment of another 50 units of solar energy systems across the country.

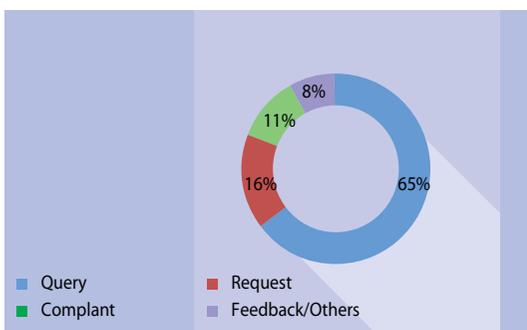
2. Call Center

Call Center has been performing in line with the business growth of the Bank's portfolio. Due to a significant growth in customer acquisition and number of transactions in various segments of the Bank's portfolio, Call Center has also received around 25% more calls in 2013 than the previous year. To accommodate new customers in Call Center we have increased the capacity of our Call Center by 133% in 2013. This reflects our understanding & acknowledging of customer needs as well as our commitment in continuous improvement of our services. Now access to our help line – 16216 has become more convenient than previous year. Various call data of Call Center for the year 2013 is given as under:

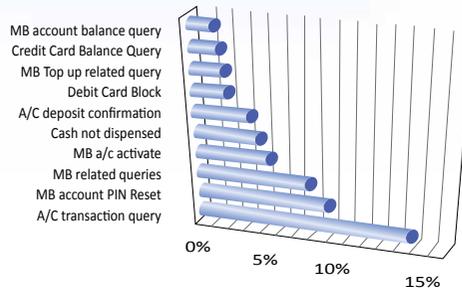
Calls Received in 2013



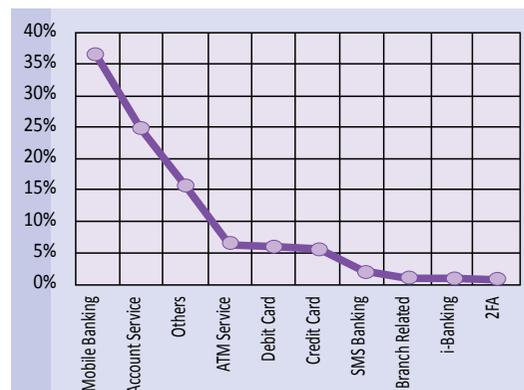
Types of Calls received in 2013



Top 10 Reasons of Calls in 2013



Categorywise Calls in 2013



3. Internet Banking System

This is the smart way of doing banking without going to the bank branch. With internet connectivity, a customer gets access to his/her bank account to get the balance, account detail, see account transactions, print account statement, transfer funds, open/redeem term deposit accounts, pay utility bills/tuition fees and many more. Banking has never been so fun!

To make the transactions secure, the bank has adopted the industry standard SSL (Secured Socket Layer) technology and obtained certification from world famous VeriSign. The Bank has been one of the pioneers in introducing Internet Banking in the country back in 2004. The number of Internet Banking users is growing rapidly day by day. This system allows a customer to access his/her account from home or office or while travelling by virtue of internet connectivity.

With the upgradation in the existing banking automation system in 2012, internet banking facility has been made much flexible and user-friendly. Customers now can check statement in different formats with different date ranges



and can avail various existing services much quicker. At all Electronic Student Booths, internet banking has been made a compulsory facility for students to pay tuition fees. This special service has become very popular among students and guardians and as a result, collection of tuition fees through internet banking has been considered as a flourishing Service sector for the Bank. Many universities in the country are now interested to avail DBBL Internet Banking facilities and reduce the hassle of manual fee collection process. This fee collection facility via internet banking has been considered as a revolution among the educational institutions.

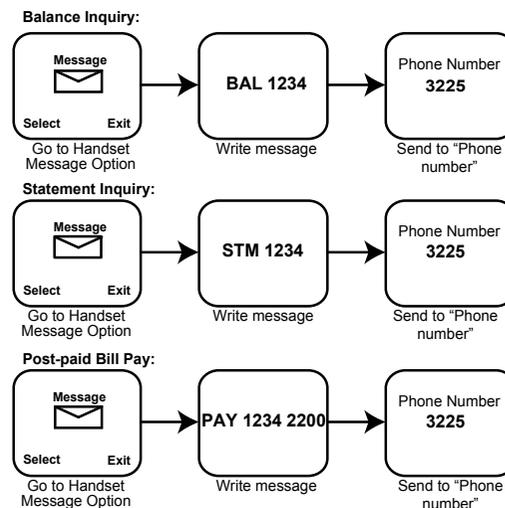
4. SMS and Alert banking System

Considering the availability of mobile phones in the hand of every individual, the bank has introduced SMS and Alert banking for the security and convenience of the customer. This is becoming very popular and useful means of enquiring bank account information. With this small device a customer can enquire about his account balance, see on the screen last few transactions, transfer funds, pay utility bills and many more.

A statistics of SMS and Alert Banking as of Dec 2013 is furnished as under:

Description	No. of users	No. of transactions
SMS Banking	506,126	171,280
Alert Banking	28,55,904	2,81,59,932

4.1 SMS Banking: This is a customer initiated service where the customer types some keywords and sends sms to the short code - 3225. In reply the related information is fed back. It is very convenient and easy to use. Some of the uses of SMS banking are:





4.2 Alert Banking: This is a bank initiated service. This service is very convenient, useful & easy way to know the activity of the bank account. When an account is debited or credited more than a certain amount, an automatic alert is sent to the account holder's mobile phone informing about the transaction's time & amount. Similar alerts are sent for transaction in credit card account too. Moreover a message is sent to account holders' mobile at the end of each month. The client can register for this service free of cost. Some of the services of alert banking are:

Debit alert – sent when the customer's account is debited by more than a specific amount.

Credit alert – sent when the customer's account is credited by more than a specific amount.

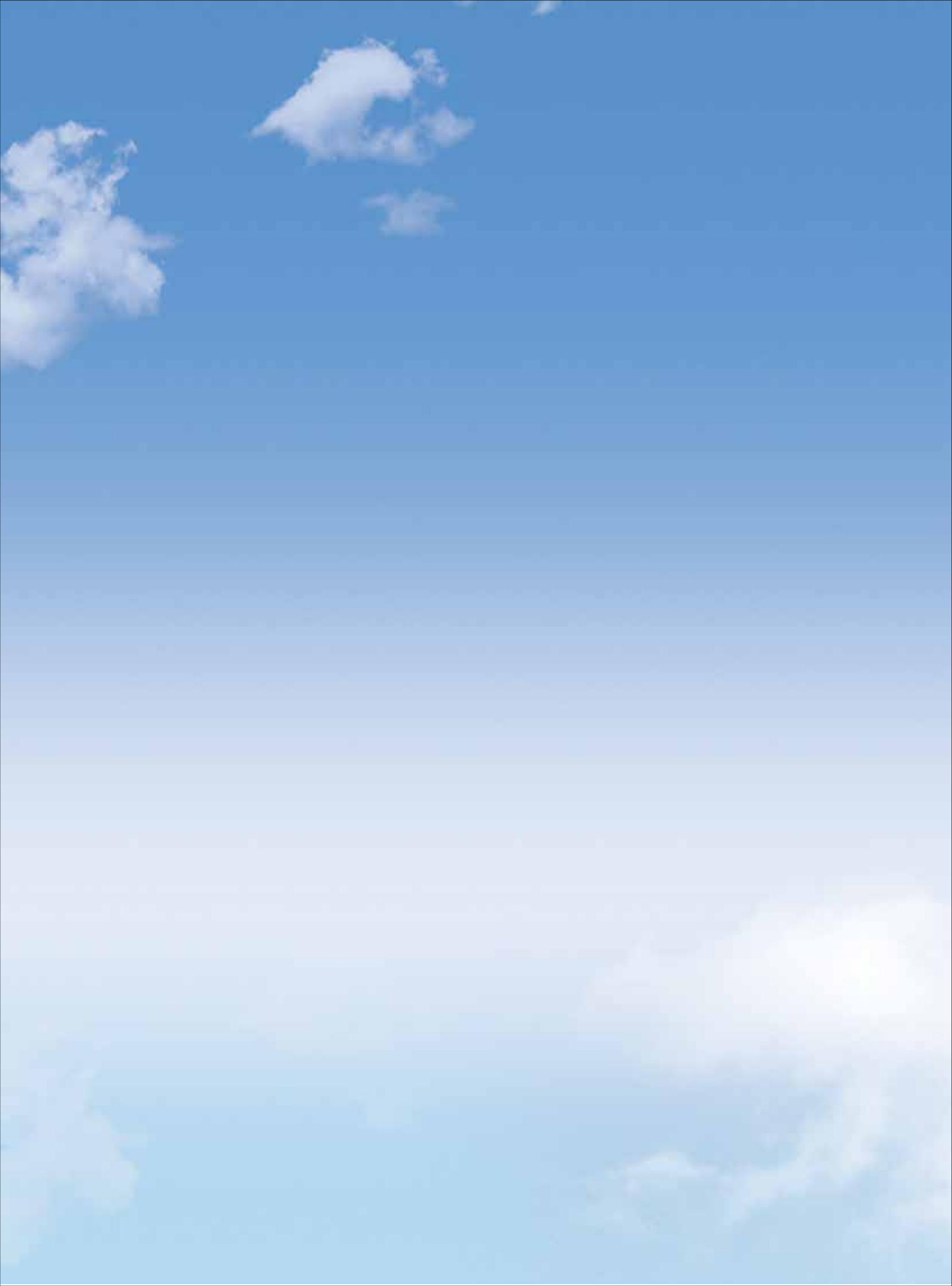
Monthend alert – the account balance at the end of a month is sent to the customer. The balance is also sent at the end of each quarter, half year-end and year-end. In December 2013, more than three million customers of DBBL were informed of their year-end balances at their mobile phones.

Credit card alert – sent to credit card holder on each of his/her credit card transactions. Thus, by knowing the credit card transaction alert in time, the customer can prevent any unauthorized or fraudulent activities in the card account.



*Any time
Anywhere*

the cards





the pioneer in plastic money

Plastic cards or plastic money is gaining popularity day by day. It is a means of making payments without cash against services or purchases. Considering the inconvenience of carrying cash, safety etc., plastic cards are being used in more and more sectors.

DBBL is the leading financial institution in providing card services in Bangladesh. DBBL has already expanded its portfolio in all arenas of card business. DBBL has adopted new technology as the basis for development of card products. The first Nexus debit card was issued on August 14, 2004. Now Nexus is the most popular card in Bangladesh. With our expansion we have also adopted more secure and reliable technology to protect customers' and the bank's interests and prevent unauthorized and fraudulent transactions.

In Bangladesh, DBBL was the first bank to issue EMV Debit & Credit cards and acquire EMV cards in the POS terminals and ATMs. EMV is the most advanced technology for secure payment which was developed jointly by Europay, MasterCard & Visa and was later adopted by other payments card brands. EMV protects cardholders by preventing copying of card data and ensures a liability shift benefit which protects cardholders in non-EMV terminals. As mentioned earlier, we are not only the first bank but also one of a few banks in the sub-continent to implement EMV for the issuing of both MasterCard/Visa debit and credit cards and for acquisition of all ATMs (NCR, Wincor & Diebold) and POS terminals. DBBL has also launched the first ever e-commerce acquiring gateway in Bangladesh named "DBBL Nexus Gateway" on June 3, 2010. In this region, DBBL is the first bank to achieve card portfolio with all EMV compliant products.

Debit Cards

DBBL's card issuing portfolio is enriched with both debit and credit cards of various card brands. DBBL

is pioneer in issuing debit cards in Bangladesh. The first debit card of the country, the Nexus debit card was issued on August 14, 2004. Since then DBBL has been the market leader with the largest debit card base. DBBL issues both EMV compliant multi-application enabled smart card and traditional magnetic stripe PIN-protected debit cards. The EMV debit card consisted of Dynamic Data Authentication (DDA) chip and Multos operating system. It ensures additional software level security for chips.

Instant Debit Card

Customers are no longer required to wait for their debit cards after opening an account with Dutch-Bangla Bank. Now customers instantly get their DBBL nexus debit cards along with PIN after opening an account in any DBBL branch. Previously customers had to wait at least 07 (seven) days to get their debit cards. Moreover, a customer can get instant replacement of his/her lost or damaged debit cards from his/her nearest branch. This reduces customer hassle and brings additional satisfaction to them.

Nexus Overdraft (OD) cards are issued against over draft facility provided by bank on customer's deposit accounts. Depending on the over draft amount, a customer may be issued with a Silver or Gold OD card.



All transactions of Nexus Instant and OD cards are secured with PIN. These cards can also be used in all DBBL ATMs, POS terminals and DBBL Nexus Payment Gateway (for e-commerce shopping).

International Debit Cards

DBBL issues international debit cards - either MasterCard or Visa. As per Bangladesh Bank's circular, an international card can be issued against customer foreign currency account like Resident Foreign Currency Deposit (RFCD) account, Foreign Currency (FC) account or Exporter Retention Quota (ERQ) account.

MasterCard Debit

DBBL issues EMV chip enabled debit cards of MasterCard known as "MasterCard Debit" cards. This card can be issued for both local and international use. This card consists of both EMV chip and Magnetic stripe for wider acceptance.



If the terminal supports EMV, chip transaction takes place. If the terminal does not support EMV, transaction will be completed using the magnetic stripe of the card. However, customer will be protected for any dispute if the mag-stripe of the card gets compromised and any fraud transaction happen with the counterfeit card. This card can be issued for any MasterCard accepting POS terminal or ATM, and can be used for e-commerce transactions as well.

Visa Debit

DBBL issues chip based Visa branded debit cards called 'VISA Debit'. This card can be issued for both local and international use. VISA Debit card is accepted in all VISA chip based and magnetic stripe based POS/ATM terminals and in internet for ecommerce transactions. Since this card is EMV chip based card, the transactions of this card are secured.



Credit Cards

DBBL has been issuing Visa EMV credit cards since November 2008 and MasterCard EMV credit cards since April, 2010. Although DBBL's entrance in credit card services was delayed, it made a difference in the market by issuing the most secure EMV credit cards from the first day. The EMV credit cards consist of Dynamic Data Authentication (DDA) chip and Multos operating system. It ensures additional software level security for chips.

Due to security, other card-issuing banks in Bangladesh usually block customers' International transactions and require the customer to make prior phone calls to the card-issuing bank to open international transactions in their card. When a customer returns to Bangladesh, he/she has to call the bank to block their cards' international transactions. Sometimes card-issuing banks replace the customer's card when the customer visits high risk countries such as Malaysia, Thailand etc. But with DBBL's EMV enabled chip cards there is no such hassle as international transactions are always open and the customer is fully secured. In addition to providing security DBBL also charges the lowest Interest rate in the market on purchase transaction and has a maximum of 50 days interest free (grace) period. There is also no cash withdrawal fee in the DBBL ATM network.

MasterCard Credit Card

DBBL issues EMV enabled MasterCard credit cards to its customers. All cards have DDA chip with Multos application, which protect them from any alteration of card data and ensures secure transactions worldwide on any MasterCard accepted POS terminals and ATMs. This card has both chip and magnetic stripe so acceptability



is not restricted to any type of terminals. DBBL issues both standard and gold cards with local and international acceptability. Customers have the option to select as per their requirements.

Students are also required to take various examinations such as IELTS, TOEFL, GMAT, GRE - all of which require them to register online for paying fees and charges with a credit card.



VISA Credit Card

DBBL was the first bank to introduce EMV enabled Visa credit cards in Bangladesh. All cards have DDA chip with Multos application which protects them from any alteration of card data and ensures secure transaction worldwide on any Visa accepted POS terminals and ATMs. This card has both chip and magnetic stripe so acceptability is not restricted to any type of terminals. This card is capable of working in off-line environments with off-line PIN. In that case the card will validate customer PIN entered in POS terminals and is also capable of approving low value transactions.

Most students and their guardians however are not eligible to have a credit card from a bank and thus do not have one. To help them, DBBL introduced Virtual Card for the first time in Bangladesh in 2011. This is not a plastic card - it is a piece of paper inside a closed envelop which carries valid card number, expiry date' and CVV/CVC which can be used for some specific internet merchants related to educational / certifications authorities. The virtual card is distributed from DBBL branches and the value is fixed as per the requirement of the students. The DBBL Virtual Card has become very popular amongst students.



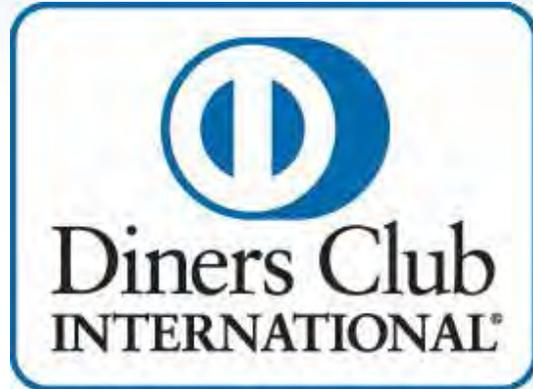
This feature reduces transaction processing time and possibility to avoid any declines due to network issues. This provides greater customer satisfaction and capability of authorization host system. DBBL issues both silver and gold cards with local and international acceptability.

Acquiring China Union Pay cards

Virtual Card

Students pursuing higher education and/or scholarships abroad are often required to pay the fees and charges online using a credit card.

Every year travelers and workers visit Bangladesh for different purposes from Thailand, Malaysia, China, Korea, Japan, and Singapore who often have a China Union Pay card. Now China Union Pay cardholders can withdraw cash from DBBL ATM or use DBBL POS for shopping. DBBL also plans to issue China Union Pay cards to prospective clients in future.



Acquiring Diners' & Discover cards

Diners Club International, listed company in NYSE is owned by Discover Financial Services, a renowned direct banking and payment services company of U.S. who issues Discover and Diner's Club cards. Travelers bearing these cards can withdraw money from the DBBL ATM booths from April, 2013. Also, DBBL will issue these cards for local clients in future.

E-Commerce/internet Payment Gateway (Nexus Gateway)

DBBL is the first bank in Bangladesh to introduce e-payment gateway. This gives a person the liberty to purchase online, pay utility bills etc. Most importantly, the person does not need to be a DBBL account holder.

Currently there are 193 merchants or MSP (Merchant Service Provider) registered with DBBL Nexus Payment Gateway and this is increasing day by day. Currently we accept MasterCard, Visa and DBBL Nexus cards in our payment gateway. Nexus card customers can use their regular PIN for e-commerce transactions. To secure e-commerce transactions, we have implemented 3D secure facilities (Verified by Visa (vbv) and MasterCard



Secure Code) which protect the merchants from fraud transaction loss.

The following services are available through the e-merchants:

- Online purchases of goods and commodities
- Utility bill payments
- Hotel Bookings
- Purchase of bus/train/cinema/airline tickets

Second Factor Authentication for e-Com Transaction (On-U's Transaction)

To secure e-commerce transaction, DBBL has introduced second factor authentication (2FA) facilities for the first time in Bangladesh. Now, an additional authentication of the cardholder named 'second factor authentication' is performed for each e-Com transaction. In this process, customer is required to enter a secret code (which is different for each transaction) in internet at the time of making e-Com transaction that ensures genuine cardholders' participation and protects fraud.



Hardware Token

Initially DBBL cardholders perform 2FA authentication only for the on-us e-Com transaction (only for the transactions in the DBBL Payment Gateway). DBBL offers 3 options to generate this one time password (OTP); using hardware token or software token provided to him by the bank, or receiving the OTP via SMS.



At the time of registration process, cardholders choose the option suitable to him.

Future Plans

Card Loyalty Program

DBBL is going to offer the cardholders a point-based loyalty program. Customers will gain loyalty points against their card spending which can be redeemed later on upon reaching to a certain threshold point or completion of a certain period. Customers may prefer to redeem these loyalty points for their credit cards annual fee waiver, cash back to their credit card account or gift voucher which is expendable at DBBL merchant outlets. However, DBBL is looking at more attractive loyalty schemes for the customers like joint loyalty program with Biman Bangladesh Airlines for gaining air miles as loyalty.

3D Secure Ecommerce transactions for DBBL cardholders (For all transactions)

E-Com transaction in Bangladesh is a new concept and one of the main obstacles on its growth is fear for fraudulent transactions. In the existing scenario, anyone can perform e-com transaction with other person's card information. In many occasion it is seen that people consciously or unconsciously share these card information, and thus fraudulent transaction happens in the conventional unsecured E-commerce environment. But in 3D secure environment, the additional authentication is mandatory that makes the transaction secure and transaction can no longer be completed with those card information, rather it requires dynamic one time code from the cardholder.

For the first time in Bangladesh, DBBL has adopted the 3D secure technology to secure e-com transaction and already allowed cardholders to do second factor authentication transaction in DBBL Nexus Payment Gateway. DBBL has the plan

to implement ACS based 3D secure technology which will secure all e-com transactions in all e-com sites by the end of first quarter of 2014.

Migrating 3.3 million Nexus debit cards to EMV Chip cards

DBBL Nexus Debit card is the most popular card brand in Bangladesh. Currently, 3.3 million magnetic stripe based DBBL Nexus cards are in the Market, which are allowed to be used in DBBL POS, ATM and Nexus Payment gateway. More than 50,000 new Nexus cards are being issued every month. To further secure the most popular card brand of Bangladesh, DBBL has decided to convert them to EMV chip cards. Currently, the solution implementation project is on-going.

Platinum & Titanium Cards

DBBL is going to launch premium card brands of VISA & MasterCard like Platinum card and Titanium cards for its customers which offer additional benefit to the cardholders. These cards are targeted to high net worth individuals who are international in outlook with large disposable income and value consistency of service. The premium card holders get air port lounge facilities and priority pass in more than 600 airports, discount in hotels, dining, restaurants in almost all the tourist cities worldwide.

Hajj Card

To facilitate travelers performing Hajj, DBBL is going to introduce Hajj card. This card is prepaid in nature and can be issued to anyone going for Hajj.

Travel Card

DBBL is going to introduce prepaid travel cards for its customers. Customer can get a USD card instantly from a branch for travel purpose showing his passport, VISA and ticket.

Three stylized birds are flying across a bright blue sky filled with soft, white, fluffy clouds. The birds are colored purple, orange, and green from left to right, all in flight with wings spread.

*Any time
Anywhere*

**personal
banking**





personalized IT product marketing: through personal banking division

Personal Banking Division (PBD) of DBBL delivers diversified electronic and retail banking products and services including Credit Card, Personal loan, Point of Sales (POS) and e-Payment solution through NEXUS gateway. The following wings of the division are promoting these electronic and retail banking product and services:

1. Merchant Acquiring:

Merchant acquiring wing consists of Point of Sale (POS) and e-Commerce business. DBBL has the nationwide large POS network to cater the demand of card users. Currently DBBL has 6,571 numbers of POS across the country. Beside the POS network DBBL is pioneer in expanding e-Commerce network through Nexus Gateway. At end of December, 2013 DBBL has 193 number of e-Merchant in Bangladesh.

2. Credit Card Sales:

DBBL Credit Card facility is a package of unique features. PBD has dedicated Credit Card sales team, who are responsible for acquiring new Credit Card customers. At the end of 2013 total number of Credit Card customers stood at 43,625.

3. Centralized Credit & Collection Team:

For uniformity in service and to support the business growth there are specialized credit team for both loan and credit card products. To maintain the quality of the Personal Banking asset a dedicated collection team is there for ensuring the portfolio health by minimizing the delinquency of the Personal Banking Products.

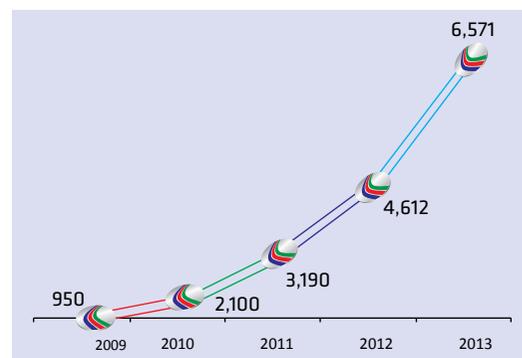
Highlights of 2013

Merchant Acquiring

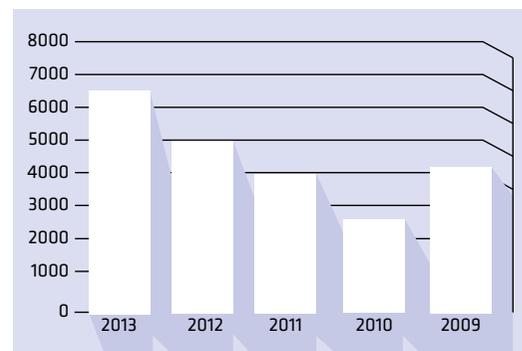
Point of Sale (POS):

POS business team acquires new retail outlets and install Point of Sale (POS) machine in the merchant outlets. DBBL Nexus Debit, VISA, MasterCard and Unionpay card users can make transaction through our EMV readable POS machine. For last couple of years number of POS and POS transaction are growing consistently. As of 31st December 2013 the total number of POS

Yearwise Number of POS Merchants



Yearwise POS Transactions in million taka

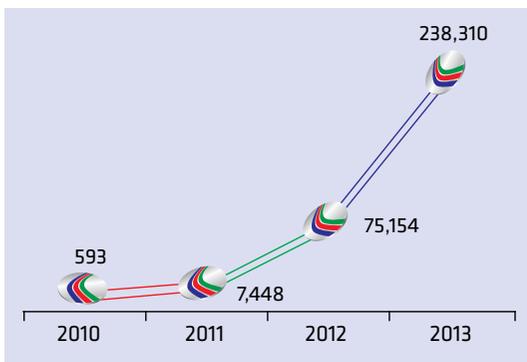


stood at 6,571. From 2012 to 2013 the rate of growth of the number of POS was 42%. As of 31st December 2013 total volume of transaction was BDT 6,675 Million and at the same point in 2012 it was BDT 5,135 Million. From 2012 to 2013 the rate of growth of transaction in POS was 30%.

e-Commerce:

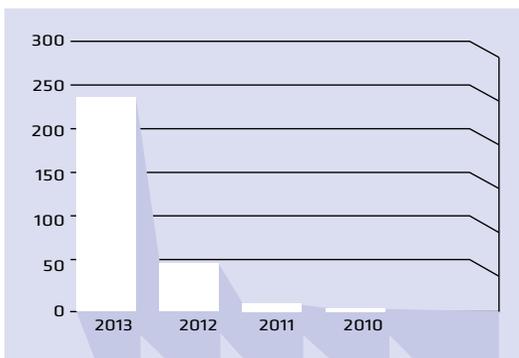
In the era of digitalization and growing popularity of online shopping, DBBL Nexus Gateway is one of the pioneer solutions for local online shoppers. From the commencement of the service DBBL e-Commerce is gaining its momentum and

Yearwise Number of e-Com Transactions



popularity. As of 31st December 2013 total number of e-Merchant stood at 193 and total volume of transaction was BDT 293.78 Million. In 2013 DBBL has signed up some prominent e-merchant like Biman Bangladesh Airlines, Dhaka WASA, United International University (UIU), Shahjalal University of Science and Technology (SUST) and Stamford University.

Yearwise e-Com Transaction in million taka



Some highlighted e-merchant sign up in 2013:

- Dutch-Bangla Bank and Biman Bangladesh Airlines have signed an agreement for e-Ticketing through DBBL Nexus Gateway. Under this agreement passenger can use DBBL NEXUS Debit Card, VISA and MasterCard (Debit/Credit) for purchasing Biman e-Ticket.
- Dutch-Bangla Bank and WASA Bangladesh have signed an agreement for online bill payment. Under this agreement DBBL NEXUS Debit Card, VISA and MasterCard (Debit/Credit) users will be able to pay their WASA bill through DBBL NEXUS Gateway.
- Dutch-Bangla Bank and Shahjalal University of Science and Technology have signed an agreement for e-payment of student tuition fees through DBBL NEXUS Gateway.



A few of the DBBL e-Com merchants



- Dutch-Bangla Bank and United International University have signed an agreement for e-payment of international seminar registration fee to be organized by UIU, tuition fee and other fee through DBBL NEXUS Gateway.
- Dutch-Bangla Bank and Stamford University Bangladesh have signed an agreement for e-payment of student tuition fees through DBBL NEXUS Gateway.
- Dutch-Bangla Bank and International Turkish Hope School have signed an agreement for e-payment of student fees through DBBL NEXUS Gateway.
- Bangladesh is the host country for organizing the fifth ICC World Twenty20 Cricket Tournament scheduled to be held from 16 March to 6 April 2014. Dutch-Bangla Bank proudly facilitated the online ticketing of the tournament. As of 31st December 2013 Cricket lovers purchased 24,006 online tickets through DBBL NEXUS Gateway.

total asset portfolio stood at BDT 2,946 Million which was BDT 2,570 Million at end of December 2012. In 2013 the division disbursed BDT 1,041 Million of retail loan including Personal Loan, Car Loan and Home Loan.

Credit Card:

DBBL Credit Card is the 1st EMV enabled chip based card in Bangladesh. DBBL offers VISA and MasterCard Classic and Gold card in both local and multicurrency. The growth rate of Credit Card business is gaining its momentum. Due to the large POS network and growing acceptance of DBBL NEXUS Payment Gateway, the customers are getting more interested towards our DBBL Credit Card. As of 31st December 2013 the total number of Credit Card stood at 43,625. From 2012 to 2013 the rate of growth of the number of cards was 36%. In coming year, DBBL is planning to add more new cards and value adding features for the Credit Card customers.

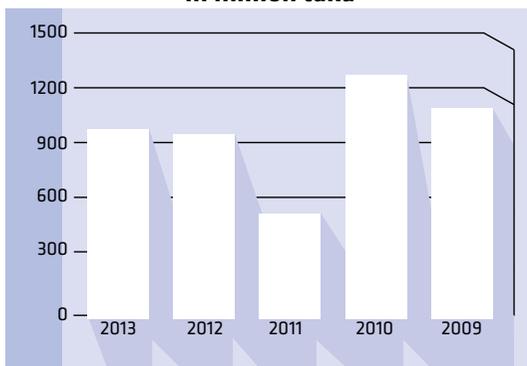
Asset Products:

Personal Banking Division deals with wide range of asset products. As of 31st December 2013 the

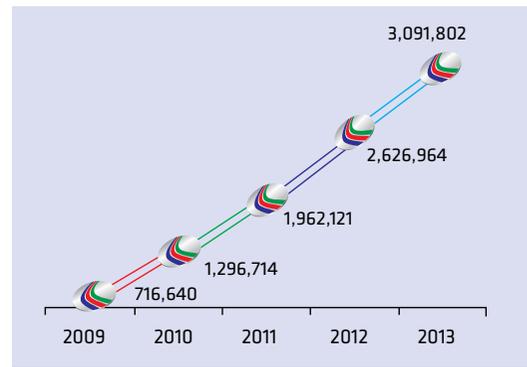
Deposit Account:

Personal Banking Division caters different types of deposit products for customers like

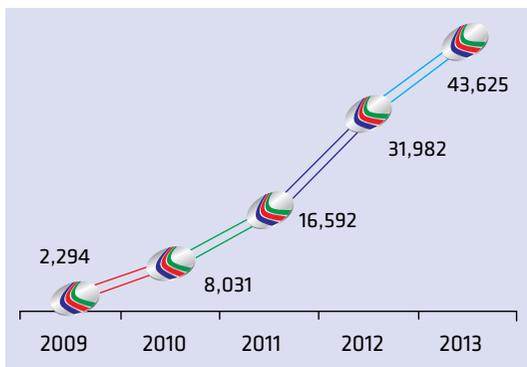
Yearwise Retail Loan Disbursed Amount in million taka



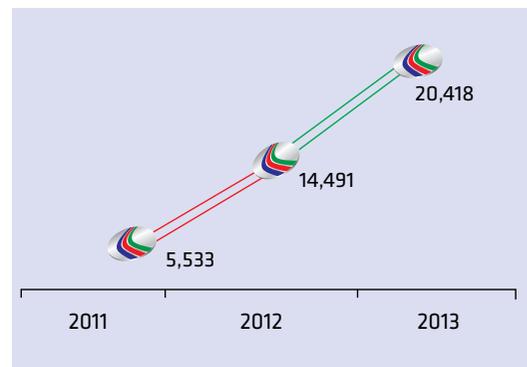
Yearwise Number of Savings Account



Yearwise Number of Credit Card



Yearwise Number of School Savers Account



Savings Account, Salary Account and School Savers Account. As of 31st December 2013 the total number of General Savings Account and Salary account stood at 2,526,312 and 565,490 respectively, which comprise of total 3,091,802 number of Savings account.

Alongside the regular savings account, DBBL offers a very attractive account product for our next generation. DBBL School Savers Account is designed to balance convenience for parents and their kids with financial responsibility. This account may be one of the best ways to help a student, either school or college bound,

learn how to budget, account for and manage their own fund for higher education. As of 31st December 2013 DBBL opens 20,418 number of School Savers Account.

DBBL offers attractive Salary Account solution for corporate houses. As of 31st December 2013 total number of salary account stood as 566,078. Beside private corporate houses, DBBL also offers salary account facility to the government institutions. In 2013, Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) has signed an agreement with DBBL for Salary Account solution.



DBBL representative is seen receiving award for the overall contribution at DITF-2013 from Mr. G M Quader, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.



DBBL Pavilion at Dhaka International Trade Fair, DITF-2013



A section of customer at DBBL pavilion at DITF-2013



Participation in different Fairs for Promoting Electronic and Retail banking Products & Services:

Dhaka International Trade Fair:

Just like each year, DBBL has successfully participated in Dhaka International Trade Fair (DITF)-2013 held from January 01 to 31, 2013. In the DITF pavilion, beside the service desk, there was ATM and Cash Deposit Machine for cash withdrawal and deposit. Both the visitors and participated merchants appreciated our presence at the fair. As an appreciation of

our participation and for overall contribution DBBL was awarded second prize from Export Promotion of Bangladesh.

1st School Banking Conference:

To familiarize school banking among the students, guardians and educational institutions Bangladesh Bank has organized “First School Banking Conference” at Dhaka on April 20, 2013. In the conference DBBL was awarded by Bangladesh Bank for its contribution in School Banking Segment.



Managing Director of DBBL Mr. K. S. Tabrez is receiving an award from the Honorable Governor of Bangladesh Bank Dr. Atiur Rahman in the First School Banking Conference



DBBL participation at Digital Innovation Fair-2013 at various districts

Digital Innovation Fair across the Country:

As a part of government endeavor to familiarize the digitalization in financial sector, Information and Communication ministry organizes country wide e-Commerce and Digital Innovation fair. DBBL has participated those fairs to promote Electronic and retail products.

Introducing Second Factor Authentication (2FA):

DBBL has proudly introduced the ground-breaking “Second Factor Authentication (2FA) Security Solution” that protects a customer’s identity and account information from access by an unauthorized person. DBBL has launched this security solution to the customer for all types of e-Commerce transactions by using DBBL NEXUS Debit, VISA and MasterCard and for third party fund transfer transaction at internet Banking.



*Any time
Anywhere*

**mobile
banking**





dutch-bangla bank mobile banking: banking for the unbanked

Dutch-Bangla Bank is working on to take banking within people's reach using different channel like ATM and Branch networks. Keeping this in view, DBBL introduces Mobile Banking for the first time in Bangladesh on 31st March 2011 to bring the unbanked people in the banking service. Dutch-Bangla Bank mobile banking is a banking process without bank branch which provides financial services to un-banked communities efficiently and at affordable cost with a backdrop to serve every segment of customer. The rural, insolvent, unbanked people of Bangladesh remained isolated from the banking facility and services due to lower token size and costly transaction. DBBL mobile banking offers tremendous promise to facilitate the flow of money among rural and poor people at much lower transaction costs, bringing the bank to those unbanked people of the country. DBBL is committed to building on current knowledge, sharing best practice, and scaling successful models across borders, to help create opportunities for people and make a difference in their lives.

To address this untapped and unprivileged market, DBBL expanded the mobile banking services all over the country very quickly. Now a total number of 849 employees, 302 Upazila offices and 62,572 agent points are continuously working together to meet all part of customer requirements. Moreover, 136 DBBL Branches, 2,900 Merchants and 2,454 ATMs are also working as mobile banking access channel for the customers.

Mobile Banking Product & Services:

DBBL Mobile Banking has following Product & Services to properly serve its Customers:

- Customer registration
- Cash-in (Cash Deposit)
- Cash-Out (Cash withdrawal)
- Foreign/Local Remittance
- Salary/Allowance Disbursement

- Collection - Citizen Bills Payment
- Collection - Business Bill Payment
- Merchant Payment
- Air time Top-up
- Person to Person Fund Transfer (P2P)
- Cash Withdrawal from DBBL Branches
- ATM Withdrawal
- Balance Inquiry
- Statement Inquiry



A customer is opening a DBBL Mobile Banking account at an agent point

In the year 2013 following services has been added with the existing product line:

Bill Payment by Consumers:

DBBL Mobile Banking account holders can pay his/her bills like Utility bill, educational institution's tuition fees, Insurance premium, Cable network bill, newspaper bill etc. DBBL's Bills pay service reduces end consumers' time, increases conveyance which allows to pay bills on time to avoid extra charge.

Customers can collect and make payment from any agent point using DBBL Account.

Collection of Bill by the Businesses:

Government and non-government organizations expedite collection for their product and services using collection service of DBBL mobile banking which facilitates the business organizations to collect money on real time so that they can reuse



the money for the organization's development. Previously organizations face severe problem to collect money from all over the country and sometimes it took more than a month. With the help of mobile banking, organizations collect money instantly.

Super-Agent:

DBBL has introduced Super Agents (distributors) in 2013 all over the country.

Previously, there were some areas where DBBL has no branches. Thus Agents of those areas need to travel to different area to Cash-In to or Cash-out from their account which hampered their regular business. In order to bring ease in the process of cash management of 65,572 numbers of agents, DBBL started a new era of Super Agent on 1st September 2013 with 57 Super Agents across the country. At the end of 2013 total number of Super Agents were 73.

Payment of Shopping Bills:

Television infomercials, direct marketing and the Internet have enabled consumers to purchase and pay for goods and services remotely. Majority of our population are residing in remote area who are out of modern lifestyle and technology to facilitate and upgrade lifestyle of this untapped and under privileged people. DBBL Mobile Banking merely increases the 'anytime,anywhere' element of such shopping activities with different innovative ideas which is called Merchant Payment.

A mobile account holder can make payment to a merchant from his mobile account against purchase of goods and services. DBBL Mobile Banking has an extensive Merchant point footprint in each Upazila under 64 districts which enable mass people purchasing power. Gradually the merchant points are increasing to provide the banking services to the door steps of the people. Any DBBL mobile account holder can avail this service from those merchant points at their convenient.

DBBL has been always devoted to secure consumers wealth from that aspect at present DBBL has 2,900 merchant points which enables consumers to pay through his mobile account against purchase of goods and services electronically which is safe and secure.



DBBL and Airtel Bangladesh have jointly inaugurated the merchant payment program at the Royal CNG station, Dhaka. High official from both the organization were present in the program.

Different Campaign with Mobile Operators:

DBBL mutually participated with all the mobile operators to run campaigns throughout the year of 2013. DBBL participated in different campaigns for acquisition of new customers, agents and top-up programs. These successful programs helped DBBL to increase cash-in, Cash-out and top-up for both mutual benefits.

Geographical Coverage:

In the pilot phase starting on May 15, 2011, the mobile banking services were made available in 46 Upazilas of 6 districts in Dhaka Division. Thereafter in September 2011, the first phase of the commercial operation of DBBL Mobile Banking started in 18 districts, covering greater Sylhet, Mymensingh, Comilla, Noakhali and Chittagong regions. In December 2012, the second and final phase of the DBBL Mobile Banking operation covered the rest of the country covering a total of 64 districts.

In the year of 2012, DBBL has established 151 Offices in different Upazillas of 24 districts and in the year of 2012 it has established 217 more Offices in the north-south region of the country, thus the total office stands at 302 in the 64 Districts. These offices are fully equipped with computers, scanners, printers and other IT equipment.

Employment Generation for Rural Bangladesh:

In Bangladesh, the unemployment rate is very high. Thousands of educated people are searching



for jobs after completing their graduation from different educational institutions. DBBL wants to operate mobile banking business by local community. As a result, a big employment opportunity has been created at different rural area in Bangladesh. In the year of 2011, the total field staff was 418 and at the end of year of 2013, the total field staff raised to 849.

On the other hand DBBL has engaged 62,572 numbers of agents for its Mobile Banking which creates self-employment opportunity for those who want to take challenge. In near future this will be a booming business for the agents.

Agent Partners:

Agent network is one of the vital aspects for running mobile banking to facilitate financial inclusion at grass root level. At present Dutch-Bangla Bank Mobile Banking has an extensive 62,572 agent footprint in 64 districts through the

partnerships with different industry stakeholders including government and private entities such as Local Government Division (LGD), Access to Information (A2I), Mobile Network Operators (MNOs) and DBBL's own Agents. This agent points are increasing day by day to provide the banking services to the door step of the people.

Special Projects towards Financial Inclusion:

Special project with Bangladesh Krishi Bank:

Dutch-Bangla Bank has extended its mobile banking services to the rural area using the largest rural network of the Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB). BKB has 1026 branches all over the country specially in the rural area. Services like account opening, cash deposit and cash withdrawal will be provided through the BKB branches.



Mr. Alauddin A Majid, Chairman of Bangladesh Krishi Bank and Mr. M. Sahabuddin Ahmed, Founder of Dutch-Bangla Bank and Chairman of Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation have jointly inaugurated the Dutch-Bangla Bank mobile banking services on December 26, 2013 at the Local Office of BKB, Dhaka. Mr. Sayem Ahmed, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of DBBL, Mr. Md. Abdus Salam, Managing Director of BKB and Mr. K.S. Tabrez, Managing Director of DBBL were present at the inauguration.





Mr. Manjur Ahmed, DMD of Bangladesh Krishi Bank and Abul Kashem Md. Shirin, DMD of Dutch-Bangla Bank signed an agreement on behalf of their respective organizations for providing mobile banking services through the BKB branches. Mr. Alauddin A Majid, Chairman of Bangladesh Krishi Bank, Mr. Md. Abdus Salam, Managing Director of BKB and Mr. K. S. Tabrez, Managing Director of DBBL were present at the signing ceremony.

Agreement with Solidarities International (DFID Project):

Solidarities International is an International NGO; mainly works with UN Agencies, European commission and DFID to improve the livelihood of the poor and destitute inhabitants at the remote areas. DBBL mobile banking has signed agreement with Solidarities International to disburse their fund to their beneficiaries in their all projects. Under the first phase DBBL mobile banking team has performed account opening activities, training to the beneficiaries and disbursement of BDT 17 million fund among 2,610 beneficiaries within 2 weeks' time



DBBL mobile banking team has successfully performed account opening activities, training to the beneficiaries and disbursement of BDT 17 million among 2,610 beneficiaries at Patharghata, Betagiand Bamna upazillas of Borguna district under the project of solidarity International.

at their projects in Patharghata, Betagi and Bamna Upazilla of Borguna district. Solidarities International has shown their special gratitude for DBBL's assistance and recommended to their Consortium to work with DBBL Mobile Banking for the upcoming projects.

Support to UPPR Project, an organization of the United Nation:

Butch-Bangla Bank has signed an agreement with the "Urban Partnership for Poverty Reduction Project" (UPPRP) to support them on disbursement of the grant to the project beneficiaries. As a result, the beneficiaries of UPPRP are able to withdraw cash from their nearest Community Resource Centers (CRC) which will work as agent points of DBBL. They can also withdraw money from bank branches/ ATMs and deposit money, payment of utility bills, money transfer, Airtime Top-Up etc. through the mobile banking services of DBBL.



Mr. Abdur Rashid Khan, National Project Director of UPPRP Project and Mr. Abul Kashem Khan, Head of Mobile Banking Division, Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited signed MoU on behalf of their respective organizations.





Mobile Banking for World Food Programme (WFP) Beneficiaries:

DBBL Mobile Banking has continued its support to World Food Programme (WFP) in disbursing Financial Aid to Ultra-Poor segment nationwide. Under this project WFP has disbursed BDT 2.4 million every month to 2500 beneficiaries. The target beneficiaries are only female having 1-2 years old child.



WFP Beneficiaries at Gangachara, Rangpur



DBBL mobile banking has been performing account opening for the beneficiaries of WFP



A DBBL agent is disbursing cash to the beneficiaries of WFP

DBBL Activities in the Project:

- Conduct training to beneficiaries
- Mobile account opening
- Availability of Cash Points (Agents)
- Disbursement of Loan

URC (University Research Co. LLC) TB Care, Bangladesh (USAID Project):

The URC (University Research Co. LLC) TB Care, Bangladesh is a multinational NGO serving for the TB patient along with the physicians in different areas of Bangladesh. University Research Co. LLC, USA funds professional organizations dedicated to building systems to empower communities to serve health and social services. DBBL is providing its Mobile Banking services for disbursement of incentives to the TB Patients.

Centre for Injury Prevention and Research (CIPRB) Bangladesh (USAID Project):

Centre For Injury Prevention And Research (CIPRB) Bangladesh is a USAID funded NGO who are committed to look after and take care the children of rural and remote areas.

Those children, during the absent of their parents (When parents engaged with the daily work) remain unsecured and most of the cases they fall in injury and sometimes even faces death. The nominated Team of CIPRB surrounded across the rural areas are taking care of those poor children and trained the kids for survival. DBBL Mobile Banking take part to provide its Mobile Banking services to disburse the salary of the trainer and care takers in the areas.

Collection and Disbursement of Insurance Payment:

There is a huge demand for collection of insurance premium through DBBL mobile banking as this is instant and efficient. DBBL mobile banking came up with the solution for the insurance companies for collecting premium and disbursing claim to their clients.

Disbursement of salary to the Union Parishad staffs:

Union Parishad (UP) is a local government body located in the rural area and constituted by a few villages. There are elected Chairman and Members and appointed secretary, Chowkidars

and Dofadhars in each of the UP. The respective district offices are responsible for disbursing their salary on bi-monthly basis. On the date of salary the UP staffs need to spend one or two working days travelling up to 100 km to collect their salary. A large part of their salary was spent in travelling, accommodation and food during collection of their salary from the district head quarter. There was involvement of risk also while they were travelling with cash. The process pushes the UP staffs to spend their office time and hard-earned money, and also invites risks of loss of their money.

Dutch-Bangla Bank's mobile banking has removed all these barriers for the UP staffs in Sylhet, Sunamgonj and Jamalpur districts. The district authorities disburse the UP staff salary through DBBL mobile banking every month and the UP staffs withdraw their money from their nearest DBBL mobile banking agents. DBBL has 62,572 agents all over the country. The UP staffs now get monthly salary instead of bi-monthly, they don't need to travel up to 100 Km, and spend lot of time and money. They can now utilize more time in their office.

Collection of Distribution Payment:

There are hundreds of FMCG (Fast Moving Consumer Goods) companies who collect money from their distributors all over the country including the rural area and send goods to the distributors. The distributors used to pay price of the goods through Payment Order and thus collection of money in the company account

used to took up to 30 days. The process was time consuming as well as costly.

Dutch-Bangla Bank's mobile banking came up with a solution for the FMCG companies. DBBL's super agents engaged all over the country collect money from the FMCG distributors and load balance into their mobile accounts. Later, the FMCG distributors transfer the balance to the FMCG corporate account. FMCG comes to know the deposit details on real time basis and instruct their regional office to deliver goods to the respective distributor. The process is instant and less costly. The demand of this service is increasing day by day.

Performance of Mobile Banking:

DBBL mobile banking has witnessed a remarkable growth in the year of 2013 compare to the previous year. In this year, the number of agent points increased from 20,571 to 62,572 and the number of customers increased from 843,116 to 2,010,283. In this year we have disbursed salary for 83 numbers of corporate clients. During the year the transaction has remarkably increased, total number of cash-in increased from 2,453,688 to 7,572,176. On the other hand total number of cash-out transaction has increased from 1,554,639 to 6,062,085. During this year DBBL mobile banking has launched new services like Super-Agent, Merchant payment, Salary/allowance disbursement and collection/bills payment. A comparison of the performance of year 2011, 2012 and 2013 is shown in the following table.

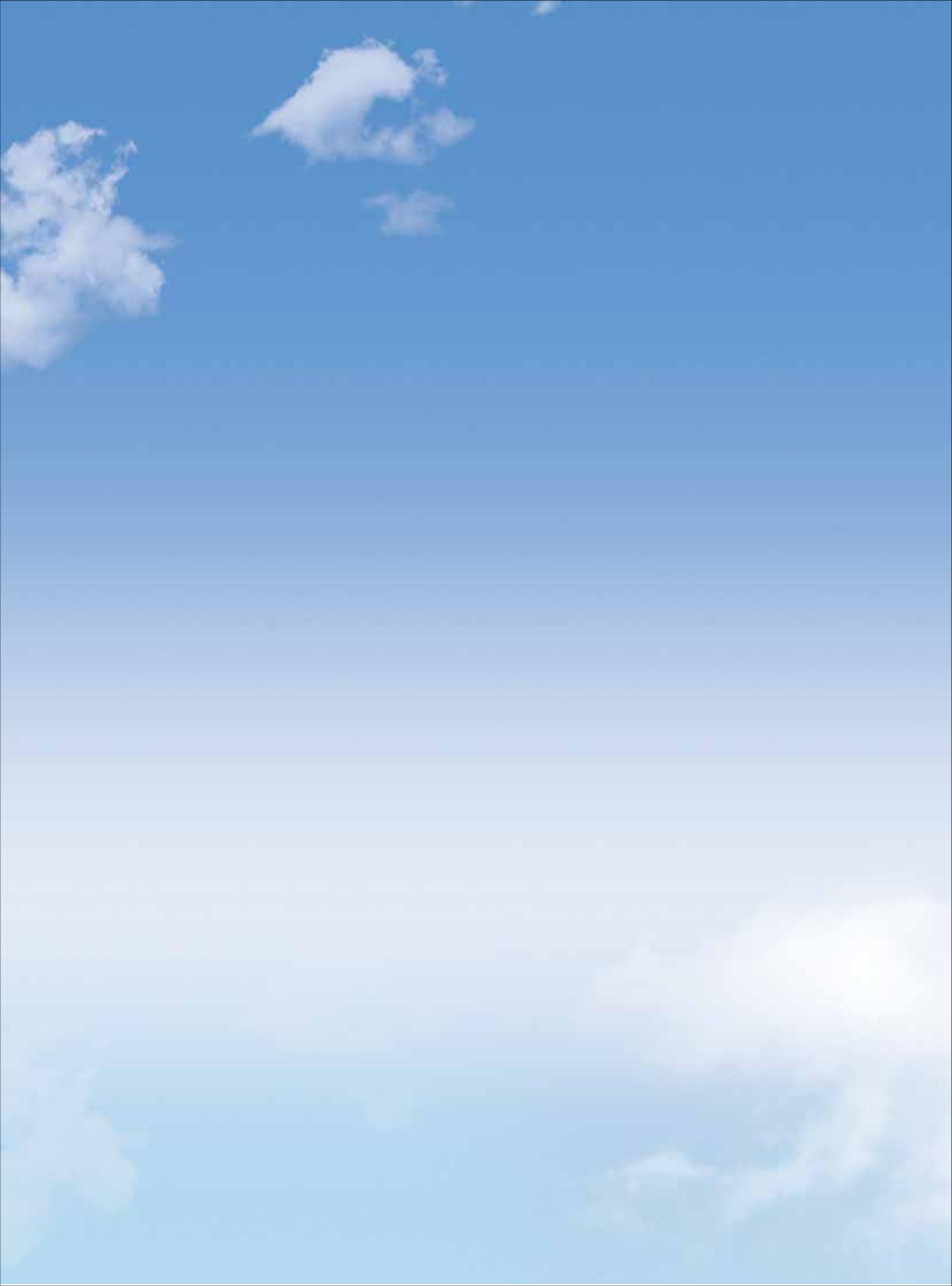
Comparison between 2011, 2012 and 2013:

Type	2011	2012	2013	Increase in Number (From 2012 to 2013)	Increase in Percentage (%)
Agent Points	1,194	20,571	62,572	42,001	204%
Super Agent	0	0	73	73	
No. of Corporate Clients for Salary Payment	0	40	83	43	108%
No. of Customers	63,141	843,116	2,010,283	1,167,167	138%
Cash-in Number Cash-in Amount	66,248 BDT 9.45 Crore	2,453,688 BDT 740.88 Crore	7,572,176 BDT. 2,731.58 Crore	5,118,488 BDT. 1,990.70 Crore	209% 269%
Cash-out Number Cash-out Amount	19,979 BDT 8.75 Crore	1,554,639 BDT 646.64 Crore	6,062,085 BDT. 2,189.49 Crore	4,507,446 BDT. 1,542.85 Crore	290% 239%



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Anywhere*

awards





Dutch-Bangla Bank wins **The Asian Banker's Award** for the strongest Bank Balance Sheet in Bangladesh, 2013



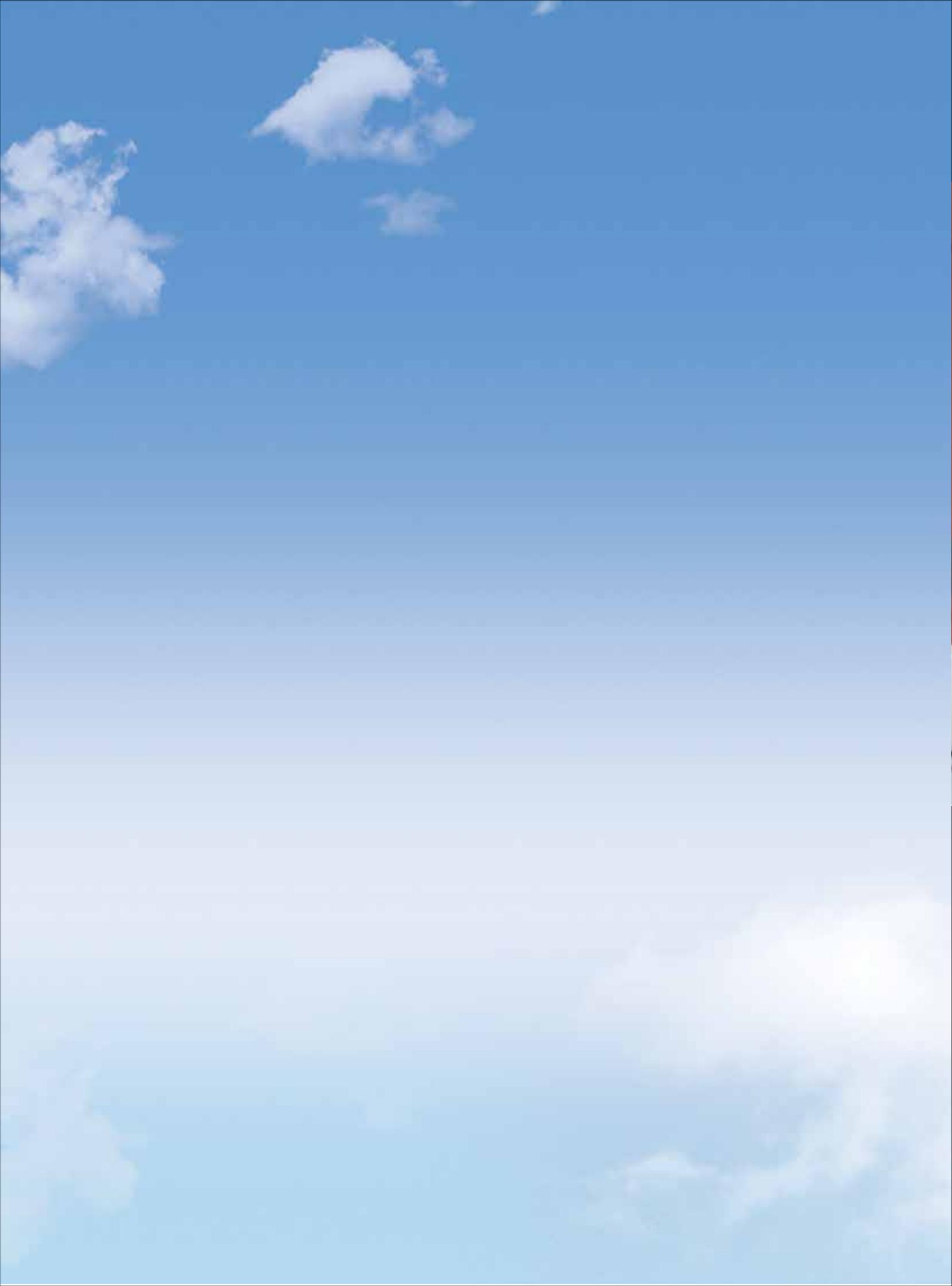
The Asian Banker, a Singapore based provider of strategic intelligence on the financial services industry has assessed Dutch-Bangla Bank (DBBL) the winner of the strongest bank balance sheet in Bangladesh for 2013.





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Anywhere*

**agreements
signed**





 Dutch-Bangla Bank

 DHAKA WASA

Agreement Signing Ceremony e-Payment of Dhaka WASA bill through DBBL Nexus Gateway

October, 2013 Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel, Dhaka



To cater the needs of its customers to pay bill online through internet, Dhaka WASA, the service oriented organization provides water, drainage and sanitation services to the people of Dhaka has introduced a new and robust website: www.dwaso.org.bd.

Dhaka WASA has selected Dutch-Bangla Bank to link up its website with Dutch-Bangla Bank's 3D secured Payment Gateway known as 'Nexus Gateway'.

An agreement to this effect has been signed on October 09, 2013 by Engr. Taqsim A. Khan, Managing Director of Dhaka WASA and Mr. K.S. Tabrez, Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank on behalf of the respective organizations.

Hon'ble State Minister for Science & Technology, Architect, Yeafesh Osman graced the occasion as Chief Guest. Mr. Sayem Ahmed, Chairman, EC of the Board, Dutch-Bangla Bank were also present.





Mr. Md. Abdul Jalil, Additional Police Commissioner (Admin, Inspection & Audit) Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) and Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin, Deputy Managing Director, Dutch-Bangla Bank signed an agreement on behalf of their respective organizations for digitalization of salary disbursement system of DMP.

Mr. Benazir Ahmed, bpm (bar), Police Commissioner, Mr. Md. Imam Hossain, Deputy Commissioner (Finance & Budget, DMP), Mr. Sayem Ahmed, Chairman of EC of the Board and Mr. K.S. Tabrez Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank among other were present at the signing ceremony.



Dutch-Bangla Bank launched Mobile Banking Services on Robi Network. Robi subscribers will be able to conduct their self-initiated financial transactions like P2P (send money), mobile top-up, merchant payment, bill payment services using their own mobile device at an affordable cost.

Mr. Das Gupta Asim Kumar, Executive Director of Bangladesh Bank was present as special guest on the launching ceremony held at Robi Corporate Office at Dhaka on February 12, 2013. Among others present were Mr. Michael Kuehner, CEO & Managing Director of Robi, Mr. Rozano Marias Planta, Country Head, Digital Services of Robi, Mr. Sayem Ahmed, Chairman, EC of the Board of Dutch-Bangla Bank, Mr. K.S.Tabrez, Managing Director, Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin, Deputy Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank and other officials from both the organizations.



Biman Bangladesh Airlines has introduced a new & robust web site: www.biman-airlines.com to cater the needs of its passengers for booking seats online.

To facilitate the Bangladeshi Passengers to buy e-ticket, Biman Bangladesh Airlines has selected Dutch-Bangla Bank to link-up its website with Dutch-Bangla Bank's 3D secured Payment Gateway known as 'Nexus Gateway' on September 09, 2013.

To effect this an agreement has been signed by Mr. Kevin John Steele, Managing Director and CEO of Biman Bangladesh Airlines and Mr. K.S. Tabrez, Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank on behalf of the respective organizations.



Bangladesh Krishi Bank (BKB) & Dutch-Bangla Bank signed an agreement on November 06, 2013 at the Head Office of BKB for partnership on Mobile Banking. All the 1024 Branches of BKB will provide mobile banking services to the unbanked people of the country. All the existing Dutch-Bangla Bank mobile banking customers will also be able to get services from any of the BKB Branches.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Manjur Ahmed, Deputy Managing Director of BKB and Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin, Deputy Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank. Mr. Alauddin A. Majid, Chairman of BKB, Mr. Md. Abdus Salam, Managing Director of BKB, Mr. K.S. Tabrez, Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank were among others present in the event.



Dutch-Bangla Bank, Criss Cross Computer & Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Sylhet have signed an agreement on February 09, 2013 for collection of student fee through Dutch-Bangla Bank Internet Payment Gateway by using Dutch-Bangla Bank Nexus Debit Card, Master Card & VISA Card.

An agreement to this effect was signed by Mr. Md. Ishfaul Hossain, Registrar, Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, Mr. Imtiaz Uddin Ahmed, Proprietor Criss Cross Computers and Mr. Kamruzzaman, Head of Personal Banking Division of Dutch-Bangla Bank on behalf of their respective organizations.

Prof. Dr. Md. Saleh Uddin, Vice Chancellor, Dr. Md. Elias Uddin Biswas, Treasurer, Prof. Dr. Mohammad Zafar Iqbal, Head of Dept. of CSE and Prof. Dr. Yasmeen Haque, Head of Dept. of Physics and Mr. K.S. Tabrez, Managing Director, Dutch-Bangla Bank, Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin, Deputy Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank were also present.



Dutch-Bangla Bank & MetLife Alico Bangladesh signed an agreement on mobile banking services on February 11, 2013 to facilitate policy holders of MetLife Alico Bangladesh to pay their insurance premium directly from their Dutch-Bangla Bank mobile banking accounts.

Mr. M. Nurul Islam, Regional Senior Vice President and Head of South Asia Region, Metlife Alico, Mr. K.S. Tabrez, Managing Director and Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin, Deputy Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank were also present on the occasion.



Dutch-Bangla Bank & Stamford University Bangladesh signed an agreement on March 19, 2013 for e-payment of student fees through Dutch-Bangla Bank Internet Payment Gateway by using Dutch-Bangla Bank Nexus Debit Card, Master Card & VISA Card. The agreement was signed by Prof. Dr. Lutfur Rahman, Treasurer, Stamford University Bangladesh and Mr. Kamruzzaman, Head of Personal Banking Division, Dutch-Bangla Bank.

Prof. Dr. K. Maudood Elahi, Vice Chancellor, Stamford University, Mr. K.S. Tabrez, Managing Director and Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin, Deputy Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank were also present.



Dutch-Bangla Bank & Delta Life Insurance Co. Ltd. signed an agreement on Mobile Banking services on January 21, 2013 to facilitate the employees along with the policy holders of Delta Life Insurance Company Ltd. to receive and pay their monthly salaries and payments through Dutch-Bangla Bank Mobile Banking accounts.

The agreement was signed by Mr. Jalalul Azim, Managing Director & CEO of Delta Life Insurance Co. Ltd. Mr. K.S.Tabrez, Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank.



Dutch-Bangla Bank, Airtel Bangladesh Ltd. and Fakir Fashion Ltd. signed an agreement for salary disbursement through Mobile Banking Services on February 19, 2013.

Mr. Fakir Kamruzzaman Nahid, Managing Director of Fakir Fashion Ltd. Mr. A.S.M. Sakib Sikder, Head of Legal of Airtel and Mr. K.S. Tabrez, Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank were present.



Dutch-Bangla Bank and United International University have signed two agreements, one for e-payment of international seminar registration fee, tuition fee and other fees to be organized by UIU and another agreement for e-payment of UIU student's tuition fees through DBBL NEXUS Gateway.



Dutch-Bangla Bank and International Turkish Hope School have signed an agreement for e-payment of student fees through DBBL NEXUS Gateway.



*Any time
Anywhere*

small & medium enterprise (SME) financing



small and medium enterprise (SME) financing



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

In order to facilitate the SMEs of our country, the Bank has been financing the SME sectors since its inception. Full-fledged SME Division was established in DBBL in 2008 to further reinforce SME financing to bring the grass-root entrepreneurs into the main stream of economic growth. Subsequently, SME Division has been further strengthened with sufficient manpower and various rules and procedures at different times.

Following are the SME products offered by DBBL:

Product Name	Purpose	Target Customers	Limit (Taka)
DBBL SMART Cash Credit	For working capital requirement as well as expansion of business.	Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per definition provided by Bangladesh Bank.	100,000/- up-to 10,000,000/-
DBBL SMART Term Loan	1. For procurement of Fixed Assets. 2. For working capital requirement and expansion of business.	Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as per definition provided by Bangladesh Bank.	100,000/- up-to 10,000,000/-
DBBL SMART Festival Loan	For seasonal working capital requirement during different festivals like Eid, Puja, Hal-khata, etc. and urgent working capital requirement of DBBL's existing clients.	Existing DBBL clients (time tested clients and highly recommended by Branch).	100,000/- up-to 10,000,000/-
DBBL SMART Women Entrepreneurs Financing (CC)	To meet the fund requirement of business set up by the Women Entrepreneurs	Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (led by women entrepreneurs) as per definition provided by Bangladesh Bank	100,000/- up-to 10,000,000/-

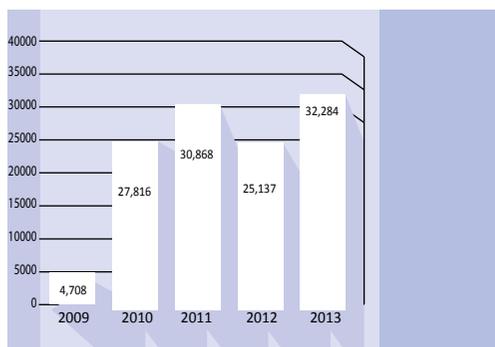
Product Name	Purpose	Target Customers	Limit (Taka)
DBBL SMART Women Entrepreneurs Financing (Term Loan)	To meet the fund requirement of business set up by the Women Entrepreneurs	Cottage, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (led by women entrepreneurs) as per definition provided by Bangladesh Bank	100,000/- up-to 10,000,000/-
CC (Hypo) limit under Small Shop Financing Scheme	For working capital requirement as well as expansion of business.	Small Enterprises as per definition provided by Bangladesh Bank.	100,000/- up-to 500,000/-
DBBL SMART Distributorship Financing	Working capital requirement of Distributors of well-known company operating in Bangladesh	Distributors of well-known local or multinational companies. Distributor firm must be under Small and Medium Enterprise as per definition provided by Bangladesh Bank	100,000/- up-to 10,000,000/-

Salient features of DBBL SME products:

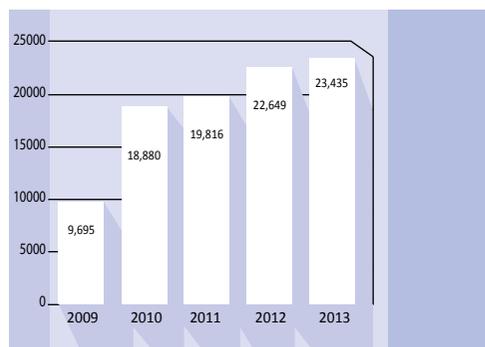
- Easy and understandable application process
- Flexible security arrangement
- Fast and hassle free approval and disbursement
- Competitive rate of interest
- Flexible repayment terms
- Automatic payment system
- Partial and full pre-payment facility
- No processing and renewal fees and hidden costs
- Renewal and enhancement facilities
- Collateral free loan up to Tk2.50 million (applicable for women entrepreneurs)
- Rate of interest 10% under refinancing scheme (applicable for women entrepreneurs)

Customers can avail of SME loans through all branches of DBBL located throughout the country. The 'SME Help Desk' and 'Women Entrepreneur Dedicated Desk' are actively extending support

Yearly Disbursement (BDT Million)



Yearly Outstandings (BDT Million)





to SME entrepreneurs to fulfill their needs. With some very rare exceptions, customers are showing remarkable performances in business operations and sowing the seeds of success by availing SME loans from DBBL.

DBBL disbursed around Taka 25,137.10 million in 2012 and disbursed Taka 32,283.80 million in 2013. The Bank is an active participant in various refinance schemes funded by Bangladesh Bank, World Bank, ADB and JICA.

The supply of financing to small and medium-sized enterprise market

Women Entrepreneurs Financing:

Women entrepreneurs are actively entering into business and increasing their contributions to national economy. Access to Institutional Credit Facilities is one of the major barriers of the women entrepreneurs of our country. Keeping this in mind, DBBL has undertaken steps especially for Women Entrepreneurs to bring them in the main stream for rapid economic growth of the country by introducing attractive and flexible financing scheme.



Waste Management Services:

Besides financing in various sectors, Dutch-Bangla Bank also takes into consideration of keeping the environment clean and pollution free. DBBL believes that a country can improve substantially by prioritizing the waste management services and recycling industries. Keeping this in mind, DBBL has come forward to extend its full financial support to waste management services throughout the country. These services include collecting medical wastes from the Government/

Non-Government medical colleges, clinics, hospitals, diagnostic centers, pathologies, etc. The Bank believes that there is a need for more companies to actively participate into waste management and recycling activities to ensure a safer and cleaner environment and DBBL is always ready to finance these types of service concerns.



Some of other concerns financed by DBBL

Women busy working in rural house construction pillar:



Dry Fish Financing:



SME Financing in frozen fish processing:





SME Financing in Printing Press:



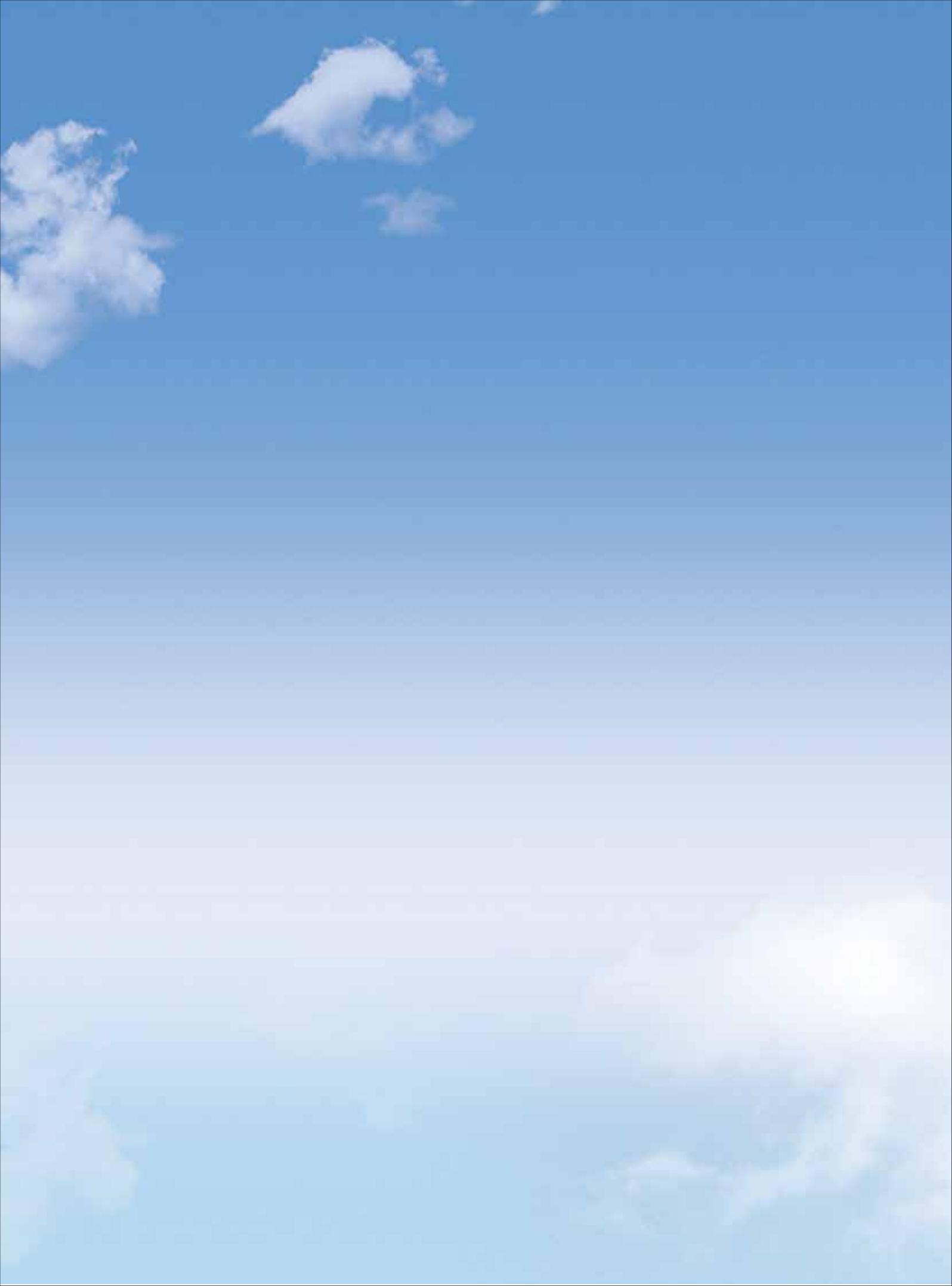
Financing in Rural Education (Book store and Library):





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agricultural credit





agriculture: the spinal column of bangladesh

Agriculture still remains the mainstay of Bangladesh economy which accounts for about 19% of GDP. 72% of our total populations are rural dwellers, as such, economic growth and prosperity largely depends on food security, improvement of the living standard and generation of employment opportunities of the rural mass. Unfortunately, for being the densely populated country in the world, this sector is continuously facing an increasing threat of adverse impact of rapid growth in population with decline in per capita arable land. In the wake of rising inflation and alarming food crisis, an appropriate agriculture and rural credit policy with institutional and policy support at Government level is a must to ensure sustainable growth. There have been continued efforts by the Government for the overall development of this sector to fulfill the food and nutritional demand of the growing population of the country and to ensure and sustain dependable food security.

Keeping in view, Bangladesh Bank in a directive in 2009 asked all banks to disburse a certain portion

of each bank's total loan portfolio mandatory for agricultural credit disbursement. Policy accorded priority to expansion of relative shares of supply side loans such as those for agriculture and SMEs and not of non-essential demand side customer loans, Bangladesh Bank gave special emphasis on availability of farm credit during boro season so that country could reach near self-sufficiency in food production.

Bangladesh Bank Focus:

Bangladesh Bank as leader, has outlined a pragmatic agricultural and rural credit policy highlighting some new areas to grow like Bio Gas Plant (regenerated from poultry and dairy farm), Solar Home System, Vermicompost etc. in addition to 03 core sectors i.e. Crop, Fishery and livestock and also other prospectus areas.

Area Approach procedure in distributing rural credit has been emphasized with special priority towards genuine, marginal and potential farmers to achieve maximum output whereas, Contract Farming procedure is also focused with the vision



to ensure fair pricing to the primary producers as well as to minimize marketing expenses. The policy also advised to bring awareness headed for women entrepreneurship development.

The government has undertaken changes in rural credit distribution for the Banks in the current fiscal year in order to keep pace with annual Budget allocation and rural economy supporting agri-policy directives. The Bangladesh Bank has set an amount of Tk145,950.00 million budget for the fiscal year 2013-2014 for agricultural and rural credit which is 3.29% higher than that of the previous year (Tk141,300.00 million).

DBBL in Agricultural Revolution/ Transformation:

The word agriculture is not only related to the economy of Bangladesh but also plays a major role in the rise of her elementary citizens' development. Since agriculture is the stipulation of food production, place for employment, ways of expanding export, offering more area of improvement and better standard of living for the people of Bangladesh, agricultural growth matter a lot. Almost half of all workers in Bangladesh are employed in the agricultural sector. It provides livelihood avenues for majority of the people especially labor force. DBBL attaches importance to the growth & development of agriculture, its

productivity and the farmers. DBBL already has set a dedicated Agricultural Financing Unit under Credit Division for streamlining the agricultural and rural credit disbursement process.

NGOs/MFIs Linkage:

To achieve the desired goal, the central bank also declared the banks, having not enough branches in rural areas, would be allowed to use Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)/ Microcredit Financial Institutions (MFIs) linkage for disbursement of farm credit.

DBBL is increasingly extending agricultural credit line with NGO/MFIs having reputation over the decade. DBBL firmly believes in synergy and always seek acceptable, large geographical area covered and having domestic and international reputation MFIs/NGOs to ensure marginal and real farmer/beneficiary level disbursement of its agricultural & rural credit. DBBL demands the expertise in disbursement as well as recovery for the safe guard of the depositors' money and also do the betterment for the socio-economic circumstances of the country. DBBL has already established a very good relationship with the highly acceptable and reputed MFIs named BRAC, TMSS, BURO Bangladesh, UDDIPAN, RDF, Ad-din Welfare Centre, BEES, Padakhep Manabik Unnayan Kendra and others. The synergies shared



experiences each other and developed the competency in the disbursement of agricultural & rural credit over the years.

DBBL's Contract Farming:

DBBL's contract farming credit disbursement is a notable step in rural credit allocation which has widely been appraised by Bangladesh Bank as a new concept. Recently, DBBL has extended Tk.200.00 million in the form of Short Term Loan to PRAN Agro Ltd, a sister concern of PRAN RFL group which has introduced Contract Farming in the Northern part of Bangladesh. They accumulated 4200 individual farmers under a center / center leader who have 514,000 decimal of land and generally cultivate Paddy, Mug, Nut, Tomato, and Mangoes etc. PRAN Agro Ltd collects major portion of raw materials from native farmers and gives values to their activities. Contract Farming may be defined as a system developed for the production and supply of agricultural/horticultural product under forward contract between producers/suppliers and buyers. This mutual contract between the

producing farmer and the large agricultural raw material user helps the producing farmer getting the real market price as the system minimizes marketing expenses.

Target and achievements:

It is mentionable here that, Bangladesh Bank for the FY 2013-2014 has set a Budget for DBBL of **Tk1,700.00 million** for disbursement of agricultural and rural credit. It is worthy to mention that, up to June 30, 2013 DBBL has disbursed Tk1900.74 million out of the budgeted amount for Tk1600.00 million for the FY 2012-13, which is Tk300.74 million more than the budgeted amount. As per guideline of Bangladesh bank DBBL is actively financing in the crop, fisheries, poultry, livestock and renewable energy (e.g. Bio Gas, Solar energy) sector within which crop sector occupies the majority portion.

A brief view of Agricultural performance of the Bank for the last 02 (two) fiscal years is appended at the table below:

(Amount in million BDT)

Sectors	Fresh disbursement in the FY 2011-12 (as on 30.06.12)	Fresh disbursement in the FY 2012-13 (as on 30.06.13)	Total Outstanding (as on 31.12.13)
1. Short Term Loan:			
a. Crops	639.55	1,116.69	1,216.46
b. Pisciculture			
(i) Fishery (Shrimp)	55.60	51.45	60.97
(ii) Others		41.05	62.10
c. Crop Storage	--	30.93	26.18
d. Livestock			
(i) Development	--	103.33	106.15
(ii) Ox/ Buffalo for ploughing	--	28.70	29.55
(iii) Poultry Firm	--	13.02	2.89
e. Poverty Alleviation	97.25	51.49	40.56
f. Others	232.73	415.38	162.46
Sub total:	1,025.13	1,852.04	1,707.32
2. Term Loan:			
a. Irrigation Tools	18.40	23.89	30.48
b. Pisciculture			
(i) Fishery (Shrimp)	11.66	--	11.22
(ii) Others	--	--	--
c. Agricultural Tools	--	13.63	46.23
d. Livestock	--	--	--
(i) Development	20.88	--	20.18
(ii) Ox/ Buffalo for ploughing	9.03	4.57	4.73
(iii) Poultry Firm	--	--	--
e. Poverty Alleviation	--	6.61	71.34
f. Others	40.60	--	84.66
Sub total:	1,00.57	48.70	268.84
Grand total:	1,125.70	1,900.74	1,976.16





Sector-wise disbursement of Agricultural Credit

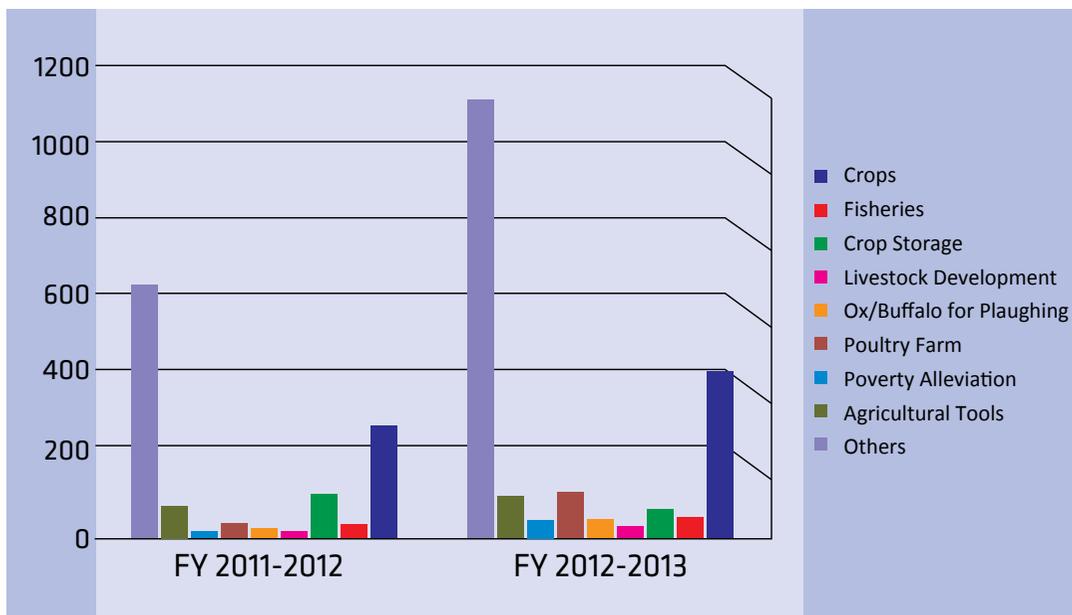


Figure: Agricultural Credit disbursement for the FY2011-12 & 2012-13

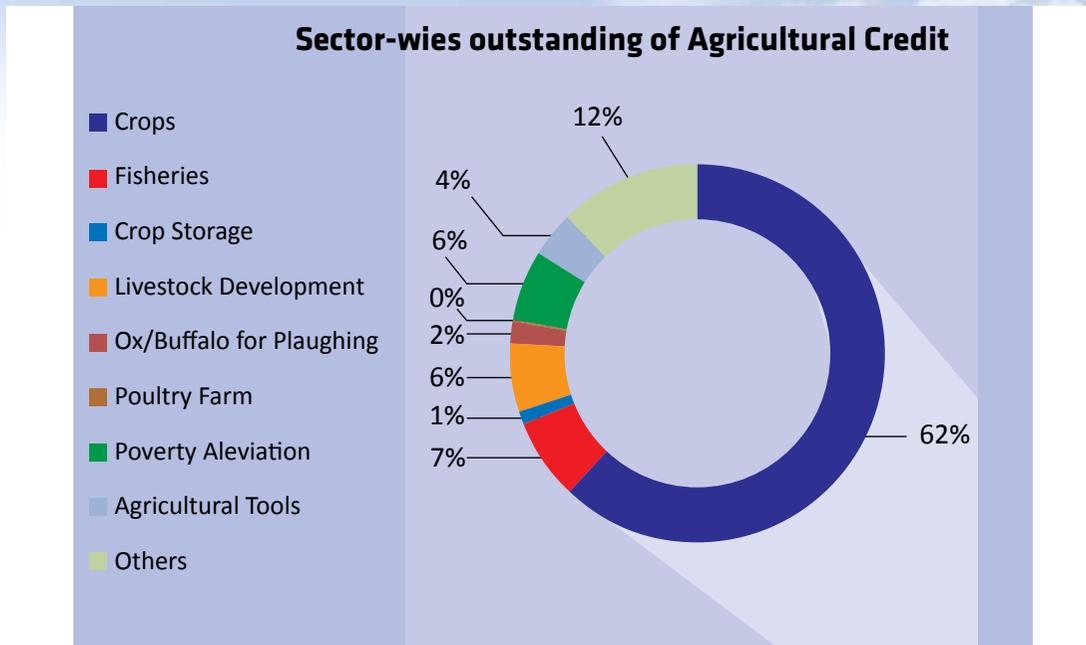


Figure: Agricultural credit outstanding as of 31.12.2013

Strategies to achieve the target for the FY 2013-14:

In order to achieve the target for the FYE 2013-2014 DBBL has already adopted following actions:

- Set a dedicated Agricultural Financing Unit under Credit Division for marketing, appraising, sanctioning, monitoring and also recovering the agricultural loans of DBBL.
- Strengthened monitoring as well as capacity building of rural credit so that, the target as may be fixed by the Bank is achieved.
- Identified some branches in different divisions of the country as important agricultural hub and set target against the budget for the fiscal year 2013-14.
- Maintaining good relationship with Bangladesh Bank for proper guidance, exchanging views and learning. We also attend the meetings of Bangladesh Bank time to time, where experiences of different banks are being shared and exchanged.
- Building relationship with different organizations related to Micro Credit like CDF, PKSF, MRA, IDCOL, and NGO-Bureau through attending at seminar, meeting, and training. It will help us finding out the

probable potential borrower (MFIs) to whom wholesale credit may be extended.

- Consider and explore the possibilities for disbursement in some agro based thrust sector such as livestock, fisheries, poverty alleviation/ income generating activities.
- Extending credit facilities through Micro Credit Regulatory Authority's recognized MFIs on partnership basis.
- Conducting continuous/routine visits to client's business place/ area to ascertain the condition of the client as well as to comply Bangladesh Bank's requirement in different reporting.
- Exploring the innovative ideas/products and new areas of agriculture whereto the DBBL Agricultural Credit line can be extended for giving the nation something new and innovative.





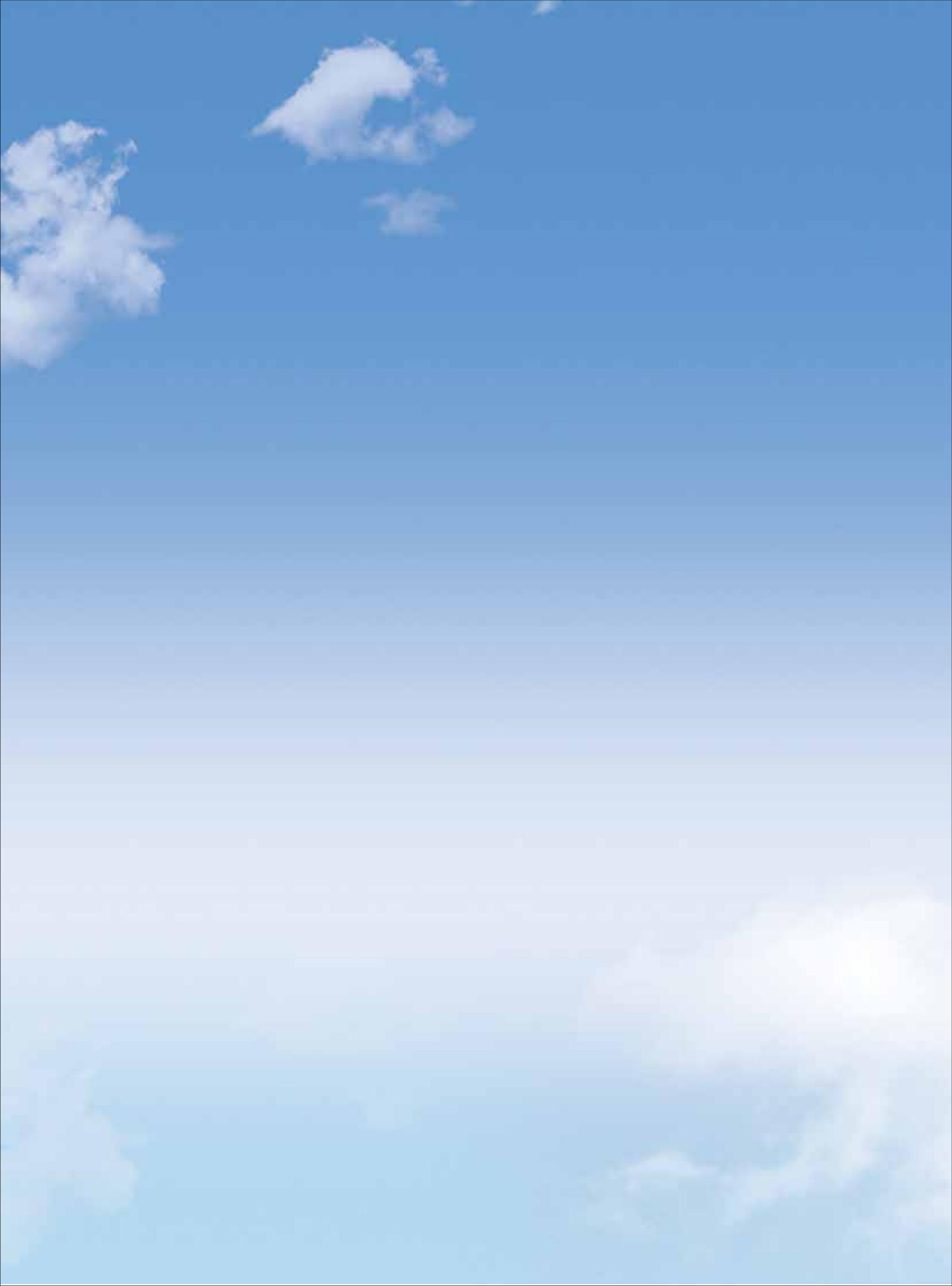






*Any time
Anywhere*

**green
banking**





green development and DBBL

“Green Banking”, an effort by the banks to make the industries grow green and in the process restores the natural environment. This concept of “Green Banking” will be mutually beneficial to the banks, industries and the economy. Not only will “Green Banking” ensure the greening of the industries but it will also facilitate in improving the asset quality of the banks in future.

Climate change is a significant issue for Bangladesh. But while the effects of climate change are increasingly a risk to the health, economy and the environment of the country, economists are also recognizing that there are financial rewards from controlling climate change and developing a low carbon economy. Banks can provide important leadership for the required economic transformation that will provide new opportunities for financing and investment policies as well as portfolio management for the creation of a strong and successful low carbon economy. Economists are clear that substantial funding from the private sector is needed to achieve the level of investment required to control the effects of climate change.

As environmental issues gain greater attention, pressure is being placed on all industries,

including financial services, to implement “green” initiatives. As a responsible public sector as well as financial organization with its crucial role in financing the economic and developmental activities of the country, banks have strategic position to play in addressing the above issues, both in terms of its obligation and opportunities by virtue as a responsible corporate citizen and as a financier. The banks should go green and play a pro-active role to take environmental and ecological aspects as part of their lending principle, which would force industries to go for mandated investment for environmental management, use of appropriate technologies and management systems.

A baseline study of Bangladesh Bank underlines that ‘Banks/FIs in the country cannot avoid themselves in protecting environmental degradation by way of reshaping their financing patterns and internal practices to minimize wastages and use of resources’. An institutionalized awareness to address adverse environmental issues and their consequences have compelled the Banks/FIs to integrate Environmental Risk Management principles.

BANKER'S CONCERN

The inherent risks emancipated through the financing activity of Banks/FIs can affect production, business and other economic activities and thereby contribute to pollute environment. It is therefore, stated that credit risks on Environmental issues pose threats and increase risks vulnerability further by bringing an element of uncertainty or possibility of loss in the context of a financing interactions leading to increased Non Performing Loans (NPLs).

The geographical location of land especially activities of land in a flood prone plain or along the coastal belt are more vulnerable and is a source of risk. Accordingly business activity in a highly polluted area enhances the possibility of closure of business. Borrowers may become vulnerable to close down operation for non-compliance of regulations set by Department of Environment. Labour / Social risks especially if there is potential sources of accidents, employment of child labour, forced labour and/or gender discrimination etc. may lead to close business operation and bank may get stuck or risk its finances.

Community/Public opposition against inadequate environmental management practices like excess abstraction of water, effluent water release, emissions of carbon and improper waste management may create vulnerable business or shutting down of borrowers operations. Buyers stringent and tightened conditions abroad in support of environmental risk management may degrade business and/or lose of market of the borrowers which can lead to risking Bank finances. Climate induced extreme weather events e.g. cyclone, flood and droughts periodically may demolish business operations risking bank unable to recover finances made.

GREEN OPPORTUNITIES TO WORK WITH

Green Banking movements indicate that less paper is good for the environment where customers make paperless deposits, withdrawals and remittances. Going green means banking through the 3R environmental protection:

Reduce

- i) No paper statements (electronic delivery of statements via Internet Banking);
- ii) Fewer letters to open (call or email rather than writing);
- iii) No cheque book or paying-in book for your current account;
- iv) No paper-based marketing.
- v) Saving Energy Consumption.

Reuse

- i) Use all writing papers on both sides.
- ii) Build up awareness for reducing wastage by way of reusing the same.

Recycle

- i) The Bank can concentrate on nature and environment by projects in the field of renewable energy (wind energy & hydro-electric projects), organic agriculture across the entire value chain including health food shops and environment technology such as recycling companies and nature conservation projects. In each case, the green asset is a lower risk to the bank and therefore, a more desirable investment.

It is generally fair to say that green lending is making return-driven investments which finance assets that reduce or mitigate humanity's environmental footprint or help people to adapt to human induced climate change. Under this definition, green lending might include, among other things:

- Clean electricity generation projects such as wind, solar, biomass, geothermal or small hydro, Green real estate projects;
- Pollution or emissions mitigation projects such as landfill methane capture projects, which generate tradable carbon credits;
- Choosing to invest in cleaner energy projects is a choice to invest in lower regulatory risk assets in a growing market segment.



DBBL'S GREEN STEPS

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

Improved In-house Management & Green practices:

The Bank since its inception has been maintaining a balanced initiative and supporting activity to contain things that may adversely affect environment and contribute to pollution. The practice of efficient uses of resources, encouragement for green financing and environment friendly initiatives, effective utilization of its on-line communication system etc. have been sustained. Most of the communications are done using on-line network facilities effectively at a less cost and minimum wastages. Reduced utilization of electricity and minimum uses of water and paper have become mandatory for the officials.

Online Banking facilities:

DBBL maintains the largest on-line banking network supported with state-of-the-art technological innovations and extensively using its on-line facilities which has meantime received an extreme recognition in the country. It has brought user-friendly technologies for the masses, offering variety of product supports at a minimum costs and fostering fastest customer services through its professional expertise. It has reduced cost burden, ensured speedy transactions, one point banking support and familiarizing clients with Internet supporting activities. The practice of electronic mail for

internal communications have been introduced. DBBL is a leading Bank with a customer base more than of 3 (three) million and having largest ATM networks.

Mobile Banking facilities:

DBBL has launched mobile banking facilities to bring a huge number of unbaked people of the country under banking arrangement to facilitate fastest transfer of money using mobile network which has meantime received a number of global awards in recognition to this outstanding positive endeavor.

Green Finance through Refinancing Scheme of Bangladesh Bank:

DBBL eagerly requested the eligible clients to offer proposals for financing in the green activities according to the Circular of Green Banking & CSR Department, Bangladesh Bank vide reference No. 02 dated July 01, 2013 whereas Central Bank offers Commercial Banks to finance in the following categories under their Refinance Scheme for Renewable Energy & Environment Friendly Financeable Sector :

1. Solar Energy
 - Solar Home System
 - Solar Mini Grid
 - Solar Irrigation Pumping System
 - Solar PV Assembly Plant
2. Bio-gas Plant
 - Setting up of Bio-gas Plant in existing cattle/ poultry Farm.
 - Integrated Cow Rearing and Setting up of Bio-gas Plant.
 - Organic Manure from Slurry.
 - Mid Range Bio-gas Plant.
3. Effluent Treatment Plant
4. Substitution of Conventional Lime Kiln by Energy Efficient Kiln,
5. Vermicompost,
6. Hydropower (Pico, Micro & Mini),
7. PET Bottle Recycling Plant,





8. Solar Battery Recycling Plant,
9. LED Bulb manufacturing Plant,
10. Setting up of Hybrid Hoffman Kiln(HHK)/ Tunnel Kiln/equivalent technology in Brick manufacturing Industry

Another attractive offer came from Bangladesh Bank namely 'Financing Brick Kiln Efficiency Improvement Project of ADB'. An agreement in this regard was executed between the People's Republic of Bangladesh (the Borrower) and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) on 20 June 2012 for the respective amounts equivalent to US\$ 30,000,000 (Thirty million) from ADB's ordinary capital resources for upgrading Fixed Chimney Kiln (FCK) facilities to improved zigzag kiln facilities and an amount of SDR 12,972,000 (Twelve million Nine hundred Seventy Two thousand) from ADB's Special Funds resources for constructing new Vertical Shaft Brick Kiln (VSBK), Hybrid Hoffman Kiln (HHK) and tunnel kiln facilities respectively.

DBBL's Budget against Green Finance:

DBBL allocated fund for financing under above 2(two) schemes for the fiscal year 2013-14 as under:

a) Refinance Scheme for financing in Renewable Energy & Environment Friendly Financeable Sector:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Solar Energy: | Tk 1.00million |
| 2. Bio Gas: | Tk 1.00million |
| 3. ETP: | Tk15.00million |
| 4. PET Bottle Re-cycling Plant: | Tk25.00million |
| 5. Other Eco-Friendly Sectors: | <u>Tk 8.00million</u> |

Tk50.00million

b) Financing in Brick Kiln Efficiency Improvement Project of ADB:

Tk50.00million

Environmental Due Diligence (EDD):

DBBL maintain Environmental Due Diligence at the time of processing any proposal before placing the same to Management. So far 334 projects/clients of DBBL have found applicable for EDD and after conducting Environmental Risk Rating (EnvRR) it is found that 135 projects have been fallen in the category of low risk and 207 in moderate risk level.

New Finance by FMO:

FMO extended subordinated Term Loan facility for USD25.00million to strengthen the Bank's



capital base and on-lending with a focus on SMEs and productive sectors. FMO, in this regard, has committed to promote the use of appropriate Environmental & Social Management System (ESMS) at Financial Institutions (FIs) in order to improve the management of the environmental and social implications of their portfolio and daily operations. As such DBBL with support from FMO has committed to strengthening its existing ESMS which consists of the development and implementation of an Environmental & Social risk framework that will be integrated to the overall business risk appraisal and lending decisions, including its trade finance operations. The project is expected to be completed within a period on 10-12 months, from the signing date of the loan agreement between DBBL & FMO.

Financing in Waste Management project under CDM:

Notable, DBBL participated in the world’s first Compost Plant commissioned under a CDM project namely WWR Bio Fertilizer Bangladesh

Ltd. by way of injecting fund for Tk.40.00 million which has formally released its first high quality organic fertilizer produced mainly from fruits and vegetables waste collected from markets in 2009. This was a unique investment and has received an outstanding recognition in the country.

Finance made in environmentally complied industries:

DBBL has continued financing a significant amount towards installation of Effluent Treatment Plant (ETP) from own sources and also under FMO financing arrangements. DBBL extended Credit Facilities for Tk.34433.40million in different industries where ETP facilities are available.

Active Green Banking Cell:

As directed by Bangladesh Bank, an independent dedicated team of Green Banking Cell has been working consisting of 08 (eight) officials from related divisions led by Head of Credit Division who



may contribute with the vested responsibilities in line with the principles towards implementation and reporting of Green Banking initiatives of the Bank. All the Divisions, Branches and senior level management have been informed on the principles and responsibilities on their part. The team is actively working covering the respective areas for compliance under supervision of High

Powered Committee which was formed with the members from the Board, as per guidelines.

Green Office Guide:

DBBL Green Office Guide includes among others well known 3R activities (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle), economical use of office equipments like computers, laptop, photocopier, AC, lights, etc.





efficient use of papers, encouraging paperless electronic banking, avoiding use of disposable cups/plates, Green Purchasing, Green Building and Green Transportation.

Fund Allocation for Capacity building & Climate change Risks:

The Management allocated budget for Tk.5.00 million as Climate Risk Fund for help/rehabilitation of affected the peoples in the country due to natural disaster like flood, cyclone, drought etc. for climate change. DBBL already donated 700 bundles of CGI sheet and cash taka i.e, 2 bundles of CGI sheet and Taka 3,000/- cash for each of the 350 homeless families severely affected by Tornado at Brahmanbaria district. A total of Tk.51.49million has been spent in this regard.

The Management also allocated fund for Tk.5.00mln. as Capacity Building for awareness development and training of the officials of the Bank as well as awareness development among consumers and clients of the Bank in respect of Environmental, Social and Green Banking issue. DBBL already make necessary trainings on regular basis to the employees of the Banks on these issues. 60 minutes session/class on Green Banking has been continuing in foundation Training Course of DBBL for the last 2 (Two) years. Most of the employees have already gained knowledge on Green Banking and Environmental Risk Management through training/workshops of DBBL.



*partners of today
& tomorrow*

social cause





Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina receiving a sample of a blanket from Mr. M. Sahabuddin Ahmed, Founder of Dutch-Bangla Bank and Chairman of Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation. Dutch-Bangla Bank donated 100,000 pieces of blankets worth Taka 7.34 Crore in December 23, 2013 at Prime Minister's Office, Tejgaon, Dhaka for distributing among the cold hit people of the Country.

Among Others, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Press Secretary to Honorable Prime Minister, Mr. K. S. Tabrez, Managing Director of DBBL along with other high officials of the Prime Minister's Office and the Bank were present.

Dutch-Bangla Bank always comes forward to stand by the distressed people continuing with its yearly donation for the cold stricken people of the country. This year also donated 100,000 pieces of blankets well in time to address the misery for the poor and floating people who are the worse sufferers in the chilling cold that swept through many districts of the country.



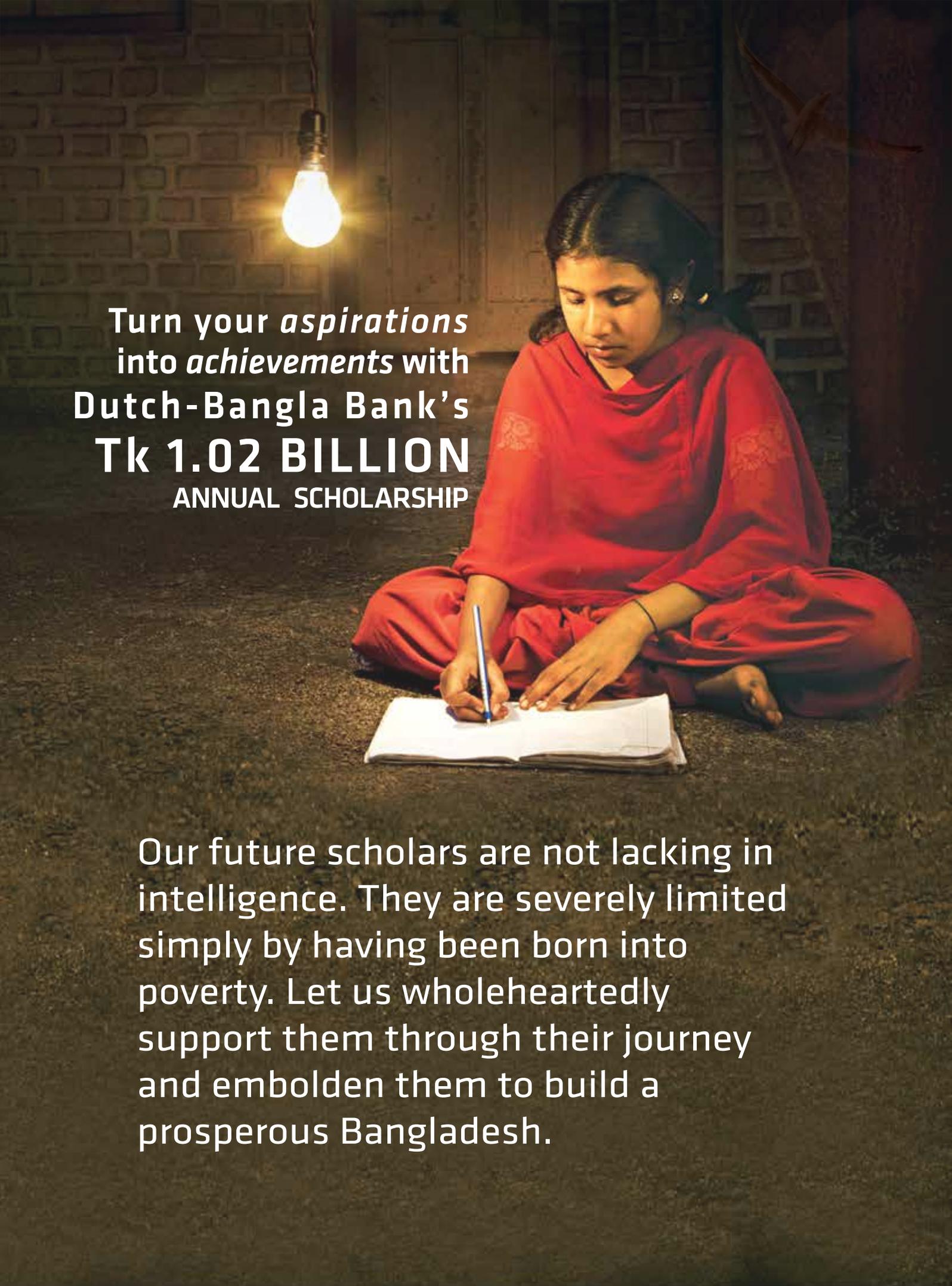


Dutch-Bangla Bank contributed Tk. 11.27 crore to help the victims of Savar Rana Plaza tragedy, the deadliest ever building collapse at Savar that left 1,127 killed and 100's injured especially ready-made garment workers.

Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina is seen receiving a cheque of the donation of Tk. 11.27 crore from the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank, Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan at a function at Prime Minister's office. Dutch-Bangla Bank for causes of humanity earlier announced through news coverage that each of the family members killed will receive Tk. 1 lac each. Rescue team recovered a total of 1,127 bodies from the debris of the collapsed building.

Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, Hon'ble Finance Minister, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and Dr. Atiur Rahman, Hon'ble Governor of Bangladesh Bank were also present on the occasion.



A young woman with dark hair, wearing a vibrant red sari, is sitting cross-legged on a dark, textured floor. She is focused on writing in an open notebook with a blue pen. A single, glowing light bulb hangs from the ceiling, casting a warm, focused light on her and the notebook. The background is a dark, textured wall, possibly made of brick or stone, with a wooden door or paneling visible behind her. The overall atmosphere is one of quiet determination and study.

Turn your *aspirations*
into *achievements* with
Dutch-Bangla Bank's
Tk 1.02 BILLION
ANNUAL SCHOLARSHIP

Our future scholars are not lacking in intelligence. They are severely limited simply by having been born into poverty. Let us wholeheartedly support them through their journey and embolden them to build a prosperous Bangladesh.



A full view of DBBL Scholarship Awarding Ceremony







Awardees are seen going through Newspaper searching their names among the awardees of DBBL scholarship for SSC-2013 Batch.

Social Cause

Dutch-Bangla Bank does not only eye for an objective of making profit but also simultaneously trying to do something for the well being of the distressed humanity through various altruistic activities. Considering the valuable philanthropic and humanitarian activities rendered by DBBL, it has been decided to create much more scopes for extending its helping hands in the coming days. To that end in view the Bank established Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation which has been rendering services to various fields relentlessly where it is necessary covering the areas of education, health care, natural calamities as well as man-made disaster.

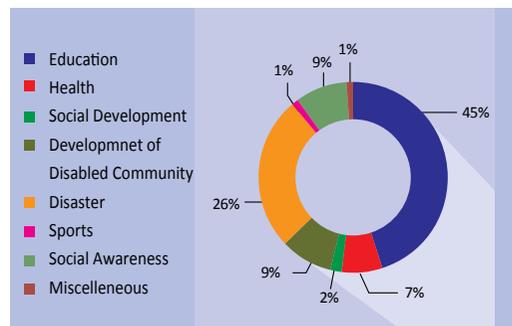
DBBL is the highest contributor in the country for the purpose of social cause. Though the country has immense potential but it is lagging behind in many sectors. A large number of people are still living under the poverty line. To meet the basic needs like food, clothing, shelter, education and healthcare of the huge masses is a big challenge for the government. Unplanned growth of population, limitation of resources, natural calamities, lack of education, bigotry are pulling down the growth of development. Thousands of meritorious students cursed by poverty are compelled to leave educational institution every year. If they got the chance for pursuing higher education many of them could contribute to the nation building. Dutch-Bangla Bank with its limited resources has been endeavoring to supplement the Government efforts to make the country free from hunger and a society free from vices.

Considering education a most important tool for making any headway DBBL places much importance to education. DBBL has been awarding scholarships to the meritorious students in need of financial aid since its beginning. Considering the number of such students is huge the bank would increase the scholarship to an insuperable level of 30,000 per year involving an amount of Taka 1.02 billion annually.

The Bank also wants to eliminate the impropriety in the society, to create fellow feeling among the

citizens of the country, motivate people to do good works and conserve nature. Thus education, health care, human resource development, conservation of nature, creation of social awareness, rehabilitation of destitute people, communication and address human sufferings arising out of man made and natural causes are some of the important areas where the Bank has been carrying out its social and philanthropic activities.

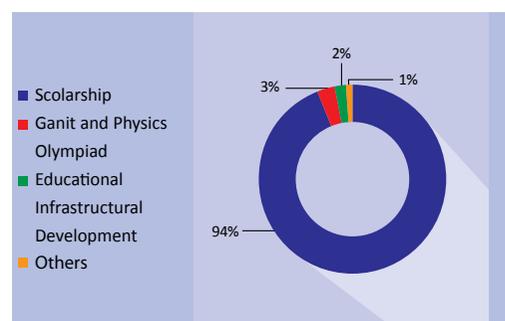
Contribution of DBBL in different sectors in 2013



Education Sector

Human is the most important element of any kind of development. To make the human a resource education is a must. Keeping this view in mind, Dutch-Bangla Bank has been giving priority to the education sector. Awarding scholarship to meritorious students who need financial aid, sponsoring the prestigious Ganit Olympiad, Physics Olympiad, helping development of educational infrastructural facilities, providing essential educational equipment etc. are some of the aspects included in the program.

Contribution to education sector in 2013





Scholarship program

Dutch-Bangla Bank, under its social cause program, has been awarding the largest number of scholarships in Bangladesh for the meritorious students in need of financial aid studying at different levels of education since 2001. DBBL awards new scholarships every year along with renewal of existing awardees.

The Bank has given scholarships to the deserving students from huge applications following a set of criteria such as the applicant's academic results, financial capability, physical conditions etc. Around 90% of the scholarships have been given to the rural students and 50% to the female students.

The scholarship awardees are provided with the following benefits:

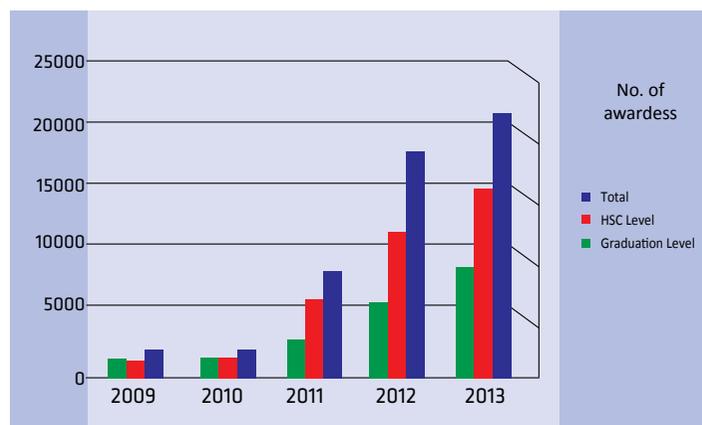
Level of Study	Duration of scholarship	Amount of scholarship per month (Taka)	One time grant annually (Taka)		Total amount per year (Taka)
			For reading materials	For clothing	
H.S.C.	2 years	2,000.00	2,500.00	1,000.00	27,500.00
Graduation	2-5 years	2,500.00	5,000.00	1,000.00	36,000.00

Realizing the fact that every year many meritorious students, mostly in rural areas, are compelled to discontinue their study because of poverty, the bank has increased the number of scholarship massively. Accordingly, **21,426 students** of HSC and graduation level were awarded scholarship under this program in **08 different phases** up to this year as detailed below:

Passing Exam/Batch	Educational Level	Date of scholarship awarding program	No. of awardees
S.S.C.-2010 (1 st phase)	Higher secondary	May 14, 2011	3,024
H.S.C.-2010 (2 nd phase)	Graduation	June 25, 2011	1,887
S.S.C.-2011 (3 rd phase)	Higher secondary	October 22, 2011	3,011
H.S.C.-2011 (4 th phase)	Graduation	April 28, 2012	857
S.S.C.-2012 (5 th phase)	Higher secondary	September 22, 2012	4,023
H.S.C.-2012 (6 th phase)	Graduation	December 22, 2012	2,035
S.S.C.-2013 (7 th phase)	Higher secondary	September 21, 2013	4,071
H.S.C.-2013 (8 th phase)	Graduation	February 01, 2014	2,518
Total			21,426

Within a few years the number will reach to an insurmountable figure of 30,000 per year involving an amount of **Taka 102 crore** annually.

Status of scholarship in different levels for last 5 years





Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Finance, Govt. of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, is delivering speech at the DBBL scholarship awarding ceremony for SSC 2013 Batch.

The scholarships are available for the entire academic period for different levels of education like- HSC, Graduation etc.

i). HSC level: After passing S.S.C. examination in the current year, the students, who have been studying at H.S.C. level are eligible to apply for scholarship. The scholarships are renewable for the entire academic period of H.S.C. level. Already 14,977 scholarships have been awarded in this level of which 4,071 new scholarships were awarded in the year 2013.

On September 21, 2013 a scholarship awarding ceremony (7th phase) was held at Shahid Sohrwardi Indoor Stadium, Mirpur, Dhaka where DBBL awarded scholarship to **4,071 students** who passed **S.S.C Examination in 2013** and studying at H.S.C. level in different colleges of the country. Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, MP, Honorable Minister, Ministry of Finance, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and His Excellency, **Mr. Gerben de Jong**, the Ambassador of Kingdom of the Netherlands to Bangladesh were present as the Chief Guest and Special Guest respectively. The Chief Guest and Special Guests handed over the Scholarship Awarding Letters to the recipients.

Hon'ble Minister Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith in his oration profusely lauded the scholarship program of Dutch-Bangla Bank and recalled other philanthropic activities of the Bank. He appreciated the DBBL's continuous humanitarian and welfare activities and termed this scholarship program as a unique example of helping the meritorious and needy students of the country. He expected that all the corporate bodies of the country would come forward with such programs for the benefit of the society.

While speaking on the occasion, His Excellency, Mr. Gerben de Jong appreciated Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation for its generous initiative to build the future of the underprivileged students which would go a long to the development of the human resources of the country. He also congratulated the students who got DBBL's Scholarship.

ii). Graduation level: Every year DBBL awards new scholarships for the meritorious students in need of financial aid of this level along with the continuation of existing awardees. The students,



His Excellency Gerben de Jong, Ambassador of The Netherlands to Bangladesh is delivering speech at the DBBL scholarship awarding ceremony for SSC 2013 Batch.

who have been studying at graduation level after passing H.S.C. examination in the current year, are eligible to apply for scholarship of this level. The scholarships are renewable for the entire

academic period of graduation level. Already 8,290 scholarships have been awarded in this level of which 2,518 new scholarships were awarded in this year.



Mr. Sayem Ahmed, Chairman, EC of the Board of Directors, DBBL is delivering speech at the scholarship awarding program of SSC 2013 Batch.



An awardee (visually impaired) of SSC 2013 Batch is seen expressing her feelings after getting DBBL scholarship.



A student of SSC 2013 Batch is receiving scholarship awarding letter from the Chief Guest.



A student of SSC 2013 Batch is receiving scholarship awarding letter from Special Guest.



Mr. K. S. Tabrez, Managing Director, DBBL is delivering speech at the scholarship awarding program of SSC 2013 Batch.

DBBL scholars who completed their graduation degree (upto June 2013)

Category	Number of Graduates
Medical Science	255
Engineering	194
Agriculture	42
Science	70
Business Studies	135
Arts and Social Science	93
Disabled (Visually impaired and physically challenged)	55
Total	844



A section of the awardees are seen at the stage of scholarship awarding ceremony for SSC 2013 Batch.



Donation for organizing Bangladesh Physics Olympiad

Physics is the mother of all sciences, the root of all concepts. Making Physics thrive will cause science to develop beyond just school studies. The Physics Olympiad will arouse interest regarding science in the minds of the new generation and draw them towards it, as well as encourage them to learn in-depth about this field of knowledge. Keeping this view in mind, Bangladesh Physics Olympiad Committee has been organizing Bangladesh Physics Olympiad for the last three years successfully and organized 4th DBBL Bangladesh Physics Olympiad recently at Curzon Hall, University of Dhaka. The program was attended by a large Number of talented junior scientists across Bangladesh.

It is mentionable that DBBL sponsored the 3rd Bangladesh Physics Olympiad, 2013 which was held in 07 divisional towns and where 7,000 students participated in the program. Among them 420 students under 03 categories were selected for training in the Physics Olympiad camp. Out of them 40 students achieved national award 2013 and finally a team of 5(five) members participated in the 44th International Physics Olympiad (IPhO) held in Denmark in 2013. The Bangladeshi participants achieved the “**Honorable Mention Award**” in the International Physics Olympiad, 2013.



Bangladesh Physics Olympiad Committee organized the National Round of the 4th DBBL Bangladesh Physics Olympiad at Curzon Hall, University of Dhaka.

The Honorable Finance Minister, Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith attended the program as chief guest. Vice Chancellor, University of Dhaka, Professor, A. A. M. S. Arefin Siddique and Mrs. Nazneen Sultana, Deputy Governor, Bangladesh Bank and Mr. K. S. Tabrez, Managing Director, Dutch-Bangla Bank were also present on the occasion as special guests. Professor Khorshed Ahmed Kabir, Chairman, Nuclear Engineering Department, University of Dhaka and President, Bangladesh Physics Olympiad Committee chaired the program.



Contribution to social development

Donation to 'Central Kachi-Kanchar Mela' for renovating the auditorium.

Central Kachi-Kanchar Mela is a non profitable well known organization working for the well-being of children of Bangladesh. It was established in 1956 and has been working for development of children. It is engaged in art and culture, literature, science and technology, sports, education and social development. It works also for making an awareness of children's rights in Bangladesh. It has an auditorium of its own but as it was constructed many years ago its condition has become dilapidated. The auditorium was required to renovate for better functioning.

Considering the importance of the organization, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated **Taka 7,000,000/-** (Taka seven million) only to 'Central Kachi-Kanchar Mela' for renovating the auditorium of the organization at Segunbagicha, Dhaka including its extensive refurbishment.

Dr. Atiur Rahman, Honourable Governor of Bangladesh Bank formally inaugurated the renovated "Kachi-Kancha Auditorium" as the Chief Guest to mark the occasion of 57th founding anniversary of Kendria Kachi-Kanchar Mela on October 05, 2013. Mr. Sayem Ahmed, Chairman, Executive Committee of the Board of Directors of Dutch-Bangla Bank was present as the Special Guest. The program was presided over by Dr. ATM Shamsul Huda, Chairman of the Trustee Board of Kendriyo Kochi-Kanchar Mela. Welcome address delivered by Mr. Khandaker Ibrahim Khaled, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kendria Kachi-Kanchar Mela and Master Nuha delivered the speech as the youngster speaker on behalf of the children. Mr. M. Sahabuddin Ahmed, Chairman, Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation & Founder of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited was also present on the occasion. Among others Mr. K.S. Tabrez, Managing Director of DBBL, eminent educationalists, cultural personalities, child litterateurs were also present on the occasion.



Dutch-Bangla Bank has provided financial support of Tk. 70 Lac to Kendriyo Kachi-Kanchar Mela, a children cultural organization for renovation/refurbishing of the building at Segun Bagicha, Dhaka. Dr. Atiur Rahman, Hon'ble Governor of Bangladesh Bank formally inaugurated the renovated auditorium as chief guest by unveiling a plaque. Dr. A.T.M Shamsul Huda, Chairman of the Trustee Board, Mr. Khandaker Ibrahim Khaled, Chairman of Executive Committee of Kendriyo Kachi-Kanchar Mela, Mr. M. Sahabuddin Ahmed, Founder, Dutch-Bangla Bank and Chairman, Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation, were present on the occasion. Mr. Sayem Ahmed, Chairman, EC of the Board and Mr. K.S. Tabrez, Managing Director of DBBL were also present.



Dr. Atiur Rahman, Hon'ble Governor of Bangladesh Bank as chief guest and Mr. Sayem Ahmed, Chairman, EC of the Board of Dutch-Bangla Bank as special guest are seen along with Dr. ATM Shamsul Huda and Mr. Khandoker Ibrahim Khaled at the stage to mark the occasion of 57th founding anniversary of Kendriyo Kachi-Kanchar Mela on October 5, 2013.

Contribution to sports sector

1. Donation to Bangladesh Olympic Association for organizing the 8th Bangladesh Games 2013.

8th Bangladesh Games 2013 was the biggest sports event in Bangladesh. The greatest games was inaugurated by the honorable Prime Minister of Bangladesh on 20th April 2013 and it continued till 28th April 2013. Besides, all members of the cabinet and the diplomats of others countries remained present on the occasion. The inauguration program was chaired by General Iqbal Karim Bhuiyan, the President of Bangladesh Olympic Association and the Chief of Bangladesh Army. Initiatives for arrangement of the 8th Bangladesh Games 2013 was taken by the participation and patronization of various private

organizations, industrial organizations and the sports enthusiasts along with government. The competition held in 31 disciplines such as athletics, archery, badminton, basket ball, boxing, cycling, fencing, football, handball, golf, gymnastics, hokey, judo, rowing, shooting, swimming, table tennis, taykoyando, tennis, volleyball, weight lifting, wrestling, chess, cricket, kabadi, squash rackets etc. About 10,000 players consisting of seven divisional teams from seven divisions, services team and corporate team participated in the game along with officials.

Considering the importance of the biggest sport event, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated **Taka5,000,000/-** (Taka five million) only to 'Bangladesh Olympic Association', for organizing the 8th Bangladesh Games 2013.



2. Sponsorship for arranging '3rd DBBL-BAF Golf Tournament 2013'

The Shaheen Golf and Country Club Patenga organized the '3rd DBBL-BAF Golf Tournament 2013' on 15-16 February 2013. Dutch-Bangla Bank sponsored quite a good number of

golf tournaments before. Besides, DBBL had been sponsoring Golf Tournament for last two consecutive years in cooperation with Bangladesh Air Force. Considering the Bank's long involvement with golf, DBBL sponsored the "3rd DBBL-BAF Golf Tournament-2013" at a total cost of **Taka 2,000,000/-** (Taka two million) only.



Air Marshal Muhammad Enamul Bari, ndu, psc, Chief of Air Staff, Bangladesh Air Force and President of Shaheen Golf and Country Club, Patenga, Chittagong is handing over winning trophy to one of the participants of the Golf Tournament organized by Shaheen Golf and Country Club, Patenga, Chittagong. The 3rd BAF - Dutch-Bangla Bank Golf Tournament was sponsored by Dutch-Bangla Bank. Mr. Sayem Ahmed, Chairman, EC of the Board of DBBL was present as special guest at the event.

Contribution to the development of disabled community

Donation to 'PROYASH' to provide better services to the differently able children.

PROYASH is an institute established in 2006 at Dhaka Cantonment under the auspicious of Bangladesh Army with the motto of "Special child special right". The objective of PROYASH is to educate and train students with special needs in view of incorporating them in the mainstream education and thus upholding their right in the society as self-dependent persons.

It provides services to these children through its six branches at Savar, Chittagong, Bogra, Jessore, Comilla and Rangpur. The institute has expanded its facilities for the development of these differently able children. To enhance the facilities of the institute for providing better services to the disabled children, Dutch-Bangla Bank has donated Taka 35,000,000/- (Taka thirty five million) only to 'PROYASH', an institute under the patronization of Bangladesh Army dedicated for the well-being of children with special needs.



Dutch-Bangla Bank has donated Taka 7 Crore to PROYASH for the well-being of children with special needs. Mr. Sayem Ahmed, Chairman, EC of the Board, handed over the cheque of donation to Brig. Gen. Azmal Kabir, psc, Chairman of the governing body of PROYASH at a ceremony at the Bank's Head Office on March 23, 2013.

Brig. Gen. Md. Sharafat Hossain, ndc, psc Lt. Col. Md. Mostagousur Rahman Khan, awfc, psc, Maj. Md. Zakir Hossain, psc, Capt. Md. Akhter Hossain of PROYASH, Mr. K. S. Tabrez, Managing Director and Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin, Deputy Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank were also present on the occasion.

'PROYASH' decided to extend its existing three storied academic building and construct the 4th & 5th floor measuring 22,000 square feet (approx.). Considering the importance of the organization, in July 2013 Dutch-Bangla Bank provided further donation of Taka 35,000,000/- (Taka thirty five million) only to 'PROYASH', Dhaka Cantonment, Dhaka, for constructing

the 4th & 5th floor measuring 22,000 SQ feet (approximately) of PROYASH academic building where the disabled children will get education and other services.

In this way DBBL made a total donation of **Taka 70,000,000/-** (Taka seventy million) only to PROYASH for the overall development of the institute.

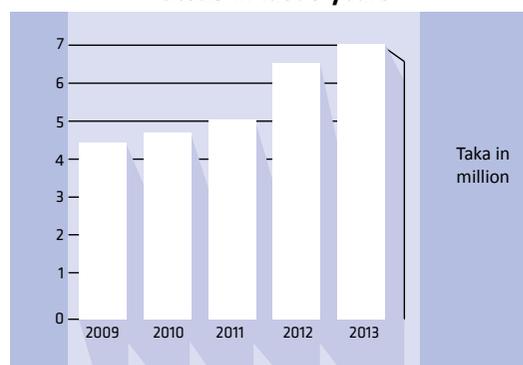
Dutch-Bangla Bank - Prothom Alo Ganit Utsab

Dutch-Bangla Bank has been providing financial support to the prestigious Ganit Utsab under the title of *Dutch-Bangla Bank-Prothom Alo Ganit Utsab* for the last ten years. About 22,000 students from different schools and colleges of the country participated in the Ganit Utsab in 2013. The program was held in 17 different regions like - Rangpur, Thakurgaon, Bogra, Rajshahi, Jessore, Khulna, Faridpur, Barisal, Comilla, Feni, Mymensingh, Jamalpur, Rangamati, Chittagong, Sylhet and Dhaka. Among the 22,000 participants more than 800 students qualified for the national program and participated in the 11th Bangladesh Ganit Olympiad. Then ganit camp was arranged with the winners of the National Olympiad and finally a team of 04 (four) members were selected and they participated in the 54th *International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO)* held in Colombia in 2013.

It is mentionable that starting in 2004 Dutch-Bangla Bank-Prothom Alo Ganit Utsab has been engaged in developing the mathematical efficiency of the students as well as participants

in the International Mathematical Olympiad. This program has now become a prestigious event for the school and college going students of the country. The program is jointly organized by Bangladesh Mathematical Olympiad Committee,

Contribution for arranging Ganit Utsab in last 5 years



Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited and Daily Prothom Alo at regional, divisional and national level so as to bring out the latent potential of the future

The periphery of the Dutch-Bangla Bank-Prothom Alo Ganit Utsab is increased consecutively from 2004 which can be summarized below:

Year	No. of program held at regional level	No. of students participated in the program at regional level	No. of participants in National Program
2004	6	9,000	360
2005	10	12,000	600
2006	14	15,000	840
2007	14	15,000	840
2008	14	15,000	840
2009	14	15,000	900
2010	13	16,000	840
2011	13	18,000	840
2012	17	22,000	856
2013	17	22,000	838



nation builders of the country. A team consisting of 6 to 8 members is selected for participating in the Asian Mathematical Olympiad, International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO) and so on held in different countries in each year.

DBBL has been sponsoring this prestigious Ganit Utsab. From 2004 to 2012 Taka 36,773,000/- (Taka thirty six million seven hundred seventy three thousand) only was provided to organize the event. In 2013 Taka 7,000,000/- (Taka seven million) only was given.

In 2009, two Bangladeshi participants earned Bronze medal in the 50th International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO) held in Germany.

01 Bangladeshi participant earned Bronze medal in 2010 and in 2011 each. In the year 2012, 01 Bangladeshi participant earned silver medal and 02 participants earned Bronze medal in the 53rd International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO) held in Argentina in 2012. Besides, the Bangladeshi participants earned admirable recognitions in the IMO in 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012. In addition Bangladesh achieved full membership of International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO).

In the year 2013, 03 Bangladeshi participants earned Bronze medal in the 53rd International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO) held in Colombia in 2013.



A moment of the opening ceremony of DBBL-Prothom Alo Ganit Utsab-2013



Dutch-Bangla Bank has been sponsoring the Prestigious Dutch-Bangla Bank- Prothom Alo Ganit Utsab since 2004 in developing the mathematical efficiency of the students as well as participating in the International Mathematical Olympiad. Dr. Zamilur Reza Choudhury, President of Bangladesh Ganit Olympiad is delivering speech at a press conference to introduce the selected 4 participants prior to their departure for competing in 54th International Mathematical Olympiad held at Columbia in July 2013.

Statistical data of Bangladesh in International Mathematical Olympiad (IMO)

Year	Country where IMO was held	No.of competitor from Bangladesh	Achievements
2005	Mexico	6
2006	Slovenia	4	2 admirable recognitions
2007	Vietnam	5	3 admirable recognitions
2008	Spain	4	1 admirable recognition
2009	Germany	6	2 bronze medal & 3 admirable recognitions
2010	Kazakhstan	5	1 bronze medal & 3 admirable recognitions
2011	Netherlands	6	1 bronze medal & 1 admirable recognition
2012	Argentina	5	1 silver medal, 2 bronze medal & 2 admirable recognition
2013	Colombia	4	3 bronze medal & 1 admirable recognition



Donation of a life support Ambulance to Dhaka Metropolitan Police

Since inception in 1976, Dhaka Metropolitan Police (DMP) has been working as the custodian of security and to maintain law and order in the country's capital and largest city. Now DMP is a big family of 35,000 members responsible for law enforcement in the Metropolis of Dhaka. In observing their duties and responsibilities in many cases they have to take risk and sometimes have to fall into injury from mild to severe and required immediate hospitalize. But unfortunately, DMP has no life support ambulance to hospitalize the affected one's immediately. In this situation DMP requested Dutch-Bangla Bank to provide financial support for purchasing a life support ambulance.

DBBL has a strong strategic relationship with DMP. Some of the remarkable donation of DBBL to DMP are, providing financial support to purchase a cell separator for Police Blood Bank, Rajarbag Police Line Hospital, donation of a Pickup van, financial assistance of Taka 6,00,000/- to the family of Late Belayet Hossain, Assistant Sub-Inspector of Sher-e-Banglanagar Police Station and Taka 50,000/- for the family of Police constable Monjurul Islam (Monju).

DBBL donated **Taka 4,000,000/-** (Taka four million) only to Dhaka Metropolitan Police for purchasing a life support ambulance.

The life support ambulance will help carrying the sick police personnel or wounded forces to the hospital and can also be used by any distressed people in need by call.



Dutch-Bangla Bank has donated one Life Support Ambulance to Dhaka Metropolitan Police. Mr. K. S. Tabrez, Managing Director of the Bank handed over the key of the Ambulance to Mr. Benazir Ahmed, bpm (bar), Commissioner, DMP at a ceremony held at Dhaka Metropolitan Police Head Quarter.

The life support Ambulance procured at a cost of Tk. 40 Lac will help carrying the sick police personnel or wounded forces to the hospital and can also be used by any distressed people in need by call.

Among others, Additional Commissioner, DMP (Admin & Finance) Mr. Abdul Jalil, Additional Commissioner DMP (protection Protocol, Chancery & Traffic) Mrs. Mili Biswas, Joint Commissioner (DB and Criminal Intelligence), Mr. Md. Monirul Islam, Deputy Commissioner (Finance & Budget), Mr. Md. Imam Hossain, Deputy Managing Director of DBBL Mr. Md. Sayedul Hasan and other senior executives from both the organizations were present at the function.

Contribution to disaster management

Stand beside the people affected by natural disaster:

Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited (DBBL) stands by the distressed people at the time when natural calamities occur. DBBL provides support to the affected people in cash and kind for their rehabilitation after the natural calamities like cyclone, flood, tornado, landslide, river erosion, devastating fire etc. The donation in kind includes food, medicine, water purifying tablets, blankets, GCI sheets etc. Some of the contributions of DBBL in this sector in 2013 are enumerated below:

1. Donation of blankets to the cold affected people of the country:

The people of Bangladesh usually suffer in the chilling cold sweeps through many districts of the country every year. Poor people particularly in the

northern region of the country become the worst sufferers in the chilling cold as they can not buy warm clothes due to financial hardships. As in the past this year also Dutch-Bangla Bank has come forward to stand by the cold-hit people of the country for distribution of blankets among the poor.

Dutch-Bangla Bank has been distributing blankets among the poor people of the country for the last many years. Continuing with its yearly tradition, Dutch-Bangla Bank has donated 100,000 (one lac) blankets worth Taka 73,400,000/- (Taka seventy three million four hundred thousand) only to the Prime Minister's relief fund to address the misery of the poor and floating people, who are the worst sufferers in the chilling cold sweeping through many districts of the country. In this connection, Mr. M Sahabuddin Ahmed, Honorable Founder of Dutch-Bangla Bank handed over a sample of blanket to the Honorable Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina on December 23,



Dutch-Bangla Bank handed over 5,000 blankets to Bangladesh Bank for distribution among the cold hit poor people in different parts of the country to reduce their sufferings.

Mr. K. S. Tabrez, Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank handed over a sample of the blankets to Mr. S. K. Sur Chowdhury, Deputy Governor of Bangladesh Bank on January 12, 2014 at Bangladesh Bank, Head Office, Dhaka.

Mr. M. Mahfuzur Rahman, Executive Director, Mr. A.F.M. Asaduzzaman, General Manager of Governor's Secretariate of Bangladesh Bank, Md. Khurshid Alam, General Manager of Green Banking & CSR Department of Bangladesh Bank alongwith Mr. Md. Sayedul Hasan, Deputy Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank were present on the occasion.



2013 at Prime Minister's Office, Dhaka. Among others, Mr. Abul Kalam Azad, Press Secretary to Honorable Prime Minister, was also present on the occasion.

The Honorable Prime Minister lauded the role of Dutch-Bangla Bank for extending its helping hands to mitigate the sufferings of the fellow countrymen and added that this donation is very timely and would inspire others to stand by the side of the cold-hit people of the country.

Besides, Dutch-Bangla Bank also donated 5,000 blankets to Bangladesh Bank for distribution among the cold hit poor people in different parts of the country to reduce their sufferings.

Moreover 6,500 pieces of blankets were also distributed to the cold hit poor people by the own arrangement of DBBL.

2. Donation for rehabilitation of victims of Rana Plaza tragedy at Savar, Dhaka.

On 24th April, 2013 an eight storied commercial complex, named Rana Plaza, housing garment factories and shops near Savar bus stand collapsed in a disastrous accident. Soon after the news of Savar Rana Plaza building collapse came to the knowledge, the competent authority of the Bank announced through electronic and print media that each family of the garment workers died will receive Taka 1,00,000/- to overcome the tragedy. After completing the rescue operation for bodies from the wreckage of the collapsed building, the total death toll has reached to 1,127.

This has shocked the entire nation. Considering the depth of the tragedy of incident and as per commitment, the competent authority of Dutch-Bangla Bank donated **Taka 112,700,000/-** (Taka one hundred twelve million and seven hundred thousand) to help the victims of Savar Rana Plaza tragedy and handed over a cheque of the

donation to the Honorable Prime Minister on 14th May, 2013 at a function at Prime Minister's office.

3. Donation to 350 homeless families of Brahmanbaria district affected by Tornado.

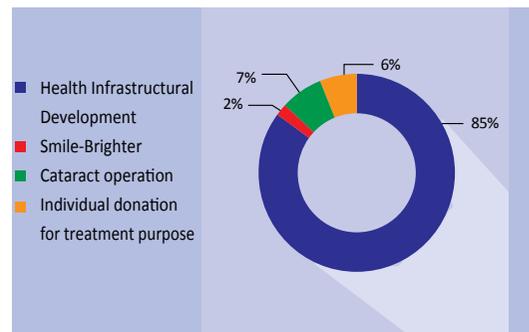
On 22nd March, 2013 a devastating tornado lashed over 21 villages of Sadar, Akhaura and Bijoyagar upazillas of Brahmanbaria district. At least 26 people were killed, hundreds were injured and many households were reduced to ground by the tornado. This had shocked the entire nation.

Considering the gravity of the situation, the competent authority of Dutch-Bangla Bank donated 2 bundles of CGI sheet and Taka 3,000/- cash for each of the 350 homeless families totaling 700 bundles of CGI sheet and cash together worth Taka 5,149,000/- (Taka five million one hundred forty nine thousand) only.

Health sector

Health is one of the prime parameters to achieve Millennium Development Goal (MDG). The need for health care is increasing everyday due to rapid growth of population. Dutch-Bangla Bank has identified health care as a priority sector and helped create better health care facilities at a cheaper cost for the disadvantaged population. In this connection Dutch-Bangla Bank extended its support for the following programs in 2013:

Contribution to health sector in 2013



1. Contribution for Health infrastructure development

Donation of Taka 100,000,000/- for refurbishing of CMH-2 Project at Dhaka Cantonment.

The authority of Welfare & Rehabilitation Directorate, Army Head Quarters, Dhaka Cantonment, Approached DBBL that to provide better and modern medical facilities, they have undertaken extensive modernization and refurbishing of the existing Combined Military Hospital at Dhaka Cantonment.

Considering the importance of the Hospital, DBBL donated **Taka 100,000,000/-** (Taka one hundred million) only for refurbishing of CMH-2 Project at Dhaka Cantonment under Welfare & Rehabilitation Directorate, Army Head Quarters, Dhaka Cantonment.

2. Cataract operation for underprivileged blind people

Visual impairment is an immense social problem in our country. Cataract is the major cause of blindness and 80% of them can resume vision through cataract operation. A large number of rural poor people are deprived of the opportunity to do away with the problem. Keeping their sufferings in mind, Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation started the program of operating 12,000 underprivileged blind people by providing sophisticated cataract surgery (Intra Ocular Lens) throughout the country in phases since 2008.



A view of primary eye check-up at a cataract operation camp of DBBL.

Several Camps were arranged under this program in Dhaka, Mymensingh, Rangpur, Lalmonirhat, Hobiganj, Sylhet, Magura, Khulna, Cox'sBazar, Laxmipur, and Chandpur districts. About 5,005

cataract operations have so far been completed successfully among which 1,500 operations were done in the year 2013.

Total no. of cataract operation and expenditure:

Period	Total no. of operation	Total expenditure (Taka)
2008-2013	5,005	11,460,000/-

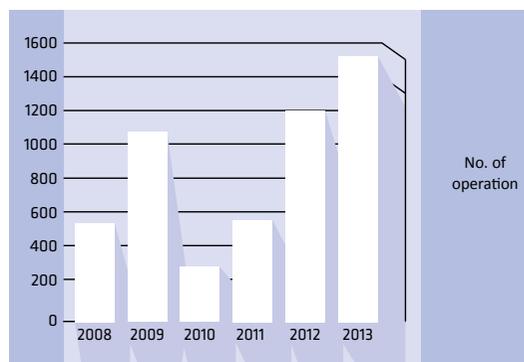
Year wise cataract operation:

Year	No. of Operation
2008	500
2009	1,050
2010	200
2011	555
2012	1,200
2013	1,500
Total	5,005



Patients attended at a Cataract operation camp.

Year wise cataract operation





3. Smile-Brighter program

'Smile-Brighter' program is an initiative taken by DBBL to bring back smile on the face of the boys and girls with cleft-lip and cleft-palate through plastic surgery at free of cost. DBBL spent Taka 47.30 million for cleft-lip and cleft-palate operation under 'Smile-Brighter' program since 2003.

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

Considering the sufferings of the cleft lipped boys & girls, Dutch-Bangla Bank had taken an initiative to bring back smile on the face of the boys and

girls with cleft-lips through plastic surgery at free of cost across the country under the banner "Smile Brighter" in 2003. This is a continuous program aiming at performing as much operation as possible per year.

Our efforts towards the cleft-lip and cleft-palate patients

During 2003 to 2013 more than 5,166 poor cleft-lipped boys & girls have been successfully operated upon across the country under the Bank's "Smile Brighter" program. Among which 93 operations were done in the year 2013.

Total no. of operation and expenditure:

Period	Total no. of operation	Total expenditure (Taka)
2003-2013	5,166	47,300,000/-



A moment of cleft-lip and cleft-plate operation camp under "Smile Brighter" program an initiative taken by DBBL to bring back smile on the faces of the boys and girls through plastic surgery at free of cost.



Dutch-Bangla Bank organized a 4 day long plastic surgery operation campaign at Bank's own cost at Center for Rehabilitation of the Paralyzed (CRP), Savar, Dhaka for the poor cleft-lipped boys & girls to bring back the endearing smile on their faces. Dr. Valerie A. Taylor, Founder and Co-ordinator of CRP and Mr. K. S. Tabrez, Managing Director of Dutch-Bangla Bank visited the operation camp and inquired about the cleft-lipped patients at the hospital.

Division wise cleft-lip and cleft-palate operation:

Name of Division	No. of Patient operated
Barisal	190
Sylhet	340
Khulna	386
Rajshahi	403
Rangpur	817
Chittagong	1,357
Dhaka	1,673
Total	5,166

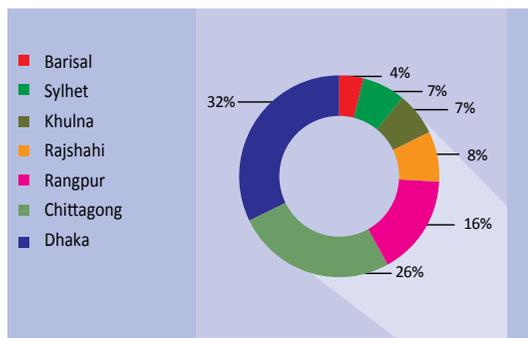


Fig: Percentage of cleft-lip and cleft-palate operation done in different divisions.

4. Support for medical treatment

DBBL provide one time financial assistance to those who have been suffering from chronic diseases for long time and are not able to bear the treatment cost. In the year of 2013 following donations were made to different persons to meet the cost of treatment of cancer and other disease:

4.1. Donation to Dr. Shirin Akhter for treatment of her husband.

Dr. Shirin Akhter's husband namely Dr. Sayeed Hossain (Sabuj) had been diagnosed as a malignant tumor (rhabdomyosarcoma, skeletal muscle cancer) which was involved his inner face pushing his eyeball outward. Already he took treatment from local hospital. Unfortunately, the expert failed to collect tissue from his inner side of his nose which was the initial step of diagnosis. Local experts advised him to go to Singapore for better treatment. But they were totally unable to arrange the huge cost for the treatment in abroad.



Considering the situation, Dutch-Bangla Bank contributed financial assistance of **Taka 500,000/-** (Taka five hundred thousand) only to Dr. Shirin Akhter for treatment of skeletal muscle cancer of her husband.

4.2. Donation to Muhammad Abu Zaafar for treatment of his wife.

Mrs. Shaheda Zafar, Principal House Tutor (Retd.), Rokeya Hall, Dhaka University, a short-story writer and essayist, while at Kolkata, suffered a massive brain-stroke on August 24, 2013, followed by cerebral hemorrhage. After a brain surgery she was in a critical condition in the Neuro Intensive Care Unite (NICU) of Apollo Hospital, Kolkata, India. Being a family of teachers Mr. Zaafar and his family members were totally unable to arrange a huge amount of money and requested to Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation for financial support.

Considering the situation of their family, Dutch-Bangla Bank contributed financial assistance of **Taka 500,000/-** (Taka five hundred thousand) only to Muhammad Abu Zaafar, Professor (Retd.), Department of Bangla, University of Dhaka for treatment of his wife.

4.3. Financial assistance to Mohammad Ali Mia for treatment of his wife Mrs. Sabrina Sharmin Zaman.

Mrs. Sabrina Sharmin Zaman has been diagnosed cancer (Carcinoma of left breast). Already she took treatment under Dr. S.H. Advani at TATA Cancer Hospital, Mumbai, India. Doctor advised her for surgery and Adjuvant chemotherapy for 6 cycles every 21 days. As per advice of Doctor the surgery and 1st dose of chemotherapy was done and she will have to go to Mumbai again after taking the next 5 doses of chemotherapy.

As stated by the applicant Mohammad Ali Mia (husband of Mrs. Sabrina Sharmin Zaman), it is very much costly and they are totally unable to arrange this huge amount of money and therefore requested to Dutch-Bangla Bank for financial support for the treatment of his wife.

Considering the situation of their family, Dutch-Bangla Bank contributed financial assistance of **Taka 500,000/-** (Taka five hundred thousand) only to Mohammad Ali Mia for treatment of cancer of his wife Mrs. Sabrina Sharmin Zaman.

4.4. Financial assistance to Most. Ayesha Siddika, for post operative follow-up treatment at Singapore.

Most. Ayesha Siddika, Registrar of Administrative Tribunal, Bogra, is a patient with post operative cavernoma with Lt. sided hemiplegia. She underwent right frontal craniotomy and excision of cavernoma on 6 August 2013 at Singapore General Hospital, Singapore. Now she is taking physiotherapy from Center for the Rehabilitation of the Paralyzed, Mirpur, Dhaka. As per doctors instruction she has to go Singapore immediately for follow up treatment. It will cost near about Taka 1,000,000/-. As stated by the applicant already her family spent Taka 4,000,000/- for her treatment purpose. Now they are totally unable to bear her treatment cost and requested to Dutch-Bangla Bank for financial support.

Considering the matter, Dutch-Bangla Bank provided financial support of **Taka 500,000/-** (Taka five hundred thousand) only to Most. Ayesha Siddika, Registrar (Senior Asst. Judge), Administrative Tribunal, Bogra for post operative follow-up treatment at Singapore.

4.5. Financial assistance to Md. Shakhawat Hossain for treatment of kidney disease.

Md. Shakhawat Hossain, a 52 years old man, has been suffering from kidney disease for a long time. Both of his kidneys were damaged. Now he has to take dialysis twice a week. This is not only costly but also painful for him. He has already spent all his savings and fixed assets for his treatment purpose. Now he is totally unable to bear his treatment cost and requested Dutch-Bangla Bank for financial support.

Considering the situation, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated **Taka 100,000/-** (Taka one hundred thousand) only to Md. Shakhawat Hossain, Vill: Islam Para, Po: Jangalbari, Upazila: Karimganj, Dist: Kishoreganj for treatment of his kidney disease.

4.6. Donation to Mohammad Baqui Billah for cancer treatment of his mother.

Mother of Mr. Mohammad Baqui Billah has been suffering from stomach cancer for one year. He spent Taka. 250,000/- (Taka two hundred fifty thousand) only for her treatment. The cost of treatment has been met mostly through hard loan. The attending physician advised to give the patient six chemotherapy cost of which will be Taka 300,000 (Taka three hundred thousand only). Mr. Billah was totally unable to arrange the expenditure of treatment.

Considering the matter, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated **Taka 300,000/-** (Taka three hundred thousand) only to Mohammad Baqui Billah for cancer treatment of his mother.

4.7. Donation to Md. Ekramul Haque for his operative treatment.

Md. Ekramul Haque (Razon), a 44 years old gentleman, had met with a serious road accident four years ago and his right HIP was seriously winded. Physician advised him for HIP replacement and subsequently an artificial HIP was replaced in his right leg in the year of 2011. After this surgery he was apparently normal for 6 months and was able to walk with crutches. Later he developed pain from the right HIP and was not able to walk without pain. He went to Christian Medical College, Vellore, India for better treatment. Physician of this hospital advised him for further surgical treatment to save his life. Mr. Haque was totally unable to arrange this huge amount of money. For this reason, Dutch-Bangla Bank contributed financial assistance of **Taka 100,000/-** (Taka one hundred thousand) only to Md. Ekramul Haque (Razon), East Hazipara (Karim House), Rampura, Dhaka for his operative treatment.

4.8. Financial assistance to Mst. Rebeka Sultana for kidney transplantation of her husband.

Mst. Rebeka Sultana's husband Mr. Md. Abdus Salam had been suffering from kidney disease since 2010. Kidney dialysis had been going on in Popular Hospital of the capital. Subsequently, his health condition has been deteriorated too

much. Specialist doctors advised for kidney transplantation. But being a university teacher Mst. Rebeka Sultana was totally unable to bear the treatment cost. She has, therefore, requested Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation for financial support for the treatment of her husband.

Considering the matter, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated **Taka 200,000/-** (Taka two hundred thousand) only to Mst. Rebeka Sultana, Lecturer, Department of Philosophy, Dhaka University for kidney transplantation of her husband.

4.9. Financial assistance to Mr. S. M. Zamshed Hossain for treatment of his stomach cancer.

Due to sudden illness, Mr. S.M. Zamshed Hossain was admitted to Metropolitan Hospital, Chittagong on October 29, 2012. After necessary medical test, stomach cancer was diagnosed. He had already spent Tk. 8 lac for diagnosis, medicine & chemotherapy purpose. As stated by his attending physician immediate surgery was required to save his life. Cost of surgery and post operative treatment including chemotherapy courses would be near about Taka 700,000/- as stated by the applicant. His family is totally unable to bear the treatment cost. He has, therefore, requested Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation for financial support for his treatment.

Considering the matter, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated **Taka 200,000/-** (Taka two hundred thousand) only to Mr. S. M. Zamshed Hossain for treatment of his stomach cancer.

Besides, some other donations were made as follows to different persons to meet the cost of treatment of various diseases :

Name of beneficiary	Purpose of Donation	Amount (Taka)
S. M. A. Raquib	For kidney transplantation of his son.	50,000
Md. Moniruzzaman	For treatment of his wife	50,000
Md. Mosarof Hossain	For treatment of his son	50,000
Shamsunnahar Begum	For treatment of her daughter	25,000
Firoz Sheikh	For repairing of his artificial Hand	25,000

Donation for participating NASA's 4th Annual Lunabotics Mining Competition 2013

Annual Lunabotics Mining Competition arranged by National Authority for Space and Aeronautics (NASA), is the most prestigious arena for students of different universities from all around the globe to showcase their engineering excellence and aptitude for innovation. "BUET MechaTrons", a team from Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, participated in the 4th Annual Lunabotics Mining Competition 2013. The team consisted of 20 undergraduate students and 04 supervising teachers from the Department of Electrical & Electronic Engineering and the Department of Mechanical Engineering. Among them a group of 8 energetic and highly motivated students attended the competition which was held in May 20 - 24, 2013 at the Visitor Complex of Kennedy Space Center, Titusville, Florida, USA.

Dutch-Bangla Bank appreciated the initiative and donated US Dollar 10,000 in equivalent Taka to BUET Lunabotics Team, BUET, Dhaka for participating in NASA's 4th Annual Lunabotics Mining Competition 2013.

The team secured 15th position among 50 teams from different universities around the world. Besides, the mining score, it also secured the 3rd position in the **Luna Worldwide Campaign Award**. All the judges highly appreciated the robot in terms of its navigation system, control system and bandwidth management.



Managing Director of DBBL is seen handing over a cheque of donation to the BUET Lunabotics team.

Being a part of international competition Like NASA's Fourth Annual Lunabotics Mining Competition 2013 was a matter of huge



The BUET team sponsored by Dutch-Bangla Bank, participated the NASA's 4th Annual Lunabotics Mining Competition 2013

experience and learning. As robotics is the primary concern of the competition, the team has learnt a lot of new ideas & techniques about a mining robot. These techniques can be applied



A participant of BUET team is seen receiving award from NASA Lunabotics Mining Competition Authority.

not only for competition - specific purpose but also in various technology based applications. Besides, the team visited the Rocket Garden situated at the Visitor Complex and learnt many things about space-robotics and the history of advancement of NASA.

Apart from the technological aspect, there were many other motivations the team has achieved. The most precious of all was interaction with brilliant minds from around the globe.

The success achieved by BUET MechaTrons endorsed the name & fame of Bangladesh among the participating and organizing people of the competition. BUET Mecha Trons was the only team qualified among the 9 Asian teams. They have made our country distinctive among all the



The control circuit of the Lunar Excavator

countries in Asia.

The robot exhibited the official DBBL logo along with the BUET MechaTrons team emblem on the enclosure of the control circuit. The team leader expressed their appreciation for the contribution



The Lunar Excavator

of DBBL on the interview telecast live on NASA's web channel "NASA EDGE."

Educational infrastructural development

1. Narayanganj Bar Academy, Narayanganj for repairing the roof of academic building and doing other development works

'Narayanganj Bar Academy' is a renowned and largest educational institution of Narayanganj city. It was established in 1906 and its main academic building was built in 1965. The building has already passed 47 years and then it was very old and almost ruined. Its roof (7000 square feet) may collapse any time which was a serious threat to the students' life. As such there was a dire need to repair the roof of the building immediately. Besides, the academy needed to

purchase benches for students and teacher's chair-tables, painting two buildings, making toilet and doing other development works.

Dutch-Bangla Bank realized the matter and donated financial support of **Taka 2,000,000/-** (Taka two million) only to 'Narayanganj Bar Academy' for repairing the roof of academic building and doing other development works.

2. Support to Kabi Nazrul High school, Bimail, Manikganj for constructing academic building

Kabi Nazrul High School, was established in 1970 at Baimail, Singair of Manikganj district. Now it has 760 students, 13 teachers and staffs and 3 sections like Science, Business Studies and Humanities. The S.S.C. result of this school is very satisfactory. The local students are getting great opportunity and especially the women education has been expanded from the school. The school has 150 feet long and 26 feet wide tin shed building. The wall of which is already cracked in its several places and it may collapse at any time. The tin shed of the building is also in poor condition. Besides, another 90 feet long

and 26 feet wide tin shed building of this school is also very old and almost ruined. Now both of the buildings are fully unfit for use. In this circumstances, the school faced difficulty to maintain its class schedules smoothly. Sometimes the teachers have to take classes in open places due to lack of sufficient classrooms.

Considering the situation of the school, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated an amount of **Taka 1,000,000/- (one million)** only to 'Kabi Nazrul High School', Singair, of Manikganj for establishing an academic building.

3. Support to Uttaran Degree College, Kaliganj, Lalmonirhat for purchasing equipment for science laboratory, essential books for library and goods for sports/ game

Uttaran Degree College was established in 1998 at Votemari of Kaliganj upozilla of Lalmonirhat. The college is providing basic education in intermediate and graduation level. It has 1500 students now. The college achieved satisfactory result in last years. Since its inception, the college has been running smoothly with experienced and good teachers. The college was facing some problems to provide quality education to its students because it had not adequate equipment in science laboratory, essential books in library



and fresh goods for sports/games.

Dutch-Bangla Bank realized the situation of the school and donated an amount of **Taka500,000/-** (Taka five hundred thousand) only as financial support to 'Uttaran Degree College', Votemari, Kaliganj, Lalmonirhat.

4. Donation to 'Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh', for purchasing a sound system for the Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin Auditorium.

Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh was established in 1961. It is a renowned institute for agricultural education in our country. The university has been continuing its significant role in agricultural innovation from its inception. Its education and research works are extended in our country and abroad. The university has an auditorium named 'Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin Auditorium'. It can accommodate 2000 audiences at a time.



Managing Director of DBBL is seen handing over the cheque of donation to the Vice Chancellor of Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh.

This is the largest auditorium in this region. Many kinds of national and international programs of the university and others social and cultural organizations are always took placed in this auditorium. But it had no sound system. The organizers always hire the sound system from out side and it is very expensive. Sometimes, it is very impossible to arrange any program due to absence of the sound system.

Considering the situation, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated financial support of **Taka 2,296,680/-** (Two million two hundred ninety six thousand six hundred eighty) only to 'Bangladesh Agricultural University, Mymensingh', for purchasing a sound system for the Shilpacharya Zainul Abedin Auditorium.

Other donations related to education purpose

In addition to the above contribution, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated Taka 190,500 in this year as one time educational support to some students for various purposes as detailed below:

Name of beneficiary	Amount (Taka)
Financial support to nine students for continuing their study.	208,000
Financial support to Md. Sadidul Islam for admission in degree course.	10,500
Donation to Mr. Md. Abu Hanif, a student of Department of Urban and Regional Planning, BUET, to participate in the 9th International Student Conference.	10,000
Financial assistance to Sabiha Sultana to support her educational expenses.	60,000
Total	288,500

Contribution for creating awareness on different social issues

DBBL has been engaging in creating awareness through electronic and print media since long on different social issues like – Hope and love make us lovely, Stop acid violence, Willpower is enough to do a good job, Stop demand for dowry, Uphold justice, Good behavior with mentally retarded persons - a moral duty, Human for humanity, Combat AIDS, Drug addiction- a menace to destroy life, Plant tree- save environment etc.

The short dramas focusing on above social issues are telecasted regularly in prime time at several electronic media for the viewers. Besides, some billboards are placed in vital locations of the city with colorful advertisement of those subjects, for creating awareness among the mass people. Considering this Dutch-Bangla Bank spent **Taka 69,328,610/-** only in 2013 for creating awareness. Some of the initiatives of DBBL regarding creation of awareness are enumerated here under:

১. মানুষ বাঁচে আশায়, দেশ বাঁচে ভালোবাসায়



মানুষ জীবনের প্রতিটি ক্ষেত্রেই আশার উপর ভর করে চলে। এসব আশার কয়টিই বা পূর্ণ হয়। একটি স্বপ্ন ভেঙ্গে গেলে আরেকটি স্বপ্নের বুনন হয়। এভাবেই ভাঙ্গাগড়ার খেলায় চলে মানুষের জীবন। আর এর মাঝেই মানুষের ভেতর জন্ম নেয় একের প্রতি অন্যের শ্রদ্ধা, ভালোবাসা, দায়িত্ববোধ ইত্যাদি। তাই মানুষের কল্যাণে এগিয়ে আসে মানুষ। এভাবে বেঁচে থাকে একটি সমাজ, একটি দেশ। মানুষের মধ্যে এসব নৈতিকতা, মূল্যবোধ ও দেশপ্রেম জাগ্রত করার লক্ষ্যে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া, প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে বিল বোর্ড স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে প্রচার করে আসছে 'মানুষ বাঁচে আশায়, দেশ বাঁচে ভালোবাসায়'।

২. এসিড সন্ত্রাস বন্ধ করুন

এসিডের অপপ্রয়োগের মাধ্যমে এক শ্রেণীর দুষ্কৃতকারীরা দেশের আনাচে কানাচে সন্ত্রাস করে বেড়াচ্ছে। এসব সন্ত্রাসীরা কুবাসনা পূরণ করতে না পারলেই ক্ষিপ্ত হয়ে

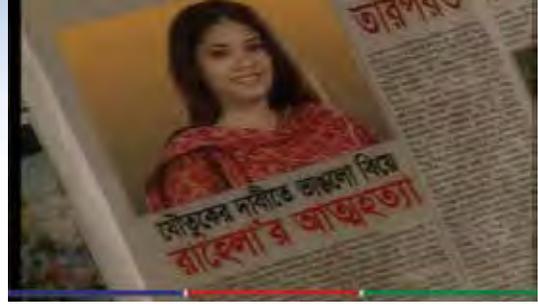
প্রতিপক্ষের গায়ে এসিড নিক্ষেপ করে প্রতিশোধ নেয়। আজ এই ঘট্য অপরাধটি সামাজিক ব্যাধিতে রূপ নিয়েছে।



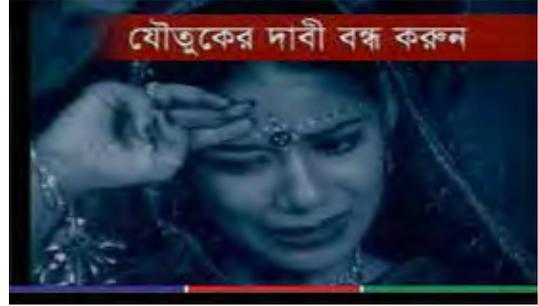
নারীরাই এর শিকার বেশী হচ্ছেন। এই অভিশাপ থেকে দেশকে মুক্ত করতে প্রয়োজন সবাইকে সচেতন করা। এই উদ্দেশ্যে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া, প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে বিল বোর্ড স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে প্রচার করছে 'এসিড সন্ত্রাস বন্ধ করুন'।

৩. ভালো কাজ করার জন্য পূর্বপরিকল্পনার প্রয়োজন পড়েনা, ইচ্ছাই যথেষ্ট

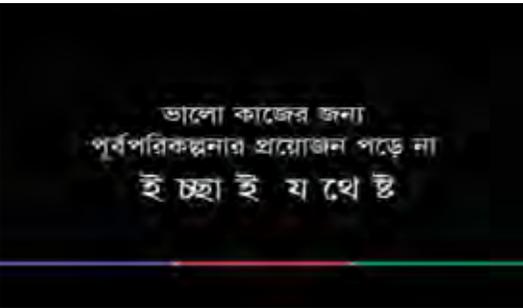




বনের গাছ কেটে ফেলা, নির্বিচারে পাখি শিকার কিংবা বনের পাখিকে খাঁচায় বন্দী করে রাখা ইত্যাদি মন্দ কাজ করে মানুষ তার বসবাসযোগ্য পরিবেশের ভারসাম্যটাই নষ্ট করে চলেছে। এইসব মন্দ কাজ করতে গিয়ে কত পূর্ব পরিকল্পনার প্রয়োজন হয়। অথচ আমরা ইচ্ছা করলেই বনের পাখিটিকে খাঁচা থেকে মুক্ত করতে পারি। এসব ভালো কাজের জন্য পূর্ব পরিকল্পনার প্রয়োজন হয়না, ইচ্ছাই যথেষ্ট। এই সচেতনতা সৃষ্টির লক্ষ্যে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া, প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে বিল বোর্ড স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে প্রচার করে আসছে 'ভালো কাজের জন্য পূর্ব পরিকল্পনার প্রয়োজন হয়না, ইচ্ছাই যথেষ্ট'।



প্রয়াসে বিভিন্ন ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া, প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে বিল বোর্ড স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে প্রচার করে আসছে 'যৌতুকের দাবী বন্ধ করুন'।



৫. থাকবো ন্যায়ের সঙ্গে

মা, মাতৃভাষা ও মাতৃভূমির জন্য এদেশের মানুষেরা পূর্বে কত ত্যাগই না করেছেন। আমরা কি এর যথাযথ মূল্যায়ন করতে পেরেছি? ভাষা আন্দোলন ও মুক্তিযুদ্ধের চেতনা নিয়ে গড়া এ বাংলাদেশের কতই বা উন্নতি হয়েছে। চারিদিকে আজ শুধু অস্থিরতা, অরাজকতা ও অসততা। এভাবে আর চলতে দেয়া যায়না। এদেশের তরুণরা কি পারেনা দেশটাকে বদলে দিতে, এরা কি পারেনা সকল অশুভ তৎপরতার বিরুদ্ধে রুখে দাঁড়াতে। দেশ প্রেমের

৪. যৌতুকের দাবী বন্ধ করুন

বিয়ে মানেই যৌতুক। স্বামীর পক্ষ থেকে যৌতুকের দাবীতে প্রচন্ড শারীরিক ও মানসিক নির্যাতন করা হয় নারীদেরকে। এতে প্রতিবছরই উল্লেখযোগ্য সংখ্যক নারী প্রাণ হারান, কেউ বা পঙ্গুত্ব বরণ করেন আবার কেউ তালুক প্রাপ্ত হন। দেশের আইনে যৌতুক নেয়া / দেয়া একটা অপরাধ। কিন্তু আইন কেউ মানছেন না বা বিভিন্ন কৌশলে এড়িয়ে যাচ্ছে।

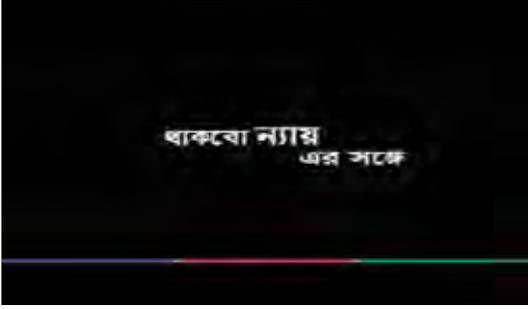
ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক এই অপরাধ নির্মূল করতে চায় সমাজ থেকে। আর এজন্যই দেশের সকলকে সচেতন করার





চেতনা নিয়ে দৃঢ় প্রতিজ্ঞা করতে হবে যে, আজ থেকে কোন অন্যায় নয়, আমরা ন্যায়ের সাথেই থাকবো।

তবেই এ দেশটি একদিন সোনার বাংলা হিসেবে রূপ নিবে। এই আদর্শ দেশ গড়ার চেতনা সবার মাঝে জাগ্রত করতে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া, প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে বিল বোর্ড স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে প্রচার করে আসছে ‘থাকবো ন্যায়ের সঙ্গে’।



৬. প্রতিবন্ধীদের প্রতি সুস্থ আচরণ সবার নৈতিক দায়িত্ব

প্রতিবন্ধীরা সমাজে সবসময়ই অবহেলার শিকার হন। কিন্তু এরাও আমাদের সমাজের একটি অংশ এবং এদেরও সমাজে



সুষ্ঠুভাবে বাঁচার অধিকার রয়েছে। তাই প্রতিবন্ধীদেরকে আর অবহেলা নয়, তাদের সাথে আমাদের সবসময় সহযোগিতামূলক ও সুস্থ আচরণ করা উচিত।

ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক এই বিশ্বাসকে সবার মাঝে ছড়িয়ে দিতে বিভিন্ন ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া, প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে বিল বোর্ড স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে প্রচার করছে ‘প্রতিবন্ধীদের প্রতি সুস্থ আচরণ সবার নৈতিক দায়িত্ব’।



৭. মানুষ মানুষের জন্যে





মানুষের প্রতি মানুষের ভালোবাসা, সামাজিক দায়িত্ব ও কর্তব্যবোধ না থাকলে কখনো কোনো জাতি সামনে এগোতে পারেনা। একটি সমৃদ্ধ বাংলাদেশ গড়তে এই মূল্যবোধ জাগ্রত করার লক্ষ্যে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া, প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে বিল বোর্ড স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে প্রচার করে আসছে ‘মানুষ মানুষের জন্যে’।



মাদকাসক্তি আজ আমাদের যুবসমাজকে ধ্বংসের দিকে নিয়ে যাচ্ছে। যে বয়সে তরুণদের দেশ ও নিজেদের সামনের দিকে এগিয়ে নেয়ার লক্ষ্যে ব্যস্ত থাকার কথা সে বয়সে আজ তারা হতাশাগ্রস্ত হয়ে মাদকে আসক্ত হয়ে পড়ছে। মাদকাসক্ত ব্যক্তির শুধু নিজেরাই নিজেদের জীবনকে নষ্ট করছেন বরং এর নেতিবাচক প্রভাব পরিবার, সমাজ ও রাষ্ট্রের উপর পড়ছে। ফলে সমাজে অস্থিরতা বিরাজ করছে।



৮. আসুন সবাই মিলে মরণ ব্যাধি এইডস প্রতিরোধ করি

ভাগ্যের নির্মম পরিহাসে অনেক নির্দোষ লোকও নিজের অজান্তেই এইডস রোগে আক্রান্ত হয়ে থাকেন। নিয়মিত স্বাস্থ্য পরীক্ষা না করা ও ঔষধের অভাবে এই রোগে আক্রান্ত রোগীরা ক্রমশঃ মৃত্যুর পথে এগিয়ে যান। আমাদের সমাজে এদেরকে নেতিবাচক দৃষ্টিতে দেখা হয়। কিন্তু এইডস আক্রান্তরাও এ সমাজের অংশ। এদেরকে অবহেলা না করে বরং সুস্থ আচরণ ও সূচিকিৎসা নিশ্চিত করতে হবে। এই সচেতনতা বৃদ্ধি করার লক্ষ্যে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া, প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে বিল বোর্ড স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে প্রচার করছে ‘আসুন সবাই মিলে মরণ ব্যাধি এইডস প্রতিরোধ করি’।

তাই মাদককে নিরুৎসাহিত করার লক্ষ্যে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া, প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে বিল বোর্ড স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে প্রচার করে আসছে ‘মাদকাসক্তি জীবন থেকে জীবন কেড়ে নেয়’।

১০. গাছ লাগান, পরিবেশ বাঁচান



৯. মাদকাসক্তি জীবন থেকে জীবন কেড়ে নেয়



প্রাকৃতিক ভারসাম্য রক্ষার্থে বেশী করে গাছ লাগানোর জন্য আমাদের সকলকে এগিয়ে আসতে হবে। এজন্য প্রয়োজন আমাদের সম্মিলিত উদ্যোগ ও সচেতনতা। দেশের জনগণকে সচেতন করার লক্ষ্যে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক বিভিন্ন ইলেকট্রনিক মিডিয়া, প্রিন্ট মিডিয়া ও গুরুত্বপূর্ণ স্থানে বিল

বোর্ড স্থাপনের মাধ্যমে প্রচার করে আসছে ‘গাছ লাগান, পরিবেশ বাঁচান’।



CREATING AWARENESS ON SOCIAL ISSUES

1. Hope and Love make us lively

Hope is a sine qua non factor in human life but all hopes cannot be fulfilled. One dream falls apart and another one rises. Life goes through a topsy-turvy. Amid such a notion, respect, love and responsibility grow to support the human values. That's why men/women come forward for the welfare of society and country as well. DBBL has taken a move on the theme to make awareness among the masses to promote moral values and patriotism. A campaign has been launched through electronic media, print media and bill boards by the DBBL carrying the slogan 'Hope and Love make us lively.'

2. Stop Acid Violence

A section of terrorists resort to violence through abusing acid. It is an outrageous perversion of the terrorists who fail to satisfy their ill-motive. It is now a social menace. Females are the worst victim of this menace. Mass awareness is imperative to free the country from this curse. DBBL has taken a move on the theme to make awareness among the masses. A campaign has

been launched through electronic media, print media and bill boards by the DBBL carrying the slogan 'Stop Acid Violence.'

3. Willpower is enough to do a good job

Men are destroying the green environment through cutting trees and killing birds. A lot of preparations are needed to perpetrate such misdeeds. But we can free the birds from cage at our own wish. There is no need of pre-planning to do such good jobs, rather willpower is enough. DBBL has taken a move on the theme to make awareness among the masses. A campaign has been launched through electronic media, print media and bill boards by the DBBL carrying the slogan 'Willpower is enough to do a good job.'

4. Stop demand for dowry

Marriage means dowry. Every year, a lot of women endure physical and mental torture from the end of husband's family demanding dowry. A significant number of women die or embrace physical disability or get divorced. It is a crime as per our law to demand or receive dowry, but there remains non-compliance. DBBL wants to wipe out such crime from our society. That's why a campaign has been launched through electronic media, print media and bill boards by the DBBL carrying the slogan 'Stop demand for dowry.'

5. Uphold justice

In the past, the citizens of this country sacrificed a lot to the cause of mother, mother-tongue and mother-land. Have we properly evaluated their contribution? Established on the spirit of language movement and liberation war, Bangladesh has not achieved desired development. Chaos, dishonesty and other vices have engulfed the country. But it cannot be tolerated further. The young generation should come forward to change the situation and resist all evil forces. There must be a strong determination in favour of justice and no compromise with the injustice. This country will be a true 'Golden Bengal' with accomplishment of such promises. That's why a campaign has been launched through electronic media, print media and bill boards by the DBBL carrying the slogan 'Uphold justice.'



6. Good behaviour with mentally-retarded persons, a moral duty

Mentally-retarded persons are neglected in our society. But they are part of our society and they have due right to live with honour. So there should not be any negligence towards such persons, rather we should extend cooperation in all aspects to them. A campaign has been launched through electronic media, print media and bill boards by the DBBL carrying the slogan 'Good behaviour with mentally-retarded persons, a moral duty.'

7. Human for Humanity

No nation can prosper without performing social responsibility showing love for each other. To arouse this value, DBBL has launched a campaign through electronic media, print media and bill boards carrying the slogan 'Human for Humanity.'

8. Combat AIDS

Many innocent people are being attacked by AIDS due to unawareness. Their conditions deteriorate day by day due to irregular medical check-up and lack of medicines. Our society does not treat them properly but they are the part of

our society. They should not be ignored, rather their proper treatment must be ensured. To arouse this value, DBBL has launched a campaign through electronic media, print media and bill boards carrying the slogan 'Combat AIDS.'

9. Drug addiction - a menace to destroy life

Drug addiction has been ruining our youth generation. The age which is supposed to build a country towards prosperity is being trapped by drug addiction. Drug addicted people are not only destroying their lives, they are also ruining the family bondage and society fabrics creating imbalances in the society. DBBL has launched a campaign through electronic media, print media and bill boards carrying the slogan 'Drug addiction-A menace to destroy life.'

10. Plant tree, save environment

We must come forward to plant trees for the sake of environment balance. We need initiatives and awareness. DBBL has launched a campaign through electronic media, print media and bill boards carrying the slogan 'Plant tree, save environment.'

Contribution to City Beautification

Construction of a Monument in the crossing of Hotel Ruposhi Bangla and State Guest's House Jamuna



DBBL Monument and Fountain in the crossing of Hotel Ruposhi Bangla and State Guest's House Jamuna.



Dutch-Bangla Bank constructed a Monument in the crossing of Hotel Ruposhi Bangla and State Guest's House Jamuna. DBBL is also engaged in beautification of the road islands and footpaths from Kakrail Crossing to Hotel Ropashi Bangla Crossing of Dhaka metro as a part of city beautification project. Taka 2,425,357 (Taka two million four hundred twenty five thousand and three hundred fifty seven) only was spent in last year for renovation and maintenance of the monument and fountain.

Donation on account of miscellaneous purposes

1. Donation to the bereaved family members of the martyred Army Officers killed in now defunct BDR carnage

On February 25 & 26, 2009, some of the brilliant officers of Bangladesh Army and some of their family members were brutally killed at the then BDR Headquarters at Pilkhana, Dhaka by some mutineers. As the nation mourned the loss of these valiant officers, Dutch-Bangla Bank made one-time donation of Taka 2,500,000/- towards assisting the bereaved family members of the martyred Army Officers through Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Our Honourable Founder handed over the cheque for Taka 2,500,000/- on behalf of DBBL to the Prime Minister on March 10, 2009.

Dutch-Bangla Bank with a plan of long term financial assistance for the bereaved family members, decided that it would make a donation of Taka 40,000/- per month totaling Taka 480,000/- per annum to every bereaved family to continue for the next 10 (ten) years.

The survived members of following 5 martyred army officers are getting Taka 480,000/- (Taka four hundred eighty thousand) only each per year from Dutch-Bangla Bank :

SL	BA No. & Name of the Martyred Army Officers	Name of the Spouse
1	BA-2480 Major Mokbul, EB	Tahira Nipa
2	BA-2790 Major Azizul Hakim, Engineer	Mrs. Aflima Aziz

SL	BA No. & Name of the Martyred Army Officers	Name of the Spouse
3	BA-4711 Major Syed Idris Iqbal, Engineer	Dr. Taslima Rafiq
4	BA-5108 Major Abu Syed Gazzali Dastagir	Captain Kazi Mousumi Ord.
5	BA-5987 Captain Mohammed Tanvir Haider Noor	Tasnuva Maha

In this connection DBBL donated **Taka 2,400,000/-** (Taka two million four hundred thousand) only in the year 2013.

2. Donation for 'Legal Assistance to Helpless Prisoners (LAHP)' to remove the sufferings of the helpless prisoners through legal assistance.

Legal Assistance to Helpless Prisoners (LAHP) is a non-profitable, non government organization which provides legal assistance to helpless prisoners and persons who do not have financial resources to conduct cases filed against them. On observation that this financial constraint results in innocent and helpless persons to languish in jail, the organization embarked on the task of providing legal assistance to such persons. Since it started its work legal assistance was provided to 192 prisoners who were languishing in jail for a long period as they were unable to pursue their cases due to lack of monetary resource. LAHP also has the objective to educate people for prevention of crime by organizing seminars and group meeting. It also has the objective to conduct research and train people to assist in the modernization of law and to build social awareness by publicizing relevant laws. LAHP was funding its activities from resources of its members and contributions from generous individuals. The response to the service has made the organization acknowledge the fact that a large segment of the population is deprived of legal coverage due to financial limitation.

Considering the importance of activities of the organization, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated **Taka 1,000,000/-** (Taka one million) only to 'Legal Assistance to Helpless Prisoners (LAHP)' to remove the sufferings of the helpless prisoners through legal assistance.



3. Donation to Atondra Ekattor for organizing the program titled Gitanjoli Hundred.

Atondra Ekattor is a non-govt. cultural organization which arranges various cultural programs on different occasions. The historical Nobel Prize winning event by world famous poet Rabindranath Tagore has attained the hundred years in 2013. To mark the memorable achievement, the organization was going to arrange a two day long cultural program titled 'Gitanjoli Hundred' jointly with 'Friends of Bangladesh' of India. The program was inaugurated on 18th January 2013 in Kuthibari of Shilaidaha, Kushtia. While the closing ceremony held on 19th January 2013 at Bangla Academy Auditorium, Dhaka.

For organizing the program smoothly and successfully, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated **Taka 500,000/-** (Taka five hundred thousand) only to Atondra Ekattor.

4. Donated to 'Volunteers Association for Bangladesh' for establishing its office cum training center.

Volunteers Association for Bangladesh (VAB) is a

charitable organization registered in the USA. It was founded in 1998 at New York by expatriate Bangladeshis and their American friends. Its mission is to empower the rural poor and the disadvantaged people in Bangladesh for a better life.

VAB implements its programs through its office at Dhaka in Bangladesh, where it is registered as an international nongovernmental organization. The organization is focusing on the improvement of the quality of education in the rural nongovernmental high school within the public system. It has provided individual scholarships to 6962 students of poor families, trained 666 school teachers and upgraded 60 schools in rural areas. VAB purchased a 2,700 sft flat at Baitul Aman Housing Society at Dhaka for establishing its office cum training center with full facilities for round year training.

In this connection, Dutch-Bangla Bank extended its generous help and donated **Taka 1,000,000/-** (Taka one million) only to Volunteers Association for Bangladesh (VAB) for setting up a Teachers'



Dutch-Bangla Bank donated Tk. 10 Lac to Volunteers Association for Bangladesh (VAB) for setting up a Teachers' Training Centre with full facilities for year-round training to school teachers. Mr. K. S. Tabrez, MD of Dutch-Bangla Bank handed over the cheque of donation to Prof. Dr. Zamilur Reza Choudhury, Chairman of Advisory Board, VAB at a function held on March 20, 2013. The function was also attended by Prof. Dr. Jasimuz Zaman, Country Director and Prof. S. Dara Shamsuddin, Member, Advisory Board of Bangladesh, VAB.

Training Center with full facilities for year round training to the school teachers.

5. Doantion to Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BKMEA).

Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BKMEA) represents the largest export earning sector of Bangladesh. BKMEA has been playing a vital role in shaping the country's economic structure by exporting more than \$9.4 billion per year. The unique quality of its product has graced the world long earlier and BKMEA is in incessant effort to open a new horizon of business potential for Bangladesh knitwear by scouting untapped markets.

BKMEA requested Dutch-Bangla Bank for financial assistance to establish BKMEA Dhaka Office Bhaban. In this connection, Dutch-Bangla Bank donated **Taka 5,000,000/-** (Taka five million) only to Bangladesh Knitwear Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BKMEA) for establishment of the BKMEA Dhaka Office Bhaban.

6. Donation to Share Investors Forum.

The share market of Bangladesh has experienced the growth over the past decade in terms of its scope, transaction, index as well as all related issues. But the small investors of the market are mostly apprentice and inexperienced. They have not enough knowledge to analyze the prospect of their investment in the share market. Accordingly, a huge number of small investors are bewildered by the capital loss followed by the bubble burst in recent years.

Share Investors Forum is an organization which works for the interest of the investors by creating awareness among investors as well as articulating recommendations for the development of the share market. The forum informed that it was going to organize a seminar for creating awareness among small investors of the share market. The seminar exchanged views about problems and

prospects of the share market of Bangladesh and recommended precise solutions to the honorable Finance Minister, SEC Chairman, DSE and CSE.

Considering the importance of the event, Dutch-Bangla Bank extended its cooperation by way of donating **Taka 200,000/- (two hundred thousand)** only to Share Investors Forum for organizing discussion meeting and seminar for creating awareness among small investors of the share market as well as for purchasing computers for training program of the Forum.

7. Sponsoring "Euhssian Science & Technology Fair - 2013".

The Euhssian Science and Technology Club of the College was going to arrange a 3-day long Inter School and College Science Fair namely "**Euhssian Science & Technology Fair - 2013**" d

uring last 17-19 September, 2013. The club arranged the science fair every year successfully. About 30 renowned educational institutions of Dhaka city participated at this science fair. The opening and closing ceremony of the program held at BUET central auditorium. The honorable Vice-Chancellor of BUET graced both the program as the Chief Guest. The fair was divided into three events as-1. Project display 2. Olympiad 3. Extempore speech.

Considering the importance of the event DBBL sponsored the "Euhssian Science & Technology Fair-2013" by providing **Taka 100,000/-** (Taka one hundred thousand) only to the Euhssian Science & Technology Club, Engineering University School & College, BUET, Dhaka.

8. Sponsoring "International Conference on Biotechnology (ICB)"

The Committee of Action for Research, Extension and services (CARES) is a registered non-government, non-political, not-for-profit membership-based foundation. It is conceived



The Committee of Action for Research, Extension and Services Society (CARES), a charitable organization to support research in bio-science including bio-technology through post laboratory actions in order to have an impact on agricultural economy and quality life of the rural population, organized an international conference on bio-technology on May 25-26, 2013 with the theme “Application of bio-technology in addressing the development needs of Bangladesh”. Dutch-Bangla Bank sponsored the event as a Platinum Partner.

Dr. A. Majeed Khan, Chairman of CARES and former Minister is seen receiving a cheque for the sponsorship of the event from Managing Director of DBBL. Prof. Dr. M. Shamsher Ali, Vice-Chairman of CARES and President of Bangladesh Academy of Sciences was also present on the occasion.

as a ‘Virtual’ University to work together with person, institutions, programs and organizations to support research in bio sciences including biotechnology through post-laboratory actions in order to have an impact on agricultural economy and quality life of the rural population.

CARES organized a conference namely “**International Conference on Biotechnology (ICB)**” held on last 25-26 May, 2013 at Westin Hotel, Dhaka. The theme of the event was “Application of Bio-technology in addressing the development needs of Bangladesh”. The objective was to stir society with information and knowledge about scientific advancements in molecular biology and bio-technology.

The conference was attended by personnel of both the ministerial and high scientific levels from most of the SAARC and ASEAN countries and the United States; non-resident Bangladeshi scientists from the United States, Canada, Australia and Singapore.

Considering the significance of the “International

Conference on Biotechnology (ICB)”, DBBL sponsored the event at a cost of **Taka 1,000,000/-** (Taka one million) only.

9. Sponsoring BCS ICT World organized by Bangladesh Computer Samity (BCS).

Bangladesh Computer Samity organized the country’s largest IT exposition “**BCS ICT World**” at the Bangabandhu International Conference Centre with the theme ‘Information Communication Technology (ICT) and Education for Development’. Mr. Abul Maal Abdul Muhith, Hon’ble Minister, Ministry of Finance and Mr. Hasanul Haq Inu, Hon’ble Minister, Ministry of Information graced the occasion as the chief guest and special guest respectively.

Considering the significance of the “**BCS ICT World**” as well as the Bank’s role in introducing Information Technology in the banking sector of the country, DBBL sponsored the event at a cost of **Taka 1,150,000/-** (Taka one million & one hundred fifty thousand) only.

A few of many memorable incidents and illustrations of the impact of DBBL scholarship program are described here for our valued clients and stakeholders.

স্বপ্ন পূরণের পথে যেসব শিক্ষার্থীরা....

ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক তার বৃত্তি কর্মসূচির আওতায় আর্থিকভাবে অসচ্ছল অথচ মেধাবী হাজারো ছাত্র-ছাত্রীকে বৃত্তি দিয়ে থাকে। এসব ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের সাথে কথা বলে জানা যায় তাদের পরিবারের করুণ ইতিহাস। যা শুনলে যে কারো চোখে জল আসবে। সেসব ছাত্র-ছাত্রীরা তাদের অবর্ণনীয় কষ্টকে জয় করে এতদূর পর্যন্ত এসেছে। তাদের পথচলাকে কিছুটা হলেও ছন্দময় করতে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের ক্ষুদ্র প্রয়াস হলো এ বৃত্তি কর্মসূচি। যেসব মেধাবীরা অকালে ঝরে পড়ে যাচ্ছিল এ বৃত্তির মাধ্যমে তারা আজ পেয়েছে টিকে থাকার অবলম্বন। নতুন করে বাঁচার আশায় বুক বাঁধছেন তারা। তাদের মনের অভিব্যক্তিগুলো এখানে তুলে ধরার চেষ্টা করা হলো :

নজরুল চিকিৎসক হয়ে অসহায় মানুষের পাশে দাঁড়াতে চান

নজরুল ইসলাম এক সংগ্রামী কৃতি ছাত্রের নাম। ২০১০ সালে গার্লডিয়া মাধ্যমিক বিদ্যালয়, বাকেরগঞ্জ থেকে জিপিএ-৫ পেয়ে এস. এস. সি. পাশ করেন। পরিবারের অর্থনৈতিক অচলাবস্থা তার ভালো ফলাফলে বিন্দু মাত্রও নেতিবাচক প্রভাব ফেলতে পারেনি। সকল প্রতিকূলতাকে পেছনে ফেলে তিনি আজ তার আজন্ম স্বপ্ন ডাক্তার হওয়ার পথে যাত্রা শুরু করেছেন। নজরুল এবার বরিশালের শেরে বাংলা মেডিকেল কলেজে প্রথম বর্ষ সমাপ্ত করতে যাচ্ছেন।

বরিশাল জেলার এক নিভৃত পল্লীতে জন্ম গ্রহণ করেন নজরুল। দুই ভাই এর মধ্যে তিনিই বড়। সহায় সম্বলহীন পরিবারে জন্ম নিয়ে তার ভাগ্যে যেন কষ্ট ছাড়া আর কিছুই জুটেনি। তার বাবা মো. নুরুল ইসলাম একসময় দিনমজুরের কাজ করতেন। কিন্তু গ্রামে সারা বছর কাজ না থাকায় মাঝে মধ্যে পরিবারের জন্য আহার যোগাড় করতে পারতেন না। তাই সিদ্ধান্ত নিলেন শহরে কোন কাজ করবেন। এভাবেই একদিন পেয়ে যান দারোয়ানের কাজ। ঢাকার অদূরে বুড়িগঙ্গা নদীর ওপারে একটি বাড়িতে দিন রাত পাহাড়া দিতে হয়। এতে কত টাকাই বা বেতন। তাও একসাথে কিছু টাকা অন্তত: হাতে পাওয়া যাবে। এ চিন্তা থেকেই বাড়ি থেকে বের হন।

নজরুল ছোট বেলা থেকেই পড়ালেখায় বেশ মনোযোগী ছিলেন। স্কুলের সব শ্রেণীতেই ভাল রেজাল্ট করে শিক্ষকদেরকে তাক লাগিয়ে দিতেন। এভাবেই তিনি এস. এস. সি. পরীক্ষায় ভালো রেজাল্ট অর্জন করে সরকারী বিজ্ঞান কলেজ, ঢাকায় ভর্তি হওয়ার সুযোগ পান। কিন্তু ছেলেকে শহরে রেখে পড়ালেখার খরচ যোগানো বাবা-মায়ের পক্ষে মোটেও সম্ভব ছিলনা। বাবা-মায়ের অনিচ্ছা সত্ত্বেও নজরুল তার অদম্য ইচ্ছায় উক্ত কলেজে ভর্তি হন। কলেজের ক্লাস যখন শুরু হলো নজরুল তখন দিশেহারা এ

চিন্তায় যে কিভাবে প্রতিমাসের খরচ মেটাবেন। তার বাবা যে সামান্য বেতন পান তা দিয়ে বর্তমানের চড়া মূল্যের বাজারে দু'মুঠো আহার যোগানোই কষ্টসাধ্য।



মেডিকেল কলেজের বারান্দায় নজরুল ইসলাম

নজরুল চিন্তা করলেন টিউশনি করবেন। কিন্তু টিউশনি করলে ঠিক মতো লেখাপড়ায় সময় দিতে পারবেন কিনা তা নিয়ে পরিবারের সবাই দ্বিধাযুক্ত ছিলেন। নজরুলসহ পরিবারের সবাই যখন এ বিষয়ে বেশ চিন্তিত এমনই এক সংকটকালীন মুহূর্তে তিনি তার বন্ধুর মাধ্যমে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের বৃত্তির সন্ধান পান। এরপর যথাসময়ে আবেদন করে এইচ.এস.সি. পর্যায়ে দু'বছরের জন্য ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের শিক্ষা বৃত্তি অর্জন করেন। নজরুল যেন এক শক্ত অবলম্বন পেয়ে যান। তারপর আর তাকে পেছনে তাকাতে হয়নি। ২০১২ সালে সে এইচ. এস. সি. পরীক্ষায় আবারো জিপিএ ৫ পান। এতে নজরুলের বাবা-মা অনেক খুশি হন। কিন্তু আবারো যেন তাদের চোখে মুখে চিন্তার গভীর চাপ স্পষ্ট লক্ষ্য করা যায়, কিভাবে ছেলেটিকে উচ্চ শিক্ষায় ভর্তি করাবেন। এরই মধ্যে নজরুল মেডিকেল কলেজের ভর্তি পরীক্ষায় অংশগ্রহণ করেন এবং মেধাতালিকায় তার নামটি দেখতে পান। ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক কর্তৃপক্ষ তার ফলাফলে খুশী হয়ে পুনরায় তাকে বৃত্তির জন্য নির্বাচিত করে।

নজরুল বলেন, 'আমি আজীবন যে শব্দটিকে পূঁজি করে বেঁচে আছি সেটা হলো, স্বপ্ন। আর এ স্বপ্ন বাস্তবায়নে সহায়তা করেছে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক। আমার জীবনের একটি বিশাল জায়গাজুড়ে আছে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক। যার আলোয় আলোকিত হচ্ছি আমরা হাজারও অসহায় মেধাবী ছাত্র-ছাত্রী। শুধু তাই নয় এটা আমাদের মাঝে এমন এক আলো জ্বালাচ্ছে যাতে আলোকিত হবে আমাদের দেশ ও জাতি।



আর ভবিষ্যতে আমিও একজন ডাক্তার হয়ে এদেশের অসহায় মানুষের সেবা করতে চাই।’

Students on the way of fulfilling dreams...

Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited (DBBL) gives scholarships to the thousands of financially insolvent but meritorious students under its quintessential scholarship programme. Talking to those students, it was learnt about the miserable histories of their families, which will definitely hit the emotion of anybody. This DBBL scholarship will obviously smoothen, at least to some extent, the future paths of the students, who came to such a level of education overcoming their untold sufferings. Under the scholarships, the meritorious students, who were on the verge of drop out, now got a support to continue their education; they found a new hope of living. Expressions of their minds are mentioned here:

Nazrul wants to stand beside helpless people after being a doctor

Nazrul Islam is a name of a struggler and erudite student. In 2010, he successfully passed the Secondary School Certificate (SSC) from the Garulia High School in Bakerganj obtaining GPA 5.00. Financial insolvency at his family could not prevent him from achieving the brilliant result. Defeating all the obstacles, he has already started his journey to fulfill his long-cherished dream of building himself as a doctor. This year, Nazrul is going to complete his first-year education at the Barisal Sher-e-Bangla Medical College.

Nazrul was born in a very remote village in Barisal district. Between two brothers, Nazrul is the elder. Taking birth at the destitute family, Nazrul got nothing except misery. His father Md Nurul Islam, once upon a time, would work as a day labourer; but, he often could not manage food for his family members because of unavailability of work around the year at village. So, he decided to do any work in city; one day, he also got a work of sentry in the city. He has to guard a house round the clock just after the Buriganga River, near the Dhaka city; very meager amount of salary; after that, at least some money can be drawn at a time; considering this, he went out from the house.

Nazrul was attentive to study from his early age. In all classes, he obtained brilliant results, which surprised his teachers. Thus, he achieved good result at the Secondary School Certificate (SSC) examination and subsequently got admission at the Dhaka Science College. But it was not possible at all for his parents to bear the cost of his study at the college in city. Despite unwillingness, Nazrul got admission at the college embarking on his indomitable aspiration. When his class at college started, Nazrul was in serious trouble on meeting the study cost in each month. With his father’s meager amount of salary, it was very difficult to manage food at this high priced market, let alone continue study of two sons. After that, cherishing dream of being a doctor in the future, Nazrul braved to start overcoming the sea-like long and insecure ways. Once, he thought to manage study cost through private tuition; but if he does it, he cannot spend enough time for study; because, he has to pass long way that requires good result. When Nazrul and all of his family members were in such critical situation, he was informed about the scholarship of Dutch-Bangla Bank Ltd (DBBL) through one of his friends. Later, he applied for and won it. Nazrul apparently got a reliable support. After that, he never looked back. In 2012, he again obtained GPA 5.00 in the Higher Secondary Examination (HSC). The result largely delighted his parents. But, deep impression of tension again appeared on their faces thinking that how they will enroll their son for higher education. Under such circumstances, Nazrul took part in the admission test of the medical college, and grabbed a position at the merit list. The DBBL further took the responsibility to bear the full cost of his higher study, removing his parents’ stress.

Nazrul said, “It is the dream, venturing on which I live till now. The DBBL, like a guardian, assisted me to supply the fund needed to materialize that dream. The bank will remain in the large part of the history of my life. The bank is like a bright star, light of which are enlightening the thousands of us. Not only that, the light being kindled by the DBBL will also enlighten our country and nation. And I want to serve the country’s helpless people after being a doctor in the future.”



ইয়ানুর আক্তার ভবিষ্যতে একজন প্রকৌশলী হতে চান



বৃত্তি প্রদান অনুষ্ঠানে বক্তৃতা দিচ্ছেন ইয়ানুর আক্তার

মাদারীপুর জেলার পশ্চিম রঘুরামপুর গ্রামের দরিদ্র রিকশাচালক মো: নুরুল আমিন ফকিরের মেধাবী কন্যা ইয়ানুর আক্তার ঢাকা মহিলা পলিটেকনিক্যাল ইনস্টিটিউট-এ আর্কিটেকচার বিভাগে পড়ছেন। তার স্বপ্ন একজন সফল ইঞ্জিনিয়ার হওয়ার। দারিদ্র্যের কষাঘাতে পিষ্ট পরিবারে বেড়ে উঠা ইয়ানুর নিজেই লিখেছেন তার এ পর্যন্ত চলে আসার গল্প-

“মানুষ সব সময় বড় হতে চায়, এটা তার সহজাত কামনা। ঠিক তেমনি আমিও বড় হতে চাই আমার শিক্ষা দ্বারা। আমার দরিদ্র মা-বাবাও আমাকে নিয়ে অনেক বড় স্বপ্ন দেখেন। তারা চান আমি একদিন সুশিক্ষায় শিক্ষিত হয়ে সমাজে মাথা উঁচু করে দাঁড়াই। কিন্তু তাঁদের এ স্বপ্ন পূরণ করাটা যে কত কঠিন তা আমি সত্যিই অনুধাবন করতে পারছি। আমার বাবা একজন রিকশাচালক আর মা অন্যের বাসায় কাজ করেন। মা-বাবা ও আমরা দু’বোন নিয়ে আমাদের চারজনের পরিবার। ছোটবেলা থেকেই দেখেছি দু’মুঠো অন্নের জন্য সাত সকালে বাবা রিকশা নিয়ে বের হয়ে যেতেন আর মা তার কাজে বেড়িয়ে পড়তেন। আমাদের দু’বোনকে দেখাশুনা করতে পারতেন না বলে একটি ডে-কেয়ার সেন্টারে রেখে যেতেন। আমি ডে-কেয়ার সেন্টার থেকেই স্কুলে যেতাম এবং স্কুল ছুটির পর আবার সেখানে ফিরে যেতাম। এভাবে আমি ৩য় শ্রেণীতে যখন পড়ি হঠাৎ বাবা অসুস্থ হয়ে পড়েন। তখন থেকে রিকশা চালানো বন্ধ হয়ে গেল। মায়ের একার আয় দিয়ে আমাদের পরিবার চলা তখন খুব কষ্টকর হয়ে উঠেছিল। তারপরও মা সংসারের হাল ধরলেন।

ষষ্ঠ শ্রেণীতে উঠার পর মা আমাকে আরেকটি স্কুলে ভর্তি করে দিলেন। মা স্কুলের প্রিন্সিপাল স্যারকে অনুরোধ করে আমার বেতন সবার থেকে একটু কম দেয়ার ব্যবস্থা করলেন। আমি কখনও কোন প্রাইভেট পড়ার সুযোগ পাইনি। যদি কোন পড়া না বুঝতাম তাহলে মা যে বাসায় কাজ করতেন তাদের কাছ থেকে বুঝে নিতাম। আমরা যে পরিবেশে বাস করি সেটা পড়াশুনার জন্য মোটেও উপযোগী নয়। দিনে রাতে সবসময়ই চিংকার চেচামেচী। এরমধ্যে পড়াশোনা করাটা ছিল একেবারেই কষ্ট সাধ্য ব্যাপার। তাই আমি সন্ধ্যা রাতে ঘুমিয়ে পড়তাম আর গভীর রাতে জেগে উঠে পড়ালেখা শুরু

করতাম। আমি যতক্ষণ পড়তাম মাও আমার সাথে ততক্ষণ জেগে থাকতেন। ৭ম শ্রেণীতে পড়ার সময় কিছু টিউশনি করতাম, এ দিয়ে কিছুটা হলেও খরচ মেটাতে পারতাম। ৮ম শ্রেণীতে উঠার পর ভেবেছিলাম আর বোধ হয় পড়ালেখা হবেনা এখানেই শেষ। তারপর একটা বেসরকারী সংস্থার সন্ধান পেলাম যারা কর্মজীবী শিশুদের লেখাপড়া করায়। ভাগ্যক্রমে আমিও তাদের সাথে যুক্ত হয়ে যাই। তারপর শুরু হলো আবার নতুন জীবন। এভাবে জে. এস. সি. পাশ করে মিশন পল্লী স্কুল এন্ড টেকনিক্যাল কলেজ, ঢাকায় ভর্তি হই। নবম শ্রেণীতে রেজিস্ট্রেশন করার সময় আবার পড়লাম দুশ্চিন্তায় যে কিভাবে রেজিস্ট্রেশনের টাকা যোগাড় করব। তখন মা যে বাসায় কাজ করতেন সেখানকার মালিক আমার রেজিস্ট্রেশনের টাকা দিয়ে সাহায্য করলেন। নবম শ্রেণীতে ভালো ফলাফল করেছিলাম। দশম শ্রেণীর শুরুর দিকে আবারো পড়লাম সমস্যা। আর সামনের দিকে এগোতে সাহস পেলাম না। কয়েক মাস স্কুলে যাওয়া বন্ধ হয়ে গেল। স্কুল থেকে স্যার খোঁজ নিলেন কেন স্কুলে যাচ্ছি না। স্যারকে বললাম, স্যার আমি এবার পোশাক কারখানায় কাজ করব, কারণ পরিবারের হাল ধরতে হবে। আমি স্যারকে এ কথা বলেই কেঁদে ফেললাম। স্যার বলেছিলেন আমার পড়ালেখা চালিয়ে নিতে যতটুকু পারবেন সাহায্য করবেন। মা আগে যে বাসায় কাজ করতেন সে বাসার আন্টির কাছে প্রচুর কান্নাকাটি করেছিলেন এজন্য যে এতদূর মেয়েটিকে নিয়ে আসলাম এখন বুঝি হালটা ছেড়েই দিতে হবে। তারপর সেই আন্টি আমার মাকে প্রতিমাসে পড়াশুনার জন্য কিছু টাকা দেবেন বলে আশ্বাস দিলেন। সেই আন্টির সহায়তায়ই আমি এস. এস. সি. পাশ করে আজ ডিপ্লোমা ইঞ্জিনিয়ারিং এ ভর্তি হতে পেরেছি।

আজ যখন ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক থেকে বৃত্তিটা পেলাম আমার দুঃখিনী মা অনেক খুশি হলেন। বৃত্তি পাওয়ার খবর শুনে মা আনন্দে কেঁদেই ফেললেন। সেই আন্টিও বেশ খুশী হলেন। আমার বৃদ্ধ মা-বাবার চোখে মুখে এখন এক অজানা স্বপ্ন যেন হাতছানি দিয়ে ডাকছে। তারা আশুস্ত হতে পেরেছেন যে টাকার অভাবে আর আমার পড়া থেমে থাকবেনা। আমি একদিন বড় হয়ে তাদের সকল আশা আকাঙ্ক্ষা পূরণ করতে পারব। আর ততদিন পর্যন্ত ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক হবে আমার চলার পথের সহযাত্রী।”

Yeanur Aktar wants to be an engineer in the future

Yeanur Aktar is a meritorious daughter of poor rickshaw-puller Md Nurul Amin Fakir at Paschim Raghurampur in Madaripur district. She is studying at the Department of Architecture of Dhaka Mahila Polytechnic Institute. Her dream is to be a successful engineer in the future. Brought up at a poverty-hit family, Yeanur herself wrote the story of coming to this position in her life. It is mentioned below:



“The humans always want to be in a big position in life. It is their innate desire. Like all, I also cherished the same desire and through by my education. My poor parents also see the same dreamed about me. They want that one day I will be educated with good education and stand with head high in the society. But I am really understanding how much difficult to fulfill their dreams. My father is a farmer and mother does work at others’ houses. In our family, we are four members including parents and two brother-sisters. From my early age, I saw that my father went out with rickshaw at dawn and mother also went for works in order to manage our daily food. As they could not look after us, they would keep us at a day-care centre. I would go to the school from the centre and returned there after the school. When, I was in class three, my father suddenly fell in sick, and his rickshaw-pulling as well as earnings stopped. At that time, it became very difficult to run the family with the income of only my mother. After that, mother took the charge of the family.

When I was elevated to class six, my mother admitted me in another school. Requesting the principal sir, mother managed to give my tuition fee somewhat less than that of other students. I never got chance to study under the private tutor. If I didn’t understand any lesson, I would request and learn from the people at my mother’s employer house. The environment at my house, where we live, is not suitable for study at all. There was always crowding and shouting. Continuation of study was very difficult in the circumstance. So, I would fall into sleep in the evening, and woke up in deep night and start study. My mother would remain beside me awoke until I study. At class seven, I would manage my study cost to some extent through private tuition. After elevation to the class VIII, I felt that I may not continue study any more. Then, I got information about a non-government organization that supports the employed children for study. Luckily, I have also been connected to it. Thereafter, my study again started with new hope. Thus, after passing Junior School Certificate, I got admission at the Mission Palli School and Technical College, Dhaka. Tension further gripped me when the registration time at class IX came that how I will collect the fee for registration. At that time, the owners of the house, where my mother would work, helped me by giving the fee. At class IX, my result was very

good. But, at the beginning of class X, I again fell in problem; I could not brave to go forward, and even attending the class at school was stopped for some months. My school teacher came to my house to look into why I could not go to school. I told him, “Sir, now I will work at a garment factory as I have to take the responsibility of my family.” Citing these words, I burst into tears. My teacher told me he would help me as much as he could to continue my study. My mother wept effusively to the aunty of that house, where she earlier worked, saying that she was about to leave the ‘steer’ after bringing her daughter to such a level of education. Then, the aunty assured of my mother that she would give some money each month for my study. With her very assistance, I became able to take admission at the diploma engineering after passing the SSC examination.

Today, when I obtained the DBBL scholarship, my destitute mother became very happy. Hearing my scholarship news, mother could not control herself from weeping at pleasure. My aunt also became glad. Now, a dream of new height was apparently seen on the faces of my parents. They were assured that lack of money would no longer hinder my study. After being a big job holder one day, I will fulfill their all expectations; till that day, DBBL will remain as friend beside me.”

নূর মোহাম্মদ এবারও ক্লাসে প্রথম হয়েছেন.....

নূর মোহাম্মদ, পিতা: মৃত মো: আফসার আলী, মাতা: মোছা: নূরুন নাহার বেগম, গ্রাম: ভাটরা, পো: শিহালী হাট, থানা: শিবগঞ্জ, জেলা: বগুড়া। তিনি ২০০৮ সাল থেকে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক থেকে বৃত্তি পাচ্ছেন। এবছর বাংলাদেশ প্রকৌশল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় (বুয়েট) এর কেমিকৌশল বিভাগে তৃতীয় বর্ষে অধ্যয়ন করছেন। বরাবরের মতো নূর মোহাম্মদ এবারও ক্লাসে প্রথম স্থানটি ধরে রেখেছেন। মনের মধ্যে অনেক কষ্ট নিয়েই জীবনের সফলতার দিকে এগোচ্ছেন। আমরা তার সফলতা কামনা করি। আসুন শুনুন নূর মোহাম্মদ-এর নিজের একান্ত কিছু কথা-

“একদিন জনৈক এক ব্যক্তির সাথে কথা হচ্ছিল, তিনি আমার পরিবার, মা-বাবা সম্পর্কে জিজ্ঞেস করছিলেন। আমার বাবা মারা গেছেন তিনি কৃষক ছিলেন, আমার মা গৃহিনী, বাড়ি প্রত্যন্ত গ্রামে- আমি বললাম। তিনি আমাকে ধমকের স্বরে বললেন, আরে মিয়া মিথ্যা কথা বলেন কেন? তিনি বিশ্বাস করতে পারছিলেন না। আসলে তিনি বুঝতে চাচ্ছিলেন যে, এরকম পরিবার থেকে কেউ বুয়েটে আসতে পারে না।

আমার মনে আছে- আজ থেকে দশ বছর আগের কথা, তখন ষষ্ঠ শ্রেণীর বার্ষিক পরীক্ষা চলছিল, পরীক্ষার ফি ছিল





কেমিকৌশল বিভাগের সামনে নুর মোহাম্মদ

৩০ টাকা। আমার বাবা শারীরিক ভাবে উপার্জন করতে সক্ষম ছিলেন না। আমার মায়ের কাছে ছিল ১৫ টাকা, সে সময় চালের কেজিও ছিল ১৫ টাকা। সেদিন ঐ ১৫ টাকা দিয়ে চাল কিনে সকালে ভাত রান্না করার কথা ছিল। কিন্তু ঐ ১৫ টাকা নিয়ে সকালে না খেয়েই পরীক্ষার হলে যাই। স্যার যখন ফি নিতে আসলেন তখন আমি ৩০ টাকা দিতে পারিনি বলে পরীক্ষার হলেই আমাকে অকথ্য ভাষায় গালিগালাজ করতে লাগলেন। আমার এখনও মনে পড়ে ৫ টাকার ঐ তিনটি কয়েন সামনে রেখে আমি সারা পরীক্ষার সময়টুকু অবরে কেঁদেছিলাম। না, আমি স্যারকে দোষারোপ করছি না বরং আমি আমার দরিদ্রতা এবং অক্ষমতার কথাই স্মরণ করছি। আমার সেদিনের অশ্রু বৃথা যায়নি, ঐ পরীক্ষায় রেকর্ড মার্কস পেয়ে ফার্স্ট হয়েছিলাম। এরপর শুরু হয় আমার পথচলা। বাবা ছিলেন ভূমিহীন কৃষক, শারীরিকভাবে উপার্জন অক্ষম। আমার মা প্রতিবেশীদের বাড়িতে কাজ করতেন। আমিও বিভিন্ন মৌসুমে কৃষি কাজ করতাম।

এভাবেই চলতে থাকে। ২০০৮ সালে এস. এস. সি. তে গোল্ডেন প্লাস পেয়ে ঢাকায় একটা কলেজে ভর্তি হই, পড়ে যাই অর্থনৈতিক সংকটে। এমনকি কলেজের ভর্তি ফি ও বাকি ছিল। ঠিক সেই সময় আমার দিকে সাহায্যের হাত বাড়িয়ে দেয় ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক। বন্ধুর পথ কিছুটা সমতল হতে থাকে। এরই মধ্যে আমার বাবা মারা যান। উল্লেখ্য বাবার চিকিৎসার জন্য আমাদের ছোট্ট বাড়িটাও বিক্রি করে দিতে হয়েছিল। ক্রেতার অনুগ্রহে বাড়িটা এখনও হস্তান্তর হয়নি। এখন আমার মনে হচ্ছে সেদিন সেই ব্যক্তিকে আসলেই মিথ্যা বলেছিলাম, কারণ আমি বলেছিলাম- আমার বাবা কৃষক, ভূমিহীন বলিনি, আমার মা যে অন্যের বাড়িতে কাজ করেন, সেটাও বলিনি।

যাই হোক ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক এর সহযোগিতায় আমার পড়ালেখা ভালই চলতে থাকে। ২০১০ সালে এইচ. এস. সি. তে জিপিএ-৫ পেয়ে ভর্তি পরীক্ষার মাধ্যমে বাংলাদেশ প্রকৌশল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ভর্তি হই। এখনও সহযোগিতার হাতকে সংকোচিত করেনি ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক। এ ব্যাংক এর অব্যাহত সহযোগিতায় আমার চলার পথ এখন অনেকটাই মসৃণ ও সমতল। আমি বর্তমানে কেমিকৌশল বিভাগে ৩য় বর্ষে পড়াশুনা করছি। আশা করি ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক আমার চলার পথকে সুন্দর থেকে সুন্দরতর করবে যাতে দেশ ও জাতিকে কিছু দেয়ার মতো সামর্থ্য অর্জন করতে পারি।”

This year Nur Mohammad also stood first in class ...

Nur Mohammad is the son of late Md Afsar Ali and Most. Nurun Nahar Begum at the village Bhatra under Shibganj upazila in Bogra district. He has been receiving the DBBL scholarship since 2008. This year, he is now studying at the third year of the Chemical Engineering dept. of the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET). As continuation of his past record, he retained the first position at his class this year too. With many depressions at mind, he is moving towards the success in life. We pray for his success. Nur Mohammad himself wrote some of his sufferings. Those are mentioned below-

“One day, I was talking with a man, who was asking about my parents. I said that my father had died; he was a farmer; mother is a house wife and my home is at a remote village. Then, in a soft tone, he said that why you were uttering lie. Actually, he could not believe the facts. He was indicating that nobody from such family could come to BUET.

I can fairly remember that it was 10 years back; my yearly examination at class VI was going on; the exam fee was Taka 30. My father was not physically able to earn money; my mother had Taka 15 at that time; during the time, price of rice per kg was also Taka 15. It was supposed to buy rice by that money for cooking food in the morning on that day. But, leaving the morning meal, I went to attend the examination with the Taka 15. When teacher came to collect exam fee, I failed to give full of Taka 30, and as such he started to scorn me at the exam hall. I can still remember that keeping the three coins of Taka 5 each in front of me, I wept throughout the exam hours at the hall. No, I am not blaming my teacher. Rather, I am just remembering my poverty and inability. My that tears didn't go in vain; I had become the first with record marks at the examination. After that, my long walk started. My father was a landless farmer, and was also physically unable to earn money. My mother worked at a neighbor's house. I also did agricultural works at different sessions.

My study was going on in this way. In 2008, I was admitted at a college in Dhaka after obtaining Golden A+ at the SSC examination; then I fell into



deep financial problem; my admission fee at the college was even due. Just at that critical time of my life, the DBBL extended its supportive hand to me. The rough path started getting somewhat plain. In the meantime, my father died. Here, it is mentionable that my small home land had to be sold out for my father's treatment. With the mercy of the buyer, the house was not handed over till now. Now, it seems to me that I actually uttered lie to that man; because, I told him that my father was a farmer but didn't say that he was landless; I also refrained from saying that my mother worked at other's house.

However, with the financial assistance of DBBL, my study was continuing well. In 2010, I was admitted at the BUET through admission test after obtaining GPA 5.00 at the Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) examination. Till now, the DBBL didn't squeeze its helpful hand. With the Bank's continuous assistance, the way of my study is quite smooth and plain. At present, I am studying at the third year of the department of Chemical Engineering. I hope that the DBBL will make my study-path smoother so that I can achieve the capacity to contribute to the country and the nation.

আলামিন তার বাবাকে ফেরিওয়ালার কাজ থেকে মুক্তি দিতে চান

মো: আলামিন, সরকারী বিজ্ঞান কলেজ, ঢাকার এইচ. এস. সি. ১ম বর্ষের মেধাবী ছাত্র। তার বাবা মো: ইব্রাহিম মিয়া ঢাকার তেজগাঁও এলাকায় ফেরি করে ঝালমুড়ি, চা, কখনও বা বাদাম বিক্রি করেন। এ সামান্য আয় দিয়েই চালাতে হয় তার অভাবের সংসার। আলামিনের বাড়ি হবিগঞ্জের লাখাই উপজেলার মুড়িয়াউক গ্রামে। ভিটেবাড়ি ছাড়া তাদের আর কিছুই নেই। কৃষি মৌসুমে গ্রামাঞ্চলে দিন মজুরের কাজ করেন আলামিনের বাবা। আর বাকিটা সময় ঢাকায় থেকে ফেরিওয়ালার কাজ করেন।

ছোট বেলা থেকেই আলামিন ছিলেন মেধাবী। স্কুলে সব শ্রেণীতেই ভাল রেজাল্ট করতেন। স্কুল জীবনে ৫ম শ্রেণীতে প্রাইমারী এবং ৮ম শ্রেণীতে জুনিয়র বৃত্তি পেয়ে কৃতিত্বের পরিচয় দেন। ফলে স্কুলের শিক্ষকরা তার পারিবারিক অবস্থা বিবেচনা করে বিনা বেতনে পড়ার সুযোগ করে দেন। কিন্তু বই, খাতা-কলম ইত্যাদি কিনতে গিয়ে চরম হতাশায় পড়তে হতো আলামিনকে। প্রায় সময়ই তাকে বন্ধুদের বই ধার করে পড়তে হতো। বিভিন্ন আত্মীয়-স্বজনের সহায়তায় চলত তার পড়ালেখার খরচ। তার বাবা দিন রাত পরিশ্রম করেও যেখানে দু'মুঠো খাবার যোগাড় করতে পারেন না সেখানে আবার পড়ালেখার খরচ মেটানো অনেকটাই

দুঃসাধ্য ব্যাপার ছিল। পারিবারিক এরকম অর্থনৈতিক দুরাবস্থায় একপর্যায়ে তিনি মামার বাড়িতে চলে যান। মামাদের আর্থিক অবস্থাও খুব একটা ভালো ছিল না। তারপরও সবাই চাইতেন যে আলামিন পড়ালেখা করে অনেক বড় হয়ে একদিন পরিবারের দুঃখ ঘুচাবেন। এভাবে তিনি ২০১৩ সালে বামৈ হাই স্কুল, লাখাই থেকে জিপিএ-৫ পেয়ে এস. এস. সি. পরীক্ষায় উত্তীর্ণ হন।



কলেজের সামনে মো: আলামিন

তারপর আলামিনের পড়ালেখার প্রতি আগ্রহ আরও বেড়ে যায়। তিনি এবার স্বপ্ন দেখেন ভালো কোন কলেজে ভর্তি হওয়ার। কিন্তু এত খরচ কে দিবে? এরই মধ্যে আলামিন ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক এর শিক্ষা বৃত্তির খবর পান এবং তা পাওয়ার স্বপ্নে বিভোর হয়ে ঢাকার সরকারী বিজ্ঞান কলেজে ভর্তি হন। যথাসময়ে আবেদন করে একসময় বৃত্তিটা পেয়েও যান। বৃত্তি পাওয়ার খবর শুনে আলামিনের বাবা-মায়ের মলিন মুখে যেন একটু আশার আলো ফুটে উঠল। তারা যেন নতুন করে বাঁচার অবলম্বন পেলেন। কারণ এখন থেকে তাদেরকে ছেলের পড়ালেখার খরচের জন্য আর চিন্তা করতে হবে না। আলামিনও অনেক খানি চিন্তা মুক্ত হলেন। এখন তার ইচ্ছে হলো ভবিষ্যতে পড়ালেখা শেষ করে ভালো চাকুরী করবেন এবং তার বাবাকে ফেরিওয়ালার কাজ থেকে মুক্তি দিবেন। ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকও আলামিনের সর্বাঙ্গীন সফলতা কামনা করে এবং তার প্রতি সহযোগিতার হাত ভবিষ্যতেও অব্যাহত রাখতে চায়।

Al-Amin wants to emancipate his father from peddling work

Md Al-Amin, a meritorious student studying at the first year of the Govt. Science College in Dhaka. His father, Md Ibrahim Mia, peddles jhal-muri, tea and even sometimes nut at the Tejgaon area in Dhaka. With the too little income, Mr Mia is to run his family having scarcity. Al-Aamin's

home is at Muriauk village of Lkhai upazila under the Habiganj district. They have nothing except homestead. In the agricultural season, his father works as day labourer in village; in other times, he works as peddler in Dhaka.

From his early age, Al-Amin was meritorious; he would mark good result at all classes. In the school life, he earned fame obtaining scholarships at both Class V and Class VIII. Considering the brilliant results and financial situation, his teachers managed free education for him at the school. But, he was to face blow in buying even other educational materials like pen, paper and books. Often, he had to lend books from friends for study. Assistance of different relatives would bear his educational cost. It was quite unfeasible for his father to maintain his study cost as the father cannot manage the very daily food for the family members even after hard labour round the clock. At one stage of the family's financial condition, he went to the home of his maternal uncles. Their financial situation was also not good. After that, all would want that Al-Amin will stand on his own foot by educating himself, and then remove his family sufferings. Thus, he passed the Secondary School Certificate (SSC) examination from the Bamoi High School, Lkhai with GPA 5.00. After the result, his attention to the education increased more. In this stage, he dreamed to get admission at a reputed college; but who will bear the large amount of cost, needed to do so? Amid this anxiety, Al-Amin knew about the DBBL scholarship. With deep expectation to get the scholarship, he was admitted at the Tejgaon Science College in Dhaka. Applying for the scholarship in due time, he also won the scholarship. Hearing the son's achievement of the scholarship, his parents' gloomy faces became glitter in a ray of new hope. They apparently received the taste of new life; because, they no longer need to think over the cost of their son's education from now on. Al-Amin also became quite free from tension. Now, his plan is to get a good job after completion of his education, and emancipate his father from the peddling work. DBBL also wished all successes of Al-Amin, and wants to continue its supportive hand to him in the future.

দৃষ্টিপ্রতিবন্ধী মেহরাব অন্ধকার থেকে আলোয় ফিরে আসতে চান

মেহরাব হোসেন একজন দৃষ্টি প্রতিবন্ধী ছাত্র। অনেক বাধা বিপত্তি অতিক্রম করে মাধ্যমিক ও উচ্চমাধ্যমিক এর পাঠ চুকিয়ে বর্তমানে স্নাতক পর্যায়ে ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষা ও গবেষণা ইন্সটিটিউট-এ ২য় বর্ষে ৪র্থ সেমিস্টারে অধ্যয়ন করছেন। মেহরাব জন্মগত দৃষ্টি প্রতিবন্ধী নয়। অন্য সবার মত তিনিও দেখতে পেতেন। কিন্তু আড়াই বছর বয়সে তিনি মারাত্মক টাইফয়েড জ্বরে আক্রান্ত হন। তার দুই তিন মাস পর হঠাৎ তার মা-বাবা লক্ষ্য করলেন তিনি চোখে ঠিকভাবে দেখতে পাচ্ছেন না। তখন তার বাবা স্থানীয় চিকিৎসকের কাছে নিয়ে গেলে তাকে ঢাকায় নিয়ে উন্নত চিকিৎসা করানোর পরামর্শ দিলেন। তার ভূমিহীন কৃষক পিতা অর্থের অভাবে ঢাকায় এনে চিকিৎসা করাতে না পারায় ধীরে ধীরে হারিয়ে যায় তার দৃষ্টিশক্তি। আর সেখান থেকেই শুরু হয় তার জীবনের অন্ধকার অধ্যায়।



ছাত্রাবাসে ব্রেইল পদ্ধতিতে লিখছেন মেহরাব হোসেন

মেহরাব পাঁচ ভাই বোনের মধ্যে সবার বড়। বাকী ভাই-বোনেরাও পড়ালেখা করছেন। পরিবারের একমাত্র উপার্জনকারী দরিদ্র বাবার পক্ষে একেবারেই অসম্ভব হয়ে পড়ছিল সন্তানদের পড়ালেখার খরচ দেয়া। প্রচণ্ড আর্থিক টানা পোড়েনের সংসারে একমাত্র মা-বাবার উৎসাহ ও তার অদম্য ইচ্ছায় শরিয়তপুর জেলার আংগারিয়া হাই স্কুল থেকে ২০০৯ সালে কৃতিত্বের সাথে এস. এস. সি. পাশ করেন। আর্থিক অসচ্ছলতার জন্য পরীক্ষার সময় শ্রুতি লেখকের সম্মানী দেওয়াও তার পক্ষে ছিল অসম্ভব। তাই ভালো শ্রুতি লেখক নিশ্চিত করা তার পক্ষে সম্ভব ছিলনা। পরীক্ষার সময় তাকে যে বিষয় নিয়ে বেশী ভাবতে হতো তা হলো শ্রুতি লেখক সময়মতো আসবেন তো! বানানগুলো শুদ্ধকরে লিখবেন তো! কারণ শ্রুতি লেখকরা আসতেন শুধু তাদের মূল্যবোধ থেকে। তাই তাদের করুণার পাত্র হয়েই থাকতে হতো তাকে। আর সবসময় এ নিয়ে একটি উৎকর্ষার মধ্যে সময় পার করতে হতো। এভাবে অনেক সংগ্রামের মধ্য দিয়ে মেহরাব এক পর্যায়ে মাদারীপুর জেলার সৈয়দ আবুল হোসেন কলেজ থেকে ২০১১ সালে এইচ. এস. সি. পাশ করেন।



পরিবারের আর্থিক অসংগতি মেহরাবকে জীবনের পদে পদে শুধু কষ্টই দিয়েছে বটে কিন্তু থামাতে পারেনি। তারপর তিনি ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পড়ার সুযোগ পান। কিন্তু তার আর সামনের দিকে চলার যেন কোন অবলম্বনই ছিলনা। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ভর্তি হওয়ার পর দৈনন্দিন ব্যয় মিটানো তার জন্য আর একটা চ্যালেঞ্জ হয়ে দাঁড়ায়, কারণ দৃষ্টি প্রতিবন্ধী হওয়াতে তার পক্ষে অন্যদের মত টিউশনি করা সম্ভব ছিল না। এমনি এক সংকটময় মুহুর্তে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক শিক্ষা বৃত্তির জন্য তাকে নির্বাচিত করা হয়। স্বস্তি ফিরে আসে তার অন্ধকার জীবনে। কারণ ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের শিক্ষা বৃত্তি টাকা দিয়ে মেহরাব তার উচ্চ শিক্ষা অর্জনের সকল খরচ মেটাতে পারবে। আর তাকে উৎকণ্ঠায় দিন কাটাতে হবে না। মেহরাব বলেন, “ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক যেন আমার কুয়াশাছন্ন ভবিষ্যতের পথে আলো নিয়ে পাশে দাঁড়ালো। আমি এ ব্যাংকের কাছে চির ঋণী হয়ে থাকব।”

Sight-disabled Mehrab wants to return to light from dark

Mehrab is a sight-disabled student. Overcoming obstacles and impediments, he completed Secondary School Certificate (SSC) and Higher Secondary Certificate (HSC) examinations, and now studying at the second semester of the Institute of Education and Research-IER (honours) under the Dhaka University (DU). Like others, Mehrab earlier can see this beautiful world. At the age of two and half years, he was unluckily affected by serious Typhoid fever. After two-three months, his parents identified that Mehrab cannot see well. When he was taken to local doctors, they suggested higher treatment in Dhaka. His eyes were not treated at that time due to undeveloped Dhaka-Barisal communication system and his family's financial problems. Mehrab's father is landless farmer. His father cannot manage daily food for the family members, let alone afford the treatment cost. So, he gradually lost his eye-sight due to lack of

treatment. From that time, the dark chapter of his life started. Mehrab is elder among all the five brothers and sisters. Other brothers and sisters are also studying. It is impossible for their poor father, the lone earner in the family, to bear the education cost of his offspring. Only the parents' inspiration at the severely insolvent family and his own indomitable desire led Mehrab to successfully pass the SSC examination from Angaria High School under Shariatpur district in 2009. Due to the financial problems, it was also impossible for Mehrab to pay honorarium to the dictation writer at examination. So, he could not ensure a good dictation writer or recorder. During the examination, the matter of his most anxiety was whether the dictation writer will come to the exam hall timely, and write the dictation in correct spelling. Because they would come only based on their conscience; so, Mehrab had to depend on sympathy of the dictation writer. And he always had to pass time amid an anxiety. Thus, through a lot of struggles, Mehrab at one stage passed the HSC exam from the Syed Abul Hossain College in Madaripur in 2011.

The financial incapability at his family suffers him in every step, but could not stop him. Then, he got chance for study at the Dhaka University. But he had visibly no support to move forward. After admission at the Dhaka University, when his parents fell into deep tension on how to manage the cost of their son's higher study, the Dutch-Bangla bank Limited (DBBL) at this crisis period stood beside them. They apparently got back the relief; because, Mehrab now can meet all of this higher study cost by the DBBL scholarship, and they no longer have to pass days with anxiety. Mehrab said, “DBBL obviously stood beside my foggy future path with light. I will remain indebted to the Bank forever.”

স্বপ্ন পূরণ

সাতক্ষীরা জেলার প্রত্যন্ত বললী গ্রামের হতদরিদ্র পরিবারের সন্তান বিমল। বাবা মহারাজ চন্দ্র গাইন পেশায় একজন জেলে। নদীতে মাছ ধরে সামান্য যা উপার্জন হত তাই ছিল ১৩ সদস্যের পরিবারের ভরণ পোষণের এক মাত্র অবলম্বন। লেখাপড়ার পাশাপাশি বাবাকে সহায়তা করতে মাঝে মাঝে বিমলকেও যেতে হত মাছ ধরতে। এসএসসি ও এইচএসসি তে কৃতিত্বপূর্ণ ফলাফল করে ২০০৫ সালে বিমল ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ফিন্যান্স বিভাগে ভর্তি হয়। ঢাকা শহরে থাকা খাওয়ার খরচ যোগাতে গিয়ে যখন সে দিশেহারা তখন ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের শিক্ষা বৃত্তি তাকে দিয়েছে আশার আলো। ২০০৬ সাল থেকে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের বৃত্তি পেয়ে হতাশা ও দারিদ্রতাকে জয় করে সেই বিমল আজ বাংলাদেশ ব্যাংকে সহকারী পরিচালক হিসেবে কর্মরত আছেন। এবার বিমলের কাছ থেকেই শোনা যাক ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের বৃত্তি সম্পর্কে তার অনুভূতির কথা :

Dreams come true

Bimal is a very poor boy of a remote Bolali village under Satkhira District. His father Moharaj Chandra Gain was a fisherman. Fishing was the only mode to maintain the 13 members family which was very much difficult for his father Moharaj Chandra Gain. That's why, Bimal sometimes used to help his father in fishing. That Bimal is now a Bank official who qualified for DBBL scholarship in 2006. After passing SSC and HSC examination with a glorious result he admitted into Finance Department at Dhaka University. When he was anxious about the expenses of education and living in Dhaka City, Dutch-Bangla Bank came forward to him with its scholarship. He completed MBA from Finance Department of Dhaka University before joining the prestigious job in Bangladesh Bank as Assistant Director. Mr. Bimal expressed his own feelings about DBBL scholarship here under:

“DBBL scholarship had given the power to free from inferiority problem”

“Getting admission into Dhaka University was a dream to me. My parents were proud of my success. Then a second thought came into the mind of my parents. Their anxiousness was about my survival in the costly & competitive Dhaka City. It was a matter of great concern for them to meet up the cost of living in Dhaka City. My father is a fisherman and with his small income, he was struggling to meet the educational and other

family related expenses of our four brothers and one sister. At this critical point of time, Dutch Bangla Bank Ltd came as a new hope to survive.

I am from a small village of Satkhira. I have a large family of 13 members in total. My elder brother has to stop his education because he has to support my father. I made a good result in SSC by standing first in Jessore Board from Business Studies group. At this my father got aspiration for my higher education. My parents were struggling for my better education. In my college life a Madam from the college used to give me some financial support. Thanks to my Principal, Madam and other teacher for their support. After getting admitted at Finance Department of Dhaka University, Dutch-Bangla Bank came forward to help me.

Some of my classmates were bound to drop in next batch due to financial problem. This financial problem made them to feel inferior to others. I was almost decided to do that. I don't know what would have happened if I didn't get the financial assistance from DBBL Foundation.



বিমল কুমার গাইন

Today, when I think about those days, I remember my classmate who was compelled to stop his BBA degree due to the sudden death of his father. He had to take responsibility of his family in the village. Other two friends were drop to next



batch because they had to earn money by doing tuitions. Another friend got involved with MLM business & eventually destroyed his future. All these friends were from village like me. Thanks a lot to God & DBBL Foundation that both helped me lot to overcome all the obstacles.

This scholarship facility had given me the power to meet up my educational expenses. Also from the money I had used some portion to buy a computer and other part from my family. As there was a regular flow of fund from DBBL, I was able to concentrate on my education. My first two semesters result is not so good compare to later semesters. I had to submit my progress report to DBBL Foundation. For this reason I had to give concentration on my studies. This economic freedom had given the power to free from inferiority problem that has happened to others.

At present, DBBL foundation provides scholarship to a large number of meritorious but poor students. It's a great CSR activity by DBBL. We were awarded the Scholarship with a grand program at Osmani Smriti Milonayton, Dhaka. Dr. Fakhruddin Ahmed, former Governor of Bangladesh Bank was the chief guest. Other famous & honorable guests were also present there."

Bimal Kumar Gain
Assistant Director,
Bangladesh Bank

রিকসা চালক কৃপেশ এখন ডাক্তার

সুনামগঞ্জ জেলার জামালগঞ্জের ভীমখালী নামের একটি প্রত্যন্ত হাওর এলাকার ছেলে কৃপেশ রঞ্জন রায়। টানাপোড়েনের সংসারে সবজি বিক্রেতা বাবা আর বড় বোনের টিউশনি থেকে যা আয় হতো তা দিয়ে ৫ ভাই-বোন ও বাবা-মা সহ ৭ সদস্যের পরিবারের অন্তর্ভুক্তির সংস্থান হতো না বলে কখনো রিকসা চালিয়ে, কখনো হাওরে ধান কেটে, কখনো বা মাটি কেটে নিজের পড়ালেখার খরচ চালাতে হয়েছে কৃপেশকে।

সেই কৃপেশ ২০০৬ সালে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের বৃত্তি প্রাপ্ত হয় এবং ২০১১ সাল পর্যন্ত মোট ৫ বছর বৃত্তি পেয়ে সিলেটের এম. এ. জি. ওসমানী মেডিকেল কলেজ থেকে কৃতিত্বের সাথে এম.বি.বি.এস. ডিগ্রী সম্পন্ন করে বর্তমানে "সূর্যের হাসি" ক্লিনিকে ডাক্তার হিসাবে চিকিৎসা সেবা দিচ্ছেন। কৃপেশের কাছ থেকেই শোনা যাক ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের বৃত্তি সম্পর্কে তার অনুভূতির কথা :

"I am Kripesh Ranjan Roy, son of Krishna Kanta Roy and Gita Rani Roy. I have passed HSC from Sylhet Board in 2005. I got scholarship from Dutch-Bangla Bank during my MBBS course in Sylhet M.A.G. Osman Medical College from July, 2006 to June, 2011. I was very much anxious about my study expense. Dutch-Bangla Bank scholarship gave me relieve from this tension. It helped me to concentrate in study by giving me financial support.



ডাক্তার কৃপেশ রঞ্জন রায়

For a good result a student need to study properly. This scholarship helped me to continue my study properly. Now I am working in Surjer Hashi Clinic as a Medical Officer. I am very much grateful to Dutch-Bangla Bank, without their support it was very much difficult for me to reach this position. I wish Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation will continue their support to the needy students. It will inspire the needy students to continue their study properly and reach in their destination."

Dr. Kripesh Ranjan Roy
Medical Officer
Surjer Hashi Clinic

সেলিনার নিজের চোখে আলো না থাকলেও স্কুলের শিশুদেরকে জ্ঞানের আলো বিলিয়ে দিচ্ছেন

সেলিনা আক্তার রেবা একজন দৃষ্টি প্রতিবন্ধী ছাত্রী। তার বাড়ি গাজীপুর জেলার টংগী থানার আরিচপুরে। তার বাবা মৃত মোখসেদ মোল্লা পেশায় ছিলেন একজন সামান্য তাঁতী ও মা লতিফা বেগম একজন গৃহিণী। চার সদস্যের পরিবারে সেলিনারা দু'বোন। এর মধ্যে সে-ই বড়। সেলিনা চোখে কিছু না দেখলেও ছোট বেলা থেকেই স্বপ্ন দেখে অনেক



বড় হবার। কিন্তু এটা যে অনেক কঠিন ও দুঃসাধ্য ব্যাপার তা বুঝতে পারেনি। সে যখন স্কুলে যাওয়ার বায়না ধরল তার বাবা- মা চিন্তায় পড়ে যান কিভাবে তাকে পড়ালেখা করাবেন। কেননা সে তো দৃষ্টি প্রতিবন্ধী। কিছুদিন পরে তার বাবা একজনের নিকট জানতে পারলেন যে, ঢাকার মিরপুরে গার্লস আইডিয়েল ল্যাবরেটরী ইন্সটিটিউটে ১ম থেকে ১০ম শ্রেণী পর্যন্ত দৃষ্টি প্রতিবন্ধীদের জন্য বিনা খরচে হোস্টেলে থেকে লেখাপড়া করার সুযোগ রয়েছে। পরবর্তীতে তিনি সেলিনাকে সে প্রতিষ্ঠানে ভর্তি করিয়ে দেন। তখন থেকেই শুরু হয় সেলিনার জীবন যুদ্ধ ও তার স্বপ্ন পূরণের কঠিন পথ। সেলিনা ছিল লেখাপড়ায় বেশ মনোযোগী। তাইতো তার সহপাঠী ও শিক্ষকেরা তাকে অনেক পছন্দ করতেন। সে যখন সবে মাত্র ৭ম শ্রেণীতে পড়ত তখনই হঠাৎ তার বাবা ইহলোকের মায়া ত্যাগ করেন। পরিবারের একমাত্র উপার্জনশীল ব্যক্তিকে হারিয়ে শুরু হলো তাদের নতুন করে জীবন সংগ্রাম। এমতাবস্থায় তার মা কোন উপায় না পেয়ে টংগীতে এক বাসায় গৃহপরিচারিকার কাজ শুরু করেন। সেলিনা স্কুলের হোস্টেলে থাকলেও তার মন পড়ে থাকত তার মা ও ছোট বোনের কাছে। এভাবে শত কষ্ট ও বাধার মধ্য দিয়ে সে ১৯৯৯ সালে এস. এস. সি. পরীক্ষায় প্রথম বিভাগে উত্তীর্ণ হয়।



সেলিনা আক্তার রেবা

এস. এস. সি. পাশের পর তার বিনা মূল্যে পড়ার সুযোগ শেষ হয়ে যায়। পরবর্তীতে বিভিন্ন মানুষের আর্থিক সহযোগিতা ও সরকারী কিছু অনুদানে ২০০২ সালে কৃতিত্বের সাথে এইচ. এস. সি. পাশ করে চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ইসলামের ইতিহাস ও সংস্কৃতি বিভাগে ভর্তি হয়। সেলিনার সাফল্যে সকলেই খুশি হলেও এক গভীর চিন্তায় পড়ে যান তার মা। কারণ বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে লেখাপড়ার খরচ যোগানো তার পক্ষে অনেক দুরূহ ব্যাপার। তাছাড়া দৃষ্টি প্রতিবন্ধীদের পড়ালেখা সাধারণ ছাত্র-ছাত্রীদের তুলনায় অনেক ব্যয় বহুল। কারণ দৃষ্টি প্রতিবন্ধীদেরকে শ্রেণীকক্ষে শিক্ষকদের কথাগুলো ব্রেইল পদ্ধতিতে রূপান্তর করে অথবা রেকর্ড করে পড়তে

হয়। এজন্য যেসব উপকরণ প্রয়োজন তা অনেক ব্যয় বহুল। আবার পরীক্ষা দেয়ার সময় একজন শ্রুতি লেখকের প্রয়োজন হয় যিনি পরীক্ষার্থীর কথা শুনে পরীক্ষার খাতায় লিখে থাকেন। এই শ্রুতি লেখককে অনেক সময়ই সম্মানী দিতে হয়। সুতরাং এত অর্থ সেলিনার পক্ষে যোগাড় করা মোটেও সম্ভব নয়।

তাহলে সেলিনার পড়ালেখা কি এখানেই থেমে যাবে? এমন দুঃচিন্তা যখন মা ও মেয়ের মনে হতাশার সৃষ্টি করেছিল তখনই এক বিশৃঙ্খল সূত্রে তারা জানতে পারেন যে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক উচ্চ শিক্ষার জন্য বৃত্তি চালু করেছে। পরে অনেক আশায় বুক বেধে সেলিনা যথাযথ ভাবে বৃত্তির জন্য আবেদন করে ও এক পর্যায়ে বৃত্তিটা পেয়ে যায়। এরপর তাকে আর পেছনে ফিরে তাকাতে হয়নি। তার মায়ের জন্য এই বৃত্তিটা যেন মাথা থেকে এক বড় দুঃচিন্তার বোঝা নামিয়ে দিল। যে অর্থের অনিশ্চয়তা তাদের জীবনকে দুর্বিষহ করে তুলেছিল সে অর্থের নিশ্চয়তা পেয়ে তাদের আর খুশীর সীমা রইল না।

এভাবেই ৪ বছর ধরে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের শিক্ষাবৃত্তি পেয়ে সে ২০০৭ সালে তার শিক্ষা জীবন শেষ করে চাকুরীর জন্য প্রস্তুতি শুরু করে। পরবর্তীতে গত ২৮ নভেম্বর ২০১৩ সালে গাজীপুর জেলার আরিচপুর সরকারী প্রাথমিক বিদ্যালয়ে “সহকারী শিক্ষিকা” হিসেবে যোগদান করে। সেলিনার ভাষায়, “ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক যেভাবে এক কঠিন দুর্গম পথ পার করে আমাদের কাঙ্ক্ষিত লক্ষ্যে পৌঁছে দিয়েছে আমিও সেভাবে ছোট ছোট শিশুদেরকে শিক্ষার আলো দিয়ে তাদের কাঙ্ক্ষিত লক্ষ্যে পৌঁছানোর জন্য আশ্রয় চেষ্টা করে যাব।”

Blind Selina spread the light of education to the school students

Selina Akter Reba is a blind student. She is from Tongi Arichpur, under Gazipur district. Her father Late Mokhsed Mollah was a small weaver and mother Latifa Begum is a house wife. Selina is the elder of two sisters consisting four members of her family. From her childhood she had cherished a dream to be a greater one in society in spite of her visual impairment. She couldn't realize the fact of tough and agonizing these realistic circumstances. In the beginning of her footstep in the premises of school, her parents were worried to meet the demand of their daughter's schooling as she was a blind. After few days her father came to know that there has an opportunity for taking full-free education from class-I to class-X with hostel facilities at Mirpur Girls Ideal Laboratory Institute in Dhaka for the blind students. Then her father was admitted her there. After that the struggle life and the hardest time of fulfilling the cherished dream of Salina were started.



Salina was very attentive in her study. For this reason her classmates and teachers liked her very much. When she was in class seven, her father breathed his last breath. They were embarked on the astringent life while dropping the only earning member of their family. In this circumstances, her mother started to work as maid servant without ensuring any other way. Despite residing in school hostel, her mind was kept on her mother and only sister of thier family. She passed the SSC examination securing 1st division in the year 1999 in spite of hundreds of troubles and obstacles. After passing the SSC, her full-free study facilities had been ended. Then with the help of wealthy people & stipend of the government, she passed the HSC examination in 2002 and got admission in the Department of Islamic History & Culture in Chittagong University. Despite the pleasant of well wisher about her success, her mother was anxious to meet her daughter's educational expenses as it was very difficult to produce by the trifle earning of her.

Besides, the educational expenses for the blind students is more expensive than the general students as they have to study after recording or converting into Brail method of the lectures of class teacher's and necessary material relating such educational system is so expensive. During the period of examination, they need a hearing writer to write on the answer script as by listening the speech of the examinee and manage to pay with gratis most of the time for the purposes. So it is very difficult to arrange the expenses for Selina's end.

When Selina's family felt frustration thinking about how they would run her study, they came to know from a relevant source that Dutch-Bangla Bank had introduced a scholarship program for the graduation level students. After that she applied for Dutch-Bangla Bank scholarship with optimism and got the scholarship. She hadn't looked backward after that. This scholarship flashed away all the anxiety from her mother's shoulder. Their joys know no bound after getting the financial assurance which made their life hurting.

In this way with the help of DBBL scholarship for continuous 4 years, she completed education life in 2007 and started her preparation for career life. In 2013 she joined as an Assistant Teacher of

Arichpur Govt. Primary School, Tongi, Gazipur.

According to Selina "I will teach these little students with the light of education in a way that will help them to reach their desired goal as Dutch-Bangla Bank helped me to reach my destination overcoming my difficulties".

দরিদ্র কৃষকের ছেলে ইফতিখার এখন চিকিৎসক

মু. ইফতিখার উদ্দিন মাসুদ চট্টগ্রাম জেলার পটিয়া উপজেলার প্রত্যন্ত অঞ্চল হরিণখাইন গ্রামের এক হতদরিদ্র কৃষক পরিবারের সন্তান। তার পিতা যৎসামান্য কৃষিজমি থেকে যা আয় করতেন তা দিয়ে তাদের পাঁচ সদস্যের পরিবারের ভরনপোষণ করা ছিল অনেক কষ্টকর। তিন ভাইবোনের মধ্যে ইফতিখার ছিলেন সবার বড়। পড়ালেখাতে ছোট বেলা



মু. ইফতিখার উদ্দিন মাসুদ

থেকেই ঈর্ষনীয় সাফল্য তার। ৫ম শ্রেণী ও ৮ম শ্রেণীতে মেধাবৃত্তি পেয়ে বাবা-মা এর মনে স্বপ্ন দেখাতে শুরু করেন। পড়ালেখার পাশাপাশি মাঠের কাজে বাবাকে প্রায়ই সাহায্য করতেন ইফতিখার। এভাবে ২০০২ সালে এস. এস. সি. ও ২০০৪ সালে এইচ. এস. সি. পরীক্ষায় জিপিএ গোল্ডেন-৫ পেয়ে প্রতিষ্ঠানের সেরা রেজাল্ট অর্জন করে বাবা-মাকে গর্বিত করেন। পরবর্তীতে ২০০৫ সালে ঢাকা মেডিকেল কলেজে ভর্তি হন ইফতিখার। এদিকে ছেলেকে নিয়ে তার বাবা-মা এর আশা আরো বাড়তে থাকে। কিন্তু ছেলের পড়ালেখার খরচ যোগানোর চিন্তা তাদের স্বপ্নকে বারবার আঘাত করে। এমনই এক মুহূর্তে ইফতিখার ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের বৃত্তির জন্য মনোনীত হন। এ খবর শুনে তার দরিদ্র পিতা-মাতা যেন এক স্বস্তির নিঃশ্বাস ফেললেন। ইফতিখার খুঁজে পায় নির্বিঘ্নে মেডিকেল কলেজে পড়াশুনা চালিয়ে যাওয়ার এক অবলম্বন। এভাবে তিনি ৫ বছর শিক্ষা বৃত্তি পেয়ে এম. বি. বি. এস. ডিগ্রী অর্জন করেন। বর্তমানে তিনি নারায়ণগঞ্জের আড়াইহাজারে ফয়সাল হাসপাতালে মেডিকেল অফিসার হিসেবে কাজ করছেন এবং পাশাপাশি

৩৩ তম বিসিএস পরীক্ষায় উত্তীর্ণ হয়ে পদায়নের অপেক্ষা করছেন। বর্তমানে এ পর্যায়ে আসতে পেরে ইফতিখার নিজেকে অনেক গর্বিত মনে করেন এবং তার সংগ্রামী অতীতকে শ্রদ্ধাভরে স্মরণ করেন। তার নিজের ভাষায় তার অনুভূতির কথা এভাবেই লিখেন:

Son of a poor farmer, Iftikhar - Now a doctor

Md. Iftikhar Uddin Masum was born in a poor farmer family of Harinakhain, Patiya under Chittagong district. It was very hard to maintain daily expenses of a family consisting 5 members from lumsun income from agriculture. He is the eldest among the brothers & sisters. He was stunning in study from the very beginning. He got scholarship in primary & junior level, which made his parents dreamy. Side by side of his study, Iftikhar helped his father in the field. He made his parents proud securing best result in his institution both in SSC & HSC level in 2002 & 2004 respectively. Underway he admitted to Dhaka Medical College in 2005. It made his parents more dreamy. It was very hard for them to bear the educational expenses of Iftikhar. It downsized their dream. They found confidence when Iftikhar was nominated for Dutch Bangla Bank Scholarship. Iftikhar found a way to continue his study at medical college. He obtained his MBBS degree getting scholarship for consecutive 5 years. Now he is working as a medical officer of Faisal Hospital, Naraynganj. He also qualifies for 33rd BCS (Health) & waiting for posting. Reaching this level, he feels proud himself & remembers his past with honor. He expresses his feelings in this way

“Everyone says tough times come in life but nobody says how long these tough times persist. When I was facing my tough time after getting admitted to Dhaka Medical College I tried to convince myself that everything will going to be OK within a few days. But within a few months I realized tough time doesn't end if you don't have the money you need. At last a great hand held me tight when I was sinking in the ocean of frustration. DBBL was that great hand. I never consider DBBL as simply a bank. I consider it

something more than my family as it helped me more than my family could. I am grateful to DBBL and praying to Allah for its prosperity. Perhaps it would be impossible for me to reach this position without help of DBBL.”

Dr. Md. Iftikhar Uddin Masud

Medical Officer

Faisal Hospital, Araihsazar, Naraynganj.

33rd BCS (Health) Qualified

ফুটপাতের দোকানীর ছেলে এখন ইঞ্জিনিয়ার

“বাবা পূর্বে ঢাকার ফুটপাতে দোকানদারী করতেন। মাঝে একটি ছোট দোকানও দিয়েছিলেন। কিন্তু নিয়মিত লোকসানের কারণে ব্যবসা বন্ধ করে এখন বেকার”- এই ছিল ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকে বৃত্তির জন্য আবেদন কালীন সময়ে নূর মোহাম্মদ পাটওয়ারীর পিতার অর্থনৈতিক অবস্থা।

এই অবস্থায় দুই ভাই ও এক বোন সহ পাঁচ সদস্যের পরিবার নিয়ে যেখানে চলাই মুসকিল সেখানে লেখাপড়া করা তো এক প্রকার স্বপ্নই বটে। কিন্তু দরিদ্রতা রুখতে পারেনি নূরের ইচ্ছা ও মেধাশক্তিকে। ২০০২ সালে কাজী জাফর আহমেদ উচ্চ বিদ্যালয় থেকে এস.এস.সি পাশের পর নটরডেম কলেজ থেকে শতকরা ১০০% উপস্থিতির জন্য “Perfect Attendance Certificate” এবং জিপিএ ৫.০০ নিয়ে ২০০৪ সালে এইচ.এস.সি পাশ করে সে। এরপর বাংলাদেশ প্রকৌশল বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে তড়িৎ ও ইলেকট্রনিক কৌশল বিভাগে ভর্তি হয়। জীবন সংগ্রামের বাকী টুকু শোনা যাক তার মুখেই-

“BUET এ ভর্তির পর শুরু হয় দুশ্চিন্তা। বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে পড়াশুনা এবং ঢাকায় থাকা-খাওয়ার জন্য যে খরচ তা যোগাড় হবে কিভাবে? কোথা হতে আসবে এসব খরচ? এরকম অনেক প্রশ্নের মুখোমুখি হয়ে যখন আমি হতাশাগ্রস্ত হয়ে পড়ি, ঠিক তখনই কলেজের একজন শিক্ষকের কাছে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের শিক্ষা বৃত্তি সম্পর্কে জানতে পারি। আমি তখন শিক্ষা বৃত্তির একটি আবেদন ফরম সংগ্রহ করে আবেদন করি এবং ব্যাংক আমার বাবার আর্থিক অবস্থা এবং আমার মেধার বিবেচনা করে আমাকে বৃত্তির জন্য নির্বাচিত করে। ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের এই বৃত্তি পেয়ে নিরাশার মাঝে আমি যেন আলোর দেখা পাই। এরপর আমাকে আর পেছনে ফিরে তাকাতে হয়নি। ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকের ৪ বছর মেয়াদী শিক্ষা বৃত্তি আমার শিক্ষা জীবন সফলভাবে সম্পন্ন করে একজন প্রকৌশলী হয়ে আমার কাঙ্ক্ষিত লক্ষ্যে পৌঁছে দিতে সহায়তা করেছে। শিক্ষা জীবন শেষে আমি ২০১০



নূর মোহাম্মদ পাটওয়ারী

সালে বাংলাদেশ বিদ্যুৎ উন্নয়ন বোর্ড- এ (PDB) সহকারী প্রকৌশলী (Assistant Engineer) হিসাবে যোগদান করি।

আমি আশা রাখি এই মহৎ উদ্যোগ ভবিষ্যতেও অব্যাহত রেখে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক দেশের হাজারো দরিদ্র ও মেধাবী শিক্ষার্থীর উচ্চ শিক্ষার পথ সুগম করার মাধ্যমে সুনামগরিক হিসেবে প্রতিষ্ঠিত হতে সাহায্য করবে।”

Son of a hawker is now in an Engineer

“At first father had a small business on footpath at Dhaka city. Later he maintained a small shop. But it was not running well and unable to make profit; so he had to shut down it forever. Now he is unemployed” that was the situation of Nur Muhammad’s father when he applied for scholarship to DBBL.

Where as the family of 5 members could not run

smoothly there was a very tough to maintain the educational expenses. It was also a dream for Nur Muhammad. But poverty could not stop the merit and endeavour. After passing the SSC exam in 2002 from Kazi Jafor Ahmed High School, he was admitted in Notre Dame College, Dhaka and he got the “Perfect Attendance Certificate” for 100% attending in the classes. In 2004, he passed the HSC examination with GPA 5. Then he got the chance for admission at the Dept. of Electric and Electronics Engineering of Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (BUET). Let us know his struggle by his won words -

“After admission, I was feeling a serious tension. How can I arrange my tuition fees and others? When I was too much frustrated, I knew about DBBL scholarship from my school teacher. Then I applied properly for scholarship in time and DBBL selected me as an awardee considering my result and my father’s economic condition. As a result it was seemed to me that I got a light in my all disappointment. After that, I had not to look on back. The 4 years scholarship of DBBL helped me to complete my education successfully and to make me an engineer. After completion of my educational life, I joined at Bangladesh Power Development Board (PDB) as an Assistant Engineer in 2010.

I hope, the noble initiatives of DBBL will be continued and helped the poor and meritorious students of the country to achieve their higher education smoothly.”

Nur Mohammad Patwary

Assistant Engineer

Bangladesh Power Development Board (PDB)



A few of many memorable incidents and illustrations of the impact of DBBL Cataract Operation Program are described here under:

বৃদ্ধ শাহজাহান আবার নিজের উপার্জন দিয়ে জীবিকা নির্বাহ করছেন

পয়ষট্টি বছরের বৃদ্ধ মো: শাহজাহান বরগুনা জেলার বামনা উপজেলার অন্তর্গত হোগলপাতি গ্রামের এক জন প্রান্তিক কৃষক। পুত্র সন্তানহীন এই বৃদ্ধ তার ৬ কন্যাকে একে একে পাত্রস্থ করে আজ প্রায় নিঃস্ব। অল্প কিছু কৃষি জমি আর গবাদি পশু পালন থেকে যা আয় হয় তা দিয়ে কোন রকমে স্ত্রীকে নিয়ে দিনাতিপাত করছিলেন। কিন্তু চোখে ছানি পড়ার কারণে তিনি আর আগের মত কাজ কর্ম করতে পারছিলেন না। অর্থের অভাবে চিকিৎসা করাতে না পারায় প্রায় অন্ধ হয়ে দুর্বিষহ জীবনযাপন করছিলেন।



অপারেশনের পরে মো: শাহজাহান

মেয়েদের আর্থিক অবস্থাও ভাল ছিলনা যে তারা তার চোখের চিকিৎসা করাবেন। এই অবস্থায় একদিন তার মেয়ে তাহমিনা জানতে পারে যে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক বিনা মূল্যে দরিদ্র ও অসহায় মানুষের ছানি অপারেশন করে থাকে। মেয়ের কাছ থেকে এই খবরটি জানার পর বৃদ্ধ শাহজাহানের মন আনন্দে নেচে ওঠে। আবার আগের মত দেখতে পাবে, কাজ কর্ম করতে পারবে এই স্বপ্নে বিভোর হয়ে তিনি তার মেয়ে কে নিয়ে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক আয়োজিত চক্ষু ক্যাম্পে যোগাযোগ করেন। ক্যাম্পের অভিজ্ঞ ডাক্তারগণ প্রাথমিক পরীক্ষা-নিরীক্ষার পর তার চোখে সফল ভাবে ছানি অপারেশন সম্পন্ন করেন। চোখের আলো ফিরে পেয়ে বৃদ্ধ শাহজাহান খুবই খুশি। তাকে এখন আর অন্যের সাহায্যের উপর নির্ভর করতে হয় না। বর্তমানে তিনি আবার আগের মত কৃষি কাজ ও গবাদি পশু লালন পালন করে নিজের উপার্জন দিয়ে জীবিকা নির্বাহ করছেন।

Old-aged Shahjahan is again maintaining livelihood by own earnings

Sixty-five years old Md Shahjahan is a marginal farmer of Hoglepati village under Bamna upazila in Barguna district. Having no male offspring, this old-aged man is now almost destitute after giving his six daughters in marriage. With his meager income, earned from small amount of land and cattle rear, he somehow lives with his wife from hand to mouth. But, due to his eye cataract, he gradually became unable to give effort to work like he did earlier. Because of financial scarcity, he also could not take treatment and as such was passing an unbearable life with his almost blind eye.

His daughters' financial situation was not in a good condition that they ensure treatment of their father's eye. In this circumstance, his daughter Tahmina knew that DBBL funds the operation of eye-cataract of poor and helpless people at free of cost. Being informed about it from his daughter, the old-aged father's mind became very glad. With the dream that he can see like earlier and do work, the old Shahjahan with his daughter communicated with the DBBL eye camp. After primary diagnosis, the experienced doctors at the eye camp successfully completed the cataract operation of his eye. Getting back the eye sight, the old Shahjahan became very glad. He needs not to depend on others' support any more. At present, he is again maintaining own livelihood through agricultural works and cattle rearing as he did earlier.

শ্রীবাস স্বপ্ন দেখেন তার ছেলে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে সর্বোচ্চ ডিগ্রী নিয়ে একদিন বড় কিছু হবে

শ্রীবাস কুমার শীল এক জন মধ্য বয়সী মানুষ। পূর্ব পুরুষদের মত তিনিও পেশায় একজন নরসুন্দর। তিন মেয়ে ও এক ছেলের জনক তিনি। বড় দুই মেয়েকে বিয়ে দিয়েছেন, ছোট মেয়ে এইচ এস সি পর্যায়ে ও ছোট ছেলে নিম্ন মাধ্যমিকে পড়ছে। শ্রীবাস তার ছেলেকে নিজের পেশায় আনতে চান না।

নড়াইলের লোহাগড়ায় শ্রীবাসের সেলুনের দোকান। সেলুনের কাজ করে যা আয় হয় তা দিয়ে কোন রকমে চালিয়ে নিচ্ছেন তার সংসার। কিন্তু হঠাৎ করেই একদিন তিনি কিছুটা ঝাপসা দেখতে শুরু করেন। প্রথম দিকে তিনি বিষয়টাকে খুব একটা গুরুত্ব দিলেন না। কিন্তু সময়ের সাথে



সাথে সমস্যা বাড়তে থাকায় তিনি আর সেলুনের কাজ করতে পারছিলেন না। ফলে বন্ধ হতে থাকে তার আয় রোজগারের পথ। কিন্তু যা আয় হয় তা দিয়ে সংসার ও ছেলে-মেয়ের লেখাপড়ার খরচ চালানোই দুরূহ। কোথা থেকে আসবে তার চিকিৎসার টাকা? এ অবস্থায় তার সামনে একটি পথই খোলা থাকে আর তাহলো একমাত্র ছেলের লেখাপড়া বন্ধ করে দিয়ে তাকে সেলুনের কাজে লাগিয়ে দেওয়া। এতে হয়তো তার পরিবার রক্ষা পাবে কিন্তু অপমৃত্যু হবে তার বহুদিনের লালিত স্বপ্নের। যে ছেলেকে নিয়ে তিনি অনেক স্বপ্ন বুনেছেন সেই ছেলের হাতে ক্ষুর কাচি তুলে দেওয়ার আগে তিনি তার একজন শোভাকাজির সাথে পরামর্শ করতে গিয়ে জানতে পারে যে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক বিনা মূল্যে দরিদ্র ও অসহায় মানুষের ছানি অপারেশন করে থাকে এবং অপারেশন করলে তিনি আবার আগের মত দেখতে পাবেন ফলে ছেলেকে আর সেলুনের কাজে লাগানোর প্রয়োজন হবেনা।



অপারেশনের পরে শ্রীবাস কুমার শীল

শ্রীবাস কুমার ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক আয়োজিত চক্ষু ক্যাম্পে যোগাযোগ করলে প্রাথমিক পরীক্ষা-নিরীক্ষার পর গত ২৭ আগস্ট ২০১৩ ইং তারিখে তার চোখে সফল ভাবে ছানি অপারেশন সম্পন্ন হয়। বর্তমানে তিনি আবার আগের মত সেলুনের কাজ করে জীবিকা নির্বাহ করছেন। একমাত্র ছেলেকে স্কুল ছাড়তে হয়নি বলে তিনি আজ অনেক খুশী। শ্রীবাস স্বপ্ন দেখেন তার ছেলে বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় থেকে সর্বোচ্চ ডিগ্রী নিয়ে একদিন বড় কিছু হবে।

Shreebas dreams to see his son as an estimable person taking higher degree from university

Shreebas Kumar Sheel is a mid-aged person. Like his predecessors, he is also a barber in profession. He is father of three daughters and a son. He has already given his two daughters in marriage; the younger daughter is studying at the HSC level and only son at the secondary level. Shreebas don't want to involve his son in his own profession. His saloon shop is at Lohagara in Narail. With the earning from the Saloon, he somehow maintains his family cost. But one day, he suddenly started seeing things dimly. At the beginning, he didn't take it seriously. But the problem continued to increase gradually, and at one stage, he was not continuing work at his Saloon. His earning was about to be stopped. With the scanty income still coming from saloon, it became difficult to maintain the family cost and bear offspring's educational cost; where the money for his treatment will come from. In this circumstance, the lone option was open for him to engage his only son in Saloon stopping his classes at school. Such decision may protect his family but his long cherished dream will be killed. Before handing over razor and scythe to his only son, around whom he sew his dream, Shreebas decided to consult with his well-wisher. On consultation, he knew that DBBL conducts operation of eye-cataract of the poor and helpless people at free of cost, and he will be able to see all things as he did earlier, as a result of which it will no more be needed to engage his son in Saloon works.

When Shreebas communicated with the DBBL-arranged eye camp, operation of his eye-cataract was successfully completed on August 27, 2013 after primary diagnosis. At present, he is working at the saloon as he did earlier, and is maintaining his family livelihood. He is very happy as his only son had not to leave school. Shreebas dreamed that his son will obtain a degree from a university, and establish himself in the society.

A few of many memorable incidents and illustrations of the impact of DBBL Smile Brighter Program are described here under:

মুখে অমলিন হাসি নিয়ে সূর্যয় এখন অন্য শিশুদের মত সুস্থ ও স্বাভাবিক

হবিগঞ্জ জেলার প্রত্যন্ত হাওর অঞ্চলে বানিয়াচং এর অবস্থান। এই গ্রামের হতদরিদ্র রকু সরকারের ৬ পুত্রের একজন সঞ্জয় সরকার। ১৬ সদস্যের এক যৌথ পরিবারের সদস্য সে। পরিবারের অন্যান্য সদস্যের মত তাকেও বর্ষা কালে হাওরে মাছ ধরে ও অন্য মৌসুমে দিনমজুরী করে জীবিকা নির্বাহ করতে হয়। ১৬ সদস্যের পরিবারের আহার যোগানো চাট্টিখানি কথা নয়। তাই সঞ্জয় সহ পরিবারের উপার্জনক্ষম ব্যক্তিদের কঠোর পরিশ্রম করতে হয়।



অপারেশনের আগে

২০১২ সালের ডিসেম্বরে সঞ্জয় এক পুত্র সন্তানের বাবা হয়েছেন। পরিবারে নতুন শিশুর আগমন বার্তা সবার জন্য আনন্দের হলেও তার বেলায় তা হয়নি। আজ তার কপালে স্পষ্টই দুশ্চিন্তার ছাপ। কারণ সদ্য ভূমিষ্ঠ হওয়া পুত্র সন্তানটি ঠোঁট কাটা সমস্যা নিয়ে জন্মেছে। আমাদের সমাজ ব্যবস্থায় যা কিনা একটি অপমান আর বঞ্চনার উপলক্ষ্য মাত্র। তাই ছেলের ভবিষ্যৎ চিন্তায় তিনি শঙ্কিত হয়ে পড়েন।

সঞ্জয় তার ছেলের নাম রেখেছেন সূর্যয়। দেখতে দেখতে ছয় মাস পেরিয়ে যায়। ইতিমধ্যে সঞ্জয় বিভিন্ন জায়গায় খোঁজ খবর নিয়ে জানতে পারেন প্লাস্টিক সার্জারী মাধ্যমে তার ছেলেকে সম্পূর্ণ ভাল করা সম্ভব। তবে এজন্য তাকে প্রায় ৪০-৫০ হাজার টাকা খরচ করতে হবে। মাছ ধরা ও দিনমজুরী দেওয়া যার পেশা তিনি কোথা থেকে এত টাকা যোগাড় করবেন। এরকম পরিস্থিতিতে একদিন স্থানীয় বাজারে মাছ বিক্রী করতে গিয়ে পত্রিকার একটি বিজ্ঞাপনে তার চোখ আটকে যায়। ঐ বিজ্ঞাপন থেকে তিনি জানতে পারেন যে ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক আর্থিক ভাবে অসচ্ছল পিতা-মাতার ঠোঁট ও তালু কাটা ছেলে মেয়েদের বিনা খরচে প্লাস্টিক সার্জারী করে থাকে। তিনি তার ছেলের অপারেশনের জন্য ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকে আবেদন করলে গত ১৪ সেপ্টেম্বর ২০১৩ তারিখে বিনা খরচে সূর্যয়ের ঠোঁটে

প্লাস্টিক সার্জারী সম্পন্ন করা হয়।

মুখে অমলিন হাসি নিয়ে সূর্যয় এখন অন্য শিশুদের মত



অপারেশনের পরে

সুস্থ ও স্বাভাবিক জীবন যাপন করছে। এখন আর কেউ তাকে প্রতিবন্ধী বলতে পারবেনা। সকল প্রতিবন্ধকতাকে দূরে ঠেলে সে একদিন বহুদূর এগিয়ে যাবে এটাই আমাদের প্রত্যাশা।

Surjoy with shiny smile is now well and normal like others

Baniachang, a village, is located in a remote Haor area in Habiganj district. In the village, Roku Sarker is a very poor person; he has six sons; Sanjoy is one of them. He is a member of the 16-member joint family. Like other members, he is also to maintain livelihood by catching fish at Haor in the rainy season, and by working as day labourer in other seasons. It is not simple task to manage food for the 16-member family. So, Sanjoy and other earning members of the family are to work hard.

Sanjoy got married two years ago; in last December, he became father of a male child.



Message of new child is joyful to everybody, but it was not the same to Sanjoy. There is clear mark of tension on his forehead; because, the new child was born with cleft-lip problem. It (the problem) is just a matter of disgrace and deprivation. So, he fell in anxiety about the son's future. Six months passed shortly in the meantime. Sanjoy knew from different sources that it is possible to fully cure his son's problem by plastic surgery; but, he has to spend Taka 40-50 thousand to do so. How the man, involved in catching fish and working as day labourer in profession, will manage such a big amount of money? In this critical situation, he saw an advertisement at a local market, where he went to sell fish. From the advertisement, he knew that the DBBL conducts plastic surgery of the cleft-lip and cleft-palate problems of the children of poor and financially insolvent parents. After he applied to the DBBL in this connection, his son's plastic surgery was successfully completed on September 14, 2013.

With shiny smile, Surjoy is now leading a well and normal life like other children. Nobody now call him a disabled. We wish he will establish himself in life overcoming all obstacles.

এখন আর কেউ তার ছেলেকে প্রতিবন্ধী বলতে পারবে না

৪২ বছর বয়সী আব্দুল আলিম পেশায় একজন রড মিস্ত্রী। রড কাটা, সোজা করা, বিভিন্ন ধরনের সাচ বানানো তার কাজ। সকাল থেকে সন্ধ্যা পর্যন্ত হাড় ভাঙ্গা খাটুনির বিনিময়ে দিন শেষে মজুরী হিসেবে যা জোটে তা দিয়ে বাজার করে



অপারেশনের আগে

বাড়ী ফিরেন তিনি। কিন্তু সপ্তাহে সব দিন কাজের নিশ্চয়তা থাকে না। তাই যে দিন কাজ জোটে না সেদিন খালি হাতেই বাড়ী ফিরতে হয় তাকে। ফলে অভুক্ত বা আধপেটা খেয়ে ঘুমাতে যেতে হয় তার আট বছরের মেয়ে সহ পরিবারের অন্যান্য সদস্যদেরকে। অনাহার-অর্ধাহার যাদের নিত্য সঙ্গী সেই পরিবারে কাছে নতুন শিশুর আগমনে প্রথমেই যে

বিষয়টি সবার মনে আসে তা হলো আরো একটি খাবার মুখ বাড়ল। আর সেই শিশুটি যদি প্রতিবন্ধী হয় তাহলে তো দুশ্চিন্তার শেষ নেই। আব্দুল আলিমের বেলায় এই অনাকাঙ্ক্ষিত বিষয়টিই ঘটেছে। সম্প্রতি তিনি ছেলে সন্তানের বাবা হয়েছেন। কিন্তু তার মনে কোন আনন্দ নেই। কারণ তার ছেলেটি ঠোঁট কাটা সমস্যা নিয়ে জন্মেছে। আলিম ভাল করেই জানে যে এ ধরনের প্রতিবন্ধীদেরকে আমাদের



অপারেশনের পরে

সমাজে কোন চোখে দেখা হয়। তাই তিনি ছেলের ভবিষ্যৎ নিয়ে দুশ্চিন্তাগ্রস্ত হয়ে পড়েন।

একদিন পত্রিকা থেকে তিনি জানতে পারেন যে প্লাস্টিক সার্জারী মাধ্যমে ঠোঁট কাটা সমস্যা সম্পূর্ণ ভাল করা সম্ভব এবং ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংক ২০০৩ সাল থেকে দেশব্যাপী ঠোঁটকাটা ছেলে ও মেয়ে (অনূর্ধ্ব ২০ বছর) যাদের অভিভাবক নিজ খরচে প্লাস্টিক সার্জারী করতে অসমর্থ তাদের জন্য বিনা খরচে প্লাস্টিক সার্জারীর ব্যবস্থা চালু রেখেছে। তিনি তার ছেলে রাকিবুলের অপারেশনের জন্য ডাচ-বাংলা ব্যাংকে যোগাযোগ করেন এবং নির্দিষ্ট দিনে তার ঠোঁটে সফল ভাবে প্লাস্টিক সার্জারী সম্পন্ন হয়। আলিম আজ অনেক খুশী, এখন আর কেউ তার ছেলেকে প্রতিবন্ধী বলতে পারবে না।

Nobody now call his son as disabled

Forty-two years old Abdul Alim is a rod mistry. Cutting, straightening of rod and giving them different shape are his works. He is to work very hard from the dawn to dusk; with the money earned at the end of the day, he bought daily necessities and returned home. However, there is no assurance of work all the seven days in a week.

So, he is to return home empty hand when he doesn't have any work. As a result, all of his family members including a seven-year old daughter are to go sleep with half or no meal.

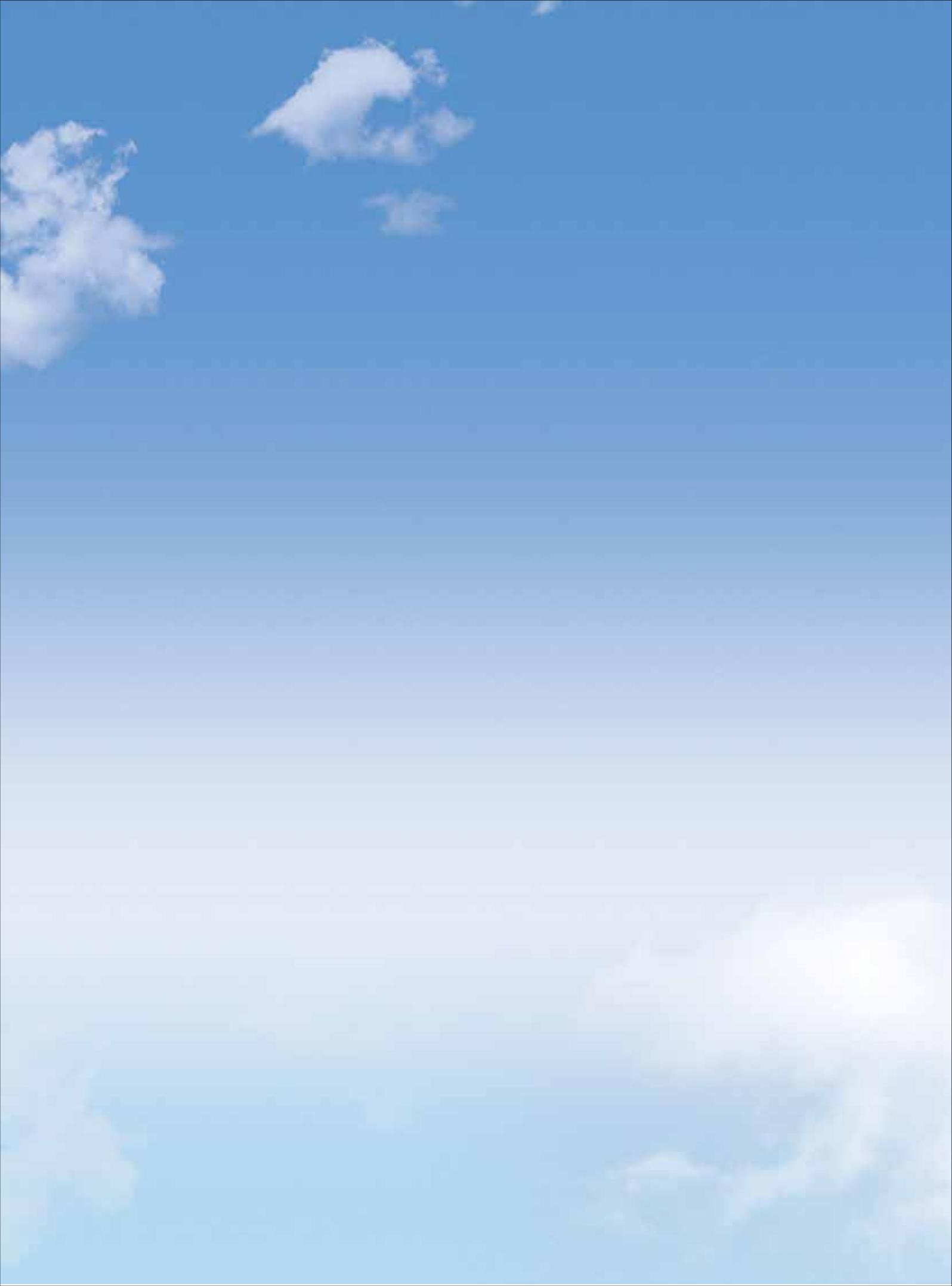
Arrival of new child in a family, which strives for daily food, noticed all the family members that a new mouth is added for eating. And if that child is disabled, then there is no end of tension. This unexpected incident happens in respect of Abul Alim. Recently, he became father of a male child. But, there is no happiness in his mind because his child was born with cleft-lip problem. Alim know

well that from which aspect, such child is seen in our society. So, he fell in deep concern about future of his son. One day, he came to know from a newspaper that it is possible to fully cure the problem, and the DBBL since 2003 is continuing free plastic surgery of such boys and girls (maximum 20 years) of the guardians, who don't have financial capacity to afford such treatment, across the country. For the operation of his son Rakibul, he communicated with the DBBL, and his son's plastic surgery was completed on a day. Alim is now very happy; nobody now calls his son as disabled.



*Any time
Anywhere*

economy and financial market





economy and financial market

World Economic Environment and Outlook: Transitions and Tensions

The world economy has entered yet another transition. Advanced economies are gradually strengthening. At the same time, growth in emerging market economies has slowed. This confluence is leading to tensions, with emerging market economies facing the dual challenges of slowing growth and tighter global financial conditions.

Global growth is in low gear, the drivers of activity are changing, and downside risks persist. China and a growing number of emerging market economies are coming off cyclical peaks. Their growth rates are projected to remain much above those of the advanced economies but below the elevated levels seen in recent years, for both cyclical and structural reasons. The United States has seen several quarters of solid private demand. Although public sector demand has been pushing in the opposite direction, this counterforce will diminish in 2014, setting the stage for higher growth. Japan's economy is enjoying a vigorous rebound but will lose steam in 2014 as fiscal policy tightens. The euro area is crawling out of recession, but activity is forecast to stay tepid. In these three advanced economies, much slack remains and inflation pressure is expected to stay subdued. These changing growth dynamics raise new policy challenges, and policy spillovers may pose greater concern.

Two recent developments will likely to shape the path of the global economy in the near term. First, markets are increasingly convinced that U.S. monetary policy is reaching a turning point. Talk by the Federal Reserve about tapering its quantitative easing measures led to an unexpectedly large increase in long-term yields in the United States and many other economies, much of which has not been reversed despite a subsequent decision by the Federal Reserve to maintain the amount of asset purchases and policy actions in

other countries. Second, there is strengthening conviction that China will grow more slowly over the medium term than in the recent past—previous expectations that the Chinese authorities would react with a strong stimulus if output growth were to decline toward the government target of 7½ percent have had to be revised. The recent *Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR) of IMF* explains how spillovers from these changed perceptions have already provided a sort of mini stress test for financial systems.

In emerging markets, the spillovers triggered both desirable and undesirable adjustments. The desirable adjustments feature reallocated capital flows and currency depreciations that help attenuate growing competitiveness problems: typically, the currencies earlier considered overvalued experienced higher depreciation. At the same time, however, volatility has gone up, and the risk of overshooting could weigh on investment and growth. Looking ahead, global activity is expected to strengthen moderately but the risks to the forecast remain to the downside. The impulse is projected to come from the advanced economies, where output is expected to expand at a pace of about 2 percent in 2014, about ¾ percentage point more than in 2013. Drivers of the projected uptick are a stronger U.S. economy, an appreciable reduction in fiscal tightening (except in Japan), and highly accommodative monetary conditions. Growth in the euro area will be held back by the very weak economies in the periphery. Emerging market and developing economies are projected to expand by about 5 percent in 2014, as fiscal policy is forecast to stay broadly neutral and real interest rates to remain relatively low.

Unemployment will remain unacceptably high in many advanced economies as well as in various emerging market economies, notably those in the Middle East and North Africa. Beyond immediate risks, the recent *Global Financial Stability Report of IMF* underscores that the prospect of reduced monetary accommodation in the United States may cause additional market adjustments and expose areas of financial excess and systemic

vulnerability. In this setting, emerging market economies may face exchange rate and financial market overshooting as they also cope with weaker economic outlooks and rising domestic vulnerabilities; some could even face severe balance of payments disruptions. In the euro area, risks continue to flow from the unfinished business of restoring bank health and credit transmission and from corporate debt overhang. Insufficient fiscal consolidation and structural reforms in Japan could trigger serious downside risks, especially of the fiscal variety. In this regard, the recent *Fiscal Monitor of IMF* emphasizes that the large public debt stocks and the absence of medium-term adjustment plans with concrete measures and strong entitlement reforms in key advanced economies, notably Japan and the United States, combine to keep fiscal risks at a stubbornly high level.

Fiscal vulnerabilities are also building in emerging market and low-income economies to varying degrees. In the meantime, geopolitical risks have returned. Policymakers have shown their determination to keep the global economy away from the precipice. A plausible downside scenario for the medium term would be characterized by a continuation of only modest growth in the euro area because of persistent financial fragmentation and unexpectedly high legacy effects from private indebtedness, a hobbling of emerging market economies by imbalances and supply-side bottlenecks, and prolonged deflation in Japan. Meanwhile, the end of U.S. quantitative easing could come with a greater and longer-lasting tightening of global financial conditions than is presently expected. As a result, the global economy could grow by only slightly more than 3 percent a year over the medium term, instead of reaccelerating to over 4 percent.

What is more worrisome, monetary policy in the advanced economies could be stuck at the zero interest bound for many years. Over time, worrisomely high public debt in all major advanced economies and persistent financial fragmentation in the euro area could then trigger new crises. Old challenges to be addressed

include repairing financial systems and adopting a banking union in the euro area and developing and implementing strong plans, supported by concrete measures, for medium-term fiscal adjustment and entitlement reform in Japan and the United States. Furthermore, in the euro area and Japan, in particular, there is a need to boost potential output, including through reforms that level the playing field between insiders and outsiders in labor markets and ease barriers to entry into product and services markets. A new challenge is for U.S. monetary policy to change tack carefully in response to changing growth, inflation, and financial stability prospects. Excessive tightening may be difficult to undo, and global growth may well fall short of, rather than exceed, medium-term growth and inflation projections.

Emerging market and developing economies are facing new policy challenges. The appropriate policy mix and the pace of adjustment will differ across economies, in view of the differences in output gaps, inflation pressure, central bank credibility, room for fiscal policy maneuvering, and the nature of vulnerabilities. However, many economies share five policy priorities. **First**, policymakers should allow exchange rates to respond to changing fundamentals but may need to guard against risks of disorderly adjustment, including through intervention to smooth excessive volatility. **Second**, where monetary policy frameworks are less credible, efforts may need to focus more on providing a strong nominal anchor. **Third**, prudential actions should be taken to safeguard financial stability, given legacy risks from recent credit booms and new risks from capital flows. **Fourth**, fiscal consolidation should proceed, unless activity threatens to deteriorate very sharply and funding conditions permit fiscal easing. **Fifth**, many economies need a new round of structural reforms, including investment in public infrastructure, removal of barriers to entry in product and services markets, and in the case of China, rebalancing growth away from investment toward consumption.



Developments in Bangladesh Economy

Macroeconomic situation in Bangladesh has been quite stable for a considerable period of time in recent years and proved resilient to global financial crisis posting GDP growth rate averaging 6.2 percent during the past five years. Using the 1995-96 base year the Bangladesh economy achieved GDP growth of 6.0 percent in FY 2013, and 6.2 percent using the 2005-2006 base.

GDP Growth

Bangladesh economy achieved a respectable growth of 6.0 percent during FY 2013 in a very challenging domestic and global economic environment. Using the FY 1996 base year, real GDP growth was 0.2 percentage point lower than 6.2 percent growth recorded in FY 2012. However, a more updated 2005 base was recently released by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) where growth in FY 2013 is estimated at 6.2 percent. In FY 2013, measured at current market prices, the GDP of Bangladesh was recorded at Taka 10,379.9 billion representing a nominal growth of 13.1 percent. In FY 2013, the country's per capita real GDP increased by 4.6 percent and per capita nominal GDP increased by 11.6 percent.

The expansion of the economy during FY 2013 was broad based, registering positive growth by all sectors and sub-sectors of the economy. GDP growth during the year was based on 9.0 percent growth in the industry sector, 5.7 percent growth in the services sector and 2.2 percent moderate growth in the agriculture sector. In the overall GDP growth of 6.0 percent in FY 2013, the services and industry sectors contributed equally (weighted share in growth rate) i.e., 2.8 percentage points while agriculture contributed 0.4 percentage point.

Agriculture Sector

The agriculture sector contributed 18.7 percent of total GDP in FY 2013 compared to 19.4 percent of total GDP in FY 2012. The output growth of agriculture sector moderated to 2.2 percent in FY 2013 from 3.1 percent of FY 2012. The deceleration of agricultural growth was largely due to the base effect of two consecutive years of record growth and lower than expected rice output which led to the crop sector only growing by 0.2 percent.

Within the agriculture sector, the highest growth was achieved in the fishing sub-sector followed by the forest and related services sub-sector. Fishing sub-sector grew at a rate of 5.5 percent in FY 2013 against 5.4 percent recorded in FY 2012. The growth rate of the forest and related services sub-sector increased to 4.5 percent in FY 2013 against 4.4 percent in FY 2012. Animal farming sub-sector grew by 3.5 percent in FY 2013 compared to that of 3.4 percent in FY 2012.

The production of food grains (Aus, Aman, Boro and Wheat) increased by 0.9 percent from 34.8 million metric tons (MMT) in FY 2012 to 35.1 MMT in FY 2013 reflecting slightly higher Aman, Boro and Wheat production. *Aus* output, a relatively minor crop of the year, decreased by 4.3 percent from 2.3 MMT in FY 2012 to 2.2 MMT in FY 2013. The production of *Aman*, the second largest crop of the year, increased to 12.9 MMT in FY 2013. *Boro* output, the single largest crop of the year, grew by 0.5 percent from 18.7 MMT in FY 2012 to 18.8 MMT in FY 2013. Wheat production was increased by 30.0 percent from 1.0 MMT in FY 2012 to 1.3 MMT in FY 2013.

Industry Sector

The country's industry sector grew substantially by a healthy 9.0 percent in FY 2013. The sustained increase in mining and quarrying, construction and large and medium scale industries spurred the growth in the industry sector. The growth in mining and quarrying sub-sector, a relatively minor activity increased to 11.1 percent in FY 2013 from 7.8 percent in FY 2012, helped to bolster the growth in the industry sector. The manufacturing sub-sector decelerated slightly to 9.3 percent growth in FY 2013 compared to 9.4 percent in FY 2012 due to subdued domestic and external demand. The large and medium scale manufacturing which accounted for 73 percent of the manufacturing sub-sector grew by 10.3 percent in FY 2013 compared to 10.5 percent in FY 2012. On the other hand, small scale manufacturing sub-sector which contributed about 27.0 percent of the total output of the manufacturing sector grew by 6.8 percent in FY 2013, slightly higher than 6.5 percent in FY 2012. Production of both large and medium scale manufacturing industries, particularly food, textile, wearing apparels, leather and related products, basic metals, tobacco products,



coke and refined petroleum, fabricated metal products except machinery, pharmaceuticals and medicinal chemical showed growth during FY 2013. The export of woven garments and knitwear, the country's two key export industries showed a growth of 15.0 percent and 10.4 percent respectively in FY 2013. However, exports of raw jute, tea, frozen food and chemical products showed a downward growth during the year. Growth of the construction sub-sector increased to 8.1 percent during FY 2013 from 7.6 percent in FY 2012. Growth in the power, gas and water supply sub-sector (8.6 percent in FY 2013) was lower than FY 2012 but higher than the earlier two years.

Services Sector

The services sector growth moderated to 5.7 percent in FY 2013 compared to 6.0 percent in FY 2012. The moderation in this sector growth was led mainly by a slowdown in wholesale and retail trade and financial intermediation. Wholesale and retail trade, which accounted about 28.5 percent of the sector, grew by 4.7 percent in FY 2013 against 5.6 percent in FY 2012. Financial intermediation achieved a lower growth of 9.0 percent in FY 2013 compared to 11.0 percent in FY 2012 largely due to lower profitability in the banking sector. Growth in real estate, renting and business activities, social and personal services, transport, storage and communication and hotel and restaurants sub-sectors remained virtually unchanged in FY 2013 compared to the previous year. The education sub-sector exhibited an impressive growth of 9.7 percent in FY 2013, significantly higher than the 7.2 percent of FY 2012, possibly due to the growth of new institutions of higher education.

Sectoral Composition of GDP

The long-term trend showing a shift of the sectoral composition of GDP away from agriculture towards industry continued in FY 2013. During the year under review, the share of the agriculture sector came down from 19.4 percent in FY 2012 to 18.7 percent in FY 2013; the share of services sector also decreased slightly from 49.5 percent in FY 2012 to 49.3 percent in FY 2013; and the share of industry sector increased to 32.0 percent in FY 2013 from 31.1 percent in FY 2012.

The reduction in the share of agriculture is mainly due to the drop in the crops and horticulture sub-sector (comprising of 55.1 percent in the overall agriculture) which fell from 10.9 percent in FY 2012 to 10.3 in FY 2013. The rise in the overall contribution of industry to GDP in FY 2013 (by 0.9 percentage points) is largely due to the higher share of large and medium scale manufacturing and a small rise in the share of construction. In the services sector, while the share of hotel and restaurants, financial intermediations, transport, storage and communication and education sub-sectors increased slightly; the share of wholesale and retail trade, real estate, renting and business activities and community, social and personal services sub-sectors declined slightly.

Government and Bangladesh Bank policy towards economic development

In FY 2013, Bangladesh Bank designed its monetary policy stance based on assessment of global and domestic macroeconomic conditions and outlook. The Bangladesh Bank continued to pursue a monetary policy to meet both output growth and inflation targets. BB continued restrained policy stance to restrict diversion and excessive expansion of credit flow to unproductive sectors while ensuring adequate credit to productive sectors to stimulate inclusive growth. In order to reduce the inflationary pressure the Bangladesh Bank increased the repo and the reverse repo interest rates in two steps. Besides, the Bangladesh Bank continued to maintain the cash reserve ratio (CRR) and the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) for banks at 6.0 and 19.0 percent respectively. In order to achieve BB's monetary policy goal and to avoid undue volatility in the foreign exchange market, Bangladesh Bank remained vigilant by closely monitoring the exchange rate movements, and buying and selling of foreign exchanges. In FY 2013, Bangladesh Taka experienced appreciation of 5.2 percent against US dollar mainly due to strong growth in the flow of inward remittances, increase in export earnings and sluggish import payments.

The Government continued to adopt fiscal policies with strategies for achieving higher growth, reduction of poverty and unemployment, improving social security and the strengthening of revenue generating capacity. The budget for



FY 2013 was formulated under the assumptions contained in the Medium Term Macroeconomic Framework (MTMF). The building blocks of this framework were continuity in pursuing monetary and fiscal policy strategies and ensuring macroeconomic stability. It was assumed that in 2013 the world economy would recover from the economic recession that re-emerged specially in Europe in 2012. Fiscal policy was focused on promoting economic growth and improving poverty situation through reduction of unemployment and broadening of social safety net. In keeping with this objective, budget spending on transport, infrastructure and power sector was strengthened and comprehensive initiative including broadening the tax base and improvements in the direct tax collection were carried out during FY 2013.

External Sector

In the external sector, the Current Account Balance (CAB) continued to be in surplus reflecting the increasing inflows of remittances bolstered by continued export expansion and declining imports. Import growth was sluggish in FY 2013, partly reflecting the significant fall in food import demand, lower petroleum imports as well as slower demand for imports related to manufacturing output. Merchandise exports (fob) increased by USD 2,577.0 million (or 10.7 percent) in FY 2013 to USD 26,566.0 million. Though tea, raw jute and frozen shrimp and fish recorded negative growth of 29.4 percent, 13.7 percent and 11.5 percent respectively, other major exportable items showed positive growth. Growth of export of footwear (25.0 percent), leather (21.0 percent), woven garments (15.0 percent), jute goods (14.2 percent), petroleum by-product (14.0 percent) and knitwear (10.4 percent) contributed to increase the growth of merchandise exports in FY 2013. The export of miscellaneous products, subsumed under the "others" category showed a positive growth of 20.9 percent in value terms during FY 2013.

Merchandise imports (fob) increased by USD 267.0 million (0.8 percent) in FY 2013 to USD 33,576.0 million. Import of pulses (73.7 percent), oil seeds (36.2 percent), wheat (13.5 percent), crude petroleum (11.7 percent), textile & textile articles thereof (8.3 percent), chemicals (7.6 percent), staple fibre (6.3 percent), iron, steel

and base metals (5.0 percent) etc. led to the increase in overall import. Import payment growth for sugar (37.9 percent), fertiliser (14.0 percent), food grain (19.4 percent), edible oil (14.7 percent), spices (14.5 percent), capital machinery (8.5 percent), POL (7.1 percent) etc. were negative. Imports (fob) as a percentage of GDP decreased by 2.8 percentage points from 28.7 in FY 2012 to 25.9 in FY 2013.

The trade deficit declined significantly by 24.8 percent in FY 2013 owing to the relatively larger expansion in export earnings compared to the increase in import expenditure. Therefore, a higher increase in exports than import notably narrowed down the trade deficit from USD 9,320.0 million in FY 2012 to USD 7,010.0 million in FY 2013. The deficit on the services account, however, widened by USD 158.0 million (5.3 percent) to USD 3,159.0 million in FY 2013 from USD 3,001.0 million in the previous year. The deficit on the primary income account also widened significantly (49.5 percent) to USD 2,315.0 million in FY 2013 from USD 1,549.0 million in FY 2012. Secondary income increased substantially (11.8 percent) from USD 13,423.0 million in FY 2012 to USD 15,009.0 million in FY 2013.

Remittances were buoyed by larger numbers of Bangladeshi workers moving abroad in FY 2012 as well as real wage growth in the Middle East following the 'Arab Spring' events. Remittance growth of 12.6 percent in FY 2013 is higher than the 10.2 percent growth in FY 2012, though this growth did slow to 4.2 percent during the second half of the year compared to the first half of FY 2013 when remittance growth was 22 percent. This slowdown is a function of a 34 percent drop in the number of migrant workers between July-April FY 2013 relative to the same period in FY 2012.

The capital account shows that foreign direct investment is projected to have increased from USD 1.2 billion in FY 2012 to USD 1.3 billion in FY 2013. Medium and long term loan disbursements rose from USD 1.5 billion in FY 2012 to USD 1.7 billion in FY 2013 and net aid flows increased from USD 671 million to USD 841 million during the same period.

The net outcome of all these, current account balance widened substantially from deficit of USD

447.0 million in FY 2012 to USD 2,525.0 million surplus in FY 2013. Current account balance as a percentage of GDP stood at 1.9 in FY 2013 against 0.4 in FY 2012.

Improved external balances are reflected in the accumulation of international reserves to USD 15.3 billion at the end of FY 2013, sufficient to cover 5.5 months of projected imports. The overall balance of payments surplus in FY 2013 was USD 5,128.0 million.

Inflation

The twelve month average CPI inflation in the new base (FY 2006=100) was 6.8 percent in June 2013 as against 8.7 percent in June 2012. The decline in inflation was largely because of a restrained monetary policy, an appreciation of the Taka in FY 2013, good domestic harvests and stable international commodity prices. The twelve month point-to-point CPI inflation was at 8.0 percent in June 2013 compared with 8.6 percent in June 2012. The declining trend in inflation was driven by yearly steady fall in food and non-food prices. In October 2012, the food CPI inflation bottomed out at 5.6 percent. The annual average food inflation decreased to 7.4 percent in June 2013 which was 10.5 percent in June 2012.

The average non-food inflation also showed a mixed trend during FY 2013. The average non-food inflation was 11.8 percent in October 2012 which was the peak in FY 2013 and fell to 8.4 percent in June 2013 from 11.2 percent in June 2012. On the other hand, point-to-point non-food inflation was 7.0 percent in June 2013 compared with 11.7 percent in June 2012.

Savings and investments

Domestic and national savings rose considerably as the current account deficit improved this year. Available data indicates that Gross Domestic Savings (GDS) at current market prices grew by 13.0 percent in FY 2013. The GDS as percentage of GDP remained constant in FY 2013 at 19.3 percent compared to FY 2012.

The private sector component of domestic savings increased to 18.0 percent in FY 2013 from 17.9 percent in FY 2012. The small public sector component of domestic savings remained

unchanged at 1.3 percent in FY 2013. The continued growth of Net Factor Income (NFI) raised the Gross National Savings (GNS) rate to 29.5 percent of GDP in FY 2013 from 29.2 percent of GDP in FY 2012. In FY 2013, NFI increased by 17.0 percent over the previous year.

Investment as percentage of GDP increased to 26.8 percent in FY 2013 which was 26.5 percent in FY 2012. While the private sector component of investment decreased from 20.0 percent in FY 2012 to 19.0 percent in FY 2013; the public sector component of investment increased from 6.5 percent in FY 2012 to 7.9 percent in FY 2013. The increasing share of public investment in GDP in FY 2013 resulted from higher implementation rate of ADP compared to that in the last year.

The domestic savings-investment gap as percentage of GDP increased from 7.2 percent in FY 2012 to 7.5 percent in FY 2013. The domestic savings-investment gap was met with net factor income from abroad.

Public Finance

Against the target of Taka 1,396.7 billion, the revised total revenue receipt in FY 2013 was equal to revised target. The revenue receipt was higher than the actual FY 2012 revenue receipts by 21.8 percent. The tax revenue making up 83.6 percent of the total revenue receipts increased at a higher rate of 22.7 percent compared to the 19.7 percent growth in FY 2012. The non-tax revenue displayed lower growth rate of 17.4 percent in FY 2013 compared to 44.8 percent increase in the preceding year. The total revenue receipts as percentage of GDP rose to 13.5 percent in FY 2013 from that of 12.5 percent in FY 2012. The total tax revenue receipts as percentage of GDP rose to 11.3 percent in FY 2013 compared to 10.4 percent in the preceding fiscal year. Similarly, the total non-tax revenue receipts as percentage of GDP increased to 2.2 percent in FY 2013 from 2.1 percent in FY 2012.

The total public expenditure in the revised FY 2013 budget amounted to Taka 1,893.3 billion. This was 1.3 percent lower than the initial projection of Taka 1,917.4 billion and 24.2 percent higher than the actual FY 2012 expenditure of Taka 1,524.3 billion. The revised current expenditure of Taka 1,028.9 billion in FY 2013 was 3.4 percent



higher than the initial projection of Taka 995.0 billion. The revised current expenditure in FY 2013 surpassed initial allocations for most of the accounts, namely social sector, interest on foreign debt, defence, public order and safety, local government and rural development, agriculture sector, transport and communication, and housing.

The Annual Development Programme in FY 2013 was revised downward by about 4.8 percent from Taka 550.0 billion to Taka 523.7 billion. Consistent with the growth and poverty reduction objectives, 33.5 percent of the total outlay was spent for the infrastructure sector (power; oil, gas & natural resources; transport; and communication), and 18.7 percent for the social sector (education & religious affairs, and health, nutrition, population & family welfare).

The deficit (excluding grants) in the revised FY 2013 budget stood at Taka 496.6 billion (4.8 percent of the GDP). This ratio was lower than what was initially projected. The domestic borrowing component of the deficit financing in FY 2013 was Taka 324.7 billion (3.1 percent of the GDP). Of this component, Taka 285.0 billion (2.7 percent of the GDP) was bank borrowing and Taka 39.7 billion (0.4 percent of the GDP) was non-bank borrowing, mainly National Savings Schemes. The foreign financing component of the budget deficit (including grants) was Taka 171.8 billion (1.7 percent of the GDP).

Near and Medium Term Outlook for the Bangladesh Economy

The outlook for the Bangladesh economy is favorable over the medium term in light of a growing working age population and likely continued global demand for Bangladeshi products. Faster growth of beyond 7.0 percent will require sustained investments in infrastructure specially in the energy sector. BB's projections suggest that the GDP growth outlook for FY 2014 is unlikely to deviate significantly from the last 10 years' average of 6.2 percent. This is based on current and projected trends of a number of variables including global growth, exports, investments, imports, remittances etc.

The monetary policy stance of BB in FY 2014 will target a monetary growth path which aims

to bring average inflation down to 7 percent while ensuring that credit growth is sufficient to stimulate inclusive growth. Further reductions in inflation will be targeted in subsequent years.

Money, Credit and Financial Market

Money and Credit Developments

In FY 2013, Bangladesh Bank designed its monetary policy stance based on assessment of global and domestic macroeconomic conditions and outlook. BB continued restrained policy stance in H1 of FY 2013 to curb inflation. Repo and reverse repo rates were decreased from 7.75 and 5.75 percent in FY 2012 to 7.25 and 5.25 percent respectively in FY 2013. Besides, Bangladesh Bank continued to maintain the cash reserve ratio (CRR) and the statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) for banks at 6.0 percent and 19.0 percent respectively.

Broad money (M2) recorded lower growth of 16.7 percent in FY 2013 against the targeted growth of 17.7 percent and 17.4 percent actual growth in FY 2012. The growth in broad money was attributed mainly by the growth in net foreign assets (NFA). The NFA of the banking system increased by 50.3 percent in FY 2013 against targeted 21.0 percent resulting from robust growth in remittance and low import growth. The credit to public sector increased by 11.1 percent in FY 2013. The growth rate of the credit to private sector declined significantly from 19.7 percent in FY 2012 to 10.8 percent in FY 2013. This decline was mainly due to investment uncertainty ahead of national general election and more stringent lending practices by the banks. As a result, net domestic assets (NDA) recorded a lower growth of 11.1 percent in FY 2013 as compared to targeted 17.1 percent growth and 19.3 percent growth in FY 2012.

Of the components of broad money on the liability side, growth of the time deposits (17.8 percent) was higher than that of the current and demand deposits (12.6 percent). The income velocity of money declined to 1.72 in FY 2013 from 1.78 in FY 2012 indicating increased monetization and financial deepening in the economy.



The weighted average interest rate on bank advances decreased to 13.7 percent at the end of June 2013 from 13.8 percent at the end of June 2012, while the deposit rate increased to 8.5 percent from 8.2 percent over the same period.

In order to achieve BB's monetary policy goal and to avoid undue volatility in the foreign exchange market, Bangladesh Bank remained vigilant by closely monitoring the exchange rate movements, and buying and selling of foreign exchanges. In FY 2013, Bangladesh Taka experienced appreciation of 5.2 percent against US dollar mainly due to strong growth in the flow of inward remittances, increase in export earnings and sluggish import payments. BB purchased USD 4,539.0 million in order to mop up excess liquidity in the local foreign exchange market. The nominal exchange rate of Taka stood at Taka 77.77 per US dollar as of end June 2013 compared to Taka 81.82 per US dollar as of end June 2012. In nominal effective terms, against a trade weighted eight currency basket (base: 2000-01=100), Taka appreciated by 6.4 percent in FY 2013. The real effective exchange rate of the Taka also appreciated by 11.3 percent as of end June 2013.

Outstanding external debt of Bangladesh increased to USD 23.3 billion as of end June 2013 from USD 22.1 billion as of end June 2012. However, the outstanding debt to GDP ratio declined to 18.0 percent at the end of June 2013 from 19.0 percent at end of June 2012.

Monetary Policy Stance

In FY 2012, the economy was faced with the challenges of rising inflation and balance of payments pressures stemming largely from a sudden surge in oil imports. In order to address these challenges BB pursued a more restrained monetary policy stance which along with other policy measures helped curb inflationary pressure and significantly strengthened foreign exchange reserves. In FY 2013, the economy faced a different set of challenges. Robust foreign remittance and export growth along with sluggish import growth led to a sharp growth of Net Foreign Assets (NFA) which needed to be sterilised. Moreover declining inflation and concerns over a slowdown in growth created space for a 50 basis point rate cut by BB effective from early February 2013 with the aim of

influencing bank lending rates downwards. At the same time the January 2013 MPS set out a monetary programme consistent with bringing average inflation down to the targeted 7.5 percent level. This balanced monetary policy also aimed to minimize excessive volatility of the exchange rate.

Data for the second half of FY 2013 suggests that solid progress was made towards these key objectives. Reserve money growth and growth of net domestic assets of Bangladesh Bank remained within programme targets, despite the aforementioned NFA surge. Broad money growth was also close to programme targets. Average inflation measured using the 1995/96' base year continued its decline and in June 2013 it reached 7.70 percent from 8.40 percent in January, though core inflation (non-food, non fuel) is on a rising trend since April 2013 reflecting aggregate demand pressures.

Retail interest rates also declined during these six months with the spread between lending and deposit rates dipping below 5 percent and its trend indicating that lending rates have declined faster than deposit rates. Frequent strikes in H2 FY 2013 led to a slowdown in demand for domestic private sector credit though the introduction of new foreign currency borrowing facilities by BB partially compensated for this.

Changes in the domestic debt market were also made in line with the monetary objectives and liquidity conditions in the banking system. Scheduled banks investment in government securities were altered so that 60 percent of treasury bills/bonds are issued to the Primary Dealers (PDs) and rest 40 percent to the Non-PDs. This was in order to reduce the burden on PD banks.

Considering improved liquidity condition of scheduled banks, the tenure of liquidity support against devolved treasury bills/bonds was reduced from 75 days to maximum of 60 days (2 months). Moreover, in order to strengthen liquidity management, and specifically to sterilize the sudden increase in NFA growth, the 30-day Bangladesh Bank bill was introduced since November 2012. Call money rates declined to 7.17 percent in June FY 2013 and retail interest rates spread fell to 5.13 percent reflected easing of liquidity pressure in the banking



system. BB intensified its effort for improving the transmission channels of monetary policy. Various steps were taken to strengthen secondary market of Government securities by enhancing the shorter end of yield curve, introducing on-line secondary trading of bills/bonds, and providing space to Non-PDs along with PDs in the auction of T.bills/bonds. Considering important role of financial sector in implementation of monetary policy, measures were taken including tightening loan classification and provisioning requirements towards convergence with global best practices, strengthening and rearranging on-site and off-site supervision, requirement of on-line supervisory reporting in L/C opening and buying internal bills, self-assessment report regarding internal audit and control with the signature of chief executive and counter signature of audit committee chairman of board. BB has sharpened its monitoring on improving the quality, adequacy, transparency and timeliness regarding financial and other statements of banks and financial institutions. Special diagnostic examinations on State Owned Commercial Banks' activities were introduced.

The policy stance for FY 2013 was designed in line with the target of 7.2 percent real GDP growth in a scenario of 7.5 percent annual average CPI inflation. Accordingly, broad money (M2) growth was programmed at 17.7 percent. Broad money (M2) grew by 16.7 percent in FY 2013 against targeted growth of 17.7 percent under the programme and 17.4 percent actual growth in FY 2012.

The growth in broad money (M2) was mainly due to the growth in net foreign assets. The growth in net foreign assets was 50.3 percent in FY 2013 against the targeted 21.0 percent growth under the programme due to robust growth in remittance and satisfactory export growth along with sluggish import growth. In FY 2013, growth of domestic credit declined to 10.9 percent against 19.0 percent growth targeted under the programme and 19.2 percent actual growth in FY 2012. The growth in domestic credit declined due mainly to the significant decline in private sector credit for general investor faced uncertainty ahead of the national general election along with more stringent lending practices by domestic

banks. The growth in public sector credit was 11.1 percent against the targeted 20.9 percent growth under the programme and 17.4 percent growth in FY 2012. As a result, net domestic assets registered 11.1 percent growth against the targeted 17.1 percent growth and 19.3 percent growth in FY 2012.

Reserve Money Developments

Reserve money (RM) has been used as an operating target to modulate liquidity consistent with the overall monetary projection. The weekly auctions of treasury bills were used in influencing the level of RM, while repo and reverse repo operations were applied for smoothing the money market.

In line with the projected broad money growth, the monetary programme set a 16.1 percent growth of RM for FY 2013 but the actual growth out turn was 15.0 percent. The lower than projected growth of RM during the year was due mainly to the substantially lower level of net domestic assets compared to the programme level. This in turn was mainly due to lower than expected growth of government borrowing from BB.

Credit to the deposit money banks stood at Taka 62.8 billion in FY 2013 against the targeted amount of Taka 74.8 billion in FY 2013 as banks had sufficient liquidity to meet the required demand.

On the other hand, net foreign assets of BB, substantially increased by Taka 224.4 billion and stood at Taka 931.1 billion against the programme level (Taka 706.7 billion). Net foreign assets of BB rose sharply as BB bought USD 4.54 billion from the foreign exchange market in FY 2013 to avoid excessive volatility of exchange rate in the foreign exchange market.

Money multiplier increased to 5.38 in FY 2013 as compared to the actual number of 5.30 in FY 2012. Reserve-deposit ratio decreased to 0.084 in FY 2013 from 0.086 in FY 2012. Currency-deposit ratio slightly decreased to 0.126 in FY 2013 from 0.127 in FY 2012. Net changes in these two behavioral ratios led to an increase in money multiplier. This explains the growth in broad

money despite the subdued growth in reserve money.

Income Velocity of Money

The income velocity of money decreased to 1.72 in FY 2013 from 1.78 in FY 2012. The rate of decrease in FY 2013 was 3.37 percent as against 1.66 percent decline in FY 2012. Income velocity of money was on a declining trend over the past several years indicating increased monetisation and financial deepening in the economy.

Monetary policy stance and interest rate scenario

Bangladesh Bank pursued a more restrained monetary policy stance in FY 2013. Declining inflation and concerns over a slowdown in growth created space for downward cut in BB policy interest rate. During FY 2013 and beyond political uncertainty and sluggish business and investment condition caused lower import growth and credit growth leading to snowballing liquidity surplus in banking sector which put continuous downward pressure on lending rate.

Bank Rate

The bank rate remained unchanged at 5.0 percent in FY 2013. This rate has been in effect since 6 November 2003.

Interest Rates on Deposits and Advances

The weighted average interest rate on deposits was stable throughout FY 2008- FY 2009; it decreased in FY 2010 and reached at 6.01 percent. Again, it started to increase since FY 2011 and gradually reached 8.54 percent in FY 2013 from 8.15 percent in FY 2012. Rate of advances however moved downward during FY 2008 to FY 2010 but increased in FY 2011 and FY 2012. Further, it declined to 13.67 percent in FY 2013 from 13.75 percent in FY 2012. The trend of the spreads between advances and deposits rates was above 5 (five) percent in the recent years except FY 2009 and in FY 2013 spread rate declined from 5.60 to 5.13 percent.

Money market

A healthy, transparent and dynamically evolving financial system helps mobilize savings and allocate resources, ensure safe and efficient payment and settlement arrangements and ease financial crisis management. Money market was stable during 2013 with a downward trend in interest rate.

BB provided repo, special repo and Liquidity Support Facility (LSF) to the Primary Dealers (PDs) and non-PD banks against the eligible holding of treasury bills and bonds. BB's policy measures resulted in stable weighted average interest rate in the call money market ranging from 7.2 percent to 11.5 percent during FY 2013. The weighted average interest rate ranged from 9.8 percent to 19.7 percent during FY 2012. During FY 2013, the average volume of trade in the call money market increased by Taka 367.7 billion, which was 36.1 percent higher than that of FY 2012.

Repo Auctions – FY 2013

A repo deal is one where PDs and non- PDs make a contract to borrow money usually overnight at a pre-determined policy rate of BB against the collateral face value of Government treasury bills and bonds. The repo injects money in the system and provides banks necessary funds to maintain their very short-term exposure. In order to achieve monetary policy objectives, BB lowered the repo and reverse repo rate by fifty basis points during FY 2013. The rate of interest for repo, special repo and Liquidity Support Facility (LSF) was 7.25 percent, 10.25 percent and 7.25 percent respectively for 1-2 day tenor.

A total of 255 repo (including special repo and LSF) auctions were held during FY 2013. The range of interest rate against the accepted bids was 7.25-10.75 percent per annum in FY 2013 as against 6.75-10.80 percent per annum in the previous year.

Reverse Repo Auctions – FY 2013

During a reverse repo deal, BB absorbs (“mops up”) liquidity from the banks. In case of reverse repo BB does not provide any collateral to the banks. It applies the reverse repo to maintain intended level of liquidity in the market and to maintain reserve money targets on track.



A total of 53 daily reverse repo auctions were held in FY 2013. The interest rate range against the accepted bids was 5.25-5.75 percent per annum during FY 2013.

Bangladesh Bank Bill

Operations of Bangladesh Bank Bill was revived again as an Open Market Operation (OMO) tool. This was applied to 'sterilise' the impact of foreign exchange purchases. These BB bills have a 30 day maturity.

BB's cautious monetary policy supported by coordinated repo and reverse repo operations, liquidity support to primary dealers and auction of Bangladesh Bank bills played key role in stabilizing the money market and interest rates in banking sector during FY 2013.

Government Securities Market

Government Treasury Bills Auctions

Treasury bills and bonds are short-term and long-term obligations issued by Bangladesh Bank on behalf of the Government of Bangladesh. These are the indirect monetary instruments that the BB uses for debt management purpose. The objectives of issuing these securities are two-fold. The first is to provide a mechanism for financing Government deficit, and managing excess liquidity prevailing in the market.

Weekly auctions of 91-day, 182-day and 364-day treasury bills continued to be main instruments for debt management of the Government during the year under report. In FY 2013 the auctions of 91- day, 182-day and 364-day's tenor bills were under-subscribed. Consequently, devolvement to PDs and non-PDs had to continue. The weighted average yield of most of the treasury bills increased during FY 2013.

Bangladesh Government Treasury Bonds (BGTBs) Auctions

Treasury Bonds, bearing half yearly interest coupons with tenors of 2-year, 5-year, 10-year, 15-year and 20-year are auctioned every month following preannounced auction calendar prepared by BB and the Ministry of Finance considering liquidity and macroeconomic indicators. In order to further develop the yield

curve and improve liquidity and assets-liabilities matching, a 2-year BGTB was introduced as a new instrument from 28 May 2013.

The coupon rate for the treasury bonds ranged from 10.98 percent to 12.48 percent in FY 2013. The coupon rates on all tenors of treasury bonds were increased during the period.

Bangladesh Government Islamic

Investment Bond (Islamic Bond)

Government issues bond as guarantee against the pool of funds formed by the Islamic banks and individuals in order to develop money market in Islamic banking sector. However, due to an under-developed Islamic bond market, Government is unable to tap this segment for its domestic financing needs. The return of the bonds depends on profit or loss in line with the Islamic Shariah savings rate and related factors reflected in the balance sheet of the Islamic bank. The operations of 6-month, 1-year and 2-year Bangladesh Government Islamic Investment Bond (Islamic Bond) introduced in FY 2005 continued in FY 2013. This Government Bond is operated in accordance with the rules of Islamic Shariah. As per the rules, Bangladeshi institutions, individuals and non-resident Bangladeshis who agree to share profit or loss in accordance to Islami Shariah may buy this bond. As of end June 2013, the total sale against this bond amounted to Taka 107.13 billion while balance of total amount of financing stood at Taka 67.78 billion and the net outstanding against the bond stood at Taka 39.35 billion.

Foreign exchange market

Foreign Exchange Market Operations

The exchange rate is determined based on market demand and supply forces of the respective currencies. Bangladesh Bank may purchase and sell currencies as and when it deems necessary to maintain stability in the foreign exchange market. Taka appreciated by 5.2 percent during FY 2013, which witnessed depreciation of 10.0 percent during FY 2012. The weighted average interbank rate stood at Taka 77.8 per USD as of 30 June 2013 against 81.8 as on 30 June 2012.



Over the year, Bangladesh Bank purchased USD 4,539.0 million with a view to avoiding excessive volatility of the exchange rate and keeping in mind exporter's interests. The volume of inter-bank foreign exchange transaction in FY 2013 stood at USD 18,579.8 million which include spot, forward, swap transactions and was 37.4 percent lower than that of the USD 29,696.6 million in FY 2012.

Foreign Exchange Reserves

The gross foreign exchange reserves held by Bangladesh Bank comprises holdings of gold and foreign exchange, the reserve position with the IMF and holding of Special Drawing Rights (SDR). In FY 2013, the gross foreign exchange reserves of Bangladesh Bank reached at a record high of USD 15,344.9 million as on 27 June 2013 and stood at USD 15,315.2 million at the end of FY 2013 which is 47.8 percent higher than USD 10,364.4 million of the same period of FY 2012. The gross foreign exchange reserve is sufficient to meet more than five months import obligations. In order to strengthening the long term stability of the country's reserves and diversifying the external asset portfolio BB invested foreign exchange reserves in sovereign/ supranational/ highly reputed corporate bonds, treasury bills of US Government and in short term deposit with highly reputed commercial banks.

Workers' Remittances

Despite continued global economic slowdown, the flow of inward remittances from Bangladeshi nationals working abroad remained strong in FY 2013 and continued to play an important role in strengthening the current account balance. Remittance inflow increased by 12.6 percent to USD 14,338.0 million in FY 2013 from USD 12,734.0 million in FY 2012. However, as discussed above the rate of remittance growth sharply slowed down in the second half of FY 2013 compared with the first half.

Development in Banking Sector

The banking sector of Bangladesh comprises four categories of scheduled banks. These are State-owned Commercial Banks (SCBs), State-owned Development Financial Institutions (DFIs),

Private Commercial Banks (PCBs) and Foreign Commercial Banks (FCBs). The number of banks remained unchanged at 47 in 2012. At the end of December 2013, the total number of banks and increased to 55 due to opening of 9 (nine) new PCBs during the year 2013.

In 2012, the SCBs held 26.0 percent of the total industry assets as against 27.8 percent in 2011. The PCBs' share in the total assets of the banking sector is increasing continuously over the last 12 years, showing a persistently faster growth than other subsectors. Their share rose to 62.2 percent in 2012, as against 60.0 percent in 2011. The FCBs held 6.3 percent of the industry assets in 2012, showing a decline by 0.3 percentage point over the previous year. The DFIs' share of assets was 5.5 percent in 2012 against 5.6 percent in 2011.

Total deposits of the banks in 2012 rose to Taka 5,396.0 billion from Taka 4,509.7 billion in 2011 showing an overall increase of 19.7 percent. The SCBs' share in deposits decreased from 27.4 percent in 2011 to 25.5 percent in 2012. PCBs' deposits in 2012 amounted to Taka 3,430.7 billion or 63.6 percent of the total industry deposits against Taka 2,787.5 billion or 61.8 percent in 2011. FCBs' deposits in 2012 slightly rose by Taka 54.8 billion over the year. The DFIs' deposits in 2012 were Taka 260.4 billion against Taka 214.4 billion in 2011, showing an increase of 21.5 percent over the year.

During FY 2013, with a view to maintaining a sound, efficient and stable financial system, Bangladesh Bank (BB) has initiated a number of policy measures, giving augmented emphasis on risk management in the banks, the periodic review of stability of individual banks as well as the whole banking system, exercise of stress testing, inclusion of underserved/unserved productive economic sectors and population segments in the financial system, etc. Priority has also been attached to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and Green Banking activities, and a dedicated department has been formed to monitor the initiatives being undertaken by the banks.

The following 9 (nine) new banks have been enlisted as scheduled banks during 2013 as per Section 37(2) Bangladesh Bank Order, 1972.



- Meghna Bank Limited
- Midland Bank Limited
- Modhumoti Bank Limited
- NRB Bank Limited
- NRB Commercial Bank Limited
- NRB Global Bank Limited
- South Bangla Agriculture and Commerce Bank Limited
- The Farmers Bank Limited
- Union Bank Limited

Asset Quality

Loans and advances are the major components in the asset composition of all commercial banks. The high concentration of loans and advances increases the vulnerability of assets to credit risk. The most important indicator to identify the asset quality in the loan portfolio is the ratio of gross non-performing loans (NPLs) to total loans and net NPLs to net total loans. In 2012, the gross NPLs ratios to total loans for the SCBs, PCBs, FCBs and DFIs were recorded as 26.4, 6.6, 4.7 and 26.2 percent respectively at the end of June 2013.

The SCBs and DFIs continue to have high level of NPLs mainly due to substantial loans provided by them on considerations other than commercial criteria. Poor appraisal and inadequate follow-up and supervision of the loans disbursed by the SCBs and DFIs in the past eventually resulted in these poor quality assets.

Writing off Bad Debts

The total amount of bad loan has been written-off by different banks in the banking sector as per guidelines of Bangladesh Bank, stood at Taka 253.3 billion at the end of June 2013.

Capital Adequacy

Capital adequacy focuses on the total position of banks' capital and the protection of depositors and other creditors from the potential shocks of losses that a bank might incur. It helps absorb all possible financial risks like credit risk, market risk, operational risk, credit concentration risk, residual risk, core risks, interest rate risk, liquidity

risk, reputation risk, settlement risk, strategic risk, environmental & climate change risk etc. Under Basel II, banks in Bangladesh maintain the Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) at 10.0 percent of the Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) or Taka 4.0 billion in capital, whichever is higher. Under the Supervisory Review Process (SRP), banks are directed to maintain a level of "adequate" capital, which is higher than the minimum required capital and sufficient to cover all possible risks in their business. This higher level of capital for the banks is usually determined and finalized through dialogue between the SRP and the SREP (Supervisory Review Evaluation Process, the central bank's assessment) teams.

The SCBs, DFIs, PCBs and FCBs maintained a Capital Adequacy Ratio (CAR) of 1.2, 9.0, 11.4 and 20.3 percent respectively at the end of June 2013. However, individually, four SCBs, two PCBs, one FCB and three DFIs did not maintain the minimum required CAR. The CAR for the banking industry as a whole was 9.1 percent at end of June 2013 as against 10.5 percent at the end of 2012.

The CAR of the banking industry has decreased. The main reason for this deterioration is the implementation of BB's new guidelines on loan classification & provisioning which were recently revised in line with international standards. As a result, the Risk Weighted Assets (RWA) as well as the classified loans of the banks have increased. According to the Basel II standard, the Basel Committee of Banking Supervision (BCBS) prescribed the CAR to be maintained at 8 percent. In Bangladesh, BB implemented a minimum CAR of 8.0 percent up to June 2010, 9.0 percent up to June 2011 and 10.0 percent from July 2011 onwards.

CAMELS Rating

CAMELS rating is a supervisory tool to identify those banking companies which have problems and require increased supervision. Banking companies are assigned performance ratings, based on six individual ratings that address six components of CAMELS (Capital, Assets, Management, Earnings, Liquidity and Sensitivity



to Market Risk); and (ii) an overall composite rating, based on a comprehensive assessment of the overall condition of the banking company. Both the ratings are expressed by using a numerical scale of “1” to “5” in ascending order of supervisory concern, “1” representing the best rating, while “5” indicating the worst. Any bank rated 4 or 5, i.e., ‘Marginal’ or ‘Unsatisfactory’ under the composite CAMELS rating is generally identified as a problem bank, the activities of which are closely monitored by the BB.

Any bank found to have faced difficulty in any areas of operation, is brought under the Early Warning category and monitored very closely to help improve its performance. Presently, no banks are monitored under Early Warning system. As of end 2012, the CAMELS rating of 3 banks were 1 or Strong; 29 banks were rated 2 or Satisfactory; rating of 6 banks were 3 or Fair; 6 banks were rated 4 or Marginal and 3 banks received 5 or Unsatisfactory rating.

Amendments to the Bank Company Act

With the aim to strengthen BB’s regulatory powers over the banking sector, the amendments of Bank Company Act, 1991 were submitted to the Parliament during FY 2013 and these were ultimately enacted in the first month of FY 2014.

As part of the ongoing efforts to strengthen the banking system through the adoption of policies aimed at both improving the financial strength of banks as well as bringing greater transparency in their operations, several policy measures were initiated during FY 2013.

Regulatory and supervisory measures taken by Bangladesh Bank

The following regulatory and supervisory measures were initiated by Bangladesh Bank for banks for improving overall performance and soundness of the banking sector:

Corporate Governance in Banks

- Liquidity and solvency problems caused by poor governance in banks can have harmful systematic consequences in the broader economy reliant on banks for credit and payment services. BB has

taken several measures in recent past to put in place good corporate governance in banks. These include a “fit and proper” test for appointment of chief executive officers of PCBs, specifying the constitution of audit committee of the Board, enhanced disclosure requirements, etc. In continuation of the above reforms, the roles and functions of the Board and Management were redefined and clarified with a view to specifying the powers of the management and restricting the intervention of directors in day-to-day management of the bank.

SCB Monitoring Cell

- Bangladesh Bank is monitoring the SCBs closely under Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs) since 2003 signed with these banks. The MoUs encompass: Fixing a ceiling on the net loan growth and single borrower exposure limit; imposing a penalty for exceeding the net loan growth limit; limit for the growth of operating expenses and imposing restrictions on taking over loans from other banks without prior approval of Bangladesh Bank; a demand to reduce classified loans, to decrease court cases filed to recover bad loans and setting up a target on cash recovery from classified loans, focusing on agriculture and SME loan, ensuring better fund management, developing human resources, implementing Core Risk Management Guidelines and other corrective measures are incorporated in the signed MoUs.

Submission of audited financial statements and annual report within 2 months

- Time limit for submission of audited financial statements along with annual report of banks has been reduced from three months to two months after year-end.
- Submission of half-yearly financial statements of banks for the relevant year has been made mandatory within one month from the half-year end.



Restriction on buying real estate by banking companies

- Banks cannot buy land, building or floor space or arrange lease in 10 years or more period of time for any purpose other than use for head office. However, floor space can be purchased or leased for bank branches in the city corporation area. Banks have to take permission from Bangladesh Bank for this purpose.

Measures for strengthening credit discipline

Loan Classification and Loan-Loss Provisions

- Now bank branches have to take written permission from head offices in purchasing domestic bill (IBP) in local or foreign currency. Besides, any acceptance or payment cannot be made without being certain about the actual supply of purchased goods through spot verification before providing of acceptance against domestic bill in local or foreign currency.
- With a view to determining defaulted borrower for the purpose of section 5(GaGa) of the Bank Company Act, 1991, overdue loan has been redefined as follows:
- If any loan or part of it or accrued interest thereon to any person/ organization of his/its own or related concern remains "overdue" for more than six months, the borrower availing of such loan facility will be treated as defaulted borrower.

Activities of Credit Information Bureau

- CIB online services were opened up during 2011. The CIB database consists of detailed information on borrowers, owners and guarantors. It has brought huge advantages in CIB related operations over the previous system.
- Near the end of FY 2012, BB significantly strengthened its policies on loan

classification and loan-loss provisions. BB also introduced and clarified the difference between a "defaulted loan," which is a legal concept granting the bank the right to take certain actions against the borrower, and a "classified loan", which is an accounting concept that implies a certain required level of provisioning for expected losses.

- Short-term micro-credit will include any micro-credits not exceeding the amount of Taka 50,000 and repayable within twelve months for the purpose of classification.
- Rate of provision on the outstanding amount of loans kept in the 'Special Mention Account' has been aligned with that of respective unclassified loans i.e. @ 0.25 percent against all unclassified loans of Small and Medium Enterprise (SME), @ 5 percent on the unclassified amount for consumer financing, @ 2 percent on the unclassified amount for housing finance, loans for professionals to set up business under consumer financing scheme, loans to brokerage house, merchant banks, stock dealers, etc. and @ 1 percent against all other unclassified loans.
- Rescheduling may sometimes result in an overstatement of capital, when loans that have a low probability of repayment are carried at full value on banks' balance sheets. Accordingly, Bangladesh Bank has issued a Master Circular in this respect covering the following issues:

In case of rescheduling of any classified fixed term loan, following time limit may be added with the expiry date/repayment date of last installment to determine the repayment schedule which will be started from the date of rescheduling.

- If the loan is rescheduled after the expiry date, the following time limit will be applicable from the date of rescheduling:



Frequency	Classified as Substandard	Classified as Doubtful	Classified as Bad/Loss
First rescheduling	Maximum 36 months	Maximum 24 months	Maximum 24 months
Second rescheduling	Maximum 24 months	Maximum 18 months	Maximum 18 months
Third rescheduling	Maximum 12 months	Maximum 12 months	Maximum 12 months

During the rescheduled period, all required principal and interest payments must be made. Rescheduled amount should be repaid in monthly/ quarterly installments. If the amount of defaulted installments is equal to the amount of 6 monthly or 2 quarterly installments, the loan will be classified as Bad/Loss.”

- In case of rescheduling of any classified short term agricultural and microcredit, 6 months may be added with following time-limit from the day after the expiry date/repayment date of last installment to determine the repayment schedule which will be started from the date of rescheduling. If the loan is rescheduled after the expiry date, the following time limit will be applicable:

First Rescheduling	Repayment time limit for rescheduling should not exceed 2 years.
Second rescheduling	Maximum 1 year.
Third rescheduling	Maximum 6 months.

- With a view to expediting the economic growth triggered by the comparatively small-scale borrowers and promoting financial inclusion, following amendments have been made:
 - Loans except short-term agricultural & micro-credit in the “Special Mention Account” and “Sub-Standard” will not be treated as defaulted loan for the purpose of section 27KaKa(3) [read with section 5(GaGa)] of the Bank Company Act, 1991. However, Fixed Term Loans amounting up to Taka 10.00 lacs in the “Sub-Standard” category will also be treated as defaulted loan for the same purpose.”



Risk Management Activities of the Banks

On-site Inspection of Banks

- The broad objectives of on-site inspection are to promote soundness, solvency and systemic stability of the financial sector as well as to protect depositors' interests. Commercial banks having CAMELS rating between 3 and 5 are inspected every year. Banks rated 1 or 2 are inspected once in every two years. Based on the findings about provisions, income and expenditure, banks are asked to correct their final accounts. This system has been adopted to enhance the effectiveness of on-site inspection.

Quick Review Report

- With the existing supervisory tools like CAMELS Rating, Stress Testing, Financial Projection Model etc., Bangladesh Bank started determining the financial position of the banks, quarterly through Quick Review Report. This report focuses on major risks existing in the bank and provides possible solutions to problems.
- Further to improve effective risk management system in the banks, a Risk Rating procedure has been developed to quantify all possible risks based on the available information in the Risk Management Papers (RMP) and other sources. This risk rating carries 15 percent weight in the Management component of CAMELS rating. Therefore, a bank's risk management practices will have a material effect on its CAMELS rating.
- In addition, all the banks have been instructed to submit a self-assessment report on internal control systems which needs to be signed and counter-signed by the CEO/MD and the chairman of Audit Committee respectively. The objective of this self-assessment process is to keep the operational risk at a minimum level by strengthening the internal control and compliance system of a bank.

Financial Stability and Macro prudential Supervision

- In light of the global economic turmoil and the rapidly growing and evolving financial sector in Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bank earlier created the Financial Stability Department (FSD). The Financial Stability Report 2012 has already been published by FSD. The department is also engaged to evaluate stress conditions through stress testing reports of bank and generating different industry-wide scenarios. To improve the understanding of the overall bank liquidity and solvency positions, the department is also going to implement the Financial Projection Model (FPM). This model has been developed through the technical assistance of the World Bank. The department is also working on the identification of Domestic Systemically Important Banks (D-SIBs), and on determination of a countercyclical capital buffer and a capital conservation buffer in line with Basel III guidelines. Macroprudential regulation framework and macro stress testing are additional tools that have been under development.

Banking Sector Infrastructure for Financial Stability and Risk Management

- To enhance the effectiveness of market discipline, BB has adopted a system of risk based deposit insurance premium rates applicable for all the banks effective from January-June 2007. The premium rate has been increased, effective from January-June 2013.

Anti -Money laundering activities

- The following entities have been included as reporting institutions under Anti Money Laundering Act, 2012 and Anti Terrorism Act with amendments of 2012:
 - Stock Dealer and Stock Broker,
 - Portfolio Manager and Merchant Banker,
 - Custodian of Securities,
 - Institutions for Asset Management,



- Lower limit of Cash Transaction Report has been fixed at 10 lakh taka according to Anti Money Laundering Act, 2012. Therefore, information on transaction of 10 lakh or more will have to be listed in Cash Transaction Report (CTR).

Measures for more efficient liquidity management

- The interest rates of repo and reverse repo of Bangladesh Bank have been re-fixed at 7.25 percent and 5.25 percent respectively reducing from 7.75 percent and 5.75 percent.
- To rationalise distribution of treasury bills and bonds, decision has been taken to distribute 60 percent of notified amount of treasury bills/bonds among primary dealer banks which will be issued according to auction calendar and the remaining 40 percent among 25 scheduled banks (who are not primary dealers).
- Liquidity Support is being provided to PDs for a maximum period of two months at a stretch from the date of issue of treasury bills and bonds devolved on PDs at auctions through devolvement as well as successful bidding.

Foreign Exchange related measures

- In order to prevent inordinate delay in obtaining the approval on settlement of import payment against back-to-back letter of credit out of local sources fully/partially, ADs have been advised to submit the applications to concerned offices of Bangladesh Bank for post facto approval within 15 days of the following month of effecting the payment.
- EDF loans will be available also to member mills of the Bangladesh Garments Accessories & Packaging Manufacturers & Exporters Association (BGAPMEA) making bulk import of raw materials for local deliveries of garment accessories

to manufacturer-exporters against inland back-to-back LCs in foreign exchange. An EDF loan to an AD against their foreign currency financing of input imports of BGAPMEA member mills, shall not exceed (i) the value realised in foreign exchange against inland back to back LCs over the past twelve months, or (ii) USD one million, whichever is lower.

- The upper limit of LC settlement without SWIFT has been enhanced from USD 6,000 to USD 7,500 in case of import of coal only through land port.
- The remittable limit has been enhanced from USD 10,000 to USD 20,000 in a calendar year for IT/Software firms. Accordingly, the limit for issuance of international card to a nominated official of IT/Software firm is also increased to USD 2,000 from USD 1,000 within the revised total limit of USD 20,000.
- The foreign nationals who are residing in Bangladesh and who have an income in Bangladesh are permitted to make monthly remittances to the country of their domicile out of their current savings up to 75 percent of their net income to cover their commitments abroad.
 - It has now been decided that declaration on Form 'C' shall not be required for inward remittance up to USD 5,000 or equivalent other foreign currencies.
 - As regards annual travel entitlement of Bangladeshi nationals for private travel abroad, it has been decided to enhance annual entitlement for travel to SAARC member countries and Myanmar to USD 2,000 from USD 1,500 per calendar year.
- It has been clarified by Bangladesh Bank that ADs may release USD 2,000 in cash and the remainder in other freely convertible currencies to an individual out of the prescribed entitlement i.e., USD 5,000 for travel to countries other than SAARC member countries and Myanmar.



Consumer Protection Regulations

Rationalisation of Rate of Interest

- The cap on the rate of interest on lending in all sectors other than pre-shipment export credit (7.0 percent) and agricultural credit (13.0 percent) has been withdrawn. Banks are advised to limit the difference between the lending rate and the weighted average rate of interest on deposit, or intermediation spread, to the lower single digits in different sectors, other than the high-risk consumer credit (including credit card), and SME loans. Banks are allowed to differentiate the interest rate up to a maximum of 3.0 percent in consideration of the diverse risk elements applicable to borrowers in the same lending category. Banks have also been advised to upload their deposit and lending interest rates on their respective websites.

Rationalisation of Schedule of Charges

- Bangladesh Bank has rationalised the charges of some services to protect the interest of depositors/ investors/ customers and advised all scheduled banks to display the complete schedule of charges in suitable visible places in their branches and head offices and upload the same in their respective websites for the convenience of the customers. In the interest of small depositors it has been decided that no charge can be imposed as account maintenance fee for an average deposit balance up to Taka 5,000. It has also been decided that a maximum of Taka 100 may be imposed as account maintenance fee for average deposit balances up to Taka 25,000 and a maximum Taka 300 for average balances above Taka 25,000 on a six-month basis.

Customers' Service Department for protecting customers' interest.

- With a view to answering queries of customers related to banks/FIs and also to redressing any grievances, Financial Integrity and Customer Services Department (FICSD) has been formed in Bangladesh Bank.

- Customer Service Division of FICSD has been equipped with modern logistics i.e. phone, dedicated number (16236), fax, internet etc., so that aggrieved customers within and outside the country can submit their complaints.

Regulations to Promote Financial Inclusion and Socially Responsible Financing

Policy Guidelines for Green Banking

- Comprehensive policy guidelines for Green Banking have been issued with a view to developing a strong and environment friendly banking system. The top ten banks have been graded based on their overall Green Banking activities. More emphasis has been given on the bank's operational policy, as reflected in the allocation of its budget for promoting Green finance, environmental risk rating and expansion of programmes to foster greater access to online banking, ATM, internet and Mobile/SMS banking. In-house activities covering building an inventory of savings on utilities and energy, encouraging Green marketing, enhancing capacity building and disclosure of the bank's practices are considered part of Green activities.
- A refinance fund has been established in Bangladesh Bank with financial aid from Asian Development Bank (ADB) with a view to reducing carbon emission from brickfields of the country and building environment friendly brick field through efficiency development of brick kiln with appropriate use of energy.
- Banks are required to report their green banking initiatives/ activities on quarterly basis and school banking on half-yearly basis to BRPD. Banks are also required to submit report on CSR, gender equality and education budget related activities to ACFID on a half-yearly basis.
- Banks have to keep their annual reports and websites updated with the disclosures on green banking, school banking and CSR activities/initiatives.



Guidelines on Environmental Risk Management (ERM)

- A detailed guideline on Environmental Risk Management (ERM) has been introduced to assess environmental risk along with the credit risk in the overall credit risk methodology prior to the disbursement of the loan/credit facility.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

- CSR initiatives of banks continued in 2012, which focused on i) financial inclusion of less privileged population segments and underserved economic sectors; ii) emergency relief in humanitarian distresses; iii) promotion of health, education and cultural/recreational activities for advancement and well-being of underprivileged population segments; iv) promotion of environmentally friendly projects; and v) adoption of energy efficient, carbon footprint-reducing internal processes and practices in own offices and establishments. Besides CSR

initiatives involving direct expenditure, all banks participated actively in promoting SMEs and agricultural financing.

Implementation of National Payment Switch (NPS).

- Bangladesh Bank (BB) has almost completed implementation of National Payment Switch Bangladesh (NPSB) in order to create a common platform for the cards (Debit/Credit/Prepaid), internet and mobile based payments in the country
- It has been decided that all inter-bank domestic transactions originating from any delivery channel (ATM/POS/Kiosk/Mobile/Internet) will be routed through NPSB. This will also include the transactions of those banks which do not have their own switch but are using Third Party Processor (Q-cash, Cash Link etc.). Banks are, therefore, advised to upgrade/customise their own/third-party switching software according to our specifications (Host to Host) within shortest possible time.



Some of the projects financed by Dutch-Bangla Bank



A partial view of a spinning mill set up with a view to provide backward linkage support to textile industries located at Rugganj, Narayanganj.





A partial view of 100% export oriented weaving mills located at Bhaluka, Mymensigh.





A partial view of 100% export oriented composite garment industry located at Fatullah, Narayanganj.



A partial view of 100% export oriented ready-made garment manufacturing unit having knitting, dyeing and sewing division located at Membarbari, Gazipur.



A partial view of 100% export oriented knit garment factory located at Vogra, Gazipur.





A partial view of 100% export oriented knit garment factory located at Siddhirganj, Narayanganj.





A partial view of 100% export oriented composite garment industry located at Fatullah, Narayanganj.



A partial view of a sweater manufacturing industry for producing sweaters, cardigans and pullovers for foreign market located at Pallabi, Mirpur, Dhaka.

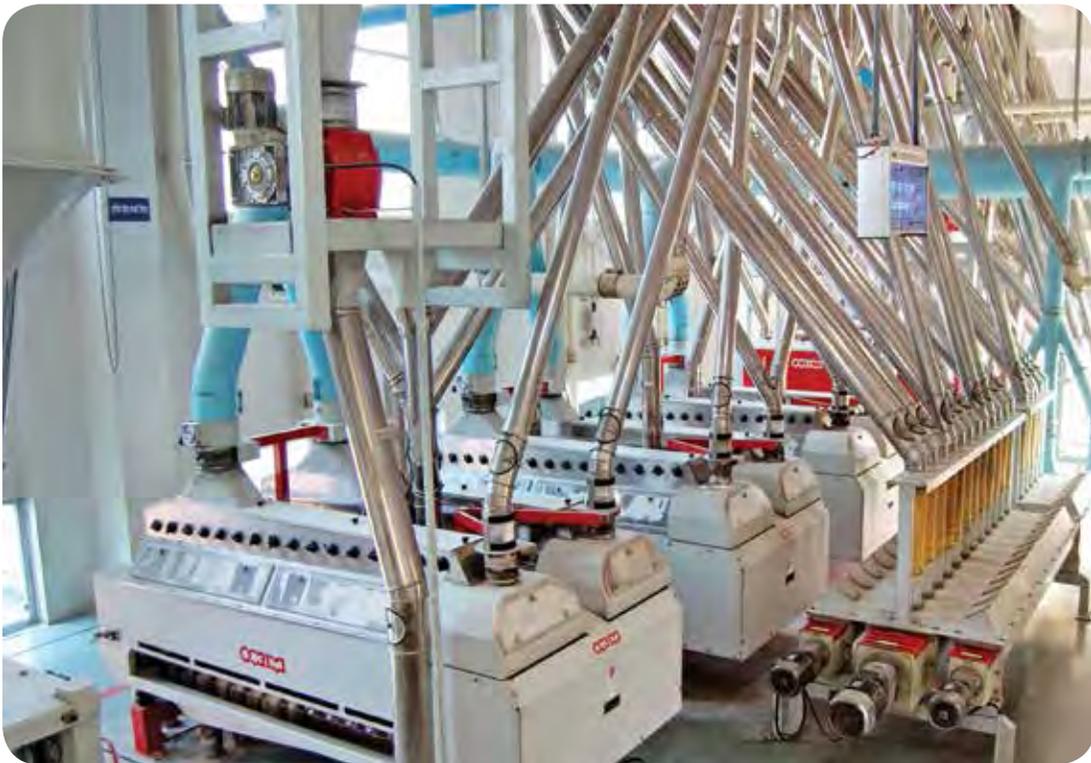


A partial view of a most modern, sophisticate and exclusive 100% export oriented bi-cycle manufacturing industry located at Bhabanipur, Gazipur.





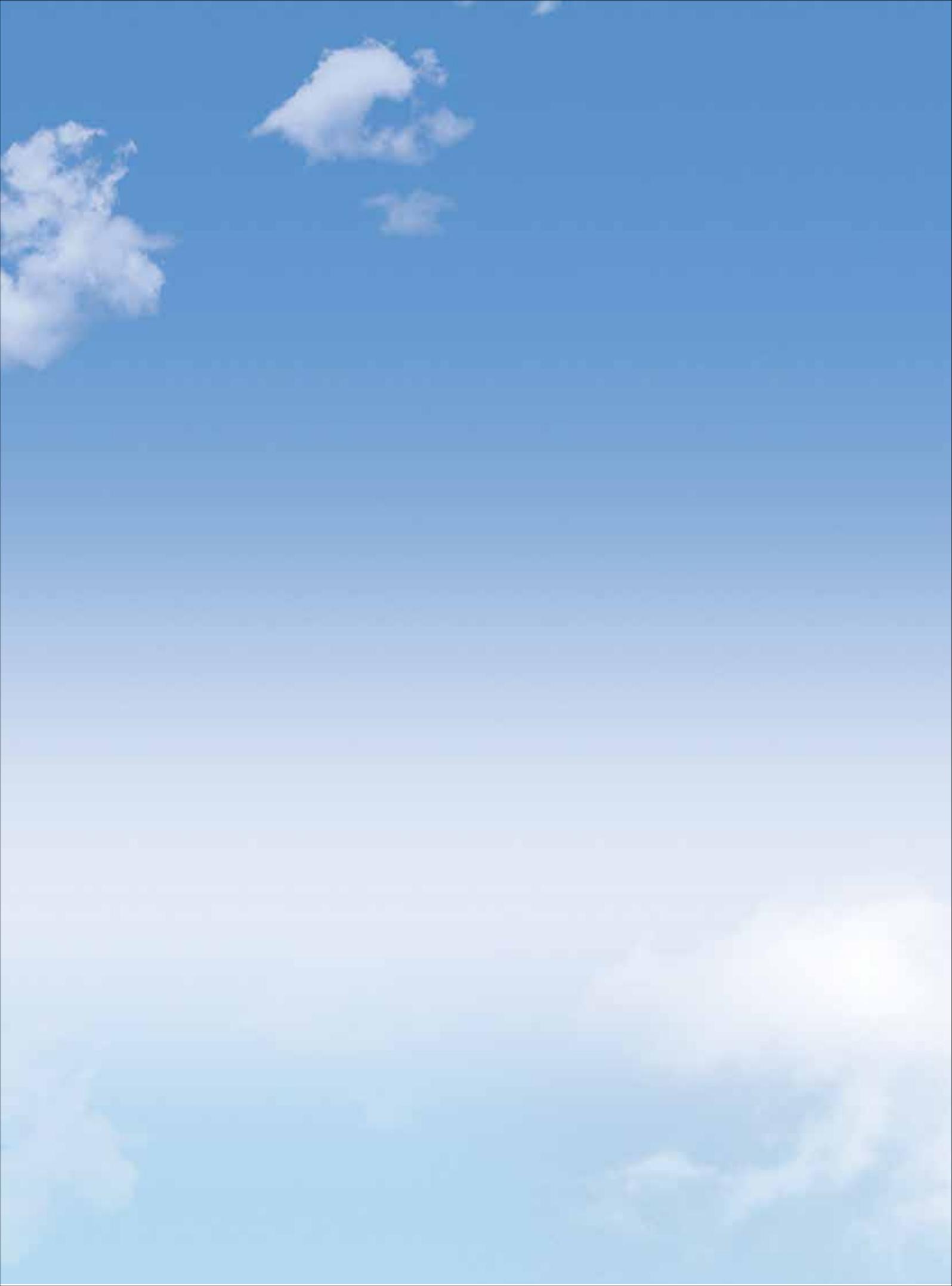
A partial view of a most advanced technology based pure flour producing industry located at Bandar, Narayanganj.





*Any time
Anywhere*

directors' report





directors' report

Bismillahir Rahmanir Rahim

Dear Fellow Shareholders

The Board of Directors is pleased to welcome the honorable shareholders in the 18th Annual General Meeting of the Bank. The Directors' Report along with audited financial statements and auditors' report thereon for the year ended December 31, 2013 are presented before your kind self.

In the report, DBBL's operational performance of 2013 as compared to 2012 has been evaluated and analyzed within the prevailing business environment. The information and analysis may be read in conjunction with the DBBL's audited financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Accounting Standards, Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards and applicable legal and regulatory requirements.

REVIEW OF BUSINESS OPERATIONS AND STRATEGY

Principal activities

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

MasterCard and VISA Credit and Debit Cards for the first time in Bangladesh. All the ATMs and POS terminals of DBBL are also EMV enabled. The EMV feature shields DBBL customers from any kind of frauds as per the guidelines provided by MasterCard & VISA.

In addition, mobile banking services were introduced in 2011 by DBBL which was first of its kind in the country to provide banking services to mainly those people who are living in rural areas of the country and mostly deprived of conventional banking services. The mobile banking services are now spread all over Bangladesh.

As part of its strategic plan, DBBL continued to invest heavily to improve and expand IT network, ATM services, and Fast Track and card services, mobile banking services along with branch network, business promotion and activities related to Social Cause. Though expenses on such investments in 2013 apparently resulted in negative profit growth, however, these will substantially improve our capacity to deliver customer services with a wide range of products and services that can be matched with the best in the industry by strengthening IT platform, expanding distribution channels and communication networks, and improving productivity. DBBL's strategic objective is to have a clear competitive advantage over its competitors to provide the full range of banking services via multiple delivery channels through state-of-the-art-technology at the lowest cost.

Brand positioning

Throughout its operation for last 18 years, DBBL has established itself as a different Bank from others. It has differentiated itself as a leader in technology by reaching the latest banking services to its customers through largest ATM network in the country at free or affordable cost. DBBL has created an unprecedented example by providing this unique service at subsidized cost not only to its own customers but also to customers of many other banks. Fast Track was introduced in 2010 to expand the ATM services. Fast Track includes deposit kiosk supported by an officer from the Bank to facilitate deposit in accounts by our valued customers, that is in addition to multiple ATMs housed in a Fast Track. The Fast Track network was further expanded in 2013.

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

DBBL has been continuing a massive and expanded scholarship program since 2011 which will provide yearly scholarships worth Taka 1,020 million to 30,000 students mainly studying in HSC and graduation levels.

Mobile banking services expanded and covered whole Bangladesh.

Mobile banking service, first of its kind in the country, introduced by DBBL in 2011, was further expanded in 2013 to cover the entire Bangladesh. The services were targeted to reach the unbanked poor people of the country, who are deprived from traditional banking services, living mostly in rural and remote areas to include them in financial services network through mobile phone.

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

To serve this untapped and unprivileged market, a total number of 849 employees in 302 offices across the country are continuously working together with agent points to meet customer requirements. In addition, all the 136 DBBL Branches have dedicated counters to serve mobile banking customers where they can make transactions free of cost.

Our report on mobile banking services is set out on pages 137 to 144 of this Annual Report.

Customer focus and customers' right

DBBL's performance cannot be judged by just looking at profit figures. DBBL considers that it is the customers' right to get modern, online and full ranges of banking services at an affordable price anytime and anywhere. DBBL's service cost is the lowest in the industry and in many cases services provided through ATM and Fast Track are free. DBBL is committed to put the customers' interest first. In line with its central vision, DBBL is promise-bound to extend personalized services to the full satisfaction of the customers that should be considered by customers to be the best in the industry.

Corporate governance ensuring best practices

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

Corporate governance practices in DBBL are set out on pages 39 to 60 of this Annual Report.

Managing risks ensuring quality and value of assets and uninterrupted operations

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



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

Potential Risks and Uncertainties	Policy and Action plan for mitigating Risks and Uncertainties
<p>Higher capital requirement under Basel -II</p> <p>Under Basel -II, capital requirement will be higher to maintain sufficient capital against credit risk, market risk, operational risk and other residual risks.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retaining profit A certain portion of profit generated from business operations will be retained to strengthen the capital position of the Bank. • Strengthening Tier 2 capital Subordinated bond will be issued and / or Subordinated Loan will be taken to strengthen Tier 2 as well as total capital of the Bank • Credit rating of borrowers More corporate and SME borrowers will be brought under credit rating to reduce risk weighted assets and capital requirement • Strengthening overall risk management system under RMD Overall risk management system will be strengthened under RMD to reduce combined risk exposure of the Bank that will improve capital adequacy ratio of the Bank.
<p>Falling margin</p> <p>Higher cost of funding and customers' pressure on yield will reduce margin</p>	<p>Emphasis on retail deposit</p> <p>We will put more emphasis on retail account opening and increasing stable and low risk retail deposits to contain our cost of fund.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improving quality of assets Credit screening, recovery and monitoring efforts will be strengthened to reduce non-performing loans to improve effective yields on loans
<p>Quality of assets</p> <p>Quality of assets may decline for business or external reasons</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cautious and diversified lending We will be very cautious in selecting customers and industry for underwriting loans and off balance sheet exposures. We will also diversify our portfolio to reduce portfolio, industry and customer specific credit risk. • Intensified monitoring We will continue intensified monitoring and recovery efforts to maintain and improve quality of assets

<p>Containing cost / income ratio</p> <p>Cost income ratio may be increasing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Operating cost will be rationalized Operating cost will be rationalized by using modern software, improving productivity of resources and reducing wastage and pilferage • Source of income will be diversified Sources of income will be diversified by developing new value added products and services with particular emphasis on low risk fee income
<p>Fierce competition in the market</p> <p>Fierce competition may reduce our market share and growth potential</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Customer services will be improved Our innovative value added products and services powered by state of the art technology will help us to attract new customers and to retain existing customers • Brand image will be strengthened We will strengthen our brand image, delivery channel and customer services to add value to both corporate and retail customers to bolster our asset and liability growth
<p>Liquidity and foreign exchange risk</p> <p>Volatile money market and foreign exchange market may increase risk and reduce profit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will pursue prudent asset–liability management Our strong treasury team under the guidance of ALCO are watchful of the ongoing market condition and they are operating within limits without taking any undue or disproportionate risk. • We will have surplus liquidity We will run comfortable liquidity surplus by containing credit deposit ratio to stave off any possible liquidity crisis in banking sector
<p>Market risk in equity</p> <p>Volatile stock market may increase market risk and increase loss of the Bank.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have no exposure in stock market We have no exposure in stock market. We will focus more on our core banking business.



<p>Sufficient skilled manpower may not be available</p> <p>Sufficient manpower with adequate experience and expertise may not be available to support the customer services and business growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We have strong brand image and competitive package <p>Our compensation package and working environment are best in the industry. Moreover, our brand image is increasingly attracting and retaining talented people.</p>
<p>Market condition may limit our business growth.</p> <p>Current economic and liquidity condition may slowdown our deposit and business growth.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our products and services will attract and retain the depositors. <p>Depositors can be retained with better access, product and services. With that end in view we will provide them more convenient access to wide range of banking services and options</p>
<p>Disruption in online banking system</p> <p>Excessive burden on software system may disrupt or delay transaction resulting in information loss, disruption in business & financial transaction and customer dissatisfaction.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are upgrading our software system <p>We have upgraded our software and hardware in 2012 enabling the IT platform more secure and capable of handling huge volume compared to our previous system. Moreover, we have implemented Synchronous Disaster Recovery Site (DRS) to provide uninterrupted and reliable banking convenience to our customers, which is first of its kind in Bangladesh.</p>
<p>External factors</p> <p>External factors may adversely affect our business growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We will remain cautious <p>We are aware of latest development in global economy particularly in EURO area and USA. However, we will remain cautious about external factors and take necessary measures well in advance to protect our interest. We will be particularly cautious in credit approval (both funded and non-funded) and having adequate liquidity surplus.</p>

Our report on Risk management systems in DBBL are set out on pages 61 to 81 of this Annual Report.

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

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

During 2013, Shareholders' equity (Tier-1 capital) increased to Taka 10,693.5 million being 9.5% of risk weighted assets (RWA) and supplementary capital (Tier 2 capital) stood at Taka 4,709.8 million being 4.2% of RWA. Tier-2 capital is comprised of subordinated debt obtained from FMO, revaluation of fixed assets and revaluation of held to maturity securities and held for trading securities as of 31 December 2013. During the

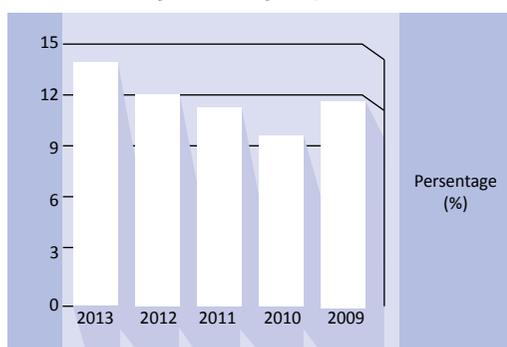
year 2013 a new subordinated loan of USD 25.0 million (Taka 1,934.4 million) was obtained from FMO. Another subordinated loan of USD 25.0 million (approximately Taka 1,934.4 million) will be obtained from DEG in 2014 to bolster Tier 2 capital of the Bank. It will continue to strengthen the capital base of the company and provide long-term growth and stability to the Bank. It may be noted that as per Bangladesh Bank regulation, subordinated loan is eligible as Tier-2 capital up to 30% of Tier-1 capital and 50% of assets revaluation reserve and 50% of revaluation reserve on held for trading and held to maturity securities are also eligible as Tier-2 capital. In line with long-term capital management plan of the Bank and in compliance with Basel II requirement, adequate capital adequacy ratio was maintained in 2013 which stood at 13.7 % at the end of the year (2012: 12.0%) that was well above statutory requirement of 10.0 %.

Summary of total capital and capital adequacy ratio of DBBL is as follows:

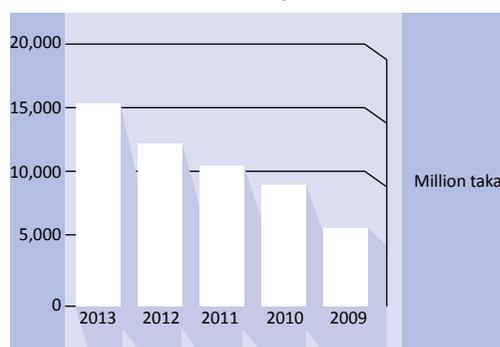
In million Taka		
Particulars	2013	2012
Computation of capital		
Tier I capital [A]	10,693.5	9,395.5
Tier 2 capital [B]	4,709.8	2,888.5
Total capital (Tier I and 2) [C]	15,403.3	12,284.0
Risk weighted assets [D]	112,770.7	102,518.8
Tier 1 capital (against minimum requirement of 5.00% [A/D])	9.5%	9.2%
Total capital (against minimum requirement of 10% [C/D])	13.7%	12.0%

- Minimum requirement of capital adequacy ratio was 10.0% at the end 2013.

Capital Adequacy Ratio



Total Capital





Development in IT infrastructure and Online Banking Services

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

With the advance of technology, customers are more powerful and more demanding. They want to get the service instantly. They do not want to understand the barrier of time and geographical limitations. Without having a state of the art technology, it is not possible to satisfy such customers. Being understood that customers are the king, Dutch-Bangla Bank has set up a comprehensive ICT infrastructure to manage the time and geographical limitations, to bring employee efficiency, to provide cost effective service to the customers with the ultimate objective of customer satisfaction.

Our report on IT Infrastructure services is set out on pages 103 to 109 of this Annual Report.

SME Financing

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

In order to facilitate the SMEs of our country, the Bank has been financing the SME sectors since its inception. Full-fledged SME Division was established in DBBL in 2008 to further reinforce SME financing to bring the grass-root entrepreneurs into the main stream of economic growth. Subsequently, SME Division has been further strengthened with sufficient manpower and various rules and procedures at different times. A number of need based SME products are offered to our SME clients

Our report on SME Financing is set out on pages 159 to 165 of this Annual Report.

Personal Banking

Personal Banking encompasses the range of products and services offered by a bank to individuals to meet individual banking and ancillary needs. Personal Banking in DBBL delivers diversified electronic and retail banking products and services including savings accounts, salary accounts, deposit schemes, bill paying services as well as various lending products i.e., Personal Loan, Home Loan, Auto Loan, Debit Card, Credit Card, Point of Sales (POS) and e-payment solutions through NEXUS gateway. The products and services are tailored in a customized way to bring utmost comfort and enhance the lifestyle of the consumers of different segments.

In the fiercely competitive financial market, faster and high quality services are essential prerequisites for having competitive edge over other banks and other financial institutions. Accordingly, our "Personal Banking Division" has been fully equipped with adequate human and technological resources for ensuring segmented sales & services for individual customers through centralized support and coordination.

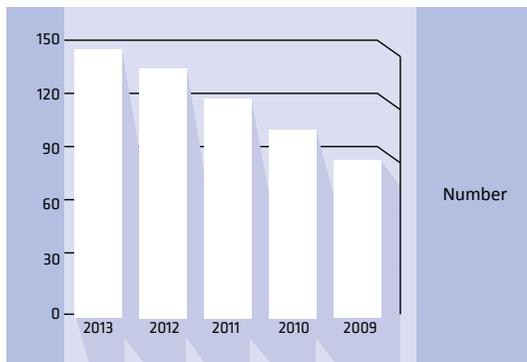
Our report on Personal Banking is set out on pages 129 to 136 of this Annual Report.



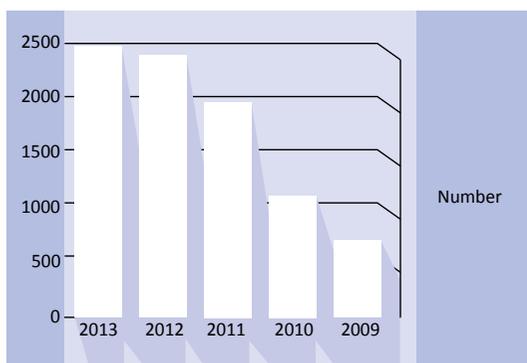
Expansion of bank branches and mobile banking offices

The Bank opened 10 new branches in 2013 to reach 136 branches at the end of the year spreading the branch network throughout the country. More branches will be opened in 2014 to expand the branch and distribution network. Mobile banking operation started in 2011 also expanded in 2013 all over Bangladesh to spread our banking services to the remotest villages of the country to serve mainly the marginal

Branches



ATM Units



customers who are mostly deprived from traditional banking services. These will bring up-to-date banking services to our existing and potential customers both in rural and urban areas, at the same time, it will optimize utilization of our strong delivery channels, increase our resource position and business potentials that will maximize profitability and shareholders' value. DBBL's strategy is to reach the doorsteps

of customers to provide full range of banking services based on state-of-the-art technology and IT platform at free or affordable cost.

Correspondent banking relationship

During the year 2013, Dutch-Bangla Bank has registered consistent growth in Foreign Trade business, despite sluggish economic trends at home and abroad. DBBL is well equipped with state of the art technology to provide instant services to growing demands of customers. Our strategy is to focus on providing end-to-end solutions for the international banking requirements of corporate clients. Our mission is to establish DBBL as the Bank of choice for key global markets. To provide all the international banking solutions more effectively, DBBL has started to bring all trade service units under single roof. As such, Centralized Trade Service (CTS) has been established to offer premium service through reliability, accuracy, timely delivery and customized solution for business needs.

As like preceding years, management of DBBL has taken prudent decision with managing risk in respect of Trade Finance business. During the year bank's import business was USD 1,382.0 million and export business was USD 1,528.0 million.

International Division of Dutch-Bangla Bank always strives to enhance and expand foreign correspondent relationship to facilitate international trade business of the Bank. This enabled DBBL to be well positioned to facilitate trade flows through our global network with 607 numbers of reputed foreign banks covering 99 countries across the globe. To facilitate the foreign exchange transactions, Bank maintains 26 nostro accounts in 9 major currencies with internationally reputed banks across the globe. Under Trade Finance Program of Asian Development Bank (ADB) and sufficient credit lines from correspondent banks, DBBL enjoys add confirmation facilities for letter of credits as and when required. Mentionable that, our brand image, sound financials and acceptability to foreign customers have enabled us to issue



Letter of Credit for USD 1,413.0 million in 2013 in favor of foreign suppliers. In 2013, International Division also arranged USD 153.02 million add confirmation for the LCs issued by different branches of DBBL.

Bangladesh continues to remain one of the largest remittances recipient countries in the world and DBBL experienced a significant growth in market share of remittances in 2013. It has been possible through our diversified products and service offered to the Non-Resident clients. Inward remittance has a significant role in balance of payment. DBBL continued its effort on further expansion of remittance services through arranging new partnerships and distribution channels in 2013. During the year 2013, remittance inflow of DBBL rose to USD 251.3 million registering a growth of 23.1%.

Progressive, healthy and safe working environment for staff

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

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

talented people and providing them with healthy, safe and progressive working environment and competitive compensation package.

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

The Bank's HR policies are based on trust and relationship. The Bank's policy is to look after people who want to make a long-term career with the Bank because trust and relationship are built over time. Remuneration package may be an important factor to motivate for joining a company, but it is not the only one. The corporate culture at DBBL as grew over last 18 years is such that the members of the staff have ample opportunities to take initiative and responsibilities to unleash their hidden potential to maximize benefits for themselves and for the society. The challenge is to maintain a business like, committed corporate culture that matches DBBL's mission. Achieving results and taking responsibility are important components of the culture we pursue, one in which management and staff work together and are mutually accountable.

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

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

Existing healthcare, safety standards and modern working environment in DBBL

- A thorough medical checkup facility is provided to each employee in every alternate year.
- Medical allowance @ 10% of basic salary is paid to each employee which is tax-free.



- In order to provide highly sophisticated and encouraging working environment, all the DBBL offices including head office and branches are equipped with modern facilities with air-conditioning and generator for power back up.
- All DBBL offices including head office and branches are equipped with fire fighting material and have multiple exit points for emergency exit

Staff welfare schemes in DBBL

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

- DBBL Provident Fund
- DBBL Superannuation Fund,
- DBBL Gratuity Fund
- House Building Loan Scheme,
- Car Loan Scheme
- Festival bonus
- Performance bonus and
- Study leave

Career development and training program

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

DBBL training institute organized 12 different training courses, three workshops and one seminar on important banking issues with active participation of 1,098 employees during the year 2013. Trainings carried out by the Bank's own training institute for the year 2013 is outlined below:

Serial No.	Subject	Number of courses	Number of Participants
1. Training Courses			
a.	Foundation Training Course	4	215
b.	Credit Risk Management	2	85
c.	International Trade and Foreign Exchange	1	44
Sub-total of training		7	344
2. Workshop			
a.	Concurrent Audit Officer of Branches of DBBL	1	25
b.	Compliance of Special Inspection on Credit Risk Management	2	145
c.	Green Banking Policy and Environmental Risk Management	1	60
d.	Submission of Correct RIT to Bangladesh Bank	1	25
e.	Prevention of Money Laundering and Combating Terrorist Financing	8	441
Sub-total of workshop		13	696
3. Seminar			
a.	Raising Public Awareness Against Fake Note	1	58
Sub-total of seminar		1	58
Grand Total of training, workshop and seminar		21	1,098



Apart from the above training programs, the Bank also nominated 204 officials to undergo 96 different training programs/courses organized by different organizations like Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management (BIBM), Bangladesh Bank Training Academy (BBTA) and other similar organizations.

In addition, eight officials were sent abroad for attending overseas training and workshop on five different aspects.

The number of DBBL staff decreased by 602 in 2013. At the end of 2013, number of staff stood at 4,666 compared to 5,268 at the end of 2012.

Contribution to national economy & national exchequer

Contribution to national economy

Primarily our business strategies are based on goodwill and trust of the customers and other stakeholders. Our Social Cause programs help strengthens this trust. DBBL conducts its activities in responsible way to maximize value for its customers, stakeholders and the economy.

Making technology affordable for masses to facilitate seamless transaction and socio-economic development through Alternative Delivery Channels

In DBBL, banking products and services based on latest technology and multiple delivery channels are aimed at faster and better customer services at the doorsteps of customers at affordable cost. DBBL being the most technologically advanced Bank has established the largest ATM, Fast Track and POS network of the country and the first mobile banking services with a huge investment which is not at all financially rewarding. Still DBBL has taken these initiatives as part of its Social Cause programs to reach the benefits to the customers enabling them to make seamless transaction 24 hours a day across the country. At the end of 2013, such services were provided through 136 branches, 2,454 ATMs, 263 Fast Tracks, three student electronic booths and a large number of POS terminals spread throughout the country.

To widen and spread the benefit of the ATM and Fast Track network, DBBL is allowing customers of other banks to use the Network at nominal cost. DBBL is committed to spread the network even further to maximize socio-economic benefits of the country though it is not cost-effective for the Bank. By providing such services, DBBL is enabling the customers to maximize their business potentials and to fulfill their personal hopes and aspirations.

Our report on the Alternative Delivery Channels is set out on pages 111 to 120 of this Annual Report.

In addition, mobile banking services were introduced in 2011 by DBBL which was first of its kind in the country to provide banking services to mainly those people who are living in rural areas of the country and mostly deprived of conventional banking services. Mobile banking offices of DBBL spread throughout the country were working in partnership with Telco agents to provide mobile banking services particularly to unbanked people in rural area of the country.

At the end of 2013 DBBL mobile banking services had 2,010,283 customers and Taka 1,130.1 million deposits.

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

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



In 2013, total liability, including capital, deposit, borrowing and others increased from Taka 155,918.6 million to Taka 185,537.4 million. Number of deposit accounts increased from 2,755,149 to 3,405,671 Loans & advances increased from Taka 91,648.9 million to Taka 106,422.8 million. Within loans, Taka 23,435.0 million was given to SME, Taka 1,744.8 million was given to retail and consumer and Taka 2,181.3 million was given to Agriculture sector.

Commitment to rural area and Supporting SME

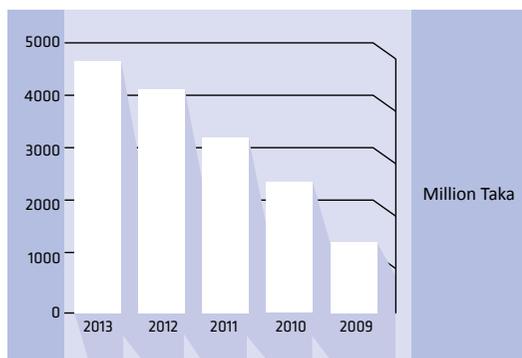
DBBL has seven SME/Agriculture branches mainly in rural areas to support SMEs and to bring related low income group under financial intermediation to help them become self reliant and unleash the potential of economic growth in rural area. The centers also facilitate quick transfer of funds from home and abroad to rural people through ATMs free of cost.

In order to reinforce our commitment to rural and marginal people of the country, mobile banking services were introduced in 2011 by DBBL which was first of its kind in the country to provide banking services to mainly those people who are living in rural areas of the country and mostly deprived of conventional banking services.

Contribution to the national exchequer

DBBL made significant contribution to the government in boosting its revenue collection. As per the prevailing law of the country, the Bank being a corporate citizen pays tax and VAT on its

Contribution to national Exchequer



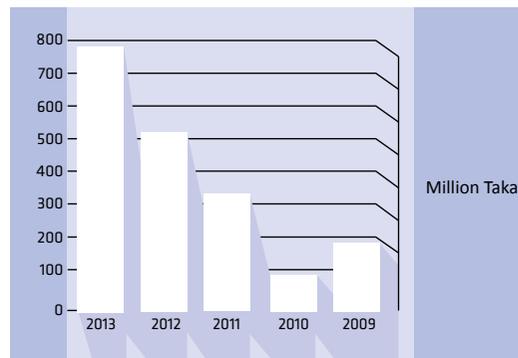
own income. Besides, the Bank deducts income tax, VAT and excise duty at source from clients, depositors and suppliers, and deposits the same to the national exchequer.

During the year 2013, the Bank contributed Taka 4,566.1 million to national exchequer as against Taka 4,086.8 million in the previous year.

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

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

Contribution to Social cause



In order to discharge activities related to Social Cause Programs in effective way, DBBL established the Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation (DBBF) in 2001 in which contribution is made by the Bank to carry out its Social Cause programs. In addition, Bank also makes direct contribution towards highly important Social Cause Programs in the area of education healthcare etc. DBBL's contribution to Social Cause Programs was Taka 787.5 million in 2013 compared to Taka 528.4 million in 2012.



With the aim of illuminating lives of tens of thousands of students with the light of education, DBBL continued its newly expanded and massive scholarship program in 2013 which would provide yearly scholarships worth Taka 1,020 million to 30,000 meritorious but needy students studying in HSC and graduation levels.

Our Full Report on Social Cause Programs is set out on pages 189 to 254 of this Annual Report.

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

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

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

DBBL is sponsoring social awareness programs for protecting the environment.

Environmental degradation and depletion of natural resources are matters of great concern in Bangladesh like anywhere in the world. Environmental degradation is taking place due to poverty, over population and lack of awareness

about the environment. It is manifested by deforestation, destruction of wetlands, depletion of soil nutrients etc. Natural calamities like floods, cyclones and tidal bores also result in severe socio-economic and environmental damage. DBBL has been continuously creating social awareness to protect the environment that is essential for present and future generations. With that end in view, DBBL is regularly advertising in print and electronic media to develop an eco-friendly society for sustainable and healthy human life.

Our Report on Green Banking Activities is set out on pages 179 to 187 of this Annual Report.

REVIEW OF PERFORMANCE AND FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE BANK

Summary

Positive business growth despite adverse business environment

DBBL registered positive business growth in 2013 though profit was lower for higher cost income ratio and higher NPL ratio because of unrest and uncertainty prevailing in business and economic activities in the country. The management was very cautious to protect against credit risk and other banking risks in the face of slow business condition while conducting business operations during the year 2013 that was generally characterized by adverse business conditions and political uncertainty prevailing in the banking sector. The Hall Mark Scam continued to overshadow the banking sector in 2013 that was also characterized by huge surplus in liquidity in the banking sector accompanied by lower interest rate in call market, lower import underpinning very low business confidence and higher foreign exchange reserve.

The deposit of the Bank increased by 15.8 % from Taka 125,433.1 million in 2012 to Taka 145,230.1 million in 2013, loans and advances increased by 16.1 % from Taka 91,648.9 million to Taka 106,422.8 million in 2013 while export business increased by 8.4% and import business increased by 3.8%. Operating profit declined by 11.9% from Taka 5,205.6 million to Taka 4,583.6 million and net profit after tax also declined

from Taka 2,314.1 million to Taka 2,000.8 million showing a negative growth of 13.5%. Despite marginal growth in net interest income (4.7%) and healthy growth in non-interest income 27.0%, resulting in 12.4% growth in revenue income; higher growth in operating expenses (+33.3%) for expansion of branch, Fast Track, ATM and mobile banking service, operation of robust IT platform & online banking, strategic promotional activities and improved customer services provided through multiple delivery channels to millions of customers, contributed to negative growth in operating profit in 2013. Net profit after tax declined at a higher rate than operating profit mainly due to higher loan loss provisioning for higher NPL ratio resulting from slower business condition in 2013 though growth in income tax provision was within limit. Return on equity was 17.0% in 2013 compared to 23.4% in 2012.

Higher investments in IT platform, operation of online banking, expansion of delivery channels like branch network, Fast Track and ATM network, mobile banking services, card services as well as human resources and better services to increasingly higher client base though resulted in lower profit in 2013, however, these will increase resource capacity, increase distribution network, improve efficiency in operations, augment resource flow to expand customer base and ensure much better and faster customer services in the future. As a result, in the long term it will bring substantial and sustainable business and financial benefits for the Bank.

Net interest income

During the year 2013, the net interest income of the Bank rose by Taka 332.2 million or 4.7% to Taka 7,337.4 million from Taka 7,005.1 million of the previous year. Net interest income increased marginally mainly due to lower yield on loans and advances and money market placements. Cost of fund including operating cost marginally decreased to 10.8% in 2013 from 10.9% in 2012 while yield on loans and advances declined to 13.5% in 2013 from 14.3% in 2012 mainly due to sustained lower interest rate prevailing in the market. The share of net interest income to the total income of the Bank declined to 57.8% in 2013 compared to 62.0% of the previous year.

Investment income

During the year 2013, the investment income of the Bank increased by Taka 287.5 million (20.8%) to Taka 1,668.7 million from Taka 1,381.1 million of the previous year. Investment income increased mainly due to higher investments portfolio in 2013 while yield was lower than previous year.

Non-interest income

The non-interest income consists of the commission, exchange and other operating income of the Bank. Total non-interest income of DBBL increased by Taka 784.5 million or 27.0% in 2013 over the previous year. Commission and exchange income increased by Taka 401.2 million or 33.4% during the year 2013 mainly due to higher foreign exchange transactions. While other operating income grew by Taka 383.3 million (22.4%) from Taka 1,707.3 million in 2012 to Taka 2,090.6 million in 2013. Other operating income increased due to growing value added services provided through multiple delivery channels powered by state-of-the-art IT network of the Bank including branch network, Fast Track, ATM, POS and newly expanded mobile banking services.

Total operating expenses

Total operating expenses of the Bank during the year 2013 grew by Taka 2,026.3 million or 33.3%. Higher operating expenses were necessary to support the long term growth strategy and overall business operations and customer services of the Bank during the year 2013. Increased expenses were required to support capacity building and expansion of distribution network and multiple delivery channels. 10 new branches were opened in 2013. 88 ATM units and 28 new Fast Tracks were installed in 2013, while mobile banking services was spread to all over the country. Installing new software, maintenance and up gradation of IT network including ATM and Fast Track, expansion of Mobile Banking Operations and increasing of branch network for supporting expanded business operations and customer services are attributable to higher operating expenses.



Provision for loans & advances and off-balance sheet exposures

Total provision for loans & advances and off-balance sheet exposures increased by Taka 655.9 million during the year. The specific provision against loans increased by Taka 610.2

million during the year. The general provision for unclassified loans increased by Taka 75.1 million. The general provision for off-balance sheet exposures decreased by Taka 29.3 million because of lower growth in outstanding off-balance sheet exposures in the banking book at the end of 2013.

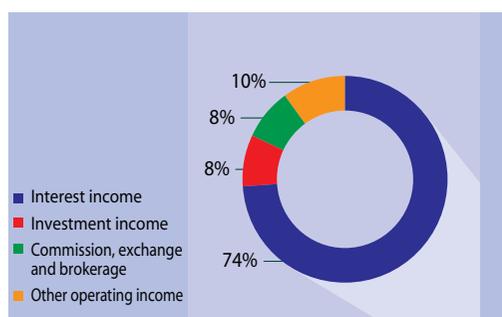
Summary of operating results

The summary of operating results for the years 2013 and 2012 with the variance is given below:

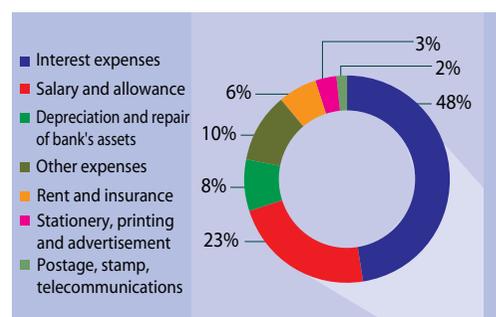
In million Taka

Particulars	Amount		Variance (%)
	2013	2012	
Interest income	14,690.1	13,924.6	5.5%
Interest expenses	7,352.7	6,919.5	6.3%
Net interest income	7,337.4	7,005.1	4.7%
Investment income	1,668.7	1,381.2	20.8%
Non-interest income	3,691.8	2,907.3	27.0 %
Total operating income	12,697.9	11,293.6	12.4%
Total operating expenses	8,114.3	6,088.0	33.3%
Profit before provision	4,583.6	5,205.6	-11.9%
Provision for loans and advances (including off-balance sheet exposures)	1,022.5	366.5	179.0%
Other provisions	14.1	22.0	-36.0%
Profit before taxes	3,547.0	4,817.1	-26.4%
Provision for taxation (current and deferred)	1,546.3	2,503.0	-38.2%
Net profit after taxation	2,000.8	2,314.1	-13.5%

Composition of revenue 2013 (%)



Composition of expense 2013 (%)



Profit before taxes

During the year 2013, profit before taxes of the Bank decreased by Taka 1,270.1 million or 26.4% to Taka 3,547.0 million from Taka 4,817.1 million of previous year. This decline was mainly attributed to negative operating profit growth and higher loan loss provisions.

Provision for taxation

As per Income Tax Ordinance, 1984, an amount of Taka 2,178.4 million has been charged as provision for current tax for the year 2013 compared to Taka 2,496.8 million of 2012. However, Taka (632.1) million has been charged/ (credited) as deferred tax expenses as compared to Taka 6.2 million for the year 2012 as per provision of Bangladesh Accounting Standard

(BAS) - 12. The effective tax rate increased to 61.0% from 52.0% of 2012 against nominal rate of 42.5% mainly due to adding back of specific loan loss provisions which is not tax-deductible, inadmissible expenses & perquisites as per tax law.

Net profit after taxation

The net profit after taxation declined by Taka 313.3 million (-13.5%) from Taka 2,314.1 million to Taka 2,000.8 million of the preceding year. The decline in after tax profit is attributed to lower operating profit and higher loan loss provisions. The profit after tax contributed to higher Tier 1 capital as well as total capital adequacy ratio of the Bank strengthening the capital base and widening business opportunities for the Bank.

Significant profitability ratio

The key profitability performance indicators for the years 2013 and 2012 are furnished below:

Particulars	Year		Variance (%)
	2013	2012	
Net interest margin	49.9%	50.3%	-0.4%
Non-interest income to total income	18.4%	25.7%	-7.3%
Cost - income ratio	63.9%	53.9%	10.0%
Profit after tax to total income	10.0%	12.7%	-2.7%
Return on average assets (ROA)	1.2%	1.7%	-0.5%
Return on average equity (ROE)	17.0%	23.4%	-6.4%

REVIEW OF BALANCE SHEET

Total assets

Total assets of the Bank as at 31 December 2013 stood at Taka 185,537.4 million compared to Taka 155,918.6 million of 2012 registering a growth by Taka 29,618.8 million or 19.0%. Loans and advances is the largest component of assets followed by investments.



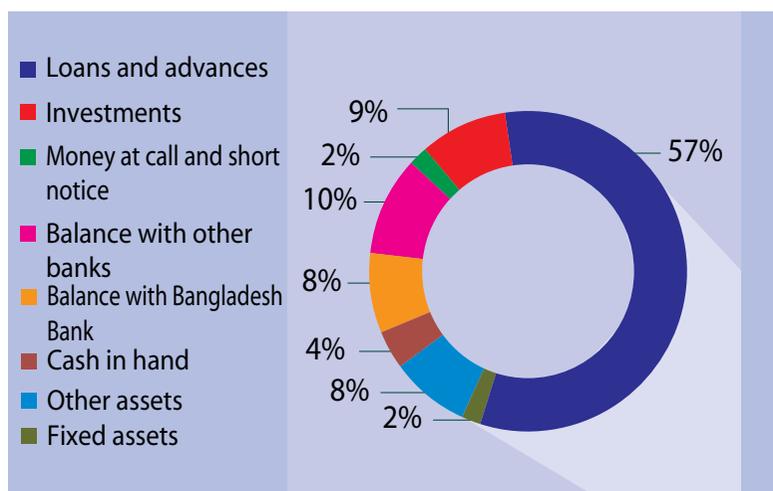
Summary of assets

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

In million Taka

Particulars	Year		Growth %	Mix (%)	
	2013	2012		2013	2012
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	7,489.0	5,644.4	32.7%	4.0%	3.6%
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (including foreign currencies)	14,132.2	13,154.0	7.4%	7.6%	8.4%
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	18,261.0	12,554.7	45.5%	9.8%	8.1%
Money at call and short notice	4,220.0	4,470.0	-5.6%	2.3%	2.9%
Investments	17,441.9	13,428.6	29.9%	9.4%	8.6%
Loans and advances	106,422.8	91,648.9	16.1%	57.4%	58.8%
Fixed assets	4,382.6	4,676.7	-6.3%	2.4%	3.0%
Other assets	13,187.9	10,341.2	27.5%	7.1%	6.6%
Total	185,537.4	155,918.5	19.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Composition of Assets 2013 (%)



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

As at 31 December 2013, cash in hand and balances with Bangladesh Bank and its agent banks (including foreign currencies) stood at Taka 21,621.2 million as against Taka 18,798.4 million of 2012 registering a growth by Taka 2,822.9 million or 15.0%. The adequate cash was required to provide uninterrupted cash services to our growing customers through multiple delivery channels. Online transaction facilities with 136 branches and 2,454 units of ATMs, to growing number of customers (account holders) substantially increased cash requirement in branches and particularly in ATMs. Substantial growth in deposits required higher balance with Bangladesh Bank to maintain the CRR minimum @ 6.0% or above.

Balance with other banks and financial institutions

A portion of the excess fund, if any, after meeting the requirement to finance loan portfolio are placed with banks and financial institutions as term deposits for optimizing the utilization of fund and profit of the Bank. Apart from that, the Treasury Division of the Bank (TFO) has to maintain some special notice deposit (SND) accounts and current deposit (CD) accounts with other banks and financial institutions in and outside the country for smooth functioning of treasury operations and trade finance. Because of cautionary credit and liquidity management and higher deposit growth (in amount) than loans & advances during 2013, balance outstanding with other banks and financial institutions substantially increased to Taka 18,260.9 million at the end of 2013 from Taka 12,554.7 million at the end of 2012.

Money at call and short notice

Money at call and short notice stood at Taka 4,220.0 million at the end of 2013 compared to Taka 4,470.0 million at the end of 2012. The average yield on fund placement at call and short notice of the Bank declined to 8.4% (-4.7%) in 2013 against 13.1% in 2012.

Investments

The Bank's investments was increased to Taka 17,441.9 million at the end of 2013 compared to Taka 13,428.6 million at the end of 2012. The investments mainly included Government securities for Taka 16,300.6 million (93.5% of total investments) maintained mainly to cover SLR requirement and intake of mandatory devolvement of treasury bonds/treasury bills by Bangladesh Bank. In addition, investments were planned in a way to provide sufficient liquidity and flexibility in treasury operations and to boost the income from investments as well as total profitability of the Bank.

Treasury team of the Bank was very much watchful and active to manage market risk & uncertainty and to ensure maximum return from investments in security, bonds, term deposits and overnight lending, in a market that was suffered from increasing liquidity surplus in local currency throughout the year 2013 but surplus foreign exchange reserve, stronger Taka and adverse business conditions. The Bank was able to maintain adequate cash reserve requirement (CRR) and statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) successfully throughout the year 2013.

Loans and advances

Loans and advances of the Bank stood at Taka 106,422.8 million at the end of 2013, a growth of 16.1% over Taka 91,648.9 million at the end of 2012.

The Bank continued to diversify its portfolio in 2013 to have a diversified client base and portfolio distributed across the sectors to reduce client specific and industry specific concentration and to reduce overall portfolio risk. At the end of 2013, DBBL's total outstanding loans to SME stood at Taka 23,435.0 million (22.1% of total loan portfolio) compared to Taka 22,648.6 million of 2012. At the end of 2013, outstanding retail loan portfolio was Taka 1,744.8 million (1.7% of total loan portfolio) compared to Taka 2,181.4 million at the end of 2012.

Bangladesh Bank enforced a new and more conservative loan classification and provisioning policy at the end of 2012 to bring it at par international standard. The new policy coupled



with political unrest and slow business condition put upward pressure on amount & percentage of classified loans during 2013. Bangladesh Bank, however, as a response to adverse business environment relaxed conditions for restructuring of classified loans which somewhat contained upward movement of classified loans at the end of 2013. Classified loans as a percentage of total loan portfolio increased

to 3.9 % at the end of 2013 compared to 3.0% at the end of 2012. However, full provision was made against classified loans. Despite adverse business conditions, serious efforts are being continued to bring down the amount and percentage of classified loan further despite adverse business conditions by exploring all options including legal actions and out of court settlements depending on the merit of the cases.

Summary of loans and advances with the risk status

The summary of loans and advances with the risk status is given below:

In million Taka

Particulars	Position as of 31 December		Variance (%)
	2013	2012	
Total loans and advances	106,422.8	91,648.9	16.1%
Less: Total provision for loans and advances	3,361.2	2,339.1	43.7%
Less: Total balance in interest suspense account	838.9	476.9	75.9%
Net loans and advances	102,222.7	88,832.9	15.1%
Classified loans			
Substandard	193.4	440.2	-56.1%
Doubtful	819.2	275.1	197.8%
Bad / loss	3,163.0	2,013.1	57.1%
Total classified loans and advances	4,175.6	2,728.4	53.0%
Classified loans as % of total loans			
Substandard	0.2%	0.5%	-0.3%
Doubtful	0.8%	0.3%	0.5%
Bad / Loss	3.0%	2.2%	0.8%
Total	3.9%	3.0%	0.9%
Net classified loans	(24.4)	(87.6)	-72.1%
Net classified loans as a % of net loans	0.0%	-0.1%	-1.0%

Total liabilities

The Bank's outside liabilities (except shareholders' equity) as at 31 December 2013 increased to Taka 172,895.7 million compared to Taka 145,064.1 million at the end of 2012 showing a growth of 19.2%.

Deposit, the biggest component of liabilities stood at 84.0% as at 31 December 2013 compared to 86.5% of the preceding year-end.

Summary of liabilities (except shareholders' equity)

The summary of liabilities along the growth is furnished below:

In million Taka

Particulars	Position as of 31 December		Variance (%)
	2013	2012	
Borrowing from other banks, financial institutions and agents	7,472.2	4,839.5	54.4%
Deposits			
Current and other deposits including bills payable	33,596.3	26,785.5	25.4%
Savings deposits	49,931.0	42,877.2	16.5%
Term deposits	61,702.9	55,770.4	10.6%
Total deposits	145,230.1	125,433.1	15.8%
Other liabilities	17,215.6	13,593.2	26.6%
Subordinated debt	2,977.8	1,198.2	148.5%
Total liabilities	172,895.7	145,064.0	19.2%

Deposits

The deposits grew by Taka 19,797.0 million in 2013 from Taka 125,433.1 million to Taka 145,230.1 million showing a growth of 15.8%. The growth was supported by expansion of distribution network; by opening 10 new branches, opening 88 new ATM units and 28 Fast Tracks at different rural and urban locations throughout the country. This growth in deposit was also supported by mobile deposit accounts of mobile banking services of the Bank for which mobile banking services were expanded across the country to mobilize small deposits.

DBBL's deposit mix improved in 2013 because of online banking with expanded ATM and Fast Track network and tailor made customer services which helped increase confidence

of customers and strengthen brand image of DBBL. As a result, number of savings and current accounts as well as amount of deposits substantially increased in 2013. The share of cost free or low cost deposits increased to 67.9% of total deposits in 2013 (64.5% in 2012). As a result, weighted average cost of fund including operating cost marginally decreased to 10.8% in 2013 from 10.9% in 2012.

The savings deposits of the Bank increased by Taka 7,053.8 million to Taka 49,930.9 million from Taka 42,877.2 million of the preceding year showing a growth of 16.5%. The share of high cost term deposits decreased to 32.1% of total deposits in 2013 from 35.5% of the preceding year though the absolute amount of term deposits increased by Taka 2,077.6 million (4.7%).



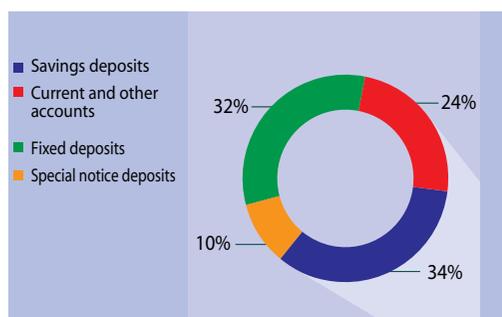
Deposit growth and mix

The growth and deposit mix at the end of 2013 and 2012 are furnished below:

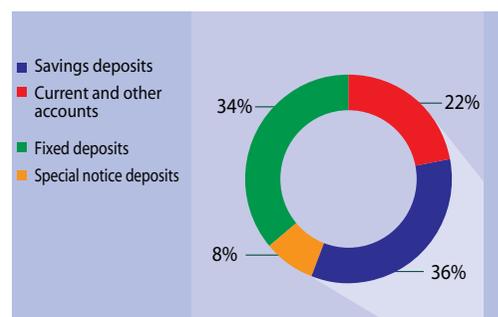
In million Taka

Particulars	Outstanding amount		Growth (%)	Deposit Mix (%)	
	2013	2012		2013	2012
Current and other accounts	34,816.4	27,989.2	24.3%	24.0%	22.3%
Savings deposits	49,931.0	42,877.2	16.5%	34.4%	34.2%
Special notice deposits (SND)	13,858.7	10,020.4	38.3%	9.5%	8.0%
Fixed deposit receipt (FDR) accounts	46,624.0	44,546.4	4.7%	32.1%	35.5%
Total	145,230.1	125,433.2	15.8%	100.0%	100.0%

Deposit mix 2013 (%)



Deposit mix 2012 (%)



Borrowing from other banks, financial institutions and agents

Borrowing from other banks, financial institutions and agents stood at Taka 7,472.2 million at the end of 2013 compared to Taka 4,839.5 million at the end of 2012. There was no overnight borrowing from call market at the end of the year.

The Bank's borrowing includes borrowing against refinance from Bangladesh Bank for financing under (i) housing scheme, (ii) refinance for export financing under Export Development Fund (EDF), (iii) Small & Medium Enterprise financing and (iv) financing to the power sector under Investment Promotion and Financing Facility (IPFF). Besides, the Bank has been availing credit

line facilities from the Rupantarita Prakritik Gas Company Limited (RPGCL) for financing CNG buses/ chassis under Dhaka Clean Fuel project and credit lines from Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO), The Netherlands.

DBBL arranged a long term local currency loan equivalent to EURO 5.0 million from Netherlands Development Finance Company (FMO) to finance small-scale enterprises engaged in manufacturing, agriculture, transport, tourism, productive trade & commerce and service industries. The loan amount was increased to EURO 7.5 million to include residential housing finance only for fixed income group.

Subordinated debt

The total amount of subordinated loan stood at Taka 2,977.8 million at the end of 2013 against Taka 1,198.2 million at the end of 2012. In addition to three previous subordinated loans, a new subordinated loan for USD 25.0 million (Taka 1,934.4 million) was taken during 2013. Subordinated loans have been arranged from FMO mainly for strengthening the Tier 2 capital of the Bank. Subordinated loans are eligible as Tier 2 capital of the Bank subject to the regulatory limit of maximum 30% of Tier 1 capital.

Shareholders' equity

As at 31 December 2013, DBBL's shareholders'

equity increased to Taka 12,641.7 million from Taka 10,854.5 million of 2012 registering an increase by Taka 1,787.2 million (16.5%). The increase resulted from Taka 2,000.8 million profit after tax. As per Bangladesh Bank regulation, paid up share capital and statutory reserve should be at least Taka 4,000.0 million of which paid up share capital should be minimum Taka 2,000.0 million. Against this, the paid up share capital of the Bank stood at Taka 2,000.0 million at the end of 2013. The statutory reserve increased to Taka 5,330.4 million at the end of 2013 from Taka 4,620.9 million of 2012. The paid up share capital and the statutory reserve together stood at Taka 7,330.4 million as at 31 December 2013.

The summary of shareholders' equity is furnished below:

In million Taka

Particulars	Position as of 31 December		Variance (%)
	2013	2012	
Shareholders' equity			
Paid up share capital	2,000.0	2,000.0	0.0%
Statutory reserve	5,330.4	4,621.0	15.4%
Other reserves and share premium	1,394.9	1,144.3	21.9%
Retained earning	3,916.4	3,089.2	26.8%
Total shareholders' equity	12,641.7	10,854.5	16.5%

Capital management plan and capital adequacy ratio

As per Bangladesh Bank guidelines for determining minimum capital requirement (MCR) and the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) for banks, Basel II guidelines has been in force with effect from 1 January 2010.

Under Basel II guideline, the capital adequacy ratio (CAR) at the end of 2013 stood at 13.7% compared to 12.0% of the previous year against regulatory requirement of minimum 10.0%. Tier 1 capital increased to Taka 10,693.5 million being 9.5% of total of risk weighted assets (RWA). Supplementary capital (Tier 2 capital) stood at Taka 4,709.8 million being 4.2% of RWA.



The details of risk weighted assets, minimum capital requirement and the capital adequacy ratio are given below:

In million Taka

Particulars	As of 31 December		Variance (%)
	2013	2012	
Total risk weighted assets	112,770.7	102,518.8	10.0%
Tier 1 capital	10,693.5	9,395.5	13.8%
Tier 2 capital	4,709.8	2,888.5	63.1%
Total capital	15,403.4	12,284.0	25.4%
Minimum capital requirement	10.0%	10.0%	0.0%
Tier 1 capital adequacy ratio	9.5 %	9.2%	0.3%
Tier 2 capital adequacy ratio	4.2%	2.8%	1.4%
Total capital adequacy ratio	13.7 %	12.0%	1.7%

REVIEW OF OFF - BALANCE SHEET EXPOSURES AS AT 31 DECEMBER 2013

Total outstanding amount of off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank rose to Taka 46,561.9 million at the end of 2013 from Taka 43,522.8 million of 2012.

The summary of off-balance sheet exposures is furnished below:

In million Taka

Particulars	2013	2012	Growth (%)
Acceptances and endorsements	791.3	-	-
Letters of guarantee	3,543.5	2,992.6	18.4%
Irrevocable letters of credit	13,842.8	11,247.0	23.1%
Bills for collection	25,787.8	29,112.0	-11.4%
Other contingent liabilities	2,596.5	171.3	1,415.7%
Total	46,561.9	43,522.9	7.0%

Import-Export business

During the year under review, export business of DBBL stood at Taka 118,045.2 million against Taka 108,878.6 million registering a growth of 8.4% while import trade stood at Taka 108,259.3 million.

The summary of Import and Export business for the years 2013 and 2012 is given below:

In million Taka

Particulars	2013	2012	Growth (%)
Import	108,259.3	104,306.1	3.8%
Export	118,045.2	108,878.6	8.4%
Total	226,304.4	213,184.7	6.2%

Key financial information and ratios for last five years

Key financial information and ratios for last five years are set out on page 26 of this Annual Report.

Future outlook for Banking Industry

Macroeconomic scenario

Bangladesh Bank is pursuing the monetary policy stance with a view to containing inflation, reducing interest rate spread, easing overall liquidity position, limiting government borrowing from the banking system and increasing of private sector credit etc. for sustainable economic growth.

Business and financial plan 2014

Within the context of above noted macroeconomic scenario, uncertain political atmosphere, depressed business confidence, lower investment and declining interest rate in the market resulting from easing liquidity condition, DBBL has formulated its business and financial plan for 2014.

Strategic goals of business & financial plan in 2014

- Be cautiously optimistic about business prospect in 2014;
- Strengthening risk management to protect against any unusual risk arising from uncertainty in local market and international economy and financial market;
- Funded and non-funded business growth while ensuring quality of portfolio and limiting risk;
- Containing cost of fund by opening new savings deposit accounts and increasing the amount and percentage of low cost deposits;
- Running adequate liquidity surplus to ensure smooth transactions including that of ATMs, mobile banking

transactions and to protect the bank from exposure to excessive interest rate or liquidity crises;

- Obtaining further subordinated loans for sustaining stronger capital adequacy ratio.

Key targets in 2014

Keeping in view the above goals, in the business plan and budget for 2014, deposits are projected to grow by 33.1% to Taka 185,000.0 million and loans are projected to increase by 49.8% to Taka 157,250.0 million. Import and export businesses are expected to rise by 62.2% to Taka 180,000.0 million and 68.2% to Taka 200,000.0 million respectively. With improved deposit mix, better quality of assets, growing non-funded business particularly those related to value added online services; and increased productivity of resources, healthy growth in operating profit and net profit after tax is expected in 2014.

Strategies to achieve the business & financial goals in 2014

The above growth will be supported by expansion of branches & ATM network and further upgradation of IT and online banking system to provide better and faster services to customers. Mobile banking operation will be expanded further. Organizational structure and business process will be streamlined, including centralization of trade finance, to improve efficiency & productivity, rationalize cost and enhance customer satisfaction. Human resources will be strengthened to improve operational efficiency and productivity. A number of new products and services particularly in mobile banking, SME and retail segments will be introduced to provide wider choice and convenience to the customers.



Appropriation of profit

The financial results and recommended appropriation of profit for the year 2013 are given below:

Particulars	In million Taka	
	2013	2012
Net profit after tax	2,000.8	2,314.1
Add: Retained earnings brought forward from previous years	2,625.0	1,738.4
Profit available for appropriations	4,625.8	4,052.5
Appropriations recommended by the Board of Directors		
Transfer to statutory reserve fund	709.4	963.3
Transfer to dividend equalization account	154.7	154.7
Proposed dividend: Cash dividend @ 40.0% i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each payable to General Public Shareholders and Foreign Sponsors / Shareholders. The Local Sponsors will not receive any dividend. (2012: Cash dividend 40% i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each excluding Local Sponsors)	309.5	309.5
Retained earnings carried forward	3,452.2	2,625.0

The Bank earned a net after tax profit of Taka 2,000.8 million in 2013 that was 13.5% lower than Taka 2,314.1 million in 2012.

Sustainable dividend policy to ensure growth and maximize share value

DBBL's dividend policy is designed in a way to ensure sustainable growth of the Bank with strong capital adequacy ratio, which must maximize value for shareholders. DBBL paid 40.0% cash dividend in 2012. The proposed cash dividend for 2013 is 40%.

Election of the Directors

In terms of Article 113 of the Articles of Association of the Company, at every Ordinary General Meeting, one-third of the Directors for the time being or if their number is not three or multiple of three, then the number

nearest to one-third shall retire from the office. Accordingly, as per Article 114, Dr. Irshad Kamal Khan (Independent Director), Dr. Syed Fakhru Ameen (Director from the depositors of the Bank) and Mr. Chowdhury M. Ashraf Hossain (Director from the depositors of the Bank) will retire by rotation from the Board of Directors. They did not offer themselves for re-election.

Meetings of the Directors

14 Meetings of the Board of Directors and 48 meetings of the Executive Committee of the Board were held during the year under review. The Audit Committee of the Board also held 10 meetings during the year 2013.

Appointment of Auditors

Our existing Auditors M/s. Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co., Chartered Accountants has completed audit for the year ended 2013 as first year of their audit and as per Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular Letter No.12 dated 11 July 2001, they are eligible for re- appointment. Accordingly they have expressed their willingness to be reappointed. Auditor of the Bank will be appointed and their remuneration will be fixed for the year 2014 by the honorable shareholders in this annual general meeting.

Gratitude

The members of the Board of Directors of DBBL would like to express their gratitude to all shareholders, valued clients, patrons, all employees and well-wishers for their continued support and cooperation, without which the Bank would not be able to achieve its present amazing position. We are also indebted to the

Government of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission, Office of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies & Firms, Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong the Stock Exchange for their continued support and cooperation.

We look forward for your continuous support and best wishes for meeting the future challenges awaiting us in the fiercely competitive financial market and satisfying ever increasing expectation of our customers, patrons and well wishers.

With best regards

On behalf of the Board of the Directors



Abedur Rashid Khan
Chairman



directors' responsibility for internal control and financial reporting

The Board of Directors of DBBL is responsible to cause preparation and true & fair presentation of the annual financial statements of 2013 and other financial information and reports contained in this annual report by the management. The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Accounting Standards as adopted by Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh and Companies Act 1994, Banking Companies Act 1991 and Securities and Exchange Rules 1987 as considered relevant and appropriate under the circumstances. In cases where amounts are stated based on estimate those are based on informed judgment and estimate made by the management and agreed by Board of Directors. The financial information and data provided in this annual report is fully consistent with financial statements.

The Board is responsible for ensuring Adequate Internal Control

The Board of Directors is responsible for ensuring adequate internal control on financial transactions and reporting. In order to ensure effective risk management, the Board also ensures that adequate internal control system is in place and it is consistently complied with to provide reasonable assurance that financial records are reliable for preparation of financial statements, that quality of financial reporting is maintained, that assets of the bank are safeguarded against unauthorized use or disposition and that accountability for assets and business transactions are maintained. The Board monitors and updates internal control procedure on a continuous basis.

Internal control, accounting policies and financial reporting under direct supervision of Audit Committee of the Board that is fully comprised of non-executive members of the Board and independent of executive management

DBBL's internal control, accounting policies and financial reporting are under direct supervision of the Audit Committee of the Board that in turn report to the Board of Directors for general oversight and supervision. Audit Committee of the Board is fully independent of executive management. The Committee regularly reviews reports prepared by internal control & compliance department (IC&CD) covering all the business operations of the Bank with particular focus on core risks.

Effective Internal Audit Department with Direct Access and Reporting to Audit Committee of the Board

Internal control & compliance department (IC&CD) of the Bank work under close co-ordination with Audit Committee of the Board for ensuring better internal control, effective operational procedure and reliable financial reporting. IC&CD undertakes details audit of the activities of branches and head office on a regular basis. Its reports are presented directly to Audit Committee of the Board. IC&CD has also direct access to the Audit Committee of the Board to discuss any matter related to their audit, adequacy of internal control procedure and compliance as well as overall risk management of the Bank.



External Auditors has full access to the Audit Committee of the Board for ensuring effectiveness of internal control procedure and reliability of financial reporting

Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co (HVC), Chartered Accountants is external auditors of the Bank for auditing annual financial statements for 2013. HVC keeps an understanding of DBBL's internal control system for preparation of financial statements and financial reporting and undertakes such auditing tests and other auditing procedures as may be considered appropriate under the circumstances to express its independent opinion on the financial statements that follow. HVC has full access to the Audit Committee to discuss any matter related to its audit to ensure reliability of financial reporting and effectiveness of internal control procedure.

The Board understands that despite taking all cares, any internal control system may have limitations in its effectiveness. However, the Board believes that effective control was maintained over preparation of financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2013.

With best regards

On behalf of the Board of the Directors



Abedur Reshid Khan
chairman



*Any time
Anywhere*

auditors' report





auditors' report to the shareholders of dutch-bangla bank limited

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited (“the Bank”), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013 and the Profit & Loss Account, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory notes.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRSs), the Bank Company Act 1991, the Companies Act 1994 and relevant circulars issued by the Bangladesh Bank 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with Bangladesh Standards on Auditing (BSA). Those standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement.

An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditors'

judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditors consider internal controls relevant to the entity's preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements prepared in accordance with Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRSs), give a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as on 31 December 2013 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the year then ended and comply with the Bank Company Act 1991, the rules and regulations issued by the Bangladesh Bank, the Companies Act 1994, the Securities and Exchanges Rules 1987 and other applicable laws and regulations.

We also report that,

- i) we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit and made due verification thereof;

- ii) 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 and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from branches not visited by us;
- iii) the Bank's Balance Sheet and Profit & Loss Account together with the annexed notes 1 to 50 dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account and returns;
- iv) the expenditure incurred was for the purpose of the Bank's business;
- v) the financial position of the Bank as at 31 December 2013 and the profit for the year then ended have been properly reflected in the financial statements;
- vi) the financial statements of the Bank have been drawn up in conformity with prevailing rules, regulations and accounting standards as well as related guidance issued by Bangladesh Bank;
- vii) adequate provisions have been made for advances and other assets which are, in our opinion, doubtful of recovery;
- viii) to the extent noted during the course of our audit work performed on the basis stated under the Auditor's Responsibility section in forming the above opinion on the financial statements of the Bank and considering the reports of the Management to Bangladesh Bank on anti-fraud internal controls and instances of fraud and forgeries as stated

under the Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements and Internal Control:

- (a) internal audit, internal control and risk management arrangements of the Bank as disclosed in Note 2 to the financial statements appeared to be materially adequate;
 - (b) nothing has come to our attention regarding material instances of forgery or irregularity or administrative error and exception or anything detrimental committed by employees of the Bank;
- ix) the records and statements submitted by the branches have been properly maintained and consolidated in the financial statements on the basis of the statements certified by the branch manager and considered by us as correct;
 - x) the information and explanations required by us have been received and found satisfactory;
 - xi) we have reviewed over 80% of the risk weighted assets of the Bank and we have spent about in excess of 4,900 work-hours for the audit of books and accounts of the Bank;
 - xii) the capital adequacy ratio (CAR), as required by law, has been maintained adequately during the year.

Dhaka: 03 March 2014

Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co

Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co
Chartered Accountants



*Any time
Anywhere*

financial statements





Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013 (Main Operation and Off-shore Banking Unit)

	Notes	2013			2012
		Taka			Taka
		Main Operation	Off-shore	Total	Total
PROPERTY AND ASSETS					
Cash					
In hand (including foreign currencies)	4	7,489,008,549	-	7,489,008,549	5,644,383,345
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (s) (including foreign currencies)	5	14,132,220,750	-	14,132,220,750	13,153,995,374
		21,621,229,299	-	21,621,229,299	18,798,378,719
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	6				
In Bangladesh		16,701,438,823	38,077,907	16,739,516,730	11,390,547,002
Outside Bangladesh		1,521,442,444	-	1,521,442,444	1,164,138,770
		18,222,881,267	38,077,907	18,260,959,174	12,554,685,772
Money at call and short notice	7	4,220,000,000	-	4,220,000,000	4,470,000,000
Investments	8				
Government		16,300,624,176	-	16,300,624,176	12,164,295,489
Others		1,141,283,434	-	1,141,283,434	1,264,283,434
		17,441,907,610	-	17,441,907,610	13,428,578,923
Loans and advances	9				
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc.		99,365,869,755	-	99,365,869,755	82,639,289,411
Bills purchased and discounted		6,571,117,839	485,793,740	7,056,911,579	9,009,657,283
Lease receivables		-	-	-	-
		105,936,987,594	485,793,740	106,422,781,334	91,648,946,694
Fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures	10	4,382,543,382	50,802	4,382,594,184	4,676,720,459
Other assets	11	13,187,915,293	-	13,187,915,293	10,341,248,892
Non-banking assets		-	-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		185,013,464,445	523,922,449	185,537,386,894	155,918,559,459
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL					
Liabilities					
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	12	6,996,964,186	475,274,802	7,472,238,988	4,839,527,354
Deposits and other accounts	13				
Current deposits and other accounts		31,664,199,199	28,102,893	31,692,302,092	25,245,422,463
Bills payable		1,903,964,232	-	1,903,964,232	1,540,118,926
Savings bank deposits		49,930,953,529	-	49,930,953,529	42,877,175,484
Term deposits		61,702,883,293	-	61,702,883,293	55,770,417,397
		145,202,000,253	28,102,893	145,230,103,146	125,433,134,270
Other liabilities	14	17,208,913,735	6,644,493	17,215,558,228	13,593,206,038
Subordinated debt	15	2,977,765,948	-	2,977,765,948	1,198,192,354
TOTAL LIABILITIES		172,385,644,122	510,022,188	172,895,666,310	145,064,060,016



Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013 (Main Operation and Off-shore Banking Unit)

	Notes	2013			2012
		Main Operation	Off-shore	Total	Taka
					Total
Shareholders' equity					
Paid up share capital	16.2	2,000,000,000	-	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Share premium	17	11,067,500	-	11,067,500	11,067,500
Statutory reserve	18	5,330,368,765	-	5,330,368,765	4,620,963,221
Other reserve	19	-	-	-	-
Dividend equalization account	20	566,827,195	-	566,827,195	412,095,675
Assets revaluation reserve	21	850,413,777	-	850,413,777	850,413,777
Revaluation reserve of HTM securities	22	121,372,800	-	121,372,800	25,450,946
Proposed dividend: Cash dividend @ 40% i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each payable to General Public Shareholders and Foreign Sponsors / Shareholders. The Local Sponsors will not receive any dividend. (2012: Cash dividend 40% i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each excluding Local Sponsors.)		309,463,040	-	309,463,040	309,463,040
Retained earnings		3,438,307,246	13,900,261	3,452,207,507	2,625,045,284
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		12,627,820,323	13,900,261	12,641,720,584	10,854,499,443
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		185,013,464,445	523,922,449	185,537,386,894	155,918,559,459
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS					
Contingent liabilities	24				
Acceptances and endorsements		791,323,661	-	791,323,661	-
Letters of guarantee		3,543,475,797	-	3,543,475,797	2,992,555,574
Irrevocable letters of credit		13,823,948,303	18,824,208	13,842,772,511	11,247,024,042
Bills for collection		25,787,813,444	-	25,787,813,444	29,111,954,849
Other contingent liabilities		2,596,465,384	-	2,596,465,384	171,305,000
Total contingent liabilities		46,543,026,589	18,824,208	46,561,850,797	43,522,839,465
Other commitments					
Documentary credits and short term trade-related transactions		-	-	-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-	-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-	-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-	-	-
Total other commitments		-	-	-	-
Total off-balance sheet items including contingent liabilities		46,543,026,589	18,824,208	46,561,850,797	43,522,839,465

The annexed notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Chairman



Director



Director



Managing Director

Auditors' report to the Shareholders
See annexed report of date



Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co
Chartered Accountants



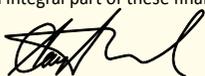
Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2013 (Main Operation and Off-shore Banking Unit)

	Notes	2013 Taka			2012 Taka
		Main Operation	Off-shore	Total	Total
Interest income	26	14,658,553,550	31,526,303	14,690,079,853	13,924,622,696
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	27	7,339,100,430	13,599,875	7,352,700,305	6,919,484,550
Net interest income		7,319,453,120	17,926,428	7,337,379,548	7,005,138,146
Investment income	28	1,668,709,277	-	1,668,709,277	1,381,171,757
Commission, exchange and brokerage	29	1,601,170,150	-	1,601,170,150	1,199,958,032
Other operating income	30	2,088,395,771	2,196,595	2,090,592,366	1,707,327,357
Total operating income		12,677,728,318	20,123,023	12,697,851,341	11,293,595,292
Salary and allowances	32	3,469,208,722	4,556,773	3,473,765,495	2,848,596,917
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity, etc.	34	945,311,896	-	945,311,896	804,005,556
Legal expenses	35	2,658,789	-	2,658,789	1,860,826
Postage, stamp, telecommunications, etc.	36	239,497,734	-	239,497,734	195,987,066
Stationery, printings, advertisements, etc.	37	491,909,131	-	491,909,131	230,555,160
Managing Director's salary and allowances	38	9,567,000	-	9,567,000	9,524,000
Directors' fees	39	271,585	-	271,585	157,120
Auditors' fees	40	517,500	-	517,500	2,231,375
Charges on loan losses	41	213,827,719	-	213,827,719	204,315,997
Depreciation and repair of bank's assets	42	1,261,050,946	185,363	1,261,236,309	856,218,269
Other expenses	43	1,475,163,919	553,502	1,475,717,421	934,527,535
Total operating expenses		8,108,984,941	5,295,638	8,114,280,579	6,087,979,821
Profit before provision		4,568,743,377	14,827,385	4,583,570,762	5,205,615,471
Provision for loans and off-balance sheet exposures	14.1.3				
Specific provision for loans	14.1.3(A)	900,289,470	-	900,289,470	290,138,217
General provision for loans	14.1.3(B)	96,788,459	-	96,788,459	21,735,280
General provision for off-balance sheet exposures	14.1.3(B)	25,390,113	-	25,390,113	54,653,713
		1,022,468,042	-	1,022,468,042	366,527,210
Other provision	14.1.1.1	14,075,000	-	14,075,000	21,980,000
Total provision		1,036,543,042	-	1,036,543,042	388,507,210
Profit before taxes		3,532,200,335	14,827,385	3,547,027,720	4,817,108,261
Provision for taxation					
Current tax	14.1.2	2,178,395,000	-	2,178,395,000	2,496,826,463
Deferred tax	11.2.2	(632,129,607)	-	(632,129,607)	6,178,318
		1,546,265,393	-	1,546,265,393	2,503,004,781
Net profit after taxation		1,985,934,942	14,827,385	2,000,762,327	2,314,103,480
Retained earnings brought forward from previous years		2,625,972,408	(927,124)	2,625,045,284	1,738,401,903
		4,611,907,350	13,900,261	4,625,807,611	4,052,505,383
Appropriations					
Statutory reserve	18	709,405,544	-	709,405,544	963,265,539
Dividend equalization account	20	154,731,520	-	154,731,520	154,731,520
Proposed dividend: Cash dividend @ 40% i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each payable to General Public Shareholders and Foreign Sponsors / Shareholders. The Local Sponsors will not receive any dividend. (2012: Cash dividend 40% i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each excluding Local Sponsors)		309,463,040	-	309,463,040	309,463,040
		1,173,600,104	-	1,173,600,104	1,427,460,099
Retained earnings carried forward		3,438,307,246	13,900,261	3,452,207,507	2,625,045,284
Earnings per share (EPS)	23			10.00	11.57

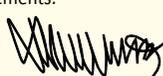
The annexed notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Chairman



Director



Director



Managing Director

Auditors' report to the Shareholders
See annexed report of date



Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co
Chartered Accountants

Dhaka 03 March 2014



Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2013 (Main Operation and Off-shore Banking Unit)

	Notes	2013 Taka			2012 Taka
		Main Operation	Off-shore	Total	Total
A) Cash flows from operating activities					
Interest receipts in cash		15,888,026,982	31,526,303	15,919,553,285	14,985,277,635
Interest payments		(7,910,500,236)	(13,599,875)	(7,924,100,111)	(6,488,622,426)
Dividend receipts in cash		6,854,163	-	6,854,163	1,827,777
Gain on sale of shares		-	-	-	-
Gain on sale of securities		-	-	-	-
Recoveries of loan previously written-off		25,016,294	-	25,016,294	20,825,009
Fee and commission receipts in cash		593,184,769	-	593,184,769	527,746,819
Cash payments to employees		(3,469,324,346)	(4,556,773)	(3,473,881,119)	(2,963,965,346)
Cash payments to suppliers		(1,030,816,419)	-	(1,030,816,419)	(1,049,960,995)
Income taxes paid		(2,154,809,002)	-	(2,154,809,002)	(2,134,154,133)
Receipts from other operating activities	44	3,092,922,657	2,196,595	3,095,119,252	2,379,319,953
Payments for other operating activities	45	(2,518,870,851)	(553,502)	(2,519,424,353)	(1,537,814,393)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		2,521,684,011	15,012,748	2,536,696,759	3,740,479,900
Increase/(decrease) in operating assets and liabilities					
Statutory deposits		3,047,524,000	-	3,047,524,000	4,315,860,000
Purchase /sale of trading securities		2,450,374,960	-	2,450,374,960	6,294,146,061
Loans and advances to other banks		-	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers		(14,185,377,164)	(485,793,740)	(14,671,170,904)	(11,803,367,635)
Other assets	46	(19,063,608)	-	(19,063,608)	(185,939,001)
Deposits from other banks		(13,762,591)	-	(13,762,591)	(25,238,250)
Deposits from customers		17,276,260,510	28,102,893	17,304,363,403	20,007,016,801
Other liabilities account of customers		2,202,759,635	475,274,802	2,678,034,437	2,603,760,973
Other liabilities	47	386,827,709	(32,596,703)	354,231,006	59,669,293
Net cash from operating activities		13,667,227,462	-	13,667,227,462	25,006,388,142
B) Cash flows from investing activities					
Payments for purchase of securities		(5,100,036,966)	-	(5,100,036,966)	(8,456,273,059)
Proceeds from sale of securities		-	-	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(596,107,945)	-	(596,107,945)	(1,260,785,388)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment		8,499,495	-	8,499,495	2,471,402
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,687,645,416)	-	(5,687,645,416)	(9,714,587,045)
C) Cash flows from financing activities					
Receipts from issue of loan capital and debt securities		1,934,375,000	-	1,934,375,000	-
Payment for redemption of loan capital and debt securities		(154,801,406)	-	(154,801,406)	-
Dividends paid		(309,131,594)	-	(309,131,594)	(303,780,386)
Net cash from financing activities		1,470,442,000	-	1,470,442,000	(303,780,386)
D) Net increase / (decrease) in cash (A+B+C)		9,450,024,046	-	9,450,024,046	14,988,020,711
E) Cash and cash-equivalents at beginning of the year		36,390,606,790	-	36,390,606,790	21,402,586,079
F) Cash and cash-equivalents at end of the year (D+E)	48	45,840,630,836	-	45,840,630,836	36,390,606,790
Net Operating Cash Flow Per Share (NOCFPS)				68.34	125.03

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 December 2013 (Main Operation and Off-shore Banking Unit)

Figures in Taka

Particulars	Paid up share capital	Share premium	Statutory reserve	Other reserve	Dividend equalization account	Proposed dividend		Assets revaluation reserve	Revaluation reserve of HTM securities	Retained earnings	Total
						Cash	Bonus share				
Balance at 1 January 2013	2,000,000,000	11,067,500	4,620,963,221	-	412,095,675	309,463,040	-	850,413,777	25,450,946	2,625,045,284	10,854,499,443
Changes in accounting policy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance	2,000,000,000	11,067,500	4,620,963,221	-	412,095,675	309,463,040	-	850,413,777	25,450,946	2,625,045,284	10,854,499,443
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of properties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surplus/deficit on account of revaluation of investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95,921,854	-	95,921,854
Currency translation differences	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net gains and losses not recognized in the income statement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Payment of dividend for the year 2012	-	-	-	-	-	(309,463,040)	-	-	-	-	(309,463,040)
Net profit for the year 2013	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000,762,327	2,000,762,327
Issue of share capital	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Appropriations during the year	-	-	709,405,544	-	154,731,520	309,463,040	-	-	-	(1,173,600,104)	-
Balance at 31 December 2013	2,000,000,000	11,067,500	5,330,368,765	-	566,827,195	309,463,040	-	850,413,777	121,372,800	3,452,207,507	12,641,720,584
Balance at 31 December 2012	2,000,000,000	11,067,500	4,620,963,221	-	412,095,675	309,463,040	-	850,413,777	25,450,946	2,625,045,284	10,854,499,443



Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013 (Main Operation)

PROPERTY AND ASSETS

	Notes	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
Cash			
In hand (including foreign currencies)	4	7,489,008,549	5,644,383,345
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (s) (including foreign currencies)	5	14,132,220,750	13,153,995,374
		21,621,229,299	18,798,378,719
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	6		
In Bangladesh		16,701,438,823	11,385,741,124
Outside Bangladesh		1,521,442,444	1,164,138,770
		18,222,881,267	12,549,879,894
Money at call and short notice	7	4,220,000,000	4,470,000,000
Investments	8		
Government		16,300,624,176	12,164,295,489
Others		1,141,283,434	1,264,283,434
		17,441,907,610	13,428,578,923
Loans and advances	9		
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc.		99,365,869,755	82,639,289,411
Bills purchased and discounted		6,571,117,839	8,963,727,236
Lease receivables		-	-
		105,936,987,594	91,603,016,647
Fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures	10	4,382,543,382	4,676,648,564
Other assets	11	13,187,915,293	10,341,248,892
Non-banking assets		-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		185,013,464,445	155,867,751,639

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Liabilities			
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	12	6,996,964,186	4,794,204,551
Deposits and other accounts	13		
Current deposits and other accounts		31,664,199,199	25,243,323,565
Bills payable		1,903,964,232	1,540,118,926
Savings bank deposits		49,930,953,529	42,877,175,484
Term deposits		61,702,883,293	55,770,417,397
		145,202,000,253	125,431,035,372
Other liabilities	14	17,208,913,735	13,588,892,795
Subordinated debt	15	2,977,765,948	1,198,192,354
TOTAL LIABILITIES		172,385,644,122	145,012,325,072



Balance Sheet as at 31 December 2013 (Main Operation)

	Notes	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
Shareholders' equity			
Paid up share capital	16.2	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Share premium	17	11,067,500	11,067,500
Statutory reserve	18	5,330,368,765	4,620,963,221
Other reserve	19	-	-
Dividend equalization account	20	566,827,195	412,095,675
Assets revaluation reserve	21	850,413,777	850,413,777
Revaluation reserve of HTM securities	22	121,372,800	25,450,946
Proposed dividend: Cash dividend @ 40% i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each payable to General Public Shareholders and Foreign Sponsors / Shareholders. The Local Sponsors will not receive any dividend. (2012: Cash dividend 40% i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each excluding Local Sponsors.)		309,463,040	309,463,040
Retained earnings		3,438,307,246	2,625,972,408
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		12,627,820,323	10,855,426,567
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		185,013,464,445	155,867,751,639
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS			
Contingent liabilities			
	24		
Acceptances and endorsements		791,323,661	-
Letters of guarantee		3,543,475,797	2,992,555,574
Irrevocable letters of credit		13,823,948,303	11,247,024,042
Bills for collection		25,787,813,444	29,111,954,849
Other contingent liabilities		2,596,465,384	171,305,000
Total contingent liabilities		46,543,026,589	43,522,839,465
Other commitments			
Documentary credits and short term trade-related transactions		-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-
Total other commitments		-	-
Total off-balance sheet items including contingent liabilities		46,543,026,589	43,522,839,465

The annexed notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman

Director

Director

Managing Director

Auditors' report to the Shareholders
See annexed report of date

Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co
Chartered Accountants

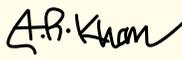
Dhaka 03 March 2014



Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2013 (Main Operation)

	Notes	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
Interest income	26	14,658,553,550	13,915,823,018
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	27	7,339,100,430	6,915,730,624
Net interest income		7,319,453,120	7,000,092,394
Investment income	28	1,668,709,277	1,381,171,757
Commission, exchange and brokerage	29	1,601,170,150	1,199,958,032
Other operating income	30	2,088,395,771	1,707,227,056
Total operating income		12,677,728,318	11,288,449,239
Salary and allowances	32	3,469,208,722	3,073,159,103
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity, etc.	34	945,311,896	804,005,556
Legal expenses	35	2,658,789	1,860,826
Postage, stamp, telecommunications, etc.	36	239,497,734	195,987,066
Stationery, printings, advertisements, etc.	37	491,909,131	230,555,160
Managing Director's salary and allowances	38	9,567,000	9,524,000
Directors' fees	39	271,585	157,120
Auditors' fees	40	517,500	2,231,375
Charges on loan losses	41	213,827,719	204,315,997
Depreciation and repair of bank's assets	42	1,261,050,946	856,169,249
Other expenses	43	1,475,163,919	705,648,883
Total operating expenses		8,108,984,941	6,083,614,335
Profit before provision		4,568,743,377	5,204,834,904
Provision for loans and off-balance sheet exposures	14.1.3		
Specific provision for loans	14.1.3(A)	900,289,470	290,138,217
General provision for loans	14.1.3(B)	96,788,459	21,735,280
General provision for off-balance sheet exposures	14.1.3(B)	25,390,113	54,653,713
		1,022,468,042	366,527,210
Other provision	14.1.1.1	14,075,000	21,980,000
Total provision		1,036,543,042	388,507,210
Profit before taxes		3,532,200,335	4,816,327,694
Provision for taxation			
Current tax	14.1.2	2,178,395,000	2,496,826,463
Deferred tax	11.2.2	(632,129,607)	6,178,318
		1,546,265,393	2,503,004,781
Net profit after taxation		1,985,934,942	2,313,322,913
Retained earnings brought forward from previous years		2,625,972,408	1,740,109,594
		4,611,907,350	4,053,432,507
Appropriations			
Statutory reserve	18	709,405,544	963,265,539
Dividend equalization account	20	154,731,520	154,731,520
Proposed dividend: Cash dividend @ 40% i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each payable to General Public Shareholders and Foreign Sponsors / Shareholders. The Local Sponsors will not receive any dividend. (2012: Cash dividend 40% i.e. Taka 4 per share of Taka 10 each excluding Local Sponsors)		309,463,040	309,463,040
		1,173,600,104	1,427,460,099
Retained earnings carried forward		3,438,307,246	2,625,972,408

The annexed notes 1 to 50 form an integral part of these financial statements.



Chairman



Director



Director



Managing Director

Auditors' report to the Shareholders
See annexed report of date



Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co
Chartered Accountants



Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2013 (Main Operation)

	Notes	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
A) Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest receipts in cash		15,888,026,982	14,976,477,957
Interest payments		(7,910,500,236)	(6,484,868,500)
Dividend receipts in cash		6,854,163	1,827,777
Gain on sale of shares		-	-
Gain on sale of securities		-	-
Recoveries of loan previously written-off		25,016,294	20,825,009
Fee and commission receipts in cash		593,184,769	527,746,819
Cash payments to employees		(3,469,324,346)	(2,959,758,648)
Cash payments to suppliers		(1,030,816,419)	(1,049,960,995)
Income taxes paid		(2,154,809,002)	(2,134,154,133)
Receipts from other operating activities	44	3,092,922,657	2,379,219,652
Payments for other operating activities	45	(2,518,870,851)	(1,537,704,625)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities		2,521,684,011	3,739,650,313
Increase/(decrease) in operating assets and liabilities			
Statutory deposits		3,047,524,000	4,315,860,000
Purchase /sale of trading securities		2,450,374,960	6,294,146,061
Loans and advances to other banks		-	-
Loans and advances to customers		(14,185,377,164)	(11,757,437,588)
Other assets	46	(19,063,608)	(185,939,001)
Deposits from other banks		(13,762,591)	(25,238,250)
Deposits from customers		17,276,260,510	20,004,917,903
Other liabilities account of customers		2,202,759,635	2,558,438,170
Other liabilities	47	386,827,709	61,990,534
Net cash from operating activities		13,667,227,462	25,006,388,142
B) Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of securities		(5,100,036,966)	(8,456,273,059)
Proceeds from sale of securities		-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		(596,107,945)	(1,260,785,388)
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment		8,499,495	2,471,402
Net cash used in investing activities		(5,687,645,416)	(9,714,587,045)
C) Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts from issue of loan capital and debt securities		1,934,375,000	-
Payment for redemption of loan capital and debt securities		(154,801,406)	-
Dividends paid		(309,131,594)	(303,780,386)
Net cash from financing activities		1,470,442,000	(303,780,386)
D) Net increase / (decrease) in cash (A+B+C)		9,450,024,046	14,988,020,711
E) Cash and cash-equivalents at beginning of the period		36,390,606,790	21,402,586,079
F) Cash and cash-equivalents at end of the period (D+E)	48	45,840,630,836	36,390,606,790

Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013 (Main Operation and Off-shore Banking Unit)

1. Status of the Bank

1.1 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 136 as at 31 December 2013 all over Bangladesh. The Bank is listed with Dhaka Stock Exchange and Chittagong Stock Exchange as a publicly quoted company.

1.2 Nature of business

Main operation

The principal activities of the Bank are to carry on all kinds of commercial banking business in Bangladesh.

Mobile Banking Services

The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the Mobile Banking Services under reference letter no. DCMPS/PSD/37(H)/2010-408 dated 28 April 2010 of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank started operation of Mobile Banking Services during 2011.

The principal activities of the Mobile Banking Services are to provide banking services to customers through Mobile Phone within the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank.

Mobile Banking Services are part of Main Operation of the Bank.

Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU)

The Off-shore Banking Unit (OBU) of the Bank is the separate business entity governed by the applicable rules & regulations and guidelines of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the operations of OBU under reference letter no. BRPD(P-3)744(109)/2010-610 dated 23 February 2010 of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank started the operation of OBU on 12 July 2010. The number of OBUs were two as at 31 December 2013 located at Agrabad 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.

2. Significant accounting policies and bases of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared under historical cost convention except investments which are measured at present value and in accordance with "First Schedule" of the Bank Companies Act, 1991 as amended under sub-section 38(4) of the Act, relevant Bangladesh Bank Circulars, International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) and named as Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BASs) and Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRSs) respectively, the Companies Act, 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and other rules and regulations applicable for Banks in Bangladesh.



2.2 Consolidation of financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Bank include the financial statements of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited and the Off-shore Banking Units.

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of the consolidated statements of affairs and income and expenditure account of all branches and head office of Main operations as well as the consolidated statement of affairs and income and expenditure account of all Off-shore Banking Units of the Bank.

All the financial transactions of the OBUs are recorded and maintained separately. A set of financial statements for the Off-shore Banking Units of the Bank are also shown separately.

2.3 Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Taka, which is the Bank's functional currency. Figures appearing in these financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest Taka.

2.4 Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

2.5 Foreign currency transactions

Foreign currency transactions are converted into Taka using the exchange rates prevailing on the dates of respective transactions. In terms of instructions contained in Bangladesh Bank's Letter No. BRPD(R)717/2004-959 dated 21 November 2004, foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into Taka at the weighted average rate as on balance sheet date as determined by Bangladesh Bank. Gains and losses arising from foreign currency transactions are credited/charged to profit and loss account.

2.6 Taxation

As per provisions of **Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS) 12 'Income Taxes'**, provision for income taxes has been made as under:

2.6.1 Current tax

Provision for current income tax has been made @ 42.50% on taxable profit as per Income Tax Ordinance, 1984.

2.6.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is accounted for all temporary timing differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying value for financial reporting purpose. Tax rate prevailing at the balance sheet date is used to determine deferred tax.

2.7 Bases for valuation of assets

2.7.1 Loans and advances

- a) Loans and advances are stated at gross amount. Provision and interest suspense against loans and advances are shown separately as other liabilities. Interest income is accounted for on accrual basis until the loans and advances are defined as classified accounts as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines.

Interest on classified loans (other than bad/loss loans) are credited to interest suspense account instead of income account. Such interest kept in suspense account is reversed to income account only when respective loan accounts are regularized and /or realized in cash.

As per Bangladesh Bank directives, interest on loans and advances classified as bad/loss is not accounted for. A separate memorandum record is maintained for such interest on bad/loss loans.

- b) Provision for loans and advances is made on the basis of the year end review by the management of the Bank in line with the instructions contained in BRPD Master Circular No. 14 dated 23 September 2012, BRPD Circular No. 19 dated 27 December 2012, BRPD Circular No. 05 and 06 dated 29 May, 2013 and BRPD Circular No. 15 dated 23 December, 2013 issued by Bangladesh Bank on the following basis:

Category / status of loans and advances	Rates	
	Bangladesh Bank's requirement	Maintained by the Bank
General provisions for unclassified loans and advances :		
All unclassified loans (Other than loans under small and medium enterprise financing, consumer financing, loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs) / Merchant Banks (MBs) / Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares, short term agricultural credit and staff loans)	1.00%	1.00%
Small and medium enterprise financing	0.25%	0.25%
Consumer financing (other than housing finance and loans for professionals under consumer financing scheme)	5.00%	5.00%
Consumer financing for housing finance, professionals and loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs) / Merchant Banks (MBs) / Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares etc.	2.00%	2.00%
Short term agricultural credit	5.00%	5.00%
Special mention account		
All unclassified loans (Other than loans under small and medium enterprise financing, consumer financing, loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs) / Merchant Banks (MBs) / Stock Dealers (SDs) against Shares, short term agricultural credit and staff loans)	1.00%	1.00%
Small & Medium enterprise financing	0.25%	0.25%
Consumer financing (other than housing finance and loans for professionals under consumer financing scheme)	5.00%	5.00%
Consumer financing (For housing finance)	2.00%	2.00%
Specific provision for classified loans and advances:		
Substandard	20.00%	20.00%
Doubtful	50.00%	50.00%
Bad/loss	100.00%	100.00%

Specific provision

Specific provision for classified loans and advances has been maintained @ 20% to 100% as prescribed by Bangladesh Bank.

General provision

General provision for consumer financing, short term agricultural credit and loans to Brokerage Houses (BHs) / Merchant Banks (MBs) / Stock Dealers (SDs) against shares has been maintained @ 2% to 5%.

General provision for all unclassified and SMA loans and advance under small & medium enterprise financing has been maintained @ 0.25%.

General provision for all unclassified and SMA loans and advances (other than short term agricultural credit, loans to Brokerage House (BHs)/ Merchant Banks (MBs)/ Stock Dealers (SDs) against shares, consumer financing, small & medium enterprise financing and staff loans) has been maintained @ 1%.

- c) Loans and advances are written-off in line with Bangladesh Bank's BRPD Circular No. 02 dated 13 January 2003 and DOS Circular No. 01 dated 29 December 2004, when prospect of recovery of such loans and advances become non-existent. However, such write-off does not reduce the claim against the borrower. Detailed records for all write-off accounts are separately maintained by the Bank to continue the recovery efforts.

2.7.2 Lease finance

The bank as lessor

Investments under lease operation of the Bank has been accounted for as finance lease as defined by **Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS) 17, 'Leases'** because assets leased to customers substantially transfers all the risks and rewards incident to its ownership to the customers.



The aggregate lease receivables including un-guaranteed residual value throughout the lease term are stated as gross lease receivables while the excess of gross lease receivables over the total acquisition cost including interest during the year of acquiring the lease equipment constitutes the unearned lease income.

Initial direct costs in respect of leases are expensed during the year in which the costs are incurred . Unearned lease income is transferred to income yielding a constant rate of return over the period of lease.

2.7.3 Investments

- a) Investments have been accounted for as follows :

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Valuation method</u>
Government treasury bills	Present value
Government treasury bonds	Present value
Subordinated bonds	At redemption value
ICB's debenture	At redemption value
Prize bond	Cost price
Shares:	
Quoted	Cost or market price whichever is lower
Unquoted	Cost or Book value as per last audited accounts whichever is lower

- b) The investment in government securities (Treasury bills and bonds) are classified into **Held to Maturity (HTM)** and **Held for Trading (HFT)** as per Bangladesh Bank's guidelines contained in DOS Circular Letter No. 05 dated 26 May 2008, DOS Circular Letter No. 05 dated 28 January 2009, DOS Circular No. 06 dated 15 July 2010 and under reference Letter No. DOS (SR)1153/120-A/2011-746 dated 29 December 2011. Reclassification of HTM securities into HFT securities are also done in compliance with Bangladesh Bank's guidelines.

The government securities under '**Held to Maturity (HTM)**' category are valued at present value at amortized cost at the end of the year. The Held to Maturity securities are amortized to ensure a constant yield over the remaining period of maturity of the securities. The resulting gains / (losses) are credited to revaluation reserve account and shown in the equity. Such gains / (losses) are credited to income account at the time of maturity or sale of the security.

The government securities under '**Held for Trading (HFT)**' category are valued at present value on the basis of marking to market method. The resulting gains / (losses) are transferred to other reserve account. The gains / (losses) arising on maturity or sale of such securities are credited to income.

2.7.4 Fixed assets

- a) All fixed assets are stated at cost or revalued amount less accumulated depreciation.
- b) Depreciation is charged over the estimated useful life of fixed assets excepting land on a straight line method. The useful life of fixed assets are reviewed on a yearly basis to determine if there has been any significant change in the expected pattern of consumption resulting in changes in estimated residual value and useful life of the fixed assets and if considered appropriate, adjustment is made at the balance sheet date.

The annual rates of depreciation based on estimated useful life for fixed assets are given below:

Furniture and fixtures	10.00%
Computer equipment and software	20.00%
Other machinery and equipment	15.00%
Motor vehicles	20.00%
Interior decoration	15.00%
Building	2.50%
ATM/Fast Track	12.50%
ATM Booth	10.00%
Books	10.00%



- c) As at 31 December 2010, all immovable properties of the Bank including land, building and ready made floor spaces were revalued by a professionally qualified valuation firm and certified by the external auditors, M/S. A. Qasem & Co., Chartered Accountants. Accordingly, revaluation surplus is included in fixed assets and equity in terms of instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 10 dated 25 November 2002.

2.8 Off-balance sheet exposures

In compliance with the instruction contained in BRPD Circular No. 10 dated 18 September 2007 issued by Bangladesh Bank, provision against the off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank as at reporting date has been made as under:

Category / status of Off-balance sheet exposures	Rates	
	Bangladesh Bank's requirement	Maintained by the Bank
General provision for Off-balance sheet exposures		
All types of Off-balance sheet exposures	1.00%	1.00%

2.9 Bases for valuation of liabilities and provisions

2.9.1 Retirement benefits to the employees

The retirement benefits accrued for the employees of the Bank as at the reporting date have been accounted for in accordance with the provisions of **Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS) 19, 'Employee Benefits'** as outlined below:

a) Provident fund

There is a Provident Fund Scheme under defined contribution plan. The Fund is operated by a separate Board of Trustees approved by the National Board of Revenue as per Income Tax Ordinance, 1984. All eligible employees contribute 10% of their basic pay to the Fund. The Bank also contributes equal amount of employees' contribution to the Fund. Benefits from the Fund is given to eligible employees at the time of retirement/resignation as per approved rules of the Fund.

b) Gratuity fund

The Bank has a separate Board of Trustees for operating the staff gratuity fund approved by the National Board of Revenue. The provision for the gratuity fund is made in the books of account of the Bank for the eligible employees on the basis of the assessment made by the management at the year end. The amount of provision is transferred to the Board of Trustees of the Fund on a yearly basis.

c) Superannuation fund

The Bank has a separate Board of Trustees for operating the staff superannuation fund approved by the National Board of Revenue. The provision for the superannuation fund is made in the books of account of the Bank for the eligible employees on the basis of the assessment made by the management at the year end. The amount of provision is transferred to the Board of Trustees of the Fund on a yearly basis.

2.10 Revenue recognition

The revenues of the Bank during the year have been recognized in terms of the provisions of **Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS) 18, 'Revenue'** as outlined below:

2.10.1 Interest income

a) Interest income from loans and advances and lease finance

The policy for accounting of interest income on loans and advances and income from lease finance is stated in **2.7.1.a** and **2.7.2** above.

b) Other interest income

Interest income from investments, money at call and short notice and fund placement with other banks and financial institutions are recognized on accrual basis.



2.10.2 Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income arising from different services provided by the Bank are recognized on cash receipt basis. Commission realized on letters of credit and letters of guarantee is credited to income at the time of effecting the respective transactions.

2.10.3 Dividend income

Dividend income from investments in shares is accounted for on cash receipt basis.

2.10.4 Interest paid on deposits and borrowings

Interest paid on deposits, borrowings etc. are accounted for on accrual basis.

2.10.5 Other operating expenses

All other operating expenses are provided for in the books of the accounts on accrual basis.

2.11 Earnings per share

Earnings per share (EPS) has been computed by dividing the basic earnings by the number of ordinary shares outstanding as at 31 December 2013 as per **Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS) 33, 'Earnings Per Share'**.

2.12 Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with the **Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS) 7, 'Cash Flow Statement'** under Direct method as recommended in the BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 25 June 2003 issued by the Banking Regulation & Policy Department of Bangladesh Bank.

2.13 Statement of liquidity

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

- a) Balance with other banks and financial institutions, money at call and short notice etc. are on the basis of their maturity term.
- b) Investments are on the basis of their maturity.
- c) Loans and advances and lease receivables are on the basis of their repayment / maturity schedule.
- d) Fixed assets are on the basis of their useful life.
- e) Other assets are on the basis of their realization/adjustment.
- f) Borrowing from other banks, financial institutions and agents are as per their maturity /repayment term.
- g) Deposits and other accounts are on the basis of their maturity term and past trend of withdrawal by the depositors.
- h) Other long term liabilities are on the basis of their maturity term.
- i) Provisions and other liabilities are on the basis of their payment /adjustment schedule.

2.14 Events after the reporting period

There were no material post balance sheet events which could affect the values stated in these financial statements.

2.15 Reconciliation of books of account

Books of account with regard to inter-bank (in Bangladesh and outside Bangladesh) transactions and inter-branch transactions are reconciled in all material respects. There were no un-reconciled entries which could materially affect the financial condition or results of the Bank.

2.16 Reporting period

The reporting period of these financial statements cover one calendar year from 1 January to 31 December 2013.

2.17 Offsetting

No asset or liability has been offset or reduced by any other asset or liability unless a legal right [Note 9.1 (lease receivables), 10, 28 (revaluation gain on securities), 29.2 and 30.2] of set-off exists and the offsetting represents the expectation as to the realization or settlement of the asset or liability.

2.18 Compliance report on Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BASs) and Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRSs)

The Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) is the official standard setting body as well as the regulator of accounting profession in the country. ICAB has adopted most of the International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BASs) and Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRSs). The Bank has complied with all the applicable Bangladesh Accounting Standards and Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards for preparation and presentation of the financial statements of the Bank as at 31 December 2013 as noted below:

Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BASs)	BAS Number	Status of compliance by DBBL
Presentation of Financial Statements	BAS -1	Complied
Inventories	BAS -2	Complied
Cash Flow Statements	BAS -7	Complied
Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors	BAS -8	Complied
Events After the Reporting Period	BAS -10	Complied
Construction Contracts	BAS -11	Not applicable
Income Taxes	BAS -12	Complied
Property, Plant and Equipment	BAS -16	Complied
Leases	BAS -17	Complied
Revenue	BAS -18	Complied
Employee Benefits	BAS -19	Complied
Accounting for Government Grants and Disclosure of Government Assistance	BAS -20	Not applicable
The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates	BAS -21	Complied
Borrowing Costs	BAS -23	Complied
Related Party Disclosures	BAS -24	Complied
Accounting and Reporting by Retirement Benefit Plans	BAS -26	Complied
Consolidated Financial Statements and Accounting for Investments in Subsidiaries	BAS -27	Not applicable
Accounting for Investments in Associates	BAS -28	Not applicable
Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures	BAS -31	Not applicable
Financial Instruments: Presentation	BAS -32	Complied
Earnings Per Share	BAS -33	Complied
Interim Financial Reporting	BAS -34	Complied
Impairment of Assets	BAS -36	Complied
Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets	BAS -37	Complied
Intangible assets	BAS -38	Not applicable
Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement	BAS -39	Complied
Investment Property	BAS -40	Not applicable
Agriculture	BAS -41	Not applicable

Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRSs)	BFRS Number	Status of compliance by DBBL
First-time Adoption of Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards	BFRS - 1	Complied
Share-based Payment	BFRS - 2	Not applicable
Business Combinations	BFRS - 3	Not applicable
Insurance Contracts	BFRS - 4	Not applicable
Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations	BFRS - 5	Not applicable
Exploration for and Evaluation of Mineral Resources	BFRS - 6	Not applicable
Financial Instruments : Disclosures	BFRS - 7	Complied
Operating Segments	BFRS - 8	Complied



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
2.19 Approval of the financial statements		
The Board of Directors of the Bank in its 137th meeting held on 03 March 2014 approved the financial statements of the Bank for the year ended 31 December 2013.		
3. General		
3.1 Wherever considered necessary previous year's figures have been rearranged to conform with the current year's presentation.		
3.2 Auditors' work-hour		
The external auditors, M/S. Hoda Vasi Chowdhury & Co. , Chartered Accountants of the Bank worked about in excess of 4,900 work-hours at the Bank's Head Office and different branches. During their audit, they audited above 80% of the Bank's risk weighted assets as at the reporting date.		
4. Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)		
Local currency	7,463,502,328	5,616,120,713
Foreign currencies	25,506,221	28,262,632
	7,489,008,549	5,644,383,345
5. Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank(s) (including foreign currencies)		
Bangladesh Bank		
Local currency	9,289,511,403	7,827,940,455
Foreign currencies	4,298,842,230	4,858,516,564
	13,588,353,633	12,686,457,019
Sonali Bank Limited (as an agent of Bangladesh Bank) - Local currency	543,867,117	467,538,355
	14,132,220,750	13,153,995,374
5.1 Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR)		
Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR) and Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) have been calculated and maintained in accordance with the Section 33 of the Bank Companies Act, 1991 and of instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 25 August 2005, BRPD Circular No. 12 dated 25 August 2005, Monetary Policy Department (MPD) Circular No. 1 dated 4 May 2010, MPD Circular No. 2 dated 4 May 2010, MPD Circular No. 4 dated 1 December 2010 and MPD Circular No. 5 dated 1 December 2010 issued by Bangladesh Bank.		
5.1.1 Cash Reserve Requirement (CRR): 6% of average demand and time liabilities		
Required reserve	8,354,031,000	7,391,655,000
Actual reserve maintained		
Balance with Bangladesh Bank-Local currency [Note 5]	9,289,511,403	7,827,940,455
Surplus	935,480,403	436,285,455
Cash Reserve Maintained (%):	6.67%	6.35%
5.1.2 Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR): 13% of average demand and time liabilities		
Required reserve	18,100,401,000	16,015,253,000
Available for maintenance:		
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	7,489,008,549	5,644,383,345
Balance with Bangladesh Bank - Foreign currencies	4,298,842,230	4,858,516,564
Balance with Sonali Bank Limited (as an agent of Bangladesh Bank)	543,867,117	467,538,355
Unencumbered approved securities (treasury bills and bonds, debentures etc.)	16,293,040,676	12,162,364,989
	28,624,758,572	23,132,803,253
Surplus	10,524,357,572	7,117,550,253
Total surplus (5.1.1+5.1.2)	11,459,837,975	7,553,835,708
Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) Maintained (%):	20.56%	18.78%

6. Balance with other banks and financial institutions	2013	2012
	Taka	Taka
(a) In Bangladesh		
In current deposit accounts with		
Janata Bank Limited	1,878,103	20,036,076
Sonal Bank Limited	197,853,775	23,468,554
Standard Chartered Bank, Dhaka	(47,084,775)	(58,989)
Islami Bank Bangladesh Limited	14,590,147	20,060,849
Agrani Bank Limited	14,076	8,425
National Bank Limited	8,525,163	22,600
	175,776,489	63,537,515
In special notice deposit accounts with		
Sonal Bank Limited	753,697,074	823,585,073
National Bank Limited	139,348,840	325,683,150
The City Bank Limited	(2,429)	1,376,649
Rupali Bank Limited	319,495	30,006,585
Agrani Bank Limited	44,543,933	12,269,471
Janata Bank Limited	17,973,152	32,345,859
Dhaka Bank Limited	1,614,019	1,614,019
	957,494,084	1,226,880,806
In fixed deposit accounts with		
National Bank Limited	2,500,000,000	2,500,000,000
Southeast Bank Limited	850,000,000	1,100,000,000
Jamuna Bank Limited	1,650,000,000	-
The City Bank Limited	1,000,000,000	-
	6,000,000,000	3,600,000,000
In fixed deposit accounts (in foreign currency) with		
Off-shore Banking Unit, Agrabad Branch-Chittagong, Dutch-Bangla Bank Ltd	3,118,168,250	45,322,803
	3,118,168,250	45,322,803
Other financial institutions		
In fixed deposit accounts with		
Investment Corporation of Bangladesh	5,500,000,000	5,500,000,000
Uttara Finance and Investment Limited	200,000,000	200,000,000
United Leasing Company Limited	200,000,000	200,000,000
Phoenix Finance & Investments Limited	50,000,000	100,000,000
International Leasing & Financial Services Limited	100,000,000	100,000,000
Bangladesh Industrial Finance Company Limited	100,000,000	100,000,000
Fareast Finance & Investment Limited	100,000,000	50,000,000
LankaBangla Finance Limited	100,000,000	200,000,000
GSP Finance Company (BD) Limited	100,000,000	-
	6,450,000,000	6,450,000,000
Total (a) In Bangladesh	16,701,438,823	11,385,741,124



(b) Outside Bangladesh

In demand deposit accounts (interest bearing) with

Name of the correspondent Bank	Currency	2013			2012		
		Amount in foreign currency	Exchange rate for per unit foreign currency	Amount in Taka	Amount in foreign currency	Exchange rate for per unit foreign currency	Amount in Taka
Mashreqbank PSC, New York, USA	USD	2,041,766	77.7500	158,747,304	46,531	79.8499	3,715,486
Commerzbank AG, Frankfurt, Germany	EURO	152,783	106.8207	16,320,396	77,253	105.5696	8,155,561
AB Bank Ltd., Mumbai, India	ACU	97,303	77.7500	7,565,306	24,450	79.8499	1,952,333
Citibank N.A., New York, USA	USD	1,032,960	77.7500	80,312,655	1,873,720	79.8499	149,616,384
Unicredit S.P.A., Milano, Italy	EURO	15,879	106.8207	1,696,209	26,842	105.5696	2,833,684
ICICI Bank Limited, Mumbai, India	ACU	471	77.7500	36,659	69,100	79.8499	5,517,618
				264,678,529			171,791,066

In demand deposit account (non-interest bearing) with

Name of the correspondent Bank	Currency	2013			2012		
		Amount in foreign currency	Exchange rate for per unit foreign currency	Amount in Taka	Amount in foreign currency	Exchange rate for per unit foreign currency	Amount in Taka
Standard Chartered Bank, London, UK	GBP	32,545	128.0776	4,168,337	39,788	129.1013	5,136,734
Standard Chartered Bank, New York, USA	USD	11,723,630	77.7500	911,512,239	7,436,836	79.8499	593,830,590
HSBC Bank USA N.A., New York, USA	USD	2,769,534	77.7500	215,331,262	2,845,603	79.8499	227,221,082
JP Morgan Chase Bank N.A., New York, USA	USD	594,211	77.7500	46,199,915	1,373,225	79.8499	109,651,842
Standard Chartered Bank, Colombo, Sri Lanka	ACU	2,723	77.7500	211,751	120,408	79.8499	9,614,597
Commerzbank AG, Frankfurt, Germany	CHF	26,677	87.1832	2,325,797	28,695	87.4301	2,508,794
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi UFJ Ltd., Tokyo, Japan	JPY	4,574,957	0.7393	3,382,266	8,194,908	0.9278	7,603,236
The Bank of Nova Scotia, Mumbai, India	ACU	3,132	77.7500	243,538	3,132	79.8499	250,115
Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., New York, USA	USD	839,502	77.7500	65,271,293	327,088	79.8499	26,117,939
The Bank of Nova Scotia, Toronto, Canada	CAD	18,973	72.5618	1,376,692	13,188	80.1062	1,056,462
The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Limited, Mumbai, India	ACU	693	77.7500	53,918	573	79.8499	45,749
HSBC Bank Australia Limited, Sydney, Australia	AUD	24,786	68.9254	1,708,392	37,506	82.7804	3,104,782
Citibank, N.A., Mumbai, India	ACU	242	77.7500	18,833	287	79.8499	22,935
Mashreqbank PSC, Mumbai, India	ACU	10,415	77.7500	809,772	4,915	79.8499	392,431
Mashreqbank PSC, Mumbai, India	EURO	314	106.8207	33,542	-	-	-
Standard Chartered Bank, Mumbai, India	ACU	13,196	77.7500	1,025,986	20	79.8499	1,571
HDFC Bank Limited	ACU	17,941	77.7500	1,394,886	38,036	79.8499	3,037,210
HSBC Bank Middle East Limited, Karachi, Pakistan	ACU	989	77.7500	76,916	14,097	79.8499	1,125,621
Union de Banques Arabes et Francaises (UBAF), Tokyo, Japan	JPY	1,508,647	0.7393	1,115,343	1,508,647	0.9278	1,399,723
Habib Metropolitan Bank, Karachi, Pakistan	ACU	6,473	77.7500	503,237	2,834	79.8499	226,291
				1,256,763,915			992,347,704
Total (b) Outside Bangladesh				1,521,442,444			1,164,138,770
Total (a+b)				18,222,881,267			12,549,879,894



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
6.1 Maturity grouping of balance with other banks and financial institutions		
On demand	1,907,867,631	1,835,328,581
Within one to three months	12,450,022,219	9,719,228,510
Within three to twelve months	3,864,991,417	995,322,803
Within one to five years	-	-
More than five years	-	-
	18,222,881,267	12,549,879,894
7. Money at call and short notice		
a) With banks		
Prime Bank Limited	-	2,000,000,000
Mercantile Bank Limited	-	500,000,000
Southeast Bank Limited	1,450,000,000	300,000,000
Citibank N.A. Dhaka, Bangladesh	-	220,000,000
Jamuna Bank Limited	-	200,000,000
Uttara Bank Limited	-	200,000,000
Mutual Trust Bank Limited	-	50,000,000
Modhumoti Bank Limited	200,000,000	-
Arab Bangladesh Bank Limited	250,000,000	-
National Credit and Commerce Bank Limited	450,000,000	-
	2,350,000,000	3,470,000,000
b) With non-bank financial institutions		
Investment Corporation of Bangladesh	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Delta Brac Housing Finance Corporation Limited	130,000,000	-
IDLC Finance Limited	200,000,000	-
Industrial and Infrastructure Development Finance Company Limited	150,000,000	-
Industrial Promotion and Development of Bangladesh Limited	60,000,000	-
Lanka Bangla Finace Limited	100,000,000	-
Premier Leasing Limited	50,000,000	-
Prime Finance Limited	80,000,000	-
International Leasing Limited	50,000,000	-
Bay Leasing Limited	50,000,000	-
	1,870,000,000	1,000,000,000
Total (a+b)	4,220,000,000	4,470,000,000
8. Investments		
In Government securities		
Treasury bills		
91-day treasury bills	173,993,970	208,636,043
182-day treasury bills	435,184,194	466,395,105
364-day treasury bills	1,209,928,550	286,157,939
30-day Bangladesh Bank bills	1,594,942,800	-
	3,414,049,514	961,189,087
Treasury bonds		
2-year treasury bonds	223,233,316	-
5-year treasury bonds	2,898,497,255	2,517,365,487
10-year treasury bonds	8,634,275,016	7,782,182,168
15-year treasury bonds	910,282,458	764,085,058
20-year treasury bonds	212,703,117	134,543,189
	12,878,991,162	11,198,175,902
Total treasury bills and bonds	16,293,040,676	12,159,364,989
Prize bonds	7,583,500	4,930,500
	16,300,624,176	12,164,295,489
Other investments		
ICB's fifteen years debenture	-	3,000,000
Subordinated bonds [Note 8.3]	1,130,000,000	1,250,000,000
Shares [Note 8.4]	11,283,434	11,283,434
	1,141,283,434	1,264,283,434
	17,441,907,610	13,428,578,923



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
8.1 Classification of investments		
Government treasury bills and bonds		
Held for trading (HFT)	-	-
Held to maturity (HTM)	16,293,040,676	12,159,364,989
Total investments in government securities	16,293,040,676	12,159,364,989
Prize bonds	7,583,500	4,930,500
Other investments	1,141,283,434	1,264,283,434
	17,441,907,610	13,428,578,923

8.2 Details of treasury bills and bonds

Tenors and Status (HFT)	Coupon / interest rate	Date of maturity	Present value (Taka)	
			As at 31 Dec 2013	As at 31 Dec 2012
Held for trading (HFT) [Note 8.1]				
5-year treasury bonds			-	-
10-year treasury bonds			-	-
Total of held for trading (HFT) securities			-	-

Tenors and Status (HTM)	Coupon / interest rate	Date of maturity	Present value (Taka)	
			As at 31 Dec 2013	As at 31 Dec 2012
Held to maturity (HTM) [Note 8.1]				
30-day treasury bills	7.13%	11-Jan-14	997,863,800	-
30-day treasury bills	7.15%	25-Jan-14	597,079,000	-
91-day treasury bills	9.15%	18-Mar-13	-	111,750,409
91-day treasury bills	9.15%	25-Mar-13	-	96,885,634
91-day treasury bills	8.42%	20-Jan-14	34,543,194	-
91-day treasury bills	7.42%	24-Mar-14	139,450,776	-
182-day treasury bills	11.30%	4-Feb-13	-	120,352,665
182-day treasury bills	11.35%	4-Mar-13	-	106,488,298
182-day treasury bills	11.35%	18-Mar-13	-	131,940,672
182-day treasury bills	9.15%	24-Jun-13	-	107,613,471
182-day treasury bills	10.21%	13-Jan-14	141,209,678	-
182-day treasury bills	10.21%	27-Jan-14	129,065,723	-
182-day treasury bills	10.25%	11-Feb-14	131,309,861	-
182-day treasury bills	10.25%	24-Feb-14	33,598,932	-
364-day treasury bills	11.37%	12-Aug-13	-	100,950,292
364-day treasury bills	11.37%	26-Aug-13	-	75,513,003
364-day treasury bills	11.37%	9-Sep-13	-	50,192,713
364-day treasury bills	11.40%	23-Sep-13	-	21,191,697
364-day treasury bills	11.18%	16-Dec-13	-	38,310,235
364-day treasury bills	11.38%	21-Apr-14	109,678,889	-
364-day treasury bills	10.35%	5-May-14	84,107,979	-
364-day treasury bills	10.35%	19-May-14	163,829,884	-
364-day treasury bills	10.36%	2-Jun-14	116,141,365	-
364-day treasury bills	10.37%	16-Jun-14	123,931,592	-
364-day treasury bills	10.40%	1-Jul-14	155,150,923	-
364-day treasury bills	10.42%	7-Jul-14	142,992,693	-
364-day treasury bills	10.52%	21-Jul-14	72,469,017	-
364-day treasury bills	10.52%	4-Aug-14	111,434,285	-
364-day treasury bills	10.60%	18-Aug-14	92,361,846	-
364-day treasury bills	10.60%	8-Sep-14	37,830,076	-
2-year treasury bonds	10.98%	26-Jun-15	54,970,596	-
2-year treasury bonds	10.99%	3-Jul-15	112,870,647	-
2-year treasury bonds	10.92%	7-Aug-15	55,392,074	-
5-year treasury bonds	10.60%	16-Jul-13	-	600,000,000

Tenors and Status (HTM)	Coupon / interest rate	Date of maturity	Present value (Taka)	
			As at 31 Dec 2013	As at 31 Dec 2012
5-year treasury bonds	10.60%	18-Feb-14	200,649,747	204,471,482
5-year treasury bonds	9.23%	17-Jun-14	42,139,402	42,410,573
5-year treasury bonds	8.20%	22-Jul-14	992,481,312	992,488,856
5-year treasury bonds	11.50%	8-Aug-17	165,900,000	165,900,000
5-year treasury bonds	11.55%	5-Sep-17	164,600,000	164,600,000
5-year treasury bonds	11.55%	3-Oct-17	129,500,000	129,500,000
5-year treasury bonds	11.50%	7-Nov-17	79,751,213	79,741,942
5-year treasury bonds	11.52%	5-Dec-17	138,228,743	138,252,635
5-year treasury bonds	11.62%	2-Jan-18	152,295,863	-
5-year treasury bonds	11.72%	6-Feb-18	156,399,950	-
5-year treasury bonds	11.82%	6-Mar-18	138,900,000	-
5-year treasury bonds	11.70%	8-May-18	74,176,100	-
5-year treasury bonds	11.75%	10-Jul-18	95,301,824	-
5-year treasury bonds	11.78%	14-Aug-18	103,791,463	-
5-year treasury bonds	11.78%	11-Sep-18	127,974,129	-
5-year treasury bonds	11.78%	9-Oct-18	136,407,509	-
10-year treasury bonds	8.50%	6-Sep-16	1,057,944,385	1,035,771,375
10-year treasury bonds	8.50%	4-Oct-16	461,546,708	461,574,990
10-year treasury bonds	8.50%	8-Nov-16	199,978,069	199,989,707
10-year treasury bonds	8.50%	7-Feb-17	203,149,195	199,016,503
10-year treasury bonds	8.50%	7-Mar-17	296,575,856	290,579,156
10-year treasury bonds	8.50%	9-May-17	299,969,800	299,985,827
10-year treasury bonds	8.50%	6-Jun-17	299,977,605	299,989,490
10-year treasury bonds	11.74%	2-Jan-18	500,161,075	500,188,916
10-year treasury bonds	11.72%	7-Jan-19	221,702,650	224,902,677
10-year treasury bonds	11.72%	4-Feb-19	221,943,432	225,121,783
10-year treasury bonds	11.68%	8-Apr-19	453,192,937	459,492,373
10-year treasury bonds	10.23%	6-May-19	841,064,062	846,709,606
10-year treasury bonds	9.45%	8-Jul-19	1,019,321,297	1,021,859,477
10-year treasury bonds	8.74%	5-Aug-19	988,612,224	987,171,642
10-year treasury bonds	11.75%	22-Aug-22	108,100,000	108,100,000
10-year treasury bonds	11.75%	12-Sep-22	150,400,000	150,400,000
10-year treasury bonds	11.80%	10-Oct-22	132,900,000	132,900,000
10-year treasury bonds	11.75%	14-Nov-22	160,052,231	160,031,515
10-year treasury bonds	11.80%	12-Dec-22	178,402,833	178,397,132
10-year treasury bonds	11.90%	9-Jan-23	96,900,000	-
10-year treasury bonds	12.00%	13-Feb-23	83,900,000	-
10-year treasury bonds	12.10%	13-Mar-23	111,800,838	-
10-year treasury bonds	12.10%	13-Mar-23	117,962,513	-
10-year treasury bonds	12.10%	10-Apr-23	94,189,573	-
10-year treasury bonds	12.22%	17-Jul-23	68,785,532	-
10-year treasury bonds	12.22%	17-Jul-23	66,322,842	-
10-year treasury bonds	12.22%	17-Jul-23	77,409,300	-
10-year treasury bonds	12.22%	17-Jul-23	65,252,116	-
10-year treasury bonds	12.16%	20-Nov-23	56,757,943	-
15-year treasury bonds	13.97%	15-Aug-22	358,600,000	358,600,000
15-year treasury bonds	12.22%	9-Jan-23	304,000,000	304,000,000
15-year treasury bonds	11.88%	19-Sep-27	66,600,000	66,600,000
15-year treasury bonds	11.93%	17-Oct-27	18,263,317	18,262,332
15-year treasury bonds	12.10%	29-Dec-27	16,621,930	16,622,726
15-year treasury bonds	12.20%	16-Jan-28	14,600,000	-
15-year treasury bonds	12.38%	20-Mar-28	8,194,578	-
15-year treasury bonds	12.40%	19-Jun-28	41,534,139	-
15-year treasury bonds	12.40%	24-Jul-28	16,920,968	-
15-year treasury bonds	12.42%	25-Sep-28	38,869,945	-
15-year treasury bonds	12.42%	23-Oct-28	26,077,581	-
20-year treasury bonds	12.16%	29-Aug-32	58,200,000	58,200,000
20-year treasury bonds	12.16%	26-Sep-32	28,400,000	28,400,000
20-year treasury bonds	12.16%	25-Oct-32	19,671,138	19,670,760
20-year treasury bonds	12.18%	28-Nov-32	9,272,780	9,272,429
20-year treasury bonds	12.28%	26-Dec-32	19,000,000	19,000,000
20-year treasury bonds	12.48%	27-Mar-33	13,869,892	-
20-year treasury bonds	12.48%	26-Jun-33	19,998,350	-
20-year treasury bonds	12.48%	25-Sep-33	19,401,086	-
20-year treasury bonds	12.33%	26-Dec-33	24,889,871	-
Total of held to maturity (HTM) securities			16,293,040,676	12,159,364,989
Total of treasury bills and bonds (HFT and HTM)			16,293,040,676	12,159,364,989



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka	
8.3 Other investments -Subordinated Bonds			
Prime Bank 7 Years Bond	400,000,000	400,000,000	
Orascom Telecom Bangladesh Limited Bond	200,000,000	300,000,000	
Mutual Trust Bank Bond	150,000,000	150,000,000	
Dhaka Bank Bond	100,000,000	100,000,000	
National Bank Bond	80,000,000	100,000,000	
First Security Islami Bank Mudaraba Bond	200,000,000	200,000,000	
	1,130,000,000	1,250,000,000	
8.4 Other investments - shares			
In shares (quoted and unquoted)			
Quoted			
RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited	5,664	5,664	
	5,664	5,664	
Unquoted			
Central Depository Bangladesh Limited	6,277,770	6,277,770	
Market Stabilization Fund (MSF) Asset Management Company Limited	5,000,000	5,000,000	
	11,277,770	11,277,770	
	11,283,434	11,283,434	
8.5 Valuation of investments			
	Cost / present value Taka	Market/present value at 31 Dec 2013 Taka	
Government securities			
Treasury bills and bonds			
Held for trading (HFT)	-	-	
Held to maturity (HTM)	16,293,040,676	16,293,040,676	
Prize bonds	7,583,500	7,583,500	
	16,300,624,176	16,300,624,176	
Other investments			
Subordinated bonds			
Prime Bank 7 Years Bond	400,000,000	400,000,000	
Orascom Telecom Bangladesh Limited Bond	200,000,000	200,000,000	
Mutual Trust Bank Bond	150,000,000	150,000,000	
Dhaka Bank Bond	100,000,000	100,000,000	
National Bank Bond	80,000,000	80,000,000	
First Security Islami Bank Mudaraba Bond	200,000,000	200,000,000	
	1,130,000,000	1,130,000,000	
Shares (Quoted and unquoted)			
Quoted as at 31 December 2013	Number of shares	Cost per share Taka	
RAK Ceramics (Bangladesh) Limited	141	40	5,664
Sub total	141	40	5,664
Unquoted as at 31 December 2013			
Central Depository Bangladesh Limited	2,284,721	2.7	6,277,770
Market Stabilization Fund (MSF) Asset Management Company Limited	500,000	10	5,000,000
Sub total	2,784,721		11,285,285
Total of other investments	2,784,862		1,141,283,434
Total investments			17,441,907,610
			17,441,909,461



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
8.6 Maturity grouping of investments		
Payable		
On demand	7,583,500	4,930,500
Within one to three months	2,204,120,964	570,417,677
Within three to twelve months	1,209,928,549	1,093,771,410
Within one to five years	6,441,033,265	5,824,272,535
More than five years	7,579,241,332	5,935,186,801
	17,441,907,610	13,428,578,923

8.7 Disclosures for REPO and Reverse REPO transactions

In terms of the instructions contained in DOS Circular No. 6 dated 15 July 2010, the disclosures requirements for REPO and Reverse REPO transactions of the Bank are furnished below:

8.7.1 Disclosure regarding outstanding REPO as on 31 December 2013

SL No.	Name of the counter party	Agreement date	Reversal date	Amount (1st leg cash consideration)
-	-	-	-	-

8.7.2 Disclosure regarding outstanding Reverse REPO as on 31 December 2013

SL No.	Name of the counter party	Agreement date	Reversal date	Amount (1st leg cash consideration)
-	-	-	-	-

8.7.3 Disclosure regarding overall transactions of REPO and Reverse REPO for the year ended 31 December 2013

Particulars	Minimum outstanding during the year	Maximum outstanding during the year	Daily average outstanding during the year
	Taka	Taka	Taka
Securities sold under repo / ALS			
i) With Bangladesh Bank	8,194,472	186,184,878	131,822,752
ii) With other banks and financial institutions	-	-	-
Securities purchased under reverse repo			
i) From Bangladesh Bank	-	-	-
ii) From other banks and financial institutions	-	-	-

9. Loans and advances

Main Operation [Note 9.1]

Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc.	99,365,869,755	82,639,289,411
Bills purchased and discounted	6,571,117,839	8,963,727,236
Lease receivables	-	-
	105,936,987,594	91,603,016,647

Off-shore Banking Unit

Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc.	-	-
Bills purchased and discounted	485,793,740	45,930,047
Lease receivables	-	-
	485,793,740	45,930,047
Total loans and advances	106,422,781,334	91,648,946,694



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
9.1 Loans and advances- Main Operation		
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc.		
In Bangladesh		
Overdraft	12,389,827,260	11,837,803,721
Cash credit	32,466,549,500	24,865,825,454
Export cash credit	7,064,453,123	4,497,928,848
Transport loan	875,582,984	916,184,841
House building loan	158,630,898	199,883,961
Loan against trust receipt	11,108,901,627	10,020,180,123
Term loan - industrial	26,274,378,156	21,556,306,208
Term loan - other	5,860,653,828	5,284,496,628
Payment against document - cash	115,650,675	760,322,230
Payment against document - EDF	841,815,158	185,978,953
Consumer Finance	1,744,761,359	2,181,387,517
Staff loan	464,665,187	332,990,927
	99,365,869,755	82,639,289,411
Outside Bangladesh	-	-
	99,365,869,755	82,639,289,411
Bills purchased and discounted		
Payable in Bangladesh		
Inland bills purchased	6,430,073,963	8,816,938,427
Payable outside Bangladesh		
Foreign bills purchased and discounted	141,043,876	146,788,809
	6,571,117,839	8,963,727,236
a) Total loans and advances	105,936,987,594	91,603,016,647
Lease receivables		
Lease payment receivables	-	-
Less: Unearned interest income	-	-
b) Total lease receivables	-	-
Total loans, advances and lease receivables (a+b)	105,936,987,594	91,603,016,647
Total loans, advances and lease receivables of the Bank include outstanding amount against the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) financing as follows [Note 9.5]:		
Loans to Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) financing	23,434,985,625	22,648,600,000
9.2 Net loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted		
Total loans, advances and lease receivables [Note 9.1]	105,936,987,594	91,603,016,647
Less : Provision against loans and advances (specific and general) [Note 9.9(b)]	3,356,550,000	2,334,455,777
Less : Cumulative balance of interest suspense account [Note 14.1.4]	838,908,959	476,860,660
	101,741,528,635	88,791,700,210
9.3 Residual maturity grouping of loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted		
Payable		
On demand	11,350,338,443	15,389,284,495
Within one to three months	33,044,119,580	17,439,371,808
Within three to twelve months	35,737,580,131	37,808,058,750
Within one to five years	17,867,794,580	16,955,064,171
More than five years	7,937,154,860	4,011,237,423
	105,936,987,594	91,603,016,647



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
9.4 Loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted are classified into the following broad categories		
a) Loans, advances and lease receivables		
In Bangladesh		
Loans	54,509,492,995	45,935,660,236
Cash credit	32,466,549,500	24,865,825,454
Overdraft	12,389,827,260	11,837,803,721
	99,365,869,755	82,639,289,411
Outside Bangladesh	-	-
	99,365,869,755	82,639,289,411
b) Bills purchased and discounted		
Payable in Bangladesh	6,430,073,963	8,816,938,427
Payable outside Bangladesh	141,043,876	146,788,809
	6,571,117,839	8,963,727,236
Total (a+b)	105,936,987,594	91,603,016,647

9.5 Loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted on the basis of significant concentration

i.	Loans and advances to the allied concerns of the directors	-	-
ii.	Advances to chief executive and other senior executives (AVP and above)	444,432,067	316,053,193
iii.	Advances to customers' group		
	Commercial lending	16,863,132,916	12,836,498,375
	Agricultural loan	2,181,338,772	1,336,584,898
	Export financing	5,938,272,008	13,647,641,122
	Consumer credit scheme	1,744,761,359	2,181,387,517
	Small and medium enterprise financing	23,434,985,625	22,648,600,000
	Staff loan (except Sl. No. ii)	20,233,120	16,937,734
	House building loan (other than the employees)	356,784,169	472,196,379
	Others	54,953,047,558	38,147,117,429
		105,492,555,527	91,286,963,454
		105,936,987,594	91,603,016,647

iii (a). Disclosure on large loan

Disclosures on large loan i.e. loan sanctioned to any individual or enterprise or any organization of a group amounting to 10% or more of the Bank's total capital and classified amount therein and measures taken for recovery of such loan have been furnished as under. Mentionable that, total capital of the Bank as at 31 December 2013 was Taka 15,403,356,792 against that of Taka 12,284,049,850 as at 31 December 2012.

iii (a.i)	Number of clients to whom loans and advances sanctioned each more than 10% of the Bank's total capital	48	32
iii (a.ii)	Amount of outstanding loans and advances [to the clients quoted in iii(a.i) above]	49,777,136,450	29,163,640,000
iii (a.iii)	Amount of classified loans and advances [out of the amount quoted in iii(a.ii) above]	-	-
iii (a.iv)	Measures taken for recovery [for the amount mentioned in iii(a.iii) above]	Not applicable	Not applicable



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
9.6 Industry-wise loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted		
Agriculture, fisheries and forestry	2,181,338,772	1,336,584,899
Pharmaceutical industries	1,463,524,818	1,511,532,759
Textile industries	30,834,922,928	18,986,030,047
Ready- made garment industries	20,556,615,286	16,383,043,713
Chemical industries	413,602,741	349,097,061
Bank and other financial institutions	1,032,919,485	761,201,752
Transport and communication	487,512,116	1,112,821,450
Electronics and automobile industries	920,620,258	1,425,802,806
Housing and construction industries	2,863,212,305	6,502,948,610
Energy and power industries	2,709,869,367	2,701,383,651
Cement and ceramic industries	2,606,420,841	1,365,946,915
Food and allied industries	1,687,668,546	3,361,866,494
Engineering and metal industries including ship breaking	5,873,958,878	4,432,295,167
Service industries	3,233,986,483	10,544,783,762
Other industries	29,070,814,770	20,827,677,561
	105,936,987,594	91,603,016,647
9.7 Geographical location-wise loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted		
Urban		
Dhaka Division	86,949,395,079	74,198,737,039
Chittagong Division	8,730,728,278	7,499,042,355
Khulna Division	1,087,709,797	1,050,344,340
Sylhet Division	280,737,807	247,288,704
Barisal Division	42,568,216	71,323,418
Rajshahi Division	376,453,791	344,270,585
Rangpur Division	169,638,948	167,853,854
	97,637,231,916	83,578,860,295
Rural		
Dhaka Division	7,443,281,254	6,180,718,491
Chittagong Division	515,508,598	1,390,896,969
Khulna Division	-	95,637,281
Sylhet Division	167,741,126	206,717,910
Rajshahi Division	94,252,868	62,334,294
Rangpur Division	78,971,832	87,851,407
	8,299,755,678	8,024,156,352
	105,936,987,594	91,603,016,647
9.8 Broad economic sector-wise segregation of loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted		
Government and autonomous bodies	-	383,627,143
Bank and financial institutions (public and private)	1,032,919,485	761,236,284
Other public sector	569,879,457	-
Private sector	104,334,188,652	90,458,153,220
	105,936,987,594	91,603,016,647

9.9 a) Classification of loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted

Status of loans and advances	Year					
	2013				2012	
	Outstanding amount (Taka)			Mix (%)	Total Outstanding amount (Taka)	Mix (%)
	Main Operation [Note 9.9.b]	Off-shore Banking Unit	Total			
Unclassified loans and advances						
Standard (including staff loans)	98,763,754,594	485,793,740	99,249,548,334	93.26%	87,209,358,809	95.16%
Special mention account	2,997,605,000	-	2,997,605,000	2.82%	1,711,226,455	1.87%
Total unclassified loans and advances	101,761,359,594	485,793,740	102,247,153,334	96.08%	88,920,585,264	97.02%
Classified loans and advances						
Substandard	193,367,000	-	193,367,000	0.18%	440,155,275	0.48%
Doubtful	819,219,000	-	819,219,000	0.77%	275,127,097	0.30%
Bad/loss	3,163,042,000	-	3,163,042,000	2.97%	2,013,079,058	2.20%
Total classified loans and advances	4,175,628,000	-	4,175,628,000	3.92%	2,728,361,430	2.98%
Total loans and advances	105,936,987,594	485,793,740	106,422,781,334	100.00%	91,648,946,694	100.00%



b) Classification and provisioning of loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted

Classification / Status of loans and advances	Amount of outstanding loans and advances as at 31 December 2013 (Taka)	Base for provision (Taka)	Percentage (%) of provision required as per Bangladesh Bank's directives	Amount of provision required as at 31 December 2013 (Taka)	Amount of provision required as at 31 December 2012 (Taka)
Unclassified loans and advances					
All unclassified loans (other than loans under small and medium enterprise, consumer financing and short term agricultural credit)	70,741,152,000	70,278,018,000	1%	702,780,180	610,131,794
Small and medium enterprise financing	22,392,770,000	22,392,770,000	0.25%	55,981,925	53,523,349
Consumer financing (other than housing finance under consumer financing scheme)	3,051,792,594	3,051,792,594	5%	152,589,630	144,573,914
Consumer financing (for housing finance)	397,857,000	397,857,000	2%	7,957,140	8,094,617
Short term agricultural credit	2,180,183,000	2,180,183,000	5%	109,009,150	55,585,495
	98,763,754,594	98,300,620,594		1,028,318,025	871,909,169
Special mention account					
All unclassified loans (other than loans under small enterprise and consumer financing)	2,749,585,000	2,749,585,000	1%	27,495,850	-
Small & Medium enterprise financing	182,505,000	182,505,000	0.25%	456,263	-
Consumer financing (other than housing finance under consumer financing scheme)	52,965,000	52,965,000	5%	2,648,250	85,472,172
Consumer financing (for housing finance)	12,550,000	12,550,000	2%	251,000	-
	2,997,605,000	2,997,605,000		30,851,363	85,472,172
	101,761,359,594	101,298,225,594		1,059,169,387	957,381,341
Classified loans and advances					
Substandard	193,367,000	55,481,000	20%	11,096,200	61,696,438
Doubtful	819,219,000	442,092,000	50%	221,046,000	107,652,561
Bad /loss	3,163,042,000	2,065,238,000	100%	2,065,238,000	1,202,725,437
	4,175,628,000	2,562,811,000		2,297,380,200	1,372,074,436
	105,936,987,594	103,861,036,594		3,356,549,587	2,329,455,777
Total provision maintained				3,356,550,000	2,334,455,777
Total provision surplus				413	5,000,000

	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
b.1) Total provision required		
Main Operation	3,356,549,587	2,329,455,777
Off-shore Banking Unit	1,214,484	114,825
	<u>3,357,764,071</u>	<u>2,329,570,602</u>
Total provision maintained		
Main Operation	3,356,550,000	2,334,455,777
Off-shore Banking Unit	4,613,721	4,613,721
	<u>3,361,163,721</u>	<u>2,339,069,498</u>
Total surplus	<u>3,399,650</u>	<u>9,498,896</u>

9.10 Particulars of loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted

i)	Loans considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured	77,094,762,343	50,493,150,942
ii)	Loans considered good for which the banking company holds no other security other than the debtor's personal guarantee	13,712,192,597	26,869,120,847
iii)	Loans considered good and secured by the personal undertakings of one or more parties in addition to the personal guarantee of the debtors	15,130,032,654	11,512,383,428
iv)	Loans adversely classified; provision not maintained thereagainst	-	-
		<u>105,936,987,594</u>	<u>88,874,655,217</u>
v)	Loans due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of them either separately or jointly with any other persons *	463,134,000	332,990,927
vi)	Loans due from companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company have interests as directors, partners or managing agents or in case of private companies as members	-	-
vii)	Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking company or any of them either separately or jointly with any other persons	463,134,000	332,990,927
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 other banking companies	-	-
x)	Amount of classified loans on which interest has not been charged	3,163,042,000	2,013,079,058
a.i)	Increase/(decrease) in specific provision	925,305,764	310,963,226
a.ii)	Amount of loan written-off during the year	255,534,292	238,872,595
a.iii)	Amount realized against loan previously written-off	25,012,405	20,819,965
b)	Amount of provision kept against loan classified as 'bad/loss' on the date of preparing the balance sheet	2,065,238,000	1,202,725,437
c)	Interest creditable to the interest suspense account (during the year)	514,127,013	308,803,111

* Amount represents loans to employees of the Bank only.



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
xi) a) Cumulative amount of written-off loan		
Opening balance	761,354,311	547,734,567
Add: Amount written-off during the year	255,534,292	238,872,595
Less: Amount realized / adjustment against written-off loan during the year	<u>25,012,405</u>	<u>25,252,851</u>
Balance as on 31 December	<u>991,876,198</u>	<u>761,354,311</u>
b) Amount realized against loan previously written - off	<u>25,012,405</u>	<u>20,819,965</u>
c) Amount of written-off loan for which lawsuit has been filed for its recovery	<u>991,876,198</u>	<u>761,354,311</u>

9.11 Bills purchased and discounted

	2013	2012
Payable		
In Bangladesh	6,430,073,963	8,816,938,427
Outside Bangladesh	<u>141,043,876</u>	<u>146,788,809</u>
	<u>6,571,117,839</u>	<u>8,963,727,236</u>

9.11.1 Bills purchased and discounted on the basis of the residual maturity grouping

	2013	2012
Payable		
Within one month	1,112,193,081	2,837,246,469
More than one month but less than three months	4,436,122,642	3,536,401,704
More than three months but less than six months	1,022,802,116	1,716,864,490
Above six months	-	873,214,573
	<u>6,571,117,839</u>	<u>8,963,727,236</u>

9.12 Litigation filed by the Bank

As of the reporting date, the Bank filed lawsuit against recovery of its defaulted loans and advances as under:

Name of the Branch	Lawsuit filed for recovery of loans and advances outstanding as at 31 December	
	2013	2012
	Local Office	1,155,946,636
Agrabad Branch	216,957,238	216,928,089
Banani Branch	4,833,795	4,833,795
Nababpur Branch	22,449,631	22,449,631
Motijheel (Foreign Exchange) Branch	255,929,692	230,401,986
Narayangonj Branch	4,135,885	3,909,932
Kawran Bazar Branch	122,723,958	121,681,469
Shantinagar Branch	19,880,411	398,532
Baburhat Branch	12,142,474	-
Dhanmondi Branch	1,173,000	1,187,481
Patherhat Branch	267,708	-
Mohakhali Branch	166,003,839	166,003,839
Gulshan Branch	372,700,222	421,662
Khulna Branch	5,727,311	3,771,008
Sylhet Branch	79,867,739	61,217,984
Shimrail Branch	241,000	254,247
CDA Avenue	65,443,008	62,851,154
Joypara Branch	2,354,943	-
Biswanath Branch	610,000	355,265
Moulvibazar Branch	483,000	814,711
Muradpur Branch	5,596,491	216,317
Rajshahi Branch	298,000	-
Feni Branch	-	54,106
Jubilee Road Branch	2,701,872	1,295,021
Kadamtoli Branch	1,289,000	1,530,167
Lohagara Branch	541,779	-
Ring Road Branch	830,468	-
Goalabazar Branch	3,507,743	-
Khatungonj Branch	2,834,164	686,396
Beani Bazar Branch	875,773	498,620
Halishahar Branch	1,194,839	309,272
Bhairab Branch	174,750	-
Satkhira Branch	420,400	419,621
Meghula SME / Agriculture Branch	840,763	180,781
Habiganj Branch	451,253	-
Total	<u>2,531,428,785</u>	<u>1,782,182,738</u>

	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
10. Fixed assets at cost or revalued amount including land, building, furniture and fixtures-		
Main Operation [Note 10.1]		
Total cost	7,843,784,644	7,272,612,874
Less: Accumulated depreciation	3,461,241,262	2,595,964,310
	4,382,543,382	4,676,648,564
Off-shore Banking Unit		
Total cost	101,633	101,633
Less: Accumulated depreciation	50,831	29,738
	50,802	71,895
Total Fixed assets at cost or revalued	4,382,594,184	4,676,720,459
Details are shown in Annexure-A		
10.1 Fixed assets at cost or revalued amount including land, building, furniture and fixtures		
Land	748,360,000	748,360,000
Building	399,543,957	399,543,957
Interior decoration	772,520,600	652,807,441
Furniture and fixtures	247,795,026	226,509,624
Other machinery and equipment	881,032,346	753,522,187
Computer equipment and software	2,249,776,180	2,023,298,612
Motor vehicles	342,197,353	332,847,922
ATM Booth	625,530,411	558,694,360
ATM/Fast Track (Deposit Machine)	1,576,834,180	1,576,834,180
Books	194,591	194,591
	7,843,784,644	7,272,612,874
Less: Accumulated depreciation	3,461,241,262	2,595,964,310
	4,382,543,382	4,676,648,564
11. Other assets		
Income generating other assets (Note 11.1.a)	-	-
Non-income generating other assets (Note 11.1.b)	13,187,915,293	10,341,248,892
	13,187,915,293	10,341,248,892
11.1.a Income generating other assets		
i) Investment in shares of subsidiary companies:		
In Bangladesh	-	-
Outside Bangladesh	-	-
	-	-
11.1.b Non-income generating other assets		
i) Stationery, stamps, printing materials in stock	118,647,656	115,393,095
ii) Advance rent and advertisement	564,413,129	546,101,954
iii) Interest accrued on investment but not collected, commission and brokerage receivable on shares and debentures and other income receivable	680,242,839	562,842,648
iv) Security deposits	6,087,200	5,517,066
v) Preliminary, formation and organization expenses, renovation/development expenses and prepaid expenses	597,008,030	715,652,282
vi) Branch adjustment (net)	20,342,509	-
vii) Suspense account	4,640,579	65,077,448
viii) Silver	-	-
ix) Others [Note 11.2]	11,196,533,351	8,330,664,399
	13,187,915,293	10,341,248,892



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
11.2 Break-up of others		
Encashment of Sanchaya Patra (awaiting realization)	36,783,394	38,558,171
Advance tax [Note 11.2.1]	9,786,807,581	7,631,998,579
Deferred tax [Note 11.2.2]	793,737,137	161,607,530
Sundry assets [Note 11.2.3]	579,205,239	498,500,119
	11,196,533,351	8,330,664,399

11.2.1 Advance tax

The amount is stated after adjustment of advance income tax against final assessment orders for the accounting years 1996, 1997, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. [Note 14.1.2 and 14.1.2.2]

11.2.2 Deferred tax

Opening balance	161,607,530	167,785,848
Add: Deferred tax assets / (liability) for the year [Note 11.2.2.1]	632,129,607	(6,178,318)
Closing balance	793,737,137	161,607,530

11.2.2.1 Detail calculation of deferred tax asset / (liability)

In terms of instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 12 December 2011 and provision of **Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS) - 12, "Taxation"**, the detail calculation of deferred tax asset / (liability) of the Bank is furnished as under:

i) Temporary timing difference in written down value (WDV) of Fixed Assets		
Accounting written down value [carrying amount] of fixed assets (excluding value of land) [A]	3,447,509,718	3,928,360,459
Written down value of fixed assets as per Tax (Tax base) as of the balance sheet date (excluding value of land) [B]	2,778,333,311	2,911,201,033
Temporary timing difference in Accounting WDV and Tax WDV (excluding value of land) [B - A]	(669,176,407)	(1,017,159,426)
ii) Temporary timing difference in provision for other classified assets [Note 14.1.1]	39,413,000	25,338,000
iii) Temporary timing difference in specific provision for loans and advances [Note 14.1.3(A)]	2,297,380,200	1,372,074,436
iv) Temporary timing difference in provision for Gratuity [Note 14.1]	200,000,000	-
Total amount of temporary timing differences in assets / (liabilities) [i+ii+iii] [C]	1,867,616,793	380,253,010
Effective tax rate [D]	42.50%	42.50%
Deferred tax asset / (liability) [C X D]	793,737,137	161,607,530
Deferred tax (liability) / asset for the year [Note 11.2.2]	632,129,607	(6,178,318)
v) Detail description of deferred tax asset recognized on specific loan loss provision		
a) Amount of deferred tax asset recognized on specific loan loss provision		
Temporary timing difference in specific provision for loans and advances	2,297,380,200	1,372,074,436
Effective tax rate	42.50%	42.50%
Deferred tax asset recognized	976,386,585	583,131,635
b) Method of calculation	As per BAS -12 and Income Tax Ordinance, 1984	As per BAS -12 and Income Tax Ordinance, 1984

	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
c) Year of origin of deferred tax asset on specific loan loss provision		
2007	229,694,727	229,694,727
2008	(20,889,786)	(20,889,786)
2009	106,847,212	106,847,212
2010	60,085,384	60,085,384
2011	75,234,728	75,234,728
2012	132,159,371	132,159,371
2013	393,254,949	-
Total as at 31 December	976,386,585	583,131,635
d) Amount recognized and realized in the financial statements for the year	393,254,949	132,159,371
e) Expected time of adjustment of deferred tax asset recognized against specific loan loss provision		
Temporary timing difference in terms of specific provision against loans and advances will be adjusted in future when the "loans and advances" will be recovered or written-off.		

11.2.3 Sundry assets

Sundry debtors	26,080,726	33,183,535
Cash remittance	129,854,553	35,538,500
Others	423,269,960	429,778,084
	579,205,239	498,500,119

12. Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents

Main Operation [Note 12.1]	6,996,964,186	4,794,204,551
Off-shore Banking Unit	475,274,802	45,322,803
	7,472,238,988	4,839,527,354

12.1 Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents- Main operation

a) In Bangladesh

Secured

Refinance from Bangladesh Bank		
Housing [Note 12.3]	1,044,638	1,178,568
Investment Promotion and Financing Facility (IPFF) [Note 12.3]	844,646,116	930,463,741
Export Development Fund (EDF)	5,784,492,287	3,411,169,493
Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) [Note 12.2 , 12.3]	135,140,110	142,092,957
	6,765,323,151	4,484,904,759

Unsecured

Call Money Borrowing		
From other Banks, Financial Institutions and Agents	-	-
Credit lines		
From Rupantarita Prakritik Gas Company Limited (RPGCL)	189,953,894	225,925,511
	189,953,894	225,925,511
	6,955,277,045	4,710,830,270

b) Outside Bangladesh

Secured	-	-
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Unsecured

Credit lines

FMO local currency loan for five years bearing interest rate at prevailing bank rate plus 2.90% margin. The effective rate of interest as of the reporting date was 7.90% in BDT.	41,687,141	83,374,281
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	41,687,141	83,374,281
Total (a+b)	6,996,964,186	4,794,204,551



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
12.2 Small and Medium Enterprise (SME)		
Refinance facility (ies) availed from Bangladesh Bank under the following schemes for Small and Medium Enterprises :		
Asian Development Bank Fund [Note 12.3]	101,717,825	103,545,100
International Development Agency (IDA) and Enterprise Growth and Bank Modernization Programme (EGBMP) Fund [Note 12.3]	16,861,571	21,937,143
Women Entrepreneur Fund [Note 12.3]	16,560,714	16,610,714
	135,140,110	142,092,957
12.3 Assets pledged as security for liability		
As at the reporting date of these financial statements, the Bank had no assets pledged as security except the Balance with Bangladesh Bank (local currency) against liability of refinance facility availed from Bangladesh Bank under the Housing Loan, Investment Promotion and Financing Facility (IPFF), Small & Medium Enterprising Financing under Asian Development Bank Fund, International Development Agency (IDA) and Enterprise Growth and Bank Modernization Programme (EGBMP) Fund and Women Entrepreneur Fund by the Bank. [Note 12.1]		
12.4 Residual maturity grouping of borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents		
Repayable		
Within one month	220,838,362	337,809,363
Over one month but within three months	1,909,611,168	1,218,782,477
Over three months but within twelve months	2,915,883,313	2,076,540,147
Over one year but within five years	1,274,682,671	813,607,829
More than five years	675,948,672	347,464,735
	6,996,964,186	4,794,204,551
13. Deposits and other accounts		
Current deposits and other accounts		
Current deposits	20,947,749,580	16,180,241,920
Foreign currency deposits	1,017,960,910	1,044,314,135
Sundry deposits [Note 13.1]	9,698,488,709	8,018,767,510
	31,664,199,199	25,243,323,565
Bills payable		
Payment order	1,849,522,255	1,459,407,722
Demand draft	54,441,977	80,711,204
	1,903,964,232	1,540,118,926
Savings bank deposits	49,930,953,529	42,877,175,484
Term deposits		
Fixed deposits	46,623,981,401	44,546,390,461
Special notice deposits	13,858,709,660	10,020,379,596
Non resident foreign currency deposits	1,907,395	8,832,447
Resident foreign currency deposits	24,317,104	21,362,801
Monthly term deposits	1,193,967,733	1,173,452,092
	61,702,883,293	55,770,417,397
	145,202,000,253	125,431,035,372



	2013	2012
	Taka	Taka
13.1 Details of sundry deposits		
Margin on irrevocable letters of credit	790,050,113	977,851,094
Margin on letters of guarantee	205,486,537	188,541,769
Margin on inward foreign documentary bills for collection (IFDBC)	678,555,043	261,836,666
Sundry deposit on foreign bills purchased awaiting for realization (FBPAR)	4,340,989,914	3,265,405,699
Sundry deposit - withholding tax -IT	234,458,461	177,208,436
Sundry deposit - excise duty	277,217,840	185,903,923
Sundry deposit - withholding tax -VAT	78,703,965	79,717,122
Sundry deposits-sale proceeds of Sanchay Patra	1,631,972	4,903,111
Interest payable on deposit accounts	1,308,536,679	1,875,118,899
Deposits on lease finance	209,687	209,687
Others sundry deposits	1,782,648,498	1,002,071,104
	9,698,488,709	8,018,767,510
13.2 Segregation of deposits and other accounts		
Other than inter-bank deposits	145,060,955,105	125,303,752,815
Inter-bank deposits [Note 13.6]	141,045,148	127,282,557
	145,202,000,253	125,431,035,372
13.3 Residual maturity grouping of deposits and other accounts		
(a) Other than inter-bank deposits		
Repayable		
On demand	21,662,055,124	16,969,975,954
Within one month	16,403,203,861	12,790,757,499
Over one month but within six months	40,376,514,720	38,022,385,388
Over six months but within one year	29,383,234,592	28,776,989,956
Over one year but within five years	26,562,555,734	20,977,484,998
Over five years but within ten years	10,673,391,074	7,766,159,020
	145,060,955,105	125,303,752,815
(b) Inter-bank deposits [Note 13.6]		
Repayable		
On demand	15,715,367	9,445,416
Within one month	89,208,346	87,580,393
Over one month but within six months	36,121,435	30,256,748
Over six months but within one year	-	-
Over one year but within five years	-	-
Over five years but within ten years	-	-
	141,045,148	127,282,557
Total (a+b)	145,202,000,253	125,431,035,372
13.4 Unclaimed deposits for ten (10) years and more held by the Bank	-	-
	-	-
13.5 As at the reporting date of these financial statements, there were no valuable items unclaimed for ten (10) years or more held by the Bank.		



13.6 Details of inter-bank deposits

	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
In current deposits account		
Al-Arafah Islami Bank Limited	25,370,018	6,634,585
Dhaka Bank Limited	7,671,020	814
Standard Bank Ltd	2,515,031	-
Southeast Bank Limited	13,425	2,810,017
	35,569,494	9,445,416
In special notice deposits account		
Janata Bank Limited	54,820	54,162
Bangladesh Development Bank Limited	807,076	7,034,362
Dhaka Bank Limited	20,249,595	30,034,265
Mutual Trust Bank Limited	67,410	535,857
National Credit and Commerce Bank Limited	8,243,293	4,314,755
Prime Bank Limited	42,789,255	25,125,294
ICB Islami Bank Limited	3,180,385	4,559,987
Southeast Bank Limited	-	554
Bank Asia Limited	3,432	3,939
The City Bank Limited	3,548,223	4,624,803
First Security Islami Bank Limited	6,200	2,399,423
The Trust Bank Limited	26,525,964	36,506,224
Standard Bank Limited	-	2,643,515
National Bank of Pakistan	1	1
	105,475,654	117,837,141
	141,045,148	127,282,557

13.7 Sector-wise break up of deposits and other accounts

Deposit and other accounts	Year			
	2013		2012	
	Outstanding amount (Taka)	Mix (%)	Outstanding amount (Taka)	Mix (%)
a) Other than inter-bank deposits				
Government institutions	123,454,124	0.09%	111,365,173	0.09%
Autonomous and semi autonomous bodies	540,747,951	0.37%	525,951,454	0.42%
Public non-financial corporations	4,242,707,231	2.92%	4,126,044,086	3.29%
Local authorities	292,144,651	0.20%	271,049,363	0.22%
Non-bank depository corporations-public	184,308,143	0.13%	133,386,007	0.11%
Other financial intermediaries-public	25,156,221	0.02%	25,302,101	0.02%
Insurance companies and pension funds - public	18,574,873	0.01%	23,531,170	0.02%
Private sector (including individual public deposit)	139,633,861,911	96.16%	120,087,123,461	95.74%
	145,060,955,105	99.90%	125,303,752,815	99.90%
b) Inter-bank deposits [Note 13.6]				
State-owned commercial banks (SCBs)	54,820	0.00%	54,162	0.00%
Specialised banks (SBs)	807,076	0.00%	7,034,362	0.01%
Private commercial banks (PCBs)	140,183,252	0.10%	120,194,033	0.10%
	141,045,148	0.10%	127,282,557	0.10%
Total (a+b)	145,202,000,253	100.00%	125,431,035,372	100.00%

	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
14. Other liabilities		
Main Operation [Note 14.1]	17,208,913,735	13,588,892,795
Off-shore Banking Unit	6,644,493	4,313,243
	17,215,558,228	13,593,206,038
14.1 Other liabilities- Main operation	Notes	
Unclaimed dividends	7,928,860	7,597,414
Provision for expenses	139,615,463	61,893,574
Contribution to Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited Employees' Superannuation Fund	30,000,000	30,000,000
Contribution to Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited Employees' Gratuity Fund	200,000,000	170,000,000
Provision for interest on credit lines, refinance scheme and subordinated debt	37,441,330	42,258,916
Branch adjustment (net)	-	25,985,830
Provision for classified assets	14.1.1 39,413,000	25,338,000
Provision for taxation	14.1.2 11,972,292,108	9,793,897,108
Accumulated provision for loans and advances including off-balance sheet exposures	14.1.3 3,822,168,508	2,774,684,172
Cumulative balance of interest suspense account	14.1.4 838,908,959	476,860,660
Others	121,145,507	180,377,121
	17,208,913,735	13,588,892,795
14.1.1 Provision for classified assets		
Provision for other classified assets [Note 14.1.1.1]	39,413,000	25,338,000
Provision for nostro accounts [Note 14.1.1.2]	-	-
	39,413,000	25,338,000
14.1.1.1 Provision for other classified assets		
As per BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 25 June 2001, the following amount has been provided in the financial statements of the Bank as provision for other classified assets (legal expenses recoverable from the defaulted borrowers):		
Opening balance	25,338,000	3,358,000
Add: Provision made for the year	14,075,000	21,980,000
Closing balance	39,413,000	25,338,000
14.1.1.2 Provision for nostro accounts		
As per instructions contained in the Circular Letter No. FEPD (FEMO)/01/2005-677 dated 13 September 2005 issued by Foreign Exchange Policy Department of Bangladesh Bank, following provision has been made against the un-reconciled debit balance of nostro accounts:		
Opening balance	-	-
Add: Adjustment during the year	-	-
Closing balance	-	-
14.1.2 Provision for taxation		
Current tax		
Opening balance	9,793,897,108	7,297,070,645
Add: Provision made for the year [Note 14.1.2.1]	2,178,395,000	2,496,826,463
Less: Adjustment made against final assessment orders by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes or the Appellate Authority	-	-
Closing balance [Note 14.1.2.2]	11,972,292,108	9,793,897,108
14.1.2.1 Current tax - Provision for the year		
Provision made for the current year on taxable income	2,178,395,000	2,496,826,463
Adjustment for the previous years	-	-
	2,178,395,000	2,496,826,463
14.1.2.2 Assessment of income tax has been finalized with the tax authority for the accounting years 1996, 1997, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007. [Note 11.2.1]		

Final assessment of income tax for accounting years 1998, 1999, 2000 and 2010 are pending with Appellate Authorities. Full tax provision has been made in the accounts for the respective years based on the latest assessment orders made by the Deputy Commissioner of Taxes or Appellate Authorities.



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
14.1.3 Accumulated provision for loans and advances and Off-balance sheet exposures		
(A) Specific provision for bad and doubtful loans and advances		
Opening balance	1,372,074,436	1,061,111,210
Less : Fully provided debt written-off	-	-
Add: Recoveries of amounts previously written-off	25,016,294	20,825,009
Add: Specific provision for the year	900,289,470	290,138,217
Less: Provision no more required for advances realized	-	-
Add: Net charge to profit and loss account	-	-
Provision held at the end of the year [Note 9.9(b)]	2,297,380,200	1,372,074,436
(B) General provision		
General provision against unclassified loans and advances		
Opening balance	962,381,341	940,646,061
General provision for the year	96,788,459	21,735,280
Provision held at the end of the year [Note 9.9(b)]	1,059,169,800	962,381,341
General provision against Off-balance sheet exposures		
As per the instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 8 dated 7 August 2007 and BRPD Circular No. 10 dated 18 September 2007, following provision has been made against the Off-balance sheet exposures of the Bank:		
Opening balance	440,228,395	385,574,682
Add: Provision made for the year	25,390,113	54,653,713
Provision held at the end of the year	465,618,508	440,228,395
	1,524,788,308	1,402,609,736
Total (A) + (B)	3,822,168,508	2,774,684,172
(C) General provision against unclassified loans and advances		
Main Operation	1,059,169,800	962,381,341
Off-Shore Banking Unit	4,613,721	4,613,721
	1,063,783,521	966,995,062

14.1.4 Cumulative balance of interest suspense account

Opening balance	476,860,660	297,826,746
Add: Amount transferred to interest suspense account during the year	514,127,013	308,803,111
Less: Amount recovered from interest suspense account during the year	147,912,982	82,563,829
Less: Amount written-off/waived during the year	4,165,732	47,205,368
Balance at the end of the year	838,908,959	476,860,660



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
15. Subordinated debt		
Subordinated debt - 1	126,531,429	189,797,143
The Bank arranged a subordinated debt from FMO, the Netherlands of Taka 442,860,000 equivalent to EURO 5 million for a term of nine years to strengthen the capital base of the Bank. Principal amount of Taka 316,328,572 has been restructured in 2010 with the approval of Bangladesh Bank. The principal amount is repayable in five (5) equal yearly installments, last installment of which is payable on 15 October 2015.		
The interest rate for the subordinated debt is determined on the basis of the weighted average yield of 364-day treasury bills plus 3.90% margin. The effective rate of interest of which as at the reporting date was approximately 14.33%.		
Subordinated debt - 2	274,607,079	366,142,771
The Bank arranged a subordinated debt from FMO, the Netherlands of Taka 492,884,500 equivalent to EURO 5 million for a term of nine years to strengthen the capital base of the Bank. Principal amount of Taka 457,678,464 has been restructured in 2010 with the approval of Bangladesh Bank. The principal amount is repayable in five (5) equal yearly installments, last installment of which is payable on 15 December 2016.		
The interest rate for the subordinated debt is determined on the basis of the weighted average yield of 364-day treasury bills plus 3.90% margin. The effective rate of interest of which as at the reporting date was approximately 13.75%.		
Subordinated debt - 3	642,252,440	642,252,440
The Bank arranged a subordinated debt from FMO, the Netherlands totaling Taka 642,252,440 equivalent to EURO 6.6 million for a term of ten years to strengthen the capital base of the Bank. Principal amount of Taka 642,252,440 has been restructured in 2010 with the approval of Bangladesh Bank. The principal amount is repayable in five (5) equal yearly installments, last installment of which is payable on 15 December 2018.		
The interest rate for the subordinated debt is fixed at 7%.		
Subordinated debt - 4	1,934,375,000	-
The Bank arranged a subordinated debt from FMO, the Netherlands for USD 25 million equivalent to Taka 1,934,375,000 for a term of six years to strengthen the Tier-2 capital as well as total capital of the Bank during 2013 with the approval of Bangladesh Bank. The principal amount is repayable in eight (8) equal half-yearly installments with two years moratorium, last installment of which is payable on 29 February 2020.		
The interest rate for the subordinated debt is six (6) month LIBOR plus 5% margin.		
Total	2,977,765,948	1,198,192,354
As per BRPD Circular No. 13 dated 14 October 2009, BRPD Circular No. 35 dated 29 December 2010, Letter No. BRPD(BIC)661/14B(P)/2010-340 dated 22 December 2010, FEPD (external debts & grants section)/701/K-1/2013-463 dated 17 December 2013 and Letter No. BRPD(BIC)661/14B(P)/2013/2560 dated 30 December 2013 issued by Bangladesh Bank, the above noted debt capital (Subordinated debt - 1, 2, 3 and 4 is considered as a component of supplementary capital (Tier 2 capital) of the Bank within the regulatory limits [Note 16.6.5].		
15.1 Residual maturity grouping of subordinated debt		
Repayable		
Within one month	-	-
Over one month but within three months	-	-
Over three months but within twelve months	283,251,895	154,801,407
Over one year but within five years	1,969,123,428	914,940,459
More than five years	725,390,625	128,450,488
	2,977,765,948	1,198,192,354



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
16. Share capital		
16.1 Authorized share capital		
400,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each	4,000,000,000	4,000,000,000
16.2 Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital		
200,000,000 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
16.2.1 Raising of capital		
The paid-up share capital of the Bank was raised in the following manner:		
From the sponsor shareholders before IPO		
By issuing of 1,800,000 ordinary shares of Taka 100 each	180,000,000	180,000,000
Through Initial Public Offering (IPO)		
The Bank raised Taka 22,135,000 through initial public offering in the year 2001 against issuance of 221,350 ordinary shares of Taka 100 each	22,135,000	22,135,000
The premium of Taka 50 was also applied for 221,350 shares against face value of Taka 100 each [Note 17]		
Bonus shares		
Bonus shares @3.94719 against 1 existing share of Taka 100 each for the year 2007	797,865,000	797,865,000
Bonus shares @0.50 against 1 existing share of Taka 100 each for the year 2008	500,000,000	500,000,000
Bonus shares @0.333 against 1 existing share of Taka 100 each for the year 2009	500,000,000	500,000,000
	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000

16.3 Particulars of fully paid up share capital as at 31 December are as follows

Categories	2013			2012
	Number of shares	Percentage (%) of holding	Value (Taka)	Value (Taka)
Local sponsors	122,634,240	61.32%	1,226,342,400	1,226,342,400
Foreign sponsors	51,348,900	25.67%	513,489,000	513,489,000
Public shares	26,016,860	13.01%	260,168,600	260,168,600
Total	200,000,000	100.00%	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000

16.4 Range-wise shareholdings as at 31 December 2013 are as follows

Range of holding of shares	Number of shareholders	Percentage (%) of holding of shares	Number of shares
Less than 500	2,295	0.12	245,820
500 to 5,000	3,928	2.50	4,998,491
5,001 to 10,000	188	0.72	1,449,559
10,001 to 20,000	85	0.64	1,272,950
20,001 to 30,000	27	0.33	655,400
30,001 to 40,000	18	0.32	631,480
40,001 to 50,000	11	0.26	519,860
50,001 to 100,000	22	0.80	1,602,800
100,001 to 1,000,000	25	4.34	8,672,430
Over 1,000,000	12	89.97	179,951,210
Total	6,611	100.00	200,000,000

16.5 Name of the Directors and their shareholdings in the year 2013

SL. No.	Name of the Directors	Status	Position on 1 January 2013 (number of shares Taka 10 each)	Position on 31 December 2013 (number of shares Taka 10 each)	Percentage (%) of shareholdings
1	Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan	Chairman	10,469,210	10,469,210	5.23
2	Mr. Sayem Ahmed	Director	4,947,170	4,947,170	2.47
3	Mrs. Frey-Tang Yuen Mei, Barbara *	Director (Nominee of M/s. Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited)	-	-	-
4	Mr. Md. Fakhru Islam	Director (Elected from general shareholders' group)	10,000	10,000	0.005
5	Dr. Irshad Kamal Khan **	Independent Director	-	-	-
6	Dr. Syed Fakhru Ameen **	Director (from the depositors of the Bank)	-	-	-
7	Mr. Chowdhury M. Ashraf Hossain **	Director (from the depositors of the Bank)	-	-	-
8	Mr. Md. Yeasin Ali **	Independent Director	-	-	-
9	Mr. K. Shamshi Tabrez **	Ex-officio Director (Managing Director)	-	-	-

* M/s. Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited (sponsor shareholder) held 49,471,880 shares of Taka 10 each as on 1 January 2013 and 49,471,880 shares of Taka 10 each (24.74%) as on December 31, 2013.

** Independent Director, Directors from the depositors and Managing Director of the Bank need not hold any qualification share.



16.6 Capital adequacy ratio

As per Section 13 of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended upto 2013) and instructions contained in BRPD Circular Letter No. 11 dated 14 August 2008, BRPD Circular No. 10 dated 10 March 2010 and BRPD Circular No. 35 dated 29 December 2010 [Guidelines on Risk Based Capital Adequacy (Revised Regulatory Capital Framework for banks in line with Basel II)], the risk based capital (eligible regulatory capital) of the Bank as of 31 December 2013 stood at Taka 15,403,356,792 against the risk based capital requirement of Taka 11,277,065,795. As a result, there was a capital surplus of Taka 4,126,290,997 in risk based capital adequacy ratio as on 31 December 2013.

As per Section 13(2) of the Bank Company Act, 1991 (Amended upto 2013) and the instruction contained in BRPD Circular Letter No. 11 dated 14 August 2008, the paid-up share capital and statutory reserve should be at least Taka 4,000 million. Against that, the paid-up share capital should be minimum Taka 2,000 million. Against that, the paid-up share capital and statutory reserve of the Bank was Taka 7,330.37 million (Paid-up share capital, Taka 2,000 million and statutory reserve, Taka 5,330.37 million) as on 31 December 2013.

The details of capital adequacy ratio are furnished below:

	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
Total assets (excluding off-balance sheet assets)	185,537,386,894	155,918,559,459
Total off-balance sheet assets	46,561,850,797	43,522,839,465
Total Risk weighted assets [RWA] against [Note 16.6.1]		
i. Credit Risk		
On-balance sheet [Note 16.6.1.1]	90,423,947,695	83,057,183,848
Off-balance sheet [Note 16.6.1.2]	4,524,962,156	4,646,094,774
	94,948,909,851	87,703,278,622
ii. Market Risk [Note 16.6.2]	487,714,868	1,143,560,870
iii. Operational Risk [Note 16.6.3]	17,334,033,233	13,671,983,425
A) Total Risk weighted assets (RWA) [i+ii+iii]	112,770,657,952	102,518,822,917
B) Minimum Capital Requirement (MCR) [10% of risk weighted assets]	11,277,065,795	10,251,882,292
C) Core capital (Tier - 1)		
Paid-up share capital	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
Share premium	11,067,500	11,067,500
Statutory reserve	5,330,368,765	4,620,963,221
Dividend equalization account	566,827,195	412,095,675
Proposed dividend	309,463,040	309,463,040
Retained earnings (Including OBU)	3,452,207,507	2,625,045,284
	11,669,934,007	9,978,634,720
Less : Deferred tax asset [Note 16.6.4]	976,386,585	583,131,635
	10,693,547,422	9,395,503,085
D) Supplementary capital (Tier - 2)		
General provision maintained against unclassified loans and off-balance sheet exposures (including OBU)	1,529,402,029	1,407,223,457
Subordinated debt capital [Note 16.6.5]	2,694,514,053	1,043,390,947
Assets revaluation reserves [Note 16.6.6]	425,206,889	425,206,889
Revaluation reserves of HTM securities [Note 16.6.7]	60,686,400	12,725,473
	4,709,809,370	2,888,546,766
Less : Deduction	-	-
	4,709,809,370	2,888,546,766
E) Total Eligible Regulatory Capital (Tier 1 and 2) [C+D]	15,403,356,792	12,284,049,850
Total capital surplus [E - B]	4,126,290,997	2,032,167,559
Capital adequacy ratio		
On core capital (against standard of minimum 5.00%)	9.48%	9.16%
On total capital (against standard of minimum 10.00%)	13.66%	11.98%

16.6.1 Calculation of risk weighted assets (RWA)

16.6.1.1 Credit Risk-On balance sheet assets

SL No.	Particulars	Outstanding balance as of 31-Dec-2013 Taka	Risk weights (%)	Risk weighted assets as of	
				31-Dec-2013 Taka	31-Dec-2012 Taka
i.	Cash	7,489,008,549	0%	-	-
ii.	Claims on Bangladesh Government and Bangladesh Bank	32,418,162,939	0%	-	-
iii.	Claims on other Sovereigns & Central Banks	-	0%	-	-
iv.	Claims on Bank for International Settlements, International Monetary Fund and European Central Bank	-	0%	-	-
v.	Claims on Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)	-	0%-150%	-	-
vi.	Claims on Public Sector Entities (other than Government) in Bangladesh	-	50%-125%	-	1,500,000
vii.	Claims on Banks and NBFIs				
	Original maturity over 3 months	6,067,937,803	20%-100%	4,393,519,766	4,006,190,000
	Original maturity less than 3 months	23,808,330,857	20%	4,761,666,171	4,351,290,546
viii.	Claims on Corporate	66,291,133,561	20%-125%	49,916,628,801	46,945,620,585
ix.	Claims under Credit Risk Mitigation	10,447,577,684	20%-125%	4,953,580,741	5,553,600,000
x.	Claims categorized as retail portfolio and small & medium enterprise (excluding consumer loan)	4,602,104,521	75%	3,451,578,391	2,017,990,150
xi.	Consumer loan	2,577,809,548	100%	2,577,809,548	2,181,387,517
xii.	Claims fully secured by residential property	356,806,060	50%	178,403,030	171,832,195
xiii.	Claims fully secured by commercial real estate	4,640,567,624	100%	4,640,567,624	5,117,551,404
xiv.	Past due claims (net off specific provision)	6,662,949,752	50%-150%	7,363,942,271	4,658,136,197
xv.	Capital Market Exposures	-	125%	-	-
xvi.	Unlisted equity investments and regulatory capital instruments issued by other banks (other than those deducted from capital) held in the banking book	930,000,000	125%	1,162,500,000	1,201,597,213
xvii.	Investments in venture capital	-	150%	-	-
xviii.	Investments in premises, plant and equipment and all other fixed assets	4,382,594,184	100%	4,382,594,184	4,676,720,459
xix.	Claims on all fixed assets under operating lease	-	100%	-	-
xx.	All other assets	14,127,855,282	0%-100%	2,641,157,167	2,173,767,583
Total		184,802,838,365		90,423,947,695	83,057,183,848



16.6.1.2 Credit Risk-off- balance sheet assets

SL No.	Particulars	Notional Amount [Netting off Margin and add-on factor for exchange rate fluctuation] (Taka)	Credit conversion factor (CCF)	Credit equivalent	Risk weights (%)	Risk weighted assets	
						As of 31 December 2013 (Taka)	As of 31 December 2012 (Taka)
i.	Direct Credit Substitutes	4,153,705,274	100%	4,153,705,274	20%-125%	4,524,962,156	4,646,094,774
ii.	Lending of Securities or posting of securities as collateral	-	100%	-			
iii.	Other commitments with certain drawdown	-	100%	-			
iv.	Performance related contingencies	8,860,322,630	50%	4,430,161,315			
v.	Commitments with original maturity of over one year	-	50%	-			
vi.	Trade related contingencies	9,023,217,214	20%	1,804,643,443			
vii.	Commitments with original maturity of one year or less	-	20%	-			
viii.	Other commitments that can be unconditionally cancelled by any time	18,059,906,874	0%	-			
ix.	Foreign exchange contract	-	-	-			
Total		40,097,151,992		10,388,510,032		4,524,962,156	4,646,094,774

16.6.2 Risk weighted assets against Market Risk

SL No.	Particulars	Capital charge (Taka)	Risk weighted assets	
			As of 31 Dec 2013 (Taka)	As of 31 Dec 2012 (Taka)
i.	Capital charge for Interest rate risk	-	-	-
ii.	Capital charge for Equities	2,256,687	22,566,868	22,566,870
iii.	Capital charge for Foreign Exchange position	46,514,800	465,148,000	1,120,994,000
iv.	Capital charge for Commodities	-	-	-
Total		48,771,487	487,714,868	1,143,560,870

16.6.3 Risk weighted assets against Operational Risk

Gross income	Amount (Taka)	Amount (Taka)
Year 1 [2013]	13,516,637,277	-
Year 2 [2012]	11,765,309,899	11,765,309,899
Year 3 [2011]	9,386,119,289	9,386,119,289
Year 4 [2010]	-	6,192,537,662
Total gross income	34,668,066,465	27,343,966,850
Average gross income	11,556,022,155	9,114,655,617
Capital charge @ 15% of average gross income	1,733,403,323	1,367,198,343
Risk weighted assets	17,334,033,233	13,671,983,425

	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
16.6.4 In terms of instruction contained in BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 12 December 2011, deferred tax asset for Taka 976,386,585 recognized on specific provision for loans and advances has been deducted to determine Tier 1 and Total Regulatory Eligible Capital of the Bank as of 31 December 2013.		
16.6.5 As per Bangladesh Bank's instruction under Reference Letter No. BRPD(BIC)661/14B(P)/2010-340 dated 22 December 2010 and Letter No. BRPD(BIC)661/14B(P)/2013/2560 dated 30 December 2013 Subordinated Debt is considered as a component of supplementary capital up to maximum 30% of Tier 1 capital (i.e. Taka 10,693,547,422) which comes to Taka 3,208,064,227 as at 31 December 2013. While the outstanding amount of subordinated debts as at 31 December 2013 stood at Taka 2,977,765,948. Against that, Taka 2,694,514,054 was eligible as Tier 2 capital which was within the regulatory limit of Taka 3,208,064,227.		
16.6.6 As per Bangladesh Bank's instruction 50% of incremental value of Bank's assets amounting to Taka 425,206,889 (i.e 50% of Taka 850,413,777) has been considered as part of supplementary capital.		
16.6.7 As per Bangladesh Bank's instruction up to 50% of revaluation reserves of HTM securities amounting to Taka 60,686,400 (i.e. 50% of Taka 121,372,800) has been considered as supplementary capital.		
17. Share premium		
Taka 5 per share on 2,213,500 ordinary shares of Taka 10 each at the time of issuing shares through initial public offering in the year 2001 *	<u>11,067,500</u>	<u>11,067,500</u>
* In compliance with Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Order No. SEC /CMRRCD/2009-193/109 dated 15 September 2011 and with the approval of shareholders in the 3rd Extra-ordinary General Meeting (EGM) held on 13 November 2011, the denomination of shares (face value) has been changed from Taka 100 each to Taka 10 each with effect from 4 December 2011 and accordingly the number of shares have been restated.		
18. Statutory reserve		
As per Section 24 (1) of the Bank Companies Act, 1991, an amount equivalent to 20% of profit before taxes for the year has been transferred to the statutory reserve fund as under.:		
Balance at 1 January	4,620,963,221	3,657,697,682
Add: Transferred from profit during the year	709,405,544	963,265,539
Closing balance	<u>5,330,368,765</u>	<u>4,620,963,221</u>
19. Other reserve		
Revaluation reserve of HFT securities [Note 19.1]	-	-
	-	-
19.1 Other reserve		
In terms of First Schedule (Section 38) of the Bank Companies Act, 1991, and instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 5 dated 26 May 2008 and Letter No. DOS (SR)1153/120-A/2011-746 dated 29 December 2011 the revaluation reserve for HFT securities has been made as under:		
Balance at 1 January	-	8,352,563
Add: Reserve made for the year	-	-
Less: Adjustment during the year	-	8,352,563
Closing balance	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
20. Dividend equalization account		
As per BRPD Circular Letter No. 18 dated 20 October 2002 issued by Bangladesh Bank, ' Dividend Equalization Account ' has been created by transferring the amount from the profit that is equal to the cash dividend paid in excess of 20%.		
Balance at 1 January	412,095,675	257,364,155
Add: Transferred from profit for the year	154,731,520	154,731,520
Closing balance	566,827,195	412,095,675
21. Assets revaluation reserve		
In terms of Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS) 16, 'Property, Plant and Equipment' , and instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 10 dated 25 November 2002 issued by Bangladesh Bank, all the immovable properties of the Bank has been revalued by a professionally qualified valuation firm of the country. The rationale of the valuation has also been certified by the Bank's external auditors, M/s. A. Qasem & Co., Chartered Accountants. Accordingly, revaluation surplus of Taka 850,413,777 has been included in equity.		
Balance at 1 January	850,413,777	850,413,777
Add : Addition during the year (net)	-	-
Closing balance	850,413,777	850,413,777
22. Revaluation reserve of HTM securities [Note 2.7.3(b)]		
Balance at 1 January	25,450,946	106,867,283
Add: Reserve made for the year	95,921,854	(81,416,337)
Closing balance	121,372,800	25,450,946
23. Calculation of Earnings Per Share (EPS)		
The earnings per share of the Bank has been calculated in accordance with the Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS) 33, 'Earnings Per Share' under Basic Earning Per Share method as follows:		
Basic earnings (net profit after tax) [numerator]	2,000,762,327	2,314,103,480
Number of ordinary shares outstanding (denominator)	200,000,000	200,000,000
Earnings Per Share (Taka)	10.00	11.57
24. Contingent liabilities		
Main Operation [Note 24.1]	46,543,026,589	43,522,839,465
Off-shore Banking Unit	18,824,208	-
	46,561,850,797	43,522,839,465

	2013	2012
	Taka	Taka
24.1 Contingent liabilities - Main Operation		
a) Acceptances and endorsements	791,323,661	-
b) Letters of guarantee		
Local	3,486,523,655	2,914,186,027
Foreign	56,952,142	78,369,547
	3,543,475,797	2,992,555,574
c) Irrevocable letters of credit		
Local		
Cash	102,640,542	101,796,708
Usance	10,500,001	193,399,462
Back to back	3,064,977,651	2,542,781,770
	3,178,118,194	2,837,977,940
Foreign		
Cash	5,117,267,557	5,081,826,243
Usance	4,151,881,516	1,659,321,079
Back to back	1,376,681,036	1,667,898,780
	10,645,830,109	8,409,046,102
	13,823,948,303	11,247,024,042
d) Bills for collection		
Inward	19,695,661,344	23,307,880,816
Outward	6,092,152,100	5,804,074,033
	25,787,813,444	29,111,954,849
e) Other contingent liabilities		
Travellers' cheques	-	-
Export Development Fund	1,942,445,384	-
Bangladesh Shanchaya Patra	654,020,000	171,305,000
	2,596,465,384	171,305,000
Total (a+b+c+d+e)	46,543,026,589	43,522,839,465

24.2 Letters of guarantee

Money for which the Bank is contingently liable in respect of guarantee issued favoring:

Directors	-	-
Government	761,761,786	573,223,509
Bank and other financial institutions	15,618,000	384,000
Others	2,766,096,011	2,418,948,065
	3,543,475,797	2,992,555,574



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
24.3 Irrevocable letters of credit and other commitments		
Documentary credit and short-term trade-related transactions	13,823,948,303	11,247,024,042
	13,823,948,303	11,247,024,042
Forward Assets purchased and forward deposits placed	-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit facilities and other commitments		
Less than one year	-	-
One year and above	-	-
Spot and forward foreign exchange rate contract	-	-
Other exchange contract	-	-
	13,823,948,303	11,247,024,042
25. Particulars of profit and loss account		
Income	Notes	
Interest, discount and other similar income	26	14,690,079,853
Dividend income	28	6,854,163
Fees, commission and brokerage	29.1	593,184,769
Gains less losses arising from dealing securities		-
Gains less losses arising from investment securities	28	1,661,855,114
Gains less losses arising from dealing in foreign currencies	29.2	1,007,985,381
Income from non-banking assets		-
Other operating income	30	2,090,592,366
Profit less losses on interest rate changes		-
		20,050,551,646
Expenses		
Interest, fee and commission	27	7,352,700,305
Charges on loan losses	41	213,827,719
Directors' fees	39	271,585
Administrative expenses	31	5,539,270,634
Other operating expenses	43	1,475,717,421
Depreciation on banking assets	42	885,193,220
		15,466,980,884
Profit before provision		4,583,570,762
26. Interest income		
Interest income - Main Operation [Note 26.1]		14,658,553,550
Interest income - Off-Shore Banking Unit		31,526,303
		14,690,079,853
		13,924,622,696

	2013	2012
	Taka	Taka
26.1 Interest income - Main Operation		
Interest on loans and advances		
House building loan	27,928,195	36,070,451
Transport loan	108,693,440	115,673,397
Term loan - industrial	3,092,821,182	3,213,388,513
Term loan - others	383,407,325	812,990,968
Secured overdraft	1,269,451,664	1,572,594,058
Cash credit	3,244,575,389	3,209,697,711
Payment against document - cash	23,364,252	78,085,385
Payment against document EDF- others	98,552,829	64,112,260
Loan against trust receipts	707,732,528	1,488,379,815
Export cash credit	67,811,796	189,980,481
Loan against accepted bills	665,793,767	913,613,398
Staff loan	22,202,182	14,480,376
SME and consumer financing (2012 : only consumer financing)	3,658,918,506	453,624,217
	13,371,253,055	12,162,691,030
Interest on balance with other banks and financial institutions		
Fixed deposits	976,235,497	689,217,007
Special notice deposits	203,509	6,224,947
Nostro accounts	1,055,169	202,534
Money at call and short notice	309,806,320	1,057,487,500
	1,287,300,495	1,753,131,988
	14,658,553,550	13,915,823,018
27. Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.		
Main Operation [Note 27.1]	7,339,100,430	6,915,730,624
Off-shore Banking Unit	13,599,875	3,753,926
	7,352,700,305	6,919,484,550
27.1 Interest paid on deposits- Main Operation [Note 27.2]	7,035,668,973	6,627,880,034
Interest paid on borrowings- Main Operation [Note 27.3]	303,431,457	287,850,590
	7,339,100,430	6,915,730,624
27.2 Interest paid on deposits- Main Operation		
Savings deposits	1,706,141,694	1,388,748,403
Special notice deposits	406,118,490	326,962,798
Fixed deposits	4,840,496,866	4,774,348,435
Non-resident foreign currency deposits	5,759	32,421
Resident foreign currency deposits	29,807	20,714
Monthly term deposits	82,876,357	137,767,263
	7,035,668,973	6,627,880,034
27.3 Interest paid on borrowings- Main Operation		
Interest on call loan borrowing	43,032,330	1,547,012
Interest on credit lines	4,684,871	23,939,006
Interest paid on subordinated debt	132,145,814	140,915,268
Interest on borrowing under REPO and Re-financing facilities with Bangladesh Bank	123,568,442	120,976,380
Interest on borrowing under REPO with other banks	-	472,924
	303,431,457	287,850,590



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
28. Investment income		
Dividend on shares	6,854,163	1,827,777
Interest on treasury bills, bonds and debentures		
Interest on treasury bills and bonds	1,509,644,934	1,209,918,918
Interest on reverse REPO with other banks	986,270	33,588,601
Interest on subordinated bonds	151,207,011	135,611,461
Interest on debenture	16,899	225,000
	1,661,855,114	1,379,343,980
Gain on sale of shares	-	-
	1,668,709,277	1,381,171,757
29. Commission, exchange and brokerage		
Commission [Note 29.1]	593,184,769	527,746,819
Exchange earnings (net) [Note 29.2]	1,007,985,381	672,211,213
	1,601,170,150	1,199,958,032
29.1 Commission		
Commission on Remittances-Local	10,983,857	14,035,371
Commission on Remittances-Foreign	33,920,665	30,150,762
Commission on Letter of Credit-Import	97,833,866	109,320,067
Commission on Letter of Credit-Export	389,358,545	311,692,280
Commission on Export Bills	15,329,693	19,234,902
Commission on Letter of Guarantee	43,872,910	42,398,229
Commission on Sale of Government Saving Instruments	1,501,521	815,039
Commission on Banker to the issue & underwriting	243,855	93,609
Other Commission	139,857	6,560
	593,184,769	527,746,819
29.2 Exchange earnings (net)		
From commercial bills	972,655,801	661,856,655
From dealing operations	35,329,580	10,354,558
	1,007,985,381	672,211,213
30. Other operating income		
Main Operation [Note 30.1]	2,088,395,771	1,707,227,056
Off-shore Banking Unit	2,196,595	100,301
	2,090,592,366	1,707,327,357
30.1 Other operating income		
Charges for service	29,281,939	30,931,596
Income from IT service	1,236,680,465	1,033,471,918
Recoveries from client	100,217,593	108,851,292
Service charges on deposit accounts	329,494,179	286,288,027
Income from Export-Import	215,417,539	129,833,493
Examination and appraisal fees	90,061	549,695
Document handling charges-Export	2,912,557	8,447,170
Locker Rent	3,026,279	3,122,700
Gain on sale of fixed assets (Note 30.2)	3,458,495	218,617
Other earning	167,816,664	105,512,548
	2,088,395,771	1,707,227,056

	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
30.2 Gain on sale of fixed assets (net)		
Some impaired items of fixed assets were sold during the year as under:		
Gain on sale of fixed asset	3,458,495	218,617
Less: Loss on sale of fixed assets	-	-
Gain on sale of fixed assets (net) [Note 30.3]	3,458,495	218,617
30.3 Calculation of income from sale of fixed assets		
Sale proceeds [A]	8,499,495	2,471,402
Cost price of the sold items	24,936,175	12,202,786
Less: Accumulated depreciation	19,895,175	9,950,001
Written down value [B]	5,041,000	2,252,785
Net gain [A - B]	3,458,495	218,617
31. Administrative expenses		
	<u>Notes</u>	
Salary and allowances	32	3,473,765,495
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity, etc.	34	2,848,596,917
Legal expenses	35	945,311,896
Postage, stamp, telecommunications, etc.	36	2,658,789
Stationery, printings, advertisements etc.	37	1,860,826
Managing Director's salary and allowances	38	239,497,734
Auditors' fees	40	195,987,066
Repair and maintenance	42	491,909,131
		230,555,160
		9,524,000
		2,231,375
		376,043,089
		5,539,270,634
		4,360,846,728
32. Salary and allowances		
Main Operation [Note 32.1]		3,469,208,722
Off-shore Banking Unit		4,556,773
		3,473,765,495
		2,848,596,917
32.1 Salary and allowances		
Basic salary		1,220,037,189
Casual salary and allowances		1,007,043,174
House rent allowance		633,371,516
Conveyance allowance		369,397,516
Other allowances		589,417,813
Bank's contribution to provident fund		485,866,104
Medical expenses		145,494,847
Bonus		125,699,450
Gratuity		22,853,354
Superannuation		31,709,355
		126,356,697
		111,064,494
		96,630,797
		416,979,329
		170,000,000
		30,000,000
		3,469,208,722
		2,844,390,219
33. Number of employees and remuneration thereof		

As per the Schedule XI of the Companies Act, 1994, the number of employees (including contractual employees) engaged for the whole year or part thereof who received a total remuneration of Taka 36,000 per annum or Taka 3,000 per month were 4,666 as at 31 December 2013 compared to 5,268 as at 31 December 2012.



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
34. Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity, etc.		
Rent		
Office premises	361,043,427	352,871,416
ATM Booths and other installations	231,180,731	154,289,990
	592,224,158	507,161,406
Rates and taxes		
Rates	533,500	969,303
Taxes	5,900,101	4,511,857
	6,433,601	5,481,160
Insurance		
Cash	27,988,164	28,831,587
Vehicles	4,443,222	4,809,712
Deposits	77,783,829	57,997,389
Other properties	8,722,435	10,874,753
	118,937,650	102,513,441
Electricity and sanitation		
Light and power	221,748,736	184,115,861
Water and sewerage	5,967,751	4,733,688
	227,716,487	188,849,549
	945,311,896	804,005,556
35. Legal expenses		
Legal expenses	2,658,789	1,860,826
	2,658,789	1,860,826
36. Postage, stamp, telecommunications, etc.		
Postage	28,974,038	32,301,152
Telephone	19,803,188	18,558,582
Radio link	179,339,819	133,934,374
Swift, Reuters, internet, etc.	11,380,689	11,192,958
	239,497,734	195,987,066
37. Stationery, printings, advertisements etc.		
Printing and stationery:		
Printed stationery	53,214,031	45,882,128
Security stationery	27,269,445	33,740,219
Petty stationery	65,677,817	46,591,486
	146,161,293	126,213,833
Publicity and advertisement	345,747,838	104,341,327
	491,909,131	230,555,160
38. Managing Director's salary and allowances		
Basic salary	5,930,000	5,760,000
House rent allowance	360,000	360,000
Bank's contribution to provident fund	737,000	864,000
Leave fare assistance	360,000	360,000
Other allowances	720,000	720,000
Bonus	1,460,000	1,460,000
	9,567,000	9,524,000

	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
39. Directors' fees		
Honorarium for attending meeting	138,065	65,900
Incidental expenses for attending meeting	133,520	91,220
	271,585	157,120
40. Auditors' fees		
Statutory annual audit fees	402,500	363,500
Special audit fees	115,000	1,846,975
Fees for various certification	-	20,900
	517,500	2,231,375
41. Charges on loan losses		
Loan written-off	213,827,719	204,315,997
Interest waived	-	-
	213,827,719	204,315,997
42. Depreciation and repair of bank's assets		
Depreciation on fixed assets including building, furniture and fixtures		
Main Operation [Note 42.1]	885,172,920	588,112,616
Off-shore Banking Unit	20,300	19,825
	885,193,220	588,132,441
Repair and maintenance		
Main Operation [Note 42.2]	375,878,026	268,056,633
Off-shore Banking Unit	165,063	29,195
	376,043,089	268,085,828
	1,261,236,309	856,218,269
42.1 Depreciation on fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures		
Land	-	-
Building (including lease hold property)	10,925,362	9,681,638
Interior decoration	85,252,485	63,378,985
Furniture and fixtures	20,534,309	17,840,265
Other machinery and equipment	108,830,269	90,352,590
Computer equipment and software	353,164,601	206,401,713
Motor vehicles	52,379,661	47,432,557
ATM Booth	58,891,094	51,772,447
ATM/Fast Track (Machinery)	195,175,681	101,232,961
Books	19,458	19,460
	885,172,920	588,112,616
42.2 Repair and maintenance		
Premises	136,954,333	93,205,662
Vehicles	29,543,170	17,983,180
Computers	209,380,523	156,867,791
	375,878,026	268,056,633
43. Other expenses		
Main Operation [Note 43.1]	1,475,163,919	934,417,767
Off-shore Banking Unit	553,502	109,768
	1,475,717,421	934,527,535



	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
43.1 Other expenses- Main Operation		
Entertainment expenses	31,883,727	33,980,672
Fuel and lubricant	55,690,093	67,684,419
Subscription and donations	201,979,904	92,795,657
Annual general meeting	2,147,344	2,206,146
Travelling expenses	12,810,568	246,618,014
Petty conveyance	12,569,641	10,044,944
Credit rating fees	12,500	343,500
News papers, periodicals, learning materials etc.	954,200	923,772
Crockeries	479,154	497,735
Debit and Credit Card expenses	125,234,995	102,269,816
ATM expenses	28,113,218	27,838,471
Tele Banking Expenses	13,932,564	7,794,173
Cash carrying charges	39,942,217	46,083,465
ATM cash replenishment charges	205,673,151	113,073,394
Recruitment , training, seminar and workshop	8,752,877	13,845,013
Service charge on nostro account and others	5,431,625	3,233,341
Consultancy fees	12,514,777	2,442,973
Business promotion and development	683,942,240	147,761,272
Laundry and cleaning	389,440	458,132
Account registration charges for Mobile Banking Services	31,343,132	13,588,478
Miscellaneous	1,366,552	934,380
	1,475,163,919	934,417,767
44. Receipts from other operating activities		
Other operating income [Note 30]	2,088,395,771	1,707,227,056
Less: Income from sale of fixed assets (net)	3,458,495	218,617
	2,084,937,276	1,707,008,439
Exchange earnings (net) [Note 29.2]	1,007,985,381	672,211,213
	3,092,922,657	2,379,219,652
45. Payments for other operating activities		
Expenses for the year	2,608,387,266	1,482,213,645
Add: Opening accrued expenses	25,559,872	21,361,041
Add: Closing advance expenses	564,413,129	546,101,954
Less: Closing accrued expenses	133,387,462	25,559,872
Less: Opening advance expenses	546,101,954	486,412,143
	2,518,870,851	1,537,704,625
46. Increase/(decrease) of other assets		
Closing other assets		
Security deposits	6,087,200	5,517,066
Suspense account	4,640,579	65,077,448
Encashment of Sanchaya Patra (awaiting realization)	36,783,394	38,558,171
Sundry debtors	26,080,726	33,183,535
Cash remittance	129,854,553	35,538,500
Others	423,269,960	429,778,084
	626,716,412	607,652,804
Opening other assets		
Security deposits	5,517,066	5,333,831
Suspense account	65,077,448	45,276,888
Encashment of Sanchaya Patra (awaiting realization)	38,558,171	56,611,131
Sundry debtors	33,183,535	22,821,163
Cash remittance	35,538,500	7,600,000
Others	429,778,084	284,070,790
	607,652,804	421,713,803
	19,063,608	185,939,001

	2013 Taka	2012 Taka
47. Increase/(decrease) of other liabilities		
Closing other liabilities		
Branch adjustment (net)	-	25,985,830
Provision for other classified assets	39,413,000	25,338,000
Cumulative balance of interest suspense account	838,908,959	476,860,660
Revaluation reserve for HTM securities	121,372,800	25,450,946
Revaluation reserve for HFT securities	-	-
Others	121,145,507	180,377,121
	1,120,840,266	734,012,557
Opening other liabilities		
Branch adjustment (net)	25,985,830	3,787,400
Provision for other classified assets	25,338,000	3,358,000
Cumulative balance of interest suspense account	476,860,660	297,826,746
Revaluation reserve for HTM securities	25,450,946	106,867,283
Revaluation reserve for HFT securities	-	8,352,563
Others	180,377,121	251,830,031
	734,012,557	672,022,023
	386,827,709	61,990,534
48. Cash and cash-equivalents		
Cash in hand (including foreign currencies)	7,489,008,549	5,644,383,345
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (including foreign currencies)	14,132,220,750	13,153,995,374
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	18,222,881,267	12,549,879,894
Treasury bills and bonds	1,768,936,770	567,417,677
Prize bonds	7,583,500	4,930,500
Money at call and short notice	4,220,000,000	4,470,000,000
	45,840,630,836	36,390,606,790

49. Disclosure on audit committee of the Board

The Audit Committee of the Board was first duly constituted by the Board of Directors of the Bank in accordance with the BRPD Circular Number 12 dated December 23, 2002 of Bangladesh Bank. Subsequently, the Committee was reconstituted at several times due to change of Members of the Committee and to comply with the rules and regulations of Bangladesh Bank and Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission. Accordingly, the Board of Directors in its 135th Meeting held on 26 December 2013 further reconstituted the Audit Committee as under in compliance with the BRPD Circular No. 11 dated 27 October 2013 :

Sl. No.	Name	Status with the Bank	Status with the committee	Eductional qualification
i)	Mr. Md. Yeasin Ali	Independent Director	Chairman	M. Sc. (Agri. Econ.)
ii)	Mr. Md. Fakrul Islam	Director	Member	B. Sc. Engineer, Civil
iii)	Dr. Irshad Kamal Khan	Independent Director	Member	Ph. D. (Economics)

The Audit Committee of the Board conducted Ten (10) meetings from 01 January to 31 December 2013 in which, among others, the following salient issues were discussed:

- The Committee reviewed the inspection reports of different branches of the Bank conducted and submitted by the Bank's Internal Control & Compliance Division and gave necessary instructions to the management for proper and prompt rectification / solution of the irregularities / objections stated therein. The Committee also reviewed audit and inspection plan of the Bank.
- The Committee reviewed the annual financial statements for the year 2012 including the annual report and gave necessary instructions.
- The Committee reviewed the compliance report of the Management Letter / Report for the year 2012 submitted by the external auditors of the Bank.
- The Committee reviewed the half-yearly financial statements of the Bank as at 30 June 2013 and gave necessary instructions.
- The Committee reviewed the Yearly Report on over all position as of 31 December 2012 as submitted by the Internal Control & Compliance Division (IC&CD) under the Risk Based Internal Audit (RBIA) system of the Bank. The Committee also reviewed and recommended on the changes in operational environment of the Bank.
- The Committee also reviewed the financial statements for the first quater (Q1) ended on 31 March 2013 and for the third quarter (Q3) ended on 30 September 2013.

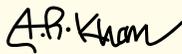


50. Disclosures on related party / (ies)

50.1 Name of the Directors and the entities in which they have interest as at 31 December 2013

Sl. No.	Name of the Directors	Status with the Bank	Name of the firms/ companies in which interested as proprietor, partner, director, managing agent, guarantor, employee, etc.	Percentage (%) of holding / interest in the concern	Remarks
i)	Mr. Abedur Rashid Khan	Chairman	i) Avanti International - Proprietor ii) Nextgen Trading Limited - Chairman	100% 16.67%	
ii)	Mr. Sayem Ahmed	Director	Director of i) Kader Compact Spinning Limited ii) AA Machinery Limited iii) AA Yarn Mills Limited iv) AA Coarse Spun Limited Managing Director of Accelero Software Limited Deputy Managing Director of i. Kader Synthetic Fibres Limited ii. MSA Spinning Limited iii. AA Synthetic Fibres Limited iv. SR Synthetic Fibres Limited and v. AA Power Generation Co. Limited	45% 95% 19% 95% 50% - - 1.41% - -	
iii)	Mrs. Frey-Tang Yuen Mei, Barbara	Director	Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited - Director		Nominee of Ecotrim Hong Kong Limited
iv)	Mr. Md. Fakhru Islam	Director	i. M/S. DEVCON -Proprietor ii. ADEPT Limited -Managing Director	100% 50%	
v)	Dr. Irshad Kamal Khan	Independent Director	Professor, Department of Economics (on leave), University of Chittagong. Currently, Pro-Vice Chancellor of Chittagong Independent University.	-	
vi)	Dr. Syed Fakhru Ameen	Director (from the depositors of the Bank)	Professor Department of Civil Engineering Bangladesh University of Engineering & Technology (BUET), Dhaka	-	
vii)	Mr. Chowdhury M. Ashraf Hossain	Director (from the depositors of the Bank)	Union Bond (Trading House) - Proprietor	100%	
viii)	Mr. Md. Yeasin Ali	Independent Director	Chairman Bangladesh House Building Finance Corporation	-	
ix)	Mr. K. Shamshi Tabrez	Ex-officio Director	Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited - Managing Director	-	

50.2	Significant contracts in which the Bank, its subsidiary or any fellow subsidiary company was a party and wherein the Directors have interest subsisted at any time during the year or at the end of the year	Nil
50.3	Shares issued to Directors and Executives to acquire shares at 'Nil' consideration or restricted shares plan exercisable at discount	Nil
50.4	Nature, type and elements of transactions with the related party	Not applicable
50.5	Lending policies in respect of related party	
a)	Amount of transactions regarding loans and advances, deposits, guarantees and commitment	Nil
b)	Amount of transactions regarding principal items of deposits, expenses and commission	Nil
c)	Amount of provision against loans and advances given to related party	Not applicable
d)	Amount of guarantees and commitments arising out of the statement of affairs	Nil
50.6	Business other than the banking business with the related concerns of the Directors as per Section 18(2) of the Bank Companies Act, 1991	Nil
50.7	Investments in securities of the Directors and their related concerns	Nil



Chairman



Director



Director



Managing Director

Dhaka 03 March 2014

Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited

(Main Operation and Off-shore Banking Unit)

Schedule of fixed assets (including land, building, furniture and fixtures) as at 31 December 2013

Particulars	Land		Building		Interior decoration		Furniture and fixtures		Other machinery and equipment		Computer equipment and software		Motor vehicles		ATM Booth		ATM/Fast Track Deposit Machine		Books		Total			
	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka		
Cost / Revaluation																								
At 1 January 2013	105,550,689	191,939,491	652,807,441	226,509,624	753,522,187	2,023,400,245	332,847,922	558,694,360	1,576,834,180	194,591	6,422,300,730	850,413,777												
Revaluation surplus	642,809,311	207,604,466	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Cost with revaluation surplus at 1 January 2013	748,360,000	399,543,957	652,807,441	226,509,624	753,522,187	2,023,400,245	332,847,922	558,694,360	1,576,834,180	194,591	7,272,714,507	850,413,777												
Addition during the year	-	-	120,867,100	22,562,516	128,239,996	226,512,199	31,090,083	66,836,051	-	-	596,107,945	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Revaluation surplus during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Disposal / adjustments	-	-	1,153,941	1,277,114	729,837	34,631	21,740,652	-	-	-	24,936,175	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
At 31 December 2013	748,360,000	399,543,957	772,520,600	247,795,026	881,032,346	2,249,877,813	342,197,353	625,530,411	1,576,834,180	194,591	7,843,886,277	850,413,777												
Depreciation																								
At 1 January 2013	-	35,266,642	325,307,914	89,184,713	318,475,385	982,840,299	184,305,279	150,215,496	510,355,670	42,650	2,595,994,048	19,458												
Charged for the year	-	10,925,362	85,252,485	20,534,309	108,830,269	353,184,901	52,379,661	58,891,094	195,175,681	19,458	885,193,220	19,458												
Disposal / adjustments	-	-	1,146,441	1,267,614	718,337	22,131	16,740,652	-	-	-	19,895,175	-												
At 31 December 2013	-	46,192,004	409,413,958	108,451,408	426,587,317	1,336,003,069	219,944,288	209,106,590	705,531,351	62,108	3,461,292,093	19,458												
Written down value																								
At 31 December 2013	748,360,000	353,351,953	363,106,642	139,343,618	454,445,029	913,874,744	122,253,065	416,423,821	871,302,829	132,483	4,382,594,184	850,413,777												
At 31 December 2012	748,360,000	364,277,315	327,499,527	137,324,911	435,046,802	1,040,559,946	148,542,643	408,478,864	1,066,478,510	151,941	4,676,720,459	850,413,777												

Liquidity Statement (Assets and liabilities maturity analysis)

As at 31 December 2013
(Main Operation and Off-shore Banking Unit)

Particulars	Residual Maturities					Total Taka
	Within one month	Within one to three months	Within three to twelve months	Within one to five years	More than five years	
	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	Taka	
Assets						
Cash in hand	7,489,008,549	-	-	-	-	7,489,008,549
Balance with other banks and financial institutions	16,078,166,288	12,450,022,219	3,864,991,417	-	-	32,393,179,924
Money at call and short notice	4,220,000,000	-	-	-	-	4,220,000,000
Investments	7,583,500	2,204,120,964	1,209,928,549	6,441,033,265	7,579,241,332	17,441,907,610
Loans and advances	11,350,338,443	6,441,033,265	62,826,460,186	17,867,794,580	7,937,154,860	106,422,781,334
Fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures	-	-	-	2,336,300,451	2,046,293,733	4,382,594,184
Other assets	241,651,179	8,843,087,598	164,201,228	3,938,975,289	-	13,187,915,293
Non-banking assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total assets [A]	39,386,747,959	29,938,264,046	68,065,581,380	30,584,103,585	17,562,689,925	185,537,386,894
Liabilities						
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	220,838,362	1,909,611,168	3,391,158,115	1,274,682,671	675,948,672	7,472,238,988
Deposits	36,266,218,466	26,941,757,437	42,882,216,203	26,562,555,734	10,673,391,074	143,326,138,914
Other accounts	1,903,964,232	-	-	-	-	1,903,964,232
Provision and other liabilities	279,040,150	262,918,502	11,146,312,373	738,535,627	4,788,751,576	17,215,558,228
Subordinated debt	-	-	283,251,895	1,969,123,428	725,390,625	2,977,765,948
Total liabilities [B]	38,670,061,210	29,114,287,107	57,702,938,587	30,544,897,460	16,863,481,947	172,895,666,310
Liquidity surplus [A-B]	716,686,749	823,976,939	10,362,642,793	39,206,125	699,207,978	12,641,720,584
Cumulative liquidity surplus	716,686,749	1,540,663,688	11,903,306,481	11,942,512,606	12,641,720,584	-

Highlights on the overall activities of the Bank for the years 2013 and 2012

Serial No.	Particulars	Year	
		2013 Taka	2012 Taka
1	Paid up share capital	2,000,000,000	2,000,000,000
2	Total capital	15,403,356,792	12,284,049,850
3	Capital surplus	4,126,290,997	2,032,167,559
4	Total assets	185,537,386,894	155,918,559,459
5	Total deposits	145,230,103,146	125,433,134,270
6	Total loans and advances	106,422,781,334	91,648,946,694
7	Total contingent liabilities and commitments	46,561,850,797	43,522,839,465
8	Credit deposit ratio	73.28%	73.07%
9	Percentage of classified loans against total loans and advances	3.92%	2.98%
10	Net profit after taxation and provision	2,000,762,327	2,314,103,480
11	Profit per employee	428,796	439,276
12	Amount of classified loans and advances at the end of the year	4,175,628,000	2,728,361,430
13	Provisions kept against classified loan	2,297,380,200	1,372,074,436
14	Provisions surplus against classified loan	-	-
15	Cost of fund including operating cost	10.85%	10.89%
16	Interest earning assets	150,588,766,201	125,900,036,856
17	Non-interest earning assets	34,948,620,693	30,018,522,603
18	Return on investment (ROI)	9.57%	11.59%
19	Return on asset (ROA)	1.17%	1.66%
20	Return on Capital Employed	17.03%	23.38%
21	Income from investment	1,668,709,277	1,381,171,757
22	Earnings per share (Taka)	10.00	11.57
23	Net income per share (Taka)	10.00	11.57
24	Current ratio (Times)	1.09	1.02
25	Efficiency ratio	63.90%	53.90%
26	Price earning ratio (Times)	10.47	9.87



*Any time
Anywhere*

off-shore banking unit



Balance Sheet As at 31 December 2013

Off-shore Banking Unit

PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Notes	2013		2012
		USD	Taka	Taka
Cash				
In hand (including foreign currencies)		-	-	-
Balance with Bangladesh Bank and its agent bank (s) (including foreign currencies)		-	-	-
		-	-	-
Balance with other banks and financial institutions				
In Bangladesh		489,748	38,077,907	4,805,878
Outside Bangladesh		-	-	-
		489,748	38,077,907	4,805,878
Money at call and short notice		-	-	-
Investments				
Government		-	-	-
Others		-	-	-
		-	-	-
Loans and advances	3			
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts, etc.		-	-	-
Bills purchased and discounted		6,248,151	485,793,740	45,930,047
Lease receivables		-	-	-
		6,248,151	485,793,740	45,930,047
Fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures	4	621	50,802	71,895
Other assets		-	-	-
Non-banking assets		-	-	-
TOTAL ASSETS		6,738,520	523,922,449	50,807,820
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL				
Liabilities				
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	5	6,112,859	475,274,802	45,322,803
Deposits and other accounts	6			
Current deposits and other accounts		361,452	28,102,893	2,098,898
Bills payable		-	-	-
Savings bank deposits		-	-	-
Term deposits		-	-	-
		361,452	28,102,893	2,098,898
Other liabilities	7	90,241	6,644,493	4,313,243
Subordinated debt		-	-	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		6,564,552	510,022,188	51,734,944



	Notes	2013		2012
		USD	Taka	Taka
Shareholders' equity				
Paid up share capital		-	-	-
Share premium		-	-	-
Statutory reserve		-	-	-
Other reserve		-	-	-
Dividend equalization account		-	-	-
Assets revaluation reserve		-	-	-
Retained earnings		173,968	13,900,261	(927,124)
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		173,968	13,900,261	(927,124)
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		6,738,520	523,922,449	50,807,820
OFF-BALANCE SHEET ITEMS				
Contingent liabilities				
Acceptances and endorsements		-	-	-
Letters of guarantee		-	-	-
Irrevocable letters of credit		242,112	18,824,208	-
Bills for collection		-	-	-
Other contingent liabilities		-	-	-
Total contingent liabilities		242,112	18,824,208	-
Other commitments				
Documentary credits and short term trade-related transactions		-	-	-
Forward assets purchased and forward deposits placed		-	-	-
Undrawn note issuance and revolving underwriting facilities		-	-	-
Undrawn formal standby facilities, credit lines and other commitments		-	-	-
Total other commitments		-	-	-
Total off-balance sheet items including contingent liabilities		242,112	18,824,208	-



Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31 December 2013 (Off-shore Banking Unit)

	Notes	2013		2012
		USD	Taka	Taka
Interest income	8	405,483	31,526,303	8,799,678
Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	10	174,918	13,599,875	3,753,926
Net interest income		230,565	17,926,428	5,045,752
Investment income		-	-	-
Commission, exchange and brokerage		-	-	-
Other operating income	9	28,252	2,196,595	100,301
Total operating income		258,817	20,123,023	5,146,053
Salary and allowances	11	58,608	4,556,773	3,748,418
Rent, taxes, insurance, electricity, etc.		-	-	-
Legal expenses		-	-	-
Postage, stamp, telecommunications, etc.		-	-	-
Stationery, printings, advertisements, etc.		-	-	-
Managing Director's salary and allowances		-	-	-
Directors' fees		-	-	-
Auditors' fees		-	-	-
Charges on loan losses		-	-	-
Depreciation and repair of bank's assets	12	2,371	185,363	49,020
Other expenses	13	7,119	553,502	568,048
Total operating expenses		68,098	5,295,638	4,365,486
Profit before provision		190,719	14,827,385	780,567
Provision for loans and off-balance sheet exposures	3.4			
Specific provision for loans		-	-	-
General provision for loans		-	-	-
General provision for off-balance sheet exposures		-	-	-
Other provision		-	-	-
Total provision		-	-	-
Net profit before taxation		190,719	14,827,385	780,567
Provision for taxation				
Current tax		-	-	-
Deferred tax [expense /(income)]		-	-	-
Net profit after taxation		190,719	14,827,385	780,567
Retained earnings brought forward from previous years		(16,751)	(927,124)	(1,707,691)
Retained earnings carried forward		173,968	13,900,261	(927,124)

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 December 2013 (Off-shore Banking Unit)

Notes	2013		2012
	USD	Taka	Taka
A) Cash flows from operating activities			
Interest receipts in cash	405,483	31,526,303	8,799,678
Interest payments	(174,918)	(13,599,875)	(3,753,926)
Dividend receipts in cash	-	-	-
Gain on sale of shares	-	-	-
Gain on sale of securities	-	-	-
Recoveries of loan previously written-off	-	-	-
Fee and commission receipts in cash	-	-	-
Cash payments to employees	(58,608)	(4,556,773)	(3,748,418)
Cash payments to suppliers	-	-	-
Income taxes paid	-	-	-
Receipts from other operating activities	28,252	2,196,595	100,301
Payments for other operating activities	(7,119)	(553,502)	(568,048)
Operating profit before changes in operating assets and liabilities	193,090	15,012,748	829,587
Increase/(decrease) in operating assets and liabilities			
Statutory deposits	-	-	-
Purchase /sale of trading securities	-	-	-
Loans and advances to other banks	-	-	-
Loans and advances to customers	(6,248,151)	(485,793,740)	(45,930,047)
Other assets	-	-	-
Deposits from other banks	-	-	-
Deposits from customers	361,452	28,102,893	2,098,898
Other liabilities account of customers	-	-	-
Borrowing from Head Office	6,112,859	475,274,802	45,322,803
Other liabilities	(419,250)	(32,596,703)	(2,321,241)
Net cash from operating activities	-	-	-
B) Cash flows from investing activities			
Payments for purchase of securities	-	-	-
Proceeds from sale of securities	-	-	-
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Sale proceeds of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-
Net cash used in investing activities	-	-	-
C) Cash flows from financing activities			
Receipts from issue of loan capital and debt securities	-	-	-
Dividends paid	-	-	-
Net cash from financing activities	-	-	-
D) Net increase / (decrease) in cash (A+B+C)	-	-	-
E) Cash and cash-equivalents at beginning of year	-	-	-
F) Cash and cash-equivalents at end of year (D+E)	-	-	-



Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 December 2013 Off-shore Banking Unit

1. Status of the unit

1.1 The Off-shore Banking Units (OBU) of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited are governed by the applicable rules & regulations of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank obtained the permission for conducting the activities of OBU under reference letter no. BRPD(P-3)744(109)/2010-610 dated 23 February 2010 of Bangladesh Bank. The Bank started the operation of OBU on 12 July 2010. The number of OBUs were two as at 31 December 2013, located at Agrabad Branch, Chittagong and Dhaka EPZ Branch-Dhaka.

1.2 Nature of business

The principal activities of the Bank are to carry on all kinds of banking business in accordance with applicable rules and regulations of Bangladesh Bank for operations of Off-shore Banking Unit in Bangladesh.

2. Significant accounting policies and bases of preparation of financial statements

2.1 Basis of accounting

The financial statements of the Bank have been prepared under historical cost convention and in accordance with the Bank Companies Act, 1991 as amended under sub-section 38(4) of the Act, relevant Bangladesh Bank Circulars, International Accounting Standards (IASs) and International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) adopted by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh (ICAB) and named as Bangladesh Accounting Standards (BASs) and Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards (BFRSs) respectively, the Companies Act, 1994, the Securities and Exchange Rules, 1987 and other rules and regulations applicable in Bangladesh.

The financial statements represent the financial position and results of OBUs of the Bank.

2.2 Functional and presentation currency

The functional currency of OBUs is US Dollar. While the financial statements are presented both in USD and equivalent Bangladesh Taka.

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded in the functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date of the transactions. Foreign currency assets and liabilities are translated into functional currency at the rate of exchange prevailing at the date of balance sheet.

2.3 Loans and advances

- a) Loans and advances are stated at gross amount. While the provision and interest suspense against loans and advances are shown separately as other liabilities.
- b) Interest income is calculated on daily product basis and accounted for on quarterly rest on accrual basis until the loans and advances are defined as classified accounts as per Bangladesh Bank guidelines. As per Bangladesh Bank directives, interest on loans and advances classified as bad/loss is not accounted for. A separate memorandum record is maintained for such interest on bad/loss loans.
- c) Provision for loans and advances is made on the basis of the year-end review by the management of the Bank in line with the instructions contained in BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 23 September 2012 and BRPD Circular No. 19, dated 27 December 2012, BRPD Circular No. 05 and 06 dated 29 May, 2013 and BRPD Circular No. 15 dated 23 December, 2013 issued by Bangladesh Bank.

2.4 Revenue recognition

The revenues of the OBU during the year have been recognized in terms of the provisions of Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS) 18, 'Revenue' as outlined below:



2.4.1 Interest income

a) Interest income from loans and advances and lease finance

The policy for accounting of interest income on loans and advances is stated in 2.3.a and 2.3.b above.

2.4.2 Fees and commission income

Fees and commission income arising from different services provided by the Units are recognized on cash receipt basis.

2.4.3 Interest paid on deposits and borrowings

Interest paid on deposits, borrowings etc. are accounted for on accrual basis.

2.5 Cash flow statement

Cash flow statement has been prepared in accordance with the Bangladesh Accounting Standard (BAS) 7, 'Cash Flow Statement' under Direct method as recommended in the BRPD Circular No. 14 dated 25 June 2003 issued by the Banking Regulation & Policy Department of Bangladesh Bank.

	2013		2012
	USD	Taka	Taka
3. Loans and advances			
Loans, cash credits, overdrafts etc.	-	-	-
Bills purchased and discounted	6,248,151	485,793,740	45,930,047
Total loans and advances	6,248,151	485,793,740	45,930,047
3.1 Net loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted			
Total loans, advances and lease receivables	6,248,151	485,793,740	45,930,047
Less : Provision against loans and advances (specific and general)	56,366	4,613,721	4,613,721
Less : Cumulative balance of interest suspense account	-	-	-
	6,191,785	481,180,019	41,316,326
3.2 Residual maturity grouping of loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted			
Payable			
On demand	-	-	-
Within one to three months	-	-	-
Within three to twelve months	6,248,151	485,793,740	45,930,047
Within one to five years	-	-	-
More than five years	-	-	-
	6,248,151	485,793,740	45,930,047



2013		2012
USD	Taka	Taka

3.3 Classification status of loans and advances including the bills purchased & discounted

Unclassified			
Standard	6,248,151	485,793,740	45,930,047
Special mention account (SMA)	-	-	-
	6,248,151	485,793,740	45,930,047
Classified			
Substandard	-	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-
Bad / loss	-	-	-
	6,248,151	485,793,740	45,930,047

3.4 Classification and provisioning of loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted

Classification / Status of loans and advances	Amount of outstanding loans and advances as at 31 December 2013		Base for provision Taka	Percentage (%) of provision required as per Bangladesh Bank's directives	Amount of provision required as at 31 December 2013 (Taka)	Amount of provision required as at 31 December 2012 (Taka)
	USD	Taka				
Unclassified loans and advances						
Standard	6,248,151	485,793,740	485,793,740	0.25%	1,214,484	114,825
Special mention account	-	-	-	5%	-	-
Total unclassified loans and advances	6,248,151	485,793,740	485,793,740		1,214,484	114,825
Classified						
Substandard	-	-	-	20%	-	-
Doubtful	-	-	-	50%	-	-
Bad / loss	-	-	-	100%	-	-
Total classified loans and advances	-	-	-		-	-
Total loans and advances	6,248,151	485,793,740	485,793,740		1,214,484	114,825
Total provision maintained					4,613,721	4,613,721
Total provision surplus					3,399,237	4,498,896

2013		2012
USD	Taka	Taka

3.5 Geographical location-wise loans, advances and lease receivables including bills purchased and discounted

Dhaka Division	-	-	-
Chittagong Division	6,248,151	485,793,740	45,930,047
Other Divisions	-	-	-
	6,248,151	485,793,740	45,930,047

4. Fixed assets at cost or revalued amount including land, building, furniture and fixtures

Computer equipment and software	1,242	101,633	101,633
	1,242	101,633	101,633
Less: Accumulated depreciation	621	50,831	29,738
	621	50,802	71,895

	2013		2012
	USD	Taka	Taka
5. Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents			
a) In Bangladesh			
Borrowings from other banks, financial institutions and agents	6,112,859	475,274,802	45,322,803
	6,112,859	475,274,802	45,322,803
b) Outside Bangladesh	-	-	-
	-	-	-
Total (a+b)	6,112,859	475,274,802	45,322,803

6. Deposits and other accounts

Current deposits	119,340	9,278,685	1,571,256
Savings bank deposits	-	-	-
Fixed deposits	-	-	-
Special notice deposits	-	-	-
Monthly term deposits	-	-	-
Sundry deposit - withholding tax -IT	242,112	18,824,208	527,642
	361,452	28,102,893	2,098,898

7. Other liabilities

Interest payable on borrowings	33,875	2,633,781	220,319
Accumulated provision for loans and advances including off-balance sheet exposures	56,366	4,613,721	4,613,721
Other liability	-	-	-
Exchange differences*	-	(603,009)	(520,797)
	90,241	6,644,493	4,313,243

* USD1 = Taka 77.7500 as on 31 December 2013;
USD1 = Taka 79.8499 as on 31 December 2012.

8. Interest income

Interest on loans and advances	405,483	31,526,303	8,799,678
	405,483	31,526,303	8,799,678

9. Other income

Commission	1,142	88,791	3,194
Recoveries from client	194	15,084	5,589
Service charges on deposit accounts	286	22,237	3,593
Income from Export-Import	26,630	2,070,483	87,925
	28,252	2,196,595	100,301



	2013		2012
	USD	Taka	Taka
10. Interest paid on deposits and borrowings etc.	174,918	13,599,875	3,753,926
11. Salary and allowances			
Basic salary	29,377	2,284,062	1,780,800
Casual salary and allowances	851	66,165	64,226
House rent allowance	14,688	1,141,992	950,346
Conveyance allowance	2,670	207,593	161,336
Bank's contribution to provident fund	3,426	266,372	266,230
Medical expenses	2,693	209,381	178,080
Bonus	4,903	381,208	347,400
	58,608	4,556,773	3,748,418
12. Depreciation and repair of bank's assets			
Depreciation on fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures [Note-12.1]	248	20,300	19,825
Repair and maintenance [Note-12.2]	2,123	165,063	29,195
	2,371	185,363	49,020
12.1 Depreciation on fixed assets including land, building, furniture and fixtures			
Computer equipment and software	248	20,300	19,825
	248	20,300	19,825
12.2 Repair and maintenance			
Vehicle	2,123	165,063	29,195
	2,123	165,063	29,195
13. Other expenses	7,119	553,502	568,048

Top Management of DBBL

Managing Director

Mr. K. Shamshi Tabrez

Deputy Managing Directors

Mr. Abul Kashem Md. Shirin

Mr. Md. Sayedul Hasan

Mr. Khan Tariqul Islam

DBBL Branches

01. Abdullahpur Branch

Anwar Hossain Plaza (1st floor),
Abdullahpur, Keraniganj, Dhaka.
Mob: 01938-801698

02. Agrabad Branch

Hossain Court, 75, Agrabad C/A, Chittagong- 4100.
Tel: 031-724782, 031-726571, 031-724781,
031-724976, Mob: 01711-728391,
01729072876, Fax: 031-724976

03. Amborkhana Branch

Lace Super Market (1st floor), Amborkhana,
Sylhet. Tel: 0821-710416, 0821-720178,
Fax: 0821-717497,
Mob: 01938801621

04. Amin Bazar Branch

Begun Bari, Amin Bazar, Savar , Dhaka.
Tel: 02-9026098,
02-9026096, Mob: 01938801677

05. Ashkona Branch

Bhuiyan Shopping Complex, 301/631,
Ashkona Dakshinkhan, Dhaka,
Tel: 8915814, 8915884 Mob: 01938801625,
Fax: 7912494

06. Ashulia Branch

Jamgora, DEPZ Main Road, Ashulia, Dhaka
Tel: 7790920, Mob: 01938-801656

07. Ati Bazar Branch

Ati Bazar, Keraniganj, Dhaka
Mob: 01938801676,
01938801681

08. B. B. Road Branch

60(Old) / 86 (New), B.B. Road, Narayanganj
Tel: 7642860, 7642861, 7642862,
Mob: 01711-541739, Fax: 7642862

09. Baburhat Branch

Madhabdi Bazar, Narsingdi
Tel: 9446921-22, 9446670, Fax: 9446921 Ex-109,
Mob: 01711-541734, 01711629340

10. Banani Branch

Plot No-75, Block-B, Kemal Ataturk Avenue,
Banani, Dhaka-1213, Tel: 9894064, 9881182,
8815191-92, Mob: 01711-596014
01713-069923, Fax: 9887336

11. Bandura Branch

Shezan Multi Shopping Mall (First Floor)
Bandura Bazar, Nawabganj, Dhaka
Mob: 01730-726982, 01730-726983,
01713-481746

12. Barisal Branch

S.S.Tower, 109, Sadar Road, Barisal.
Tel: 0431-61662, 0431-2174474,
Mob: 01713-450734, 01938-801653
Fax: 0431-2174489

13. Bashundhara Branch

Ka-3/1-C(1st Floor) Bashundhara Road,
Jagannathpur, Dhaka-1229
Tel: 8413618-20, Mob: 01730-024092,
Fax: 8413620 Ext: 108

14. Basurhat Branch

Tanha Bhaban (1st & 2nd floor), College Road,
Basurhat, Noakhali, Tel: 03223-56015-16
Mob: 01730-333631,
Fax: 03223-56010

15. Beani Bazar Branch

Zaman Plaza, Beani Bazar, Sylhet, Tel: 08223-56061-62,
Mobile: 01713-481743 Fax: 08223-56060

16. Bhairab Branch

261-262, Char Rastar More, Bottola Road,
Bhairab Bazar, Bhairab, Kishorgonj.
Tel: 029470255, Fax: 029470257, Mob: 01730-333773

17. Bhulta Branch

Hazi Abdul Haque Super Market, Bhulta,
GolaKandail, Rupgonj, Narayanganj
Mob: 01730-313995, 01715593696

18. Bijoyagar Branch

180/181, Shahid Syed Nazrul Islam Shoroni
Bijoyagar, Dhaka , Tel: 8391562-3
Mob: 01730-703441, Fax: 8391561



19. Biswanath Branch

Didar Shopping Complex, Rampasha Road,
Biswanath, Sylhet, Tel: 08224-56009
Mobile: 01713-080234, Fax: 08224-56010

20. Board Bazar Branch

Mansur Plaza, Board Bazar, Gazipur
Tel: 9293433-5, Mob: 01713-060712
Fax: 9293433, Ext: 108

21. Bogra Branch

Madhu Metro Tower (2nd & 3rd Floor),
Sathmatha (Old Thana Road), Bogra Sadar,
Bogra-5800 Tel: 051-69820, 051-69830,
Mob: 01713-201690 Fax: 051-69830

22. Borolekha Branch

Hazi Moshud Ali Trade Centre, Vill-Baroigram
(Borolekha Bazar), P.S.: Borolekha, Dist:
Moulvibazar, Mob: 01938801634,
Tel: 08622-56702-04, Fax: 08622-56706

23. Brahmanbaria Branch

"F.C. Tower", Holding No. 1018, Court Road
(Kalaisreepara), Brahmanbaria Tel: 0851-63284,
0851-63285 Fax: 0851-58802,
Mob: 01938-801650

24. CDA Avenue Branch

1376/B, A Majid Arcade, G.E.C. Chittagong.
Tel: 031-2551736-37, 031-2550675
Mob: 01713-107249, Fax: 031-2550674

25. Chhatak Branch

Mehetaj Shopping City, 82, Girls' School
Road, Chhatak, Sunamganj,
Tel: 08723-56356, 08723-56446
Mob: 01713-481707, Fax: 08723-56439

26. Chittagong EPZ Branch

Islam Mansion, Airport Road, South Haliashahar
Bondor, Chittagong, Tel: 031-741421-2
Mob: 01730-703435, Fax: 031-741420

27. Chokoria Branch

M. Hossain Market (1st & 2nd floor), Main Road
Chokoria, Cox's Bazar, 034-2256415,
034-2256416, Fax: 034-2256414,
Mob: 01938-801664

28. Chowmuhani Branch

NSS Bhaban, Feni Road, Chowmuhani,
Begumganj, Noakhali, Tel: 0321-53631-3
Mob: 01730-077785, Fax: 0321-53631

29. Comilla Branch

Bandi Shahi Market, Chalk Bazar, Comilla
Tel: 081-61012, 081-61011
Mob: 01713-431444, Fax: 081-61012

30. Cox's Bazar Branch

M. Rahman City Centre, Holding No. 465
Road No.- 01, Main Road, Cox's Bazar Sadar
Cox's Bazar, Tel: 0341-51146-7
Mob: 01713-257364, Fax: 0341-51148

31. Dagonbhuiyan Branch

Sultan Tower, Zero Point, Dagonbhuiyan, Feni
Tel: 03323-79398,
Fax: 03323-79425,
Mob: 01730-351786

32. Dania Branch

Ayesha Mosharaf Shopping Complex (2nd & 3rd
Floor) Dania, Shyampur, Dhaka 1236.
Tel: 7552400, 7553095, 7552501
Mob: 01713-010703, Fax: 7552501

33. Dhaka EPZ Branch

Baipail Mor, Asulia, Savar, Dhaka
Tel: 7790668, 7788254,
Mob: 01713-046290, Fax: 7789265

34. Dhanmondi Branch

House No. 500A-1/A (1st Floor)
Road # 8, Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka-1205
Tel: 8628249, 8610963, 8620912
Mob: 01711-590289, Fax: 8610963 Ext-108

35. Dinajpur Branch

Palok, Munshipara, Lilir Mor
Kotwali, Dinajpur, Tel: 0531-63960-61,
Fax: 0531-63962, Mob: 01730-331459

36. Dighpait Branch

Dighpait Uposhahar, Sadar, Jamalpur,
Mob: 01938-801620,
01936839849



37. Dumni Branch

Dumni Bazar, Khelkhet, Dhaka.
Mob-01938801704

38. Elephant Road Branch

118/3 Dr. Kudrat – E – Khuda Road
(Elephant Road), Dhaka – 1205,
Tel: 9675458, 9675498, 8631875
Mob: 01713-049306, 01938801690,
Fax: 9675498 Ext-111,

39. Fatikchari Branch

Nazrul Shopping Complex, College Road
Bibirhat, Fatikchari, Chittagong
Tel: 03022-56235-6, Mob: 01730-077780,
Fax:03022-56236

40. Faridpur Branch

Chawk Bazar Tower, 57-58, Chawk Bazar
Faridpur, Tel: 0631-67080-82
Mob: 01730-703437, Fax: 0631-67082 Ex:111

41. Feni Branch

Aziz Shopping Centre,163, S.S.K. Road, Feni
Tel:0331-63526, 0331-74490
Mob:01713-431443,
Fax:0331-63527

42. Gazipur Branch

Asian Tower (2nd floor), Holding# 80, Block# J,
Bus Stand, Bazar Road, Joydevpur, Gazipur.
Tel-029264234, 029264228,Fax-02-9264234,
Mob: 01938-801695

43. Gazipur Chowrasta Branch

Reaz Tower (1st Floor), Gazipur Chowrasta,
Gazipur, Tel: 9262167, 9262067,9262001,
Mob: 01713-141987, 01938801649, Fax: Ext: 108

44. Goala Bazar Branch

Hazi Abdul Gafur & Sons Shopping Complex (1st
& 2nd Floor), South Goala Bazar, Osman Nagar,
Sylhet, Tel: 0821-56419,
Mob: 01730-077787, Fax: 0821-56420

45. Gobindaganj Branch

219,Bujruk Boalia,Rangpur -Bogra, Highway,
Gobindaganj, Gaibandha, Tel:05423-75310,
05423-75318, Fax: 05423-75320, Mob:01713-435864

46. Gouripur Branch

Madona Twin Tower, Gouripur Bazar, Gouripur,
Daoudkandi, Comilla, Mob: 01938801680,
01718236757

47. Golapgonj Branch

Noor Mansion, Golapgonj, Chowmohona, Sylhet,
Tel:08227-56379-80,
Mob:01713-060998
Fax: 08227-56378

48. Gulshan Branch

The Grand Delvistaa CES (A), Road # 113, Old
GP Center, Gulshan, Dhaka - 1212 Tel: 9882570,
9888436, 9888915, 8812213 Mob: 01711-590396,
01713040865, Fax: 8826344

49. Habiganj Branch

Habiganj Regency, R.D Hall Road (Kalibari Road),
Habiganj, Tel: 0831-63153-4, Mob:01730-703433,
Fax: 0831-63152

50. Halishahar Branch

Holding No.12/A, Road No. 1, Block-G,
Port Connecting Road, Halishahar Housing
Estate, Chittagong, Tel: 031-2518051-52
Mob: 01730-333630, Fax: 031-2518050

51. Hathazari Branch

S.S. Tower (1st Floor), Court Road,Hathazari
Chittagong. Tel:031-2601188,
Mob:01716207768, Fax: 031-2601176

52. Imamgonj Branch

41, Imamgonj, Roy Ishwar Chandra Sheel
Bahadur Street, Lalbagh, Dhaka, Tel: 7341344,
7341369-70, Mob:01713-060961,Fax: Ext:108

53. Islampur Branch

Jahangir Tower (2nd Floor & 3rd floor)
114-116, Islampur Road, Dhaka-1100,
Tel:7395414, 7392944, 7396026 Mob: 01711-
594508, Fax:7396026 Ext:113

54. Jamalpur Branch

Jam-e Masjid Road (Tamaltala), Jamalpur Sadar,
Jamalpur. Tel: 0981-62489, 0981-64868
Mob: 01938801644, Fax: 0981-64756



55. Jessore Branch

11/A, R.N. Road, Kotwali, Jessore
Tel: 0421-68314-5 Mob: 01713-431347
Fax: 0421-68313

56. Jhenaidah Branch

M. N. Super Market (1st floor), 19, Sher-e-Bangla
Sarak Jhenaidah Sadar, Jhenaidah.
Mob: 01938-801694 – Manager
045163641-42, 0451-63643 FAX

57. Joypara Branch

Monowara Mansion, Joypara Bazar, Dohar,
Dhaka, Tel: 02-7768169,
Mob: 01713-201877

58. Jubilee Road Branch

Kader Tower (2nd Floor), Tinpool, 128, Jubilee
Road, Kotwali, Chittagong, Tel: 031-2854491,
031-2854493, 636320, 636310,
Mob: 01713-257361, Fax: 031-2854492

59. Kadamtali Branch

Rahat Centre (1st Floor), 295, D.T. Road,
Kadamtali, Chittagong, Tel: 031-2514116,
031-2514130, Mob: 01713-257362, Fax: 031-2514131

60. Kalampur Branch

Kalampur Bazar, Dhamrai, Dhaka.
Mob: 01938801703.

61. Kashinathpur Branch

New Alahi Super Market, Kashinathpur Bazar,
Kashinathpur, Sathia, Pabna.
Mob: 01938801702, 01747944678.

62. Kawran Bazar Branch

BDBL Bhaban (2nd Floor) 12, Kawran Bazar,
Dhaka-1215, Tel: 8127267-8,
Mob: 01711-590395, 01711431524
Fax: 8127269

63. Keraniganj Branch

Jahanara Plaza, Dakpara, Zinzira, Keraniganj,
Dhaka, Tel: 7763994-6,
Mob: 01938-801615, Fax: 7763997

64. Khatunganj Branch

Yakub Bhaban, 260, Khatunganj, Chittagong
Tel: 031-2854491-3, Mob: 01730-088882
Fax: 031-2854492

65. Khulna Branch

R. Amin Trade Center, 17, KDA Avenue, Khulna,
Tel: 031-2866691-2, 031-2856781-2
Mob: 01713-400582
Fax: 031-2856783

66. Konabari Branch

143/144 BSCIC Industrial Area, Konabari,
Gazipur Tel: 9298841-3,
Mob: 01730-077784,
Fax: 9298841

67. Kishoreganj Branch

“Nirala Shopping Complex” -742, Ishakhan
Road, Kishoreganj.
Mob: 01938801699, 01717222706.

68. Kushtia Branch

Monir Tower, 298 (old 164) N.S. Road
Barobazar, Kushtia, Tel: 071-71729, 071-71730
Mob: 01730-333634, Fax: 071-71728

69. Laksham Branch

Khair Mantion, Holding No. 894, Laksham Bazar,
Laksham, Comilla. Tel: 08032-51031-2
Mob: 01938801647, Fax: 08032-51030

70. Local Office

1, Dilkusha C/A, Dhaka-1000, Tel: 9568539-41,
9557846, 9572138, 9552831, Mob: 01730031823,
01711566271, Fax: 9568538, 9571588

71. Lohagara Branch

Mostafa City (1st Floor), Lohagara, Sadar,
Lohagara, Chittagong, Tel: 03034-56340-1,
Mob: 01730-024090,
Fax: 03034-56342

72. Laxmipur Branch

Ali Plaza, 1126, 1127 Godown Road (Old
Khadogudam Road), Laxmipur,
Tel: 0381-55409, 0381-55429,
Mob: 01938801646, Fax: 0381-55491



73. Madaripur Branch

"Melbourne Plaza", Puran Bazar, Madaripur
Tel: 0661-62005, 0661-62006, 0661-61873
Mob: 01713-248799,
Fax: 0661-61874

74. Manda Branch

145 North Manda (Main Road), Mugda,
Dhaka-1214 Tel: 02-7274429-30
Mob: 01938801675, Fax: 02-7274431

75. Manikgonj Branch

Shandhani Plaza (1st Floor), 69/1, Shahid Rafiq
Sarak, Manikgonj, Tel: 7720020, 7720149
Mob: 01730-024094, Fax: 7720021

76. Matuail Branch

Meghna Plaza Konapara Main Road, Paradogar
Matuail, Dhaka, Tel: 7550640, 7550644,
Fax: 77550642 (Ext:107),
Mob: 01938-801614

77. Mawna Branch

Hazi Amir Complex (1st & 2nd) Floor,
Mawna Chowrasta, Sreepur Road, Sreepur,
Gazipur-1740, Tel: 06825-55047, 06825-51209,
06825-51829, 06825-51209, 06825-51207
Mob: 01938-801651,

78. Mirer Bazar Branch

Fouzia Sarker Commercial Complex (2nd floor)
Kamargaon, Mirer Bazar, Pubail, Gazipur
Mob: 01938-801654, 01717496689

79. Mirpur Branch

8, Darus Salam Road, Mirpur-1, Dhaka-1216
Tel: 9016841, 9016843,
Mob: 01711-593280 Fax: 8057237

80. Mirpur Circle-10 Branch

Central Plaza (1st & 3rd Floor), 231 Senpara,
Parbota Mirpur -10, Dhaka -1216, Tel: 9015957,
9015975, Mob: 01713-247410, Fax: 9015966

81. Mirzapur Branch

Ashkabar Biponi Bitan (1st Floor)
Mirzapur Bus Stand, Mirzapur, Tangail
Tel: 09229-56226-7 Mob: 01713-257363,
01938801652 Fax: 09229-56228

82. Mohakhali Branch

35, Bir Uttam A. K. Khandaker Road, Hotel
Zakaria International (1st Floor), Mohakhali C/A
Dhaka, Tel: 9891317, 9861939,
Mob: 01711-593278, 01938801608, Fax: Ext-108

83. Monhordi Branch

Lake City, 8/1, Monohardi, Narsingdi.
Mob: 01938801701.

84. Motijheel Foreign Exchange Branch

Zerin Mansion, 55, Motijheel C/A, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 9550677, 9550769, 9570829
Mob: 01711-535664, 01711-543501, Fax: 9550504

85. Moulvibazar Branch

Sonour Complex, M. Saifur Rahman Road,
Paschim Bazar, Moulvibazar-3200,
Tel: 0861-62850-51, Mob: 01713-201879,
Fax: 0861-62905

86. Munshiganj Branch

67/6, Dewan Plaza, Sadar Road, Munshiganj,
Tel: 7620077, 7620099
Mob: 01730-703431,
01711-045065
Fax: 7620066 Ext: 108

87. Muradpur Branch

Al-Kabir Tower (1st floor), Muradpur, Panchlish,
Chittagong, Tel: 031-2551436-37, 031-2555500
Mob: 01713-060994, Fax: 031-2551435

88. Mymensingh Branch

Mamatashi Emporium, 8 & 12 GKMC Saha Road,
Chotto Bazar, Mymensingh Tel: 091-67908,
091-52081, 091-52082 Mob: 01730-088883,
Fax: 091-67908

89. Nababpur Branch

165, Nababpur Road, Dhaka-1000
Tel: 9582872, 7119282, 9583285
Mob: 01711-541738, Fax: 9583285, Ext: -110

90. Narayangonj Branch

45, S.M. Maleh Road, Tanbazar, Narayangonj-1400
Tel: 7643828, 7631134, 7643088, 764052
Mob: 01713-032551
Fax: 763110



91. Naogaon Branch

Ananda Bazar Shopping Complex, Brige More,
Main Road, Naogaon,
Tel: 0741-81166, 0741-81167
Mob: 01938-801645, Fax: 0741-81176

92. Narayangonj BSCIC Branch

Plot # A - 55, Block # A, BSCIC Hosiery Industrial Area,
Shasongaon, Enayetnagar, Fatullah, Narayangonj
Tel: 7671609-10, Fax:7671611, Mob:01730-313997

93. Narsingdi Branch

Sree Durga Market, 217, 217/1, Deshprio Road,
Ward No-4, Narsingdi Sadar, Narsingdi
Tel: 9464460, 9464470, 9464466
Mob: 01713-481704, Fax: 9464466 Ext: 108

94. Naya Bazar Branch

Arzoo Mansion, 55/3, Banshi Charan Sen Podder
Street (English Road-Tanti Bazar Square), Dhaka
Tel: 7394659, 7395523
Mob: 01713141986, 01711-315705
Fax: 7394654

95. Netaigonj Branch

21, R. K. Das Road, Netaigonj, Narayangonj
Tel: 7646099, 7648920
Mob: 01713-060713, Fax: 880-2-7648920

96. Pabna Branch

Haque Super Market, Abdul Hamid Road, Pabna
Tel: 0731-64478, 0731-63246
Mob: 01730-333635, Fax: 0731-63623

97. Pagla Branch

Al-Haz Afsar Karim Bhaban, Pagla,
Fatullah, Narayanganj
Tel: 02-7696683-4, 02-7696239,
Mob: 01938801640, 01938801697

98. Pallabi Branch

"Northern Khan Heights", Plot # 34, Main Road
03 Block-D, Section # 11, Pallabi, Mirpur,
Dhaka-1216, Tel: 9013444, 9013446
Mob: 01938801643, Fax: 9013445

99. Panchagarh Branch

Anwar Plaza, Holding No:19, Tetulia Road,
Panchagarh Tel:0568-62401, 0568-61210, Mob:
01938-801663, Fax: 0568-61632

100. Patherhat Branch

Bharateswari Plaza (1st floor)
Noapara, Raozan, Chittagong, Tel:031-2571264,
Mob:01711-728339, 01730 726984
Fax:031- 2571265

101. Patuakhali Branch

Holding # 11, S.S. Tower, Sadar Road, Patuakhali
Tel: 044165194, 044165195,
Mob: 01938-801658

102. Progati Shoroni Branch

AJ Heights, Progati Shoroni, North Badda,
Dhaka, Tel: 8833976, 8816800, 8834220,
Mob: 01730-703440,
Fax: 8816800 Ext: 107

103. Rajshahi Branch

317, Rajshahi Association Bhavan (1st
Floor), Station Road, Po:Ghoramara
Ps:Boalia, Dist:Rajshahi, Tel: 0721-821593-94
Mob: 01713-455551,
Fax: 0721-812595

104. Rampura Branch

2/1, East Rampura, DIT Road, Rampura, Dhaka
Tel: 9356453-54, Fax: 9356200
Mob: 01730-317188

105. Rangpur Branch

Azahar Plaza, Nababganj Bazar, Dewanbari Road
Rangpur, Tel:0521-67426, 0521-67427
Mob: 01713-431319, Fax:0521-67406

106. Ring Road Branch

Baitul Aman Tower (2nd Floor), 840-41, Ring
Road, Adabar, Dhaka, Tel: 9137158, 9129290,
8155256, Mob: 01730-024096, 01938801607
Fax: 9137158

107. Ruhitpur Branch

Khokon Tower (1st & 2nd floor), Ruhitpur
Boarding Market, Keraniganj, Dhaka,
Tel: 7766772, 7766773
Mob: 01938-801657, Fax: 7766771

108. Saidpur Branch

Saidpur Plaza Super Market, Sher-E-Bangla Road,
Saidpur, Nilphamary, Tel: 05526-73130,
05526-73133 Mob: 01713-431337, Fax:05526-73131



109. Satkhira Branch

Meherun Plaza, Boro Bazar Road, Satkhira
Tel: 0471-65799, 0471-65801
Mobile: 01713-186891, Fax: 0471-65813

110. Satmasjid Road Branch

House No. 47, Road No. 9/A
Dhanmondi R/A, Dhaka, Tel: 8191144, 8191162,
8191750, Mob: 01713-481709,
Fax : 02-8191145(Ext-108)

111. Savar Bazar Branch

Ibrahim Bhaban (1st & 2nd Floor), 38 - A, Savar
Bazar Road, Savar, Dhaka Tel:7741522-23,
Mob: 01713-141985, Fax:7741524

112. Shahjalal Uposhahar Branch

Holding#536, Ward#22
Main Raod (1st Floor), Shahjalal Uposhahar,
Sylhet, Tel: 0821-721882, 0821-721553
Mob: 01730-703439, Fax: 0821-711861

113. Shahzadpur Branch

Nur Super Market, Monirumpur Bazar,
Shahzadpur, Sirajganj,
Tel: 07527-64001, 07527-64003
Mobile: 01713-481701, Fax: 07527-64002

114. Shantinagar Branch

Green Peace, 41, Chamelibagh
Shantinagar, Dhaka-1217, Tel: 9335963,
9337063, 9336178, Mob:01711-541792,
01730726986, Fax:8314482

115. Shimrail Branch

Plot#218, Haji Ibrahim Khalil Shopping Complex
Shimrail,Siddergonj,Narayangonj
Tel:7693465, Mob: 01713-047804,
Fax: 7691072

116. Sirajganj Branch

Apurupa Plaza,199, S. S. Road, Ward No. 03,
Sirajgonj Sadar, Sirajgonj.
Mob: 01938801700 0751-62711(manager)
0751-62733(fax) 01751-62732(deputy).

117. Sonagazi Branch

Chakladar Market, 8, Thana Road,
Sonagazi, Feni, Tel: 03325-76581-2,
Mob: 01730-077786, Fax: 03325-76583

118. Sonargoan Branch

Ambia Plaza, Mograpara Chowrasta
Sonargoan, Narayangonj Tel-7656339, 7656076,
Mob: 01938-801679

119. Sreemangal Branch

Afzal Plaza, Moulivibazar Road, Sremongal,
Moulivibazar, Tel: 08626-72078-79
Mob: 01730-333632,
Fax: 08626-72080

120. Sunamgonj Branch

Old Bus Stand, Major Iqbal Road, Sunamganj
Tel: 0871-61219, 0871-61262, Mob:
01938801639Fax: 0871-61263

121. Sylhet Branch

358, East Zinda Bazar, Sylhet-3100
Tel: 0821-712637, 0821-712623
Mob: 01711-923159,
Fax: 0821-712653

122. Tangail Branch

Tangail Tower, Main Road, Tangail Sadar
Tangail, Tel: 0921-51443, 0921-61307
Mob: 01730-703442,
Fax: 0921-62643

123. Tejgaon Branch

315/B, Tejgaon I/A (1st floor), Nabisco Bus Stand
(adjacent Agrani Bank), Dhaka.
Mob: 01938-801693 9830045(manager)
9830046(fax) 9830047(deputy)

124. Tongi Branch

Razzak Plaza, 8/2, Anarkoli Roard, Tongi Bazar,
Tongi, Gazipur, Tel: 9816801-02,
Mob: 01730-317190,
Fax: 9816801-02, Ext.107

125. Uttara Branch

Plot#07, Road#07, Sector#04, Uttara R/A,
Uttara, Dhaka, Tel:8924206, 8953919, 8912004,
8953959 Mob: 01711-593449, Fax: 8912004 &
8953959, Ext.108

126. Uttara Sonargaon Janopad Branch

House # 02, Sonargaon Janopad
Sector# 11, Uttara, Dhaka Tel: 8991718
Fax: 8991719 Mob: 01938801619



127. Uttarkhan Branch

MASTERPARA BAZAR, UTTARKHAN,
DHAKA-1230, Tel: 7914090, 7914091,
Mob: 01938-801655 Fax: 7914092

128. Vatara Branch

Shahida Plaza, House # 4261, Ferazitola,
Solmaid, Vatara, Bashundhara, Badda, Dhaka,
Tel: 8402760-3, Mob: 01938801642, Fax: 8402761

129. Wari Branch

25, Rankin Street, Wari, Dhaka
Tel: 02-9589158, 9532086-7,
Mob: 01938-801678, Fax: 02-9573445

DBBL SME / Agriculture Branches

01. Dakshinkhan SME / Agriculture Branch

83, Rajob Ali Super Market (1st Floor)
Dakshinkhan Bazar, Dakshinkhan, Dhaka-1205
Tel: 8999669-70, Fax: 8999671 Ext:108
Mobile:01730-317194

02 Dhaka Dakshin SME / Agriculture Branch

32, Shahir Uddin Super Market, Dhaka Dakshin
Golapganj, Sylhet,
Tel: 08227-56523, 08227-56528,
Fax: 08227-56529, Mobile: 01713-481740

03. Jhawtala SME / Agriculture Branch

Holding# 1040/2 (1st Floor), Jhawtala Main Road,
Jhawtala, Comilla, Tel: 081-68618, 081-68588,
Mobile: 01713-481725, Fax: 081-68594

04. Meghula Bazar SME / Agriculture Branch

Morol Market, Meghula Bazar, Dohar, Dhaka.
Mobile: 01713-481708, 01917055633.

05. Raozan SME / Agriculture Branch

256, Hazi Ahsan Mansion, Thana Road,
Fakirhat, Raozan, Chittagong,
Tel: 03026-56258, Mobile: 01713-481710,
Fax: 03026-56258

06. Shafipur SME / Agriculture Branch

A-62, Hazi Osman Market, Shafipur,
Kaliakoir, Gazipur,
Tel: 06822-51148-49, 06822-51192,
Fax: 06822-51148, Mobile: 01730-317192

07. Sylhet Gobindaganj SME / Agriculture Branch

Relation Tower, Gobindaganj Point,
Gobindaganj Notun Bazar, Chhatak, Sunamgonj.
Tel: 0871 31023, 0871 31024,
Mobile: 01713-481748



Forward Looking Statements

This annual report contains forward looking statements which are based on assumptions, estimates, beliefs and future expectations. Forward looking statements may include but not limited to future plan, performance, growth of business, profitability and cash flow of the Bank which are subject to known and unknown risks, as a result, actual performance or results may be adverse or materially differ from original plan, assumptions, estimate or expectations expressed or implied in forward looking statements. Therefore, undue reliance should not be placed on such forward looking statements for making any decisions, transactions or investments with the Bank.

Actual results may materially differ from those implied or expressed in forward looking statements for a number of factors which may include but not limited to the following:

- Changes in local and international political, economic, business and financial conditions including changes in fiscal, monetary and trade policies;
- Changes in local and international financial and capital markets, interest rates, forex rates, commodity prices;
- Changes in confidence of customers, consumers, investors, depositors and borrowers;
- Changes in consumer behavior, technology;
- Changes in local and international legal and regulatory framework;
- Changes in market structure, competitive condition; and
- Unforeseen natural disasters.

The Bank does not guarantee in any way that the expressions made or implied in forward looking statements would be materialized. The Bank does not also take any responsibility to update, modify or revise any forward looking statement contained in this annual report irrespective of whether those are changed by any new events, information or future development or by any other factors.



list of abbreviations

ADB	Asian Development Bank	HTM	Held to Maturity
ADP	Annual Development Program	IAS	International Accounting Standards
ALCO	Asset-Liability Management Committee	IBP	Inland Bills Purchased
ATA	Anti-Terrorism Act	ICAB	Institute of Chartered Accountants of Bangladesh
ATM	Automated Teller Machine	IC&CD	Internal Control & Compliance Division
BACPS	Bangladesh Automated Cheque Processing System	ICC	Internal Control & Compliance Risk
BAS	Bangladesh Accounting Standards	ICB	Investment Corporation of Bangladesh
BB	Bangladesh Bank	ICMAB	Institute of Cost & Management Accountants of Bangladesh
BBTA	Bangladesh Bank Training Academy	ICT	Information & Communication Technology
BDT	Bangladesh Taka	IDA	International Development Agency
BEFTN	Bangladesh Electronic Fund Transfer Network	IFRS	International Financial Reporting Standards
BFIU	Bangladesh Financial Intelligence Unit	IMF	International Monetary Fund
BFRS	Bangladesh Financial Reporting Standards	IPFF	Investment Promotion and Financing Facility
BIBM	Bangladesh Institute of Bank Management	IPO	Initial Public Offering
BRPD	Banking Regulation and Policy Department	IT	Information Technology
BSA	Bangladesh Standards on Auditing	L/C	Letter of Credit
BSEC	Bangladesh Securities and Exchange Commission	LIBOR	London Inter-Bank Offering Rates
BSP	Bangladesh Sanchaya Patra	LIC	Low Income Country
CAMLCO	Chief Anti Money Laundering Compliance Officer	MBS	Mobile Banking Services
CAMELS	Capital Adequacy, Asset Quality Management, Earnings, Liquidity and Sensitivity to Market Risk	MCR	Minimum Capital Requirement
CAR	Capital Adequacy Ratio	MICR	Magnetic Ink Character Recognition
CD	Current Deposits	MLPA	Money Laundering Prevention Act
CDS	Central Depository System	MTMF	Medium Term Macroeconomic Framework
CEO	Chief Executive Officer	MVA	Market Value Added
CFO	Chief Financial Officer	NAV	Net Asset Value
CIB	Credit Information Bureau	NPL	Non-Performing Loan
CRO	Chief Risk Officer	OBU	Off-Shore Banking Unit
CNG	Compressed Natural Gas	PEP	Politically Exposed Persons
CPI	Consumer Price Index	POS	Point of Sales
CRAB	Credit Rating Agency of Bangladesh Limited	PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
CRISL	Credit Rating Information and Services Limited	PSP	Pratirakha Sanchaya Patra
CRR	Cash Reserve Requirement	KYC	Know Your Customer
CSR	Corporate Social Responsibility	RBCA	Risk Based Capital Adequacy
CTR	Cash Transaction Report	REPO	Repurchase Agreement
DBBL	Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited	RBIA	Risk Based Internal Audit
DBBF	Dutch-Bangla Bank Foundation	RMG	Readymade Garments
DEG	German Investment and Development Company	RMU	Risk Management Unit
DOS	Department of Off-site Supervision	RMP	Risk Management Paper
DRS	Disaster Recovery Site	RMD	Risk Management Division
DSE	Dhaka Stock Exchange Limited	ROA	Return on Asset
ECAI	External Credit Assessment Institution	ROE	Return on Equity
ECB	European Central Bank	ROI	Return on Investment
ECRL	Emerging Credit Rating Limited	RPGCL	Rupantarita Prakritik Gas Company Limited
EDF	Export Development Fund	RWA	Risk Weighted Assets
EFT	Electronic Fund Transfer	SCB	State-owned Commercial Bank
EGBMP	Enterprise Growth and Bank Modernization Programme	SLR	Statutory Liquidity Ratio
EMI	Equal Monthly Installment	SMA	Special Mention Account
EMV	EuroPay, MasterCard and VISA	SOE	State Owned Enterprise
EPS	Earning Per Share	SMS	Short Message Service
EPZ	Export Processing Zone	SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
ETP	Effluent Treatment Plant	SND	Special Notice Deposit
EU	European Union	SRP	Supervisory Review Process
EVA	Economic Value Added	SREP	Supervisory Review Evaluation Process
FCB	Foreign Commercial Bank	STR	Suspicious Transaction Report
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	TOR	Terms of Reference
FY	Financial Year (July-June)	UAE	United Arab Emirates
FMO	Netherlands Development Finance Company	USA	United States of America
FT	First Track	UCP	Uniform Customs and Practice
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	US \$, USD	US Dollar
GFSR	Global Financial Stability Report	VAT	Value Added Tax
GOB	Government of Bangladesh	WEO	World Economic Outlook
HFT	Held for Trading	WTO	World Trade Organization
HR	Human Resources	WEF	Women Entrepreneur Fund
		WDV	Written Down Value





Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited

Registered Office, Sena Kalyan Bhaban
195, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh



PROXY FORM

I/We _____

of _____

being a Member of Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited do hereby appoint

Mr./Ms. _____

of _____

or (failing him/her) Mr./Ms. _____

of _____

as my/our proxy, to attend and vote on my/our behalf at the 18th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company to be held on Sunday, March 30, 2014 at 10.00 A.M. at Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel, Dhaka and at any adjournment thereof or at any ballot to be taken in consequence thereof.

Signed this _____ day of March 2014

Signature of Member

Signature of Proxy

**Revenue
Stamp Tk. 20.00**

Folio / BOID No. : _____

No. of Shares : _____

N.B.:

- (1) This form of Proxy duly completed and must be deposited at least 72 hours before the meeting at the Company's Registered Office. Proxy is invalid if not signed and stamped as indicated above.
- (2) Signature of the Member shall agree with the specimen signature registered with the Company.



Dutch-Bangla Bank Limited

Registered Office, Sena Kalyan Bhaban
195, Motijheel Commercial Area, Dhaka-1000, Bangladesh

ATTENDANCE SLIP

I hereby record my attendance at the 18th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Company being held on Sunday, March 30, 2014 at 10.00 A.M. at Pan Pacific Sonargaon Hotel, Dhaka.

Name of Member													
Folio / BOID No.													
Name of Proxy (if any)													

Dated: _____

Signature: _____

N.B.:

Members attending the meeting in person or by proxy are requested to complete attendance slip and deposit the same at the entrance of the meeting hall.

